

Y7 Term 6 Part 1 Knowledge Organiser – Tudor England 1485-1603

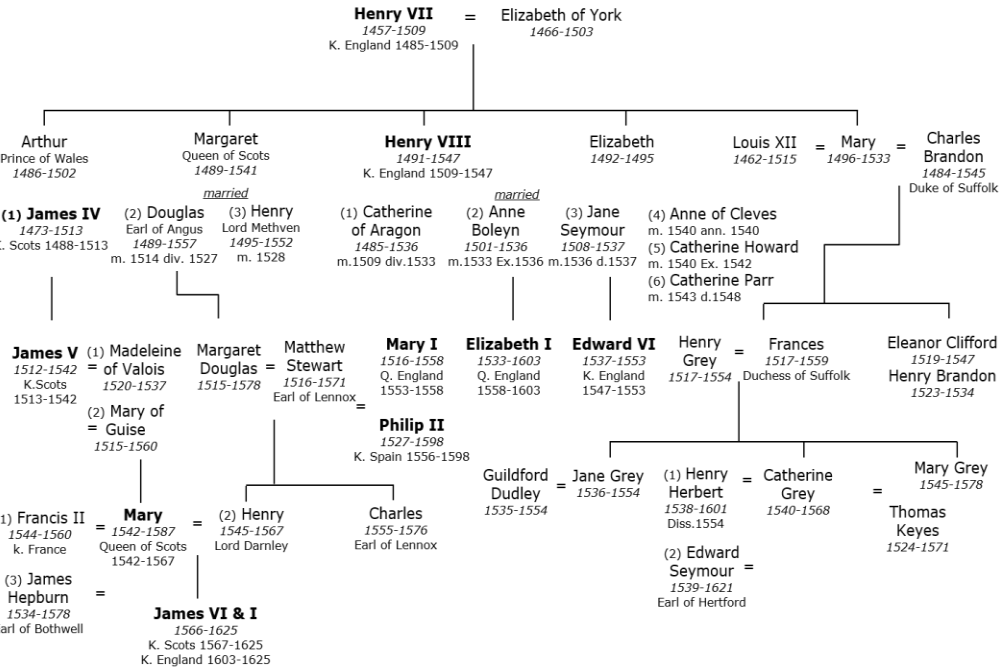
How did Early Modern monarchs secure their dynasties?



Enquiry 1 - How did Henry VII secure control of England?	Enquiry 2 - Was Henry's desire for a male heir the main reason for the 'Break with Rome'?	Enquiry 3 - How far did religion change during the 16th century Reformation in England?	Enquiry 4 - What was the greatest challenge to Elizabethan rule?
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Term	Definition	Term	Definition
Accession	When someone starts/gains a position of authority, usually a throne.	Martyr	Someone who dies for their beliefs
Adultery	A married man or woman who is not faithful to their wife or husband	Monastery	Building occupied by monks; Monasticism = their religious way of life
Alliance	A relationship/union (joining) formed for mutual benefit	Pretender	Someone who falsely claims that they are entitled to a throne, position or rank.
Anticlericalism	Criticism of the practices and morality (behaviour) of the Catholic clergy.	Pope	Head of the Catholic Church
Annul	To declare invalid.	Privy Council	A group of advisors to the monarch
Armada	A fleet of warships	Propaganda	Deliberately selected information presented in order to influence people to think a certain way
Bishop	Senior member of the clergy	Protestant	A follower of Martin Luther in protesting about the Catholic Church
Catholicism	The traditions and beliefs of the Catholic Church.	Purgatory	The place between heaven and hell where your soul is purged of its sins
Celibate	To refrain from sexual activity	Puritans	The name given to extreme Protestants who wanted to purify the church.
Church of England	The established Protestant church in England.	Recusants	Catholics who refused to attend Elizabeth I's Church of England.
Clergy	Churchmen.	Reformation	The split of Protestantism from the Catholic church throughout Europe. This was begun in 1517 by Martin Luther and occurred in England from 1533.
Clerical	Referring to the clergy.	Religious Settlement	Elizabeth I's attempt to unite England and to keep the peace between Catholics and Protestants. It is also referred to as the ' Elizabethan Settlement '.
Court of Star Chamber	A court of law made of judges and advisors from the King's royal council. Henry VII reorganised and increased its power in 1487. It was named after the star patten on the ceiling of the room where it met in Westminster Palace.	Renaissance	The rebirth of Classical culture (such as art and literature) from c1300-1700.
Dispensation	An exemption (exception) from canon law, usually given by the Pope	Royal Prerogative	Customary rights & privileges which monarchs claimed were due to them e.g. the power to declare war.
Dissolution	The action of formally ending an official body/group.	Royal supremacy	The assertion of royal power over the church and the state
Ecclesiastical	Issues concerning the Church and religion	Sovereign	Having ultimate power / the final decision (a King or Queen)
Excommunicate	Being banned from Church services.	Succession	Inheriting a title or the throne
Extremist	A supporter of extremes measures (political or religious)	Taxation	Money that citizens and businesses pay to the government to be spent on the country
Finance	The management of large amounts of money.	Tithe	A tax paid to the church; peasants had to give 10% of their harvest
Heir	A person who is next in line for the throne	Transubstantiation	Roman Catholic belief that the bread and wine transform into the body and blood of Jesus Christ during the Eucharist. Protestants believe this is symbolic.
Heresy	Belief in something which is at odds with what is widely accepted.	Treason	Betraying your country / an attempt to overthrow or kill the monarch
Illegitimate	No in law; someone born outside of marriage	Treasury	The funds (money) of a government; can also refer to the place or building where these funds are kept.
Indulgence	An action (sometimes payment) to reduce the amount of punishment for sins in the afterlife / time spent in purgatory	Tudors	The ruling family of Kings and Queens from Henry VII (7 th), because his surname was Tudor.
Jesuits	English priests trained abroad to spread Catholic beliefs	Valor Ecclesiasticus	Thomas Cromwell's survey of the wealth & condition of the Church and its monasteries; 'Value of the Church'.
Latin	The language of ancient Rome and its empire, widely used historically as a language of scholarship and administration, and by the Catholic Church.	Vestments	Elaborate (expensive / fancy) clothes worn by priests, usually in the Roman Catholic Church.
Legitimate	Allowed by law	Wars of the Roses	A series of battles in England (a civil war) over who had the rightful (legitimate) claim to throne, 1455 to 1485. It was fought between the Houses (families) of York (white rose) and Lancaster (red rose).

