

History Knowledge Organiser – Year 7: The Tudors – Part 1

Timeline of events		Key individuals or organisations	Description
1509	Henry VIII becomes King.	1. Henry VIII	The second son of Henry VII, he was a fierce ruler and often referred to as a 'tyrant'. He had six wives as he desperately sought heirs for the throne.
1534	The Break with Rome as the Act of Supremacy is passed.	2. Thomas Cromwell	Henry's chief advisor between 1529–1540. He organised the break with Rome which allowed Henry VIII to divorce Catherine of Aragon and marry Anne Boleyn.
1536	Dissolution of the monasteries.	3. Edward VI	Ruled from 1547 to 1553. He was the son of Henry VIII and Jane Seymour. He was only nine years old when he became King. He died when he was 16 years old. He was a Protestant ruler.
1538	All copies of the Bible had to be in English.	4. Lady Jane Grey	She was the great granddaughter of Henry VII and named by Edward VI as his successor as she was Protestant. She was only queen for 9 days before Mary I arrested her and beheaded her.
1547	Edward VI becomes King.	5. Mary I	Ruled from 1553 to 1558. She was Henry VIII's eldest daughter. She was a Roman Catholic and she gained the nickname "Bloody Mary" as she signed 300 death warrants for those who did not support her religion.
1553	Mary I becomes Queen.	6. Elizabeth I	Ruled from 1558 to 1603, she was the daughter of Henry VIII and Anne Boleyn. She was a Protestant and she never married. She became known as the 'Virgin Queen'.
1558	Elizabeth I becomes Queen.	7. Robert Cecil	Elizabeth I's chief advisor.
1588	Mary Queen of Scots beheaded	8. Lord Robert Dudley.	Elizabeth I's favourite member of court, it was rumoured she was in love with him, she was unable to marry him as he was married and then he was accused of killing his wife.
1588	The Spanish Armada was sent.	9. Mary Queen of Scots	Mary was cousin to Elizabeth I. She was a Catholic and it was feared she was plotting to kill Elizabeth. Elizabeth had her arrested, imprisoned for 19 years before executing her in 1588.
Key Words & Definitions.			Key Spellings
Heir	1. A person who is next in line to the throne.		1. Henry
Protestant	2. A member or follower of any of the Western Christian Churches that are separate from the Roman Catholic Church. They broke away from the Church during the Reformation.		2. Elizabeth
Catholic	3. A form of Christianity, followers of the Roman Catholic Church.		3. Reformation
Reformation	4. Reformation, also called Protestant Reformation, the move of part of the church away from the authority of the Pope. Its greatest leaders undoubtedly were Martin Luther and John Calvin.		4. Illegitimate
Renaissance	5. A revival of European Art and culture based upon the ideas of Greece and Rome. It included a new appreciation for learning.		5. Heir
Pope	6. The Spiritual leader of the Roman Catholic Church, he is based in Rome.		6. Armada
Dissolution of the Monasteries	7. The closure of English Monasteries by Henry VIII in 1536–1540. Monasteries were run by the Catholic Church and were homes for Monks and Nuns. They also provided hospital care and charity to the local people.		7. Renaissance
The Spanish Armada.	8. A fleet of 130 Spanish ships that sailed from Spain in August 1558 with the purpose of escorting an army to invade England. Elizabeth had angered Phillip II of Spain as she had refused to marry him, executed Mary Queen of Scots and had stolen Spanish gold from his ships.		8. Protestant