

Y5: 'Divorced, Beheaded and Died' project knowledge organiser



Lancaster Rose



York Rose



Tudor Rose

The **Tudor period** began when **Henry Tudor** defeated King Richard III at the **Battle of Bosworth in 1485**. This ended the **War of the Roses**. He became **King Henry VII** and married Elizabeth of York in 1486. Their youngest son became **King Henry VIII**, who is famous for having **six wives**. After his death, his son **Edward VI** ruled, followed by **Mary I** (until 1558) and then **Elizabeth I** (until she died in 1603). The Tudors **reigned** for **118 eventful years**.

Henry VIII had over 60 homes; his favourite was **Hampton Court Palace**. Henry enjoyed showing off his wealth at **court**, along with the richest and most important people. People tried to flatter the king with expensive gifts. If they displeased him, they would be **executed**. He always got his own way, he even became **Head of the Church of England** so he could marry. At the same time, life for many poorer **Tudors** was very different.

The **Tudor dynasty** was a time of great change. **Exploration** at sea was led by famous explorers such as **Sir Walter Raleigh** and **Sir Francis Drake**. **Henry VIII** abolished the churches and peasants, unhappy with the injustice of wealth, formed a **rebellion** to **revolt** against the king.



reign



Catholic church



Protestant



monarchy



parliament



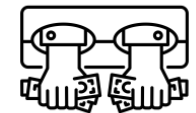
injustice



chronological



rebellion



crime and punishment

Anne Boleyn (c1501–1536)



Catherine of Aragon (1485–1536)



Jane Seymour (1508–1537)



Anne of Cleves (1515–1557)



Catherine Howard (1521–1542)



Catherine Parr (1512–1548)