Key Individuals



Other individuals, outside of the Tudor family	
Lambert Simnel	Pretender to the throne, impersonating Richard III’s nephew Edward. He was used as a figurehead to gather forces and support the House of York.
Perkin Warbeck	Pretender to the throne, claiming to be the youngest son of Edward IV, Richard; one the ‘Princes in the Tower’, allegedly murdered by Richard III and disappeared in 1483.
Charles V	Holy Roman Emperor; challenged Luther; Nephew of Catherine of Aragon
Martin Luther	German monk who wrote the Ninety-five Theses, criticising the Catholic Church, starting the Reformation in Europe.
Cardinal Wolsey	Lord Chancellor to Henry VIII and Archbishop of York
Thomas Cromwell	Chief minister to Henry VIII who had served as vicegerent (a deputy) in religious matters
Thomas Cranmer	Archbishop of Canterbury 1533-1556
William Tyndale	Translator of the first English New Testament (in the Bible)
Lady Jane Grey	Protestant Queen for 9 days in 1553
Philip II	King of Spain 1556-1598; husband of Mary I
Mary Queen of Scots	Cousin of Edward, Mary and Elizabeth Tudor (Henry VIII’s niece)

Timeline



Date	Event
1485	Battle of Bosworth; Henry VII becomes king
1486	Henry VII marries Elizabeth of York, uniting the two houses of the Wars of the Roses to create stability. They are represented by the ‘Tudor Rose’.
1487	Henry VII defeats Lambert Simnel and the Yorkists at the Battle of Stoke in June 1487. Elizabeth of York is crowned Queen of England shortly afterwards.
1499	Both Perkin Warbeck and the <i>real</i> Earl of Warwick (Yorkist claimant) were hanged.
1509	Henry VII dies; accession of Henry VIII
1525	Henry met Anne Boleyn
1527	Henry VIII announces his desire for an annulment
1532	Reformation of the Church begins
1533	Thomas Cranmer declares Henry VIII’s marriage to Catherine Of Aragon invalid; Henry marries Anne Boleyn; Elizabeth I born
1536	Dissolution of the Monasteries begins; Execution of Anne Boleyn; Henry marries Jane Seymour
1537	Edward VI born; Jane Seymour dies
1540	Henry marries Anne Of Cleves then has the marriage declared invalid
	Henry marries Catherine Howard
1542	Catherine Howard executed
	Henry marries Catherine Parr
1547	Henry VIII dies; Accession of Edward VI
1553	Edward VI dies; Lady Jane Grey proclaimed queen for 9 days; Mary I proclaimed Queen#
1554	Mary I marries Prince Philip of Spain
1555	Burning of Protestants begins
1558	Mary I dies; accession of Elizabeth I
1559	Elizabethan Religious Settlement
1569	Northern Rebellion (against Elizabeth)
1580	Francis Drake circumnavigates the globe
1587	Execution of Mary, Queen of Scots
1588	Defeat of the Spanish Armada
1603	Queen Elizabeth I dies