







The Tudors 1485 – 1603: Knowledge Organiser

Year 7

Timeline of Events		Key People		Key Terminology	
1517	Martin Luther pinned his 95 Theses to the door of Wittenberg Church in an attempt to improve the Catholic Church.			Pope	The head of the Roman Catholic Church. Based in Rome.
1525	The first English language Bible was published in Germany by William Tyndale.			Catholic	The main Christian religion in Medieval Europe.
1533	Henry VIII divorced his first wife, Catherine of Aragon and married Anne Boleyn.	Martin Luther	Henry VIII	Latin	The language used in Roman Catholic church services and Bibles.
1534	The Act of Supremacy made Henry VIII head of the new Church of England, though the beliefs and ceremonies remained much the same.			Indulgence	A pardon from the Pope to forgive you of some of your sins. These were sometimes sold by 'pardoners.'
1536-41	Henry ordered the dissolution of all monasteries, priories, abbeys and convents.			Relic	A holy object which belonged to a saint.
1547	Henry VIII died. His son became King Edward VI and made England a Protestant country.	Mary I (Bloody Mary)	Elizabeth I	Protestant	A new Christian religion which emerged in the 1500s
1553	Edward VI died. He named his cousin, Protestant Lady Jane Grey, as his successor. She ruled for nine days before being imprisoned and later executed.			Reformation	A word to describe the many changes which took place within the Christian Church during the 1500s.
1553	Mary I was crowned. Catholicism became the official religion again. Protestant heretics were burned at the stake.			Philip II of Spain	Mary Queen of Scots
1558	Mary I died Elizabeth I becomes queen.	Key Questions		Monastery	A place where monks lived and worshipped.
	Religious Settlement	<p>What did the Catholic Church teach in 1500 and did people still believe it?</p> <p>Why did Luther criticise the Catholic Church?</p> <p>What were the differences between the Catholic and Protestant religions?</p> <p>How and why did Henry VIII reform the Church in England?</p> <p>Why did Henry VIII close the monasteries?</p> <p>Why is Mary I known as Bloody Mary?</p>			
1571 and 1586	The Ridolfi Plot and the Babington Plot, attempts to assassinate Elizabeth and replace her with Mary Queen of Scots, were discovered and stopped.				
1587	Mary Queen of Scots was executed on the orders of her cousin, Elizabeth I.				
1588	The Spanish sent an Armada to invade England. It failed.				
1602	Elizabeth I, the last Tudor monarch died.				
		Excommunication	To officially exclude someone from the Christian Church.	Religious Settlement	The beliefs and practices of the Church of England set out by Elizabeth I to stop disputes.
		Political	To do with power and the ruling of a country.		



Spanish Armada



Heretics being burnt

What was Elizabeth's religious settlement?
 Why did Elizabeth execute Mary Queen of Scots?
 Why did the Spanish send an Armada?
 Why did the Spanish Armada fail?
 Was Elizabeth I a good queen?
 How does life for Tudor women compare with life for women today?

Economic	To do with money and the wealth of a country.
Heretic	A person who refuses to follow the official religion of a country.
Martyr	Someone who dies for their religious beliefs.
Armada	A fleet of ships.
Crescent	A moon shape.
Plot	A secret plan (eg. kill someone.)
Puritan	A very strict Protestant.

Overview

In this unit you will learn about the importance of the Tudors, perhaps our most famous royal dynasty, to the history of the UK. You will also learn about the religious changes that split Europe, known as the Reformation, and study Henry VIII's decision to break from the Catholic Church and create the Protestant Church of England. These were major changes that caused a huge amount of strife and conflict in England throughout the Tudor era, including the Spanish attempted invasion of England with its Armada, and beyond.