

Warmsworth Primary School
A bespoke Scheme of Learning for Subject History

Subject: History		Year group: Year 5	
Prior Learning Year 3 – Prehistory – from the Stone Age to the Iron Age, Roman Invasion Year 4 – Anglo-Saxons and Vikings, Ancient Egypt Year 5 – Ancient Greece		Unit of Learning: Who were the Tudors? Why did Henry VIII establish the Church of England? Why did Henry VIII marry six times? Why is the Tudor era know as the age of exploration and discovery?	
National Curriculum Links: Pupils should continue to develop a chronologically secure knowledge and understanding of British, local and world history, establishing clear narratives within and across the periods they study. They should note connections, contrasts and trends over time and develop the appropriate use of historical terms. They should regularly address and sometimes devise historically valid questions about change, cause, similarity and difference, and significance. They should construct informed responses that involve thoughtful selection and organisation of relevant historical information. They should understand how our knowledge of the past is constructed from a range of sources. In planning to ensure the progression described above through teaching the British, local and world history outlined below, teachers should combine overview and depth studies to help pupils understand both the long arc of development and the complexity of specific aspects of the content. <ul style="list-style-type: none">a study of an aspect or theme in British history that extends pupils’ chronological knowledge beyond 1066.a local history study - a study of an aspect of history or a site dating from a period beyond 1066 that is significant in the locality.			
Autumn Term			
Concept Thread	Historical Knowledge	Line of Enquiry	Vocabulary and Resources
Power The Tudors were the ruling dynasty of England between 1485 and 1603. Having brought the Wars of the Roses to an end at the Battle of Bosworth, Henry Tudor became Henry VII and ruled England for 23 peaceful years. After decades of war, he re-established stable government in England. His son Henry Tudor became Henry the VIII in 1509, after the	To know where the Tudor period fits on a historical timeline. To know who the Tudors were and when they ruled England. - 1485-1603, Henry Tudor VII and VIII In 1485, Richard III became the king of England, but he did so in a way that turned many people against him; Henry Tudor, who also had a family claim to the throne, gathered an army, defeated Richard III and became Henry VII, the first Tudor monarch Henry VII, family was called the House of Lancaster, he married Elizabeth of York, attempting to gain the loyalty of another powerful family with links to the throne of England, the House of York; to symbolise this attempt at unity, the symbols of each family, a red rose (Lancaster) and a white rose (York) were combined into the Tudor rose.	Ongoing throughout the unit of learning: Create a timeline to go on a line across the classroom – look at the historical units they have covered already and place the Tudors on that timeline. Enquiry 1 Create a Tudor family tree (see attached) https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XODjbgZi9yE Who was Henry VIII? BBC Bitesize https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zwcsp4j/articles/zmst6g8#zy8cr2p10 	Protestant Catholic Pope Latin Reformation nun monk Rome Church of England Monasteries dissolution abbey Thomas Worsley Cardinal


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<p>death of his brother Prince Arthur in 1502.</p> <p>Thomas Cromwell, briefly Earl of Essