



Holly Park Learning Organiser

Year 4 - History



The Tudors: What was the biggest change during Tudor times?

History Thread & Prior Knowledge: Significant Changes

Stone Age to Iron Age

Egyptians, Romans, Vikings, Anglo-Saxons

Key Vocabulary

heir	A person who inherits and continues the work of a predecessor.
monarch	A person who reigns over a kingdom or an empire
reign	The period of time during which a king, queen, emperor, etc., is ruler of a country
traitor	A person who betrays someone
exploration	The action of exploring an unfamiliar area.
execution	The act of killing someone as a legal penalty (punishment). Treason -
catholicism	The faith, practice, and church order of the Roman Catholic Church.
potestantism	The faith, practice, and Church order of the Protestant Churches.
treason	When a person acts against his country
Potage	A vegetable broth thickened with oats
peasant	A poor smallholder or agricultural labourer of low social status

Key Points

What?	What major changes happened during the Tudor period?
When?	When was the Tudor period?
Who?	Who were the significant individuals during the Tudor period?
Why?	Why did England keep changing religion?
And?/So?	What was the impact of the Tudors on modern Britain?

Core Knowledge:

National Curriculum Link: a significant turning point in British history

1. Who were the Tudors? And how did they come to power?
2. What was everyday life like for a person in Tudor England? How did it change over time?
3. What religion were the Tudors?
4. Why did Henry VIII have 6 wives?
5. Who were significant figures in Tudor England?
6. How do we know about Tudor England?

Key People

Henry VII 	Henry VIII 	Edward VI 	Mary I 	Elizabeth I 
Catherine of Aragon 	Anne Boleyn 	William Shakespeare 	Sir Francis Drake 	Sir Walter Raleigh 

Cross Curricular Links

Insert any suggested cross curricular links or ideas here.

Who were the Tudors and how did they come to power?

The five sovereigns (six if Lady Jane Grey is included) of the Tudor dynasty are among the most well-known figures in Royal history. Of Welsh origin, Henry VII succeeded in ending the Wars of the Roses between the houses of Lancaster and York to found the highly successful Tudor house. Henry VII, his son Henry VIII and his three children Edward VI, Mary I and Elizabeth I ruled for 118 eventful years.

How do we know about Tudor England?

We know about the Tudors through letters, diaries, buildings, paintings, official documents, play scripts.

Why did Henry VIII have six wives?

From the mid-1520s Henry's reign was overshadowed by his need for a legitimate male heir. His first wife, Katherine of Aragon, gave birth to a daughter, but no son. Desperate for a boy, Henry sought to marry Anne Boleyn, but long negotiations to obtain papal consent to a divorce failed. Henry made the decision to break with Rome. Jane Seymour died bearing the longed-for boy, Edward. Then Anne of Cleves was rejected shortly after marrying Henry and his next wife, Katherine Howard, was beheaded for treasonous adultery. Henry's sixth and final wife, Katherine Parr, helped to establish his daughters, Mary and Elizabeth, in the line of succession.

What was everyday life like for a person in Tudor England? How did it change over time?

Tudor Clothing: Tudor clothing was lavish. Wealthy Tudors' clothes would be decorated with gold and jewels. Middle class Tudors' clothes were much plainer and poor Tudors would wear simple, loose fitting cotton clothes. Men wore doublets (jackets) with rounded fronts and slashed trunks. Women wore kirtles (overskirts) over wooden frames (farthingales) and high collars.

Tudor Houses: Ordinary Tudor houses were made from a framework of wooden beams with wattle and daub (sticks and twigs mixed with clay and dung) attached between the frame. The wattle and daub was painted white leaving the beams exposed. In poor Tudor houses, chimneys were just a hole in the roof. Wealthy Tudor houses were built from bricks in a symmetrical formation. Chimneys were tall and ornate. Windows were a sign of wealth so rich Tudors had as many windows as possible.

