

Theme: Monarchy, Church, and society in Medieval England, 1509—1547		Duration: 8 lessons	Composite: overview
Key vocabulary:	Core knowledge Components	Powerful knowledge components crucial to commit to long term memory	Links to topics
Protestantism Catholicism Pope Vernacular Reformation Martin Luther Indulgences Excommunication Culturally diverse Mary Rose Excavation Preservation	<b>What problems did Henry VIII face?</b> <b>What are the similarities and differences between the Catholic and Protestant faith?</b> <b>What was the Break from Rome?</b> <b>What was the German Reformation?</b> <b>Who were Henry VIII's six wives?</b> <b>What was the Mary Rose?</b>	<p><b>Why did Henry VIII 'Break from Rome'?</b> Henry wanted a divorce from his first wife, Catherine of Aragon because she had not produced a surviving male heir. Henry also needed money, to fund his expensive wars. Henry VIII took control of the Church of England, making himself Head of the Church instead of the Pope and claimed all the power, land and wealth.</p> <p><b>What was the German Reformation?</b> Some Christians began to protest the power, wealth and teachings of the Catholic Church and questioned the authority of the Pope. Martin Luther, a German monk, was against the Pope and the Catholic Church. His ideas spread quickly across Europe as he claimed the Catholic Church was corrupt. As a result, Protestantism was created.</p> <p><b>What was life like for royal Tudor women?</b> Women were not expected to marry for love. Tudor women were not allowed to voice their opinion, and were not equal to men. Henry's wives faced many struggles such as execution, childbirth, and potentially divorce. Henry VIII's wives were Catherine of Aragon, Anne Boleyn, Jane Seymour, Anne of Cleves, Catherine Howard, Catherine Parr.</p> <p><b>How does Miranda Kaufmann's 'Black Tudors' book, change our view of Tudor England?</b> Black Tudors lived in England freely, and were accepted into Tudor society. Black Tudors forces us to re-evaluate our country's history and can move us beyond the unpleasant legacies of the slavery and racism that ruined later periods in British history.</p> <p><b>What was the Mary Rose?</b> Henry VIII needed to build his Navy as soon as he came to the throne. Henry's fleet grew from 5 to 58 by the time of his death. The Mary Rose that is remembered as his favourite and fought in many battles. However, the Mary Rose sank on 19th July 1545. Many artefacts from the ship have been recovered and tell historians a lot about life aboard the ship.</p>	<p>This topic helps students to understand religious, social, political changes that had occurred since the middle ages</p> <p>This topic helps students develop their understanding of the wider religious changes of the 16<sup>th</sup> century which links to KS4 topics Crime and Punishment and Elizabethan England</p> <p>Henry VIII established a supreme power of the Monarch, which later would be challenged by Parliament in the 17th century.</p>

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Topic: Life under the late Tudors: Edward VI, Mary I and Elizabeth I 1547-1603		Duration: 7 lessons		Composite: overview
Vocabulary:	Core Knowledge:	Powerful knowledge components crucial to commit to long term memory		Links to previous and future topics
Mid Tudor crisis	Why did Henry VIII break from the Catholic Church?	<b>Do historians believe there was a mid-Tudor crisis?</b> Historians Whitney Jones argues there was a mid-Tudor crisis during Edward VI and Mary I's reign. Jones stated that England was in such a 'crisis' during these reigns, the Tudors almost lost rule over England. However, historian David Loades disagrees. He states that the term 'crisis' is too dramatic, and that the Tudors faced the same issues as any other monarchs.		Thematic approach to the Tudor period based on current historiography.  Repeats key concepts such as Break from Rome, monarchy, and feudal system.  It provides contextual knowledge to students for Y8 topics and the KS4 topics of Crime and Punishment and Elizabethan England
Stable	Who were the Tudors?	<b>Was there a religious 'crisis' during the Tudor period?</b> Henry VIII broke from the Catholic Church so that he could divorce his wife who failed to give him a male heir. England was now Protestant. The next two Tudors, Edward VI and Lady Jane Grey were also protestant. However, when Mary I took the throne, she converted everyone back to being Catholic. This changed for the last time when Elizabeth I took the throne. She made England protestant again. This was certainly a religious rollercoaster, but this was not the first religious change in England's history.		
Crisis	What was the hierarchy in Tudor England?	<b>Was there a social 'crisis' during the Tudor period?</b> Elizabethan society was hierarchical. At the top were those who owned land and were very rich (the gentry), in the middle were merchants (middling sort) and at the bottom were the peasants (labouring poor), who worked on the land. The gentry lived in grand houses and could afford meat, sugar and wine. The middling sort had two storey houses and could afford some meat. The labouring poor lived in straw hits, with mud floors and lived on pottage (thick soup) and bread. The majority of England lived in poverty.		
Break from Rome	What is the meaning of social, political, and religious factors?	<b>Was there a political 'crisis' during the Tudor period?</b> Ultimately, none of the rebellions in the Tudor era were fully successful, which suggests it was not a political 'crisis'. Rebellions were caused by a variety of factors. For example, religion, politics, power, and poverty. Every Tudor monarch faced a rebellion.		
Poverty				
Rebellion				
Hierarchal				

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