Food and Drink: Food was seen as a sign of wealth. Bread, butter, cheese, eggs, fish and meat were usually on the menu along with potage (a vegetable broth thickened with oats.) Meat could include beef, pork, lamb, rabbit, pheasant, deer, goose, wild boar and pigeon. Henry VIII often ate swan and seagull. Tudors also made breads. Water was not used as a drink as it was thought to be unsafe. People would drink weak ale. They would preserve meat by rubbing salt on it. They did not eat with a knife and fork. The meal could take up to 3 hours!

Music: Unlike the upper class pursuits of jousting or falconry, music was enjoyed by all sectors of Tudor society. The only differences were the types of instruments they played and the songs they favoured. Unlike the grand modern orchestras of today, Tudor musicians (or 'minstrels' as they were known) had a much smaller array of instruments to choose from, and even at Royal events would only have played in small groups.

What Religion were the Tudors?








Religion was very important to people in the Tudor Age, but there was a great deal of religious disagreement. During Henry VIII's reign Protestant supporters sought to remove the Roman Catholic Church from the country. Everyone had to go to the same church as the King or Queen, or they would be arrested, imprisoned or even killed.

When the Protestant, King Edward VI (1547-53), and his Catholic sister Mary Tudor (1553-8) reigned, England moved from one faith to another. But the Welsh stood firm, without fully supporting either faith.

Who were significant figures in Tudor England?

Explorers: Sir Francis Drake: the first person to sail around the world in his famous ship, the Golden Hind. Sir Walter Raleigh: he travelled to the 'New World' (America) and established England's first colony there.

Shakespeare: William Shakespeare was a famous poet, playwright and actor of the Tudor times. He wrote many plays including Romeo and Juliet and A Midsummer Night's Dream which were performed at the Globe Theatre in London.

When:	1485	1509	1534	1547	1553 1554	1559	1603
What happened	Battle of Bosworth ends the War of the Roses. Henry VII becomes King	Henry VIII is crowned King.	Henry VIII forms the Church of England, separating it from the Roman Catholic Church.	Henry VIII dies Edward VI becomes King	Mary I becomes Queen Lady Jane Grey is executed	Elizabeth I is crowned Queen	Elizabeth I dies with no heir – end of Tudor line.
							

Year 4 History Skills Progression—Disciplinary Knowledge

<p>Chronological understanding</p> <p>Who were the Tudors and how did they come to power?</p>	<p>Can begin to date events</p> <p>Place events from period studied on time line</p> <p>Can understand more complex terms eg BCE/CE</p> <p>Can begin to note contrasts and trends over time</p>
<p>Range and depth of historical knowledge</p> <p>An overview of world history</p> <p>What was life like in Tudor England and how did it change over time?</p>	<p>Can use evidence to reconstruct life in time studied</p> <p>Can identify key features and events of time studied</p> <p>Can offer a reasonable explanation for some events</p> <p>Can give a broad overview of life in Britain through various time periods</p> <p>Can compare and look for links and effects in time studied</p>
<p>Investigation and Interpretations of history</p> <p>Why did Henry VIII have six wives?</p> <p>What Religion were the Tudors?</p>	<p>Can suggest causes and consequences of some main events in history</p> <p>Can begin to evaluate the usefulness of different sources and begin to explain why they might be different</p> <p>Can use more than one source of evidence to gain a more accurate understanding</p> <p>Can use text books and historical knowledge</p>
<p>Historical enquiry</p> <p>Who were significant Tudors?</p>	<p>Can suggest suitable sources of evidence and use it to build up a picture of a past event</p> <p>Can select and record relevant information relevant to the study</p> <p>Can choose relevant material to present a picture of one aspect of life in time</p> <p>Can ask a variety of questions</p> <p>Use the internet for research</p>
<p>Organisation and communication</p> <p>How do we know about the Tudors?</p>	<p>Can communicate my knowledge through: Discussion Drawing pictures Drama/role play Making models Writing Using ICT</p> <p>Can use appropriate historical vocabulary to communicate: <i>dates, time period, era, change, chronology</i></p>

SEND concepts and understanding:

SEND core skills:

Possible Adapted learning for SEND & EAL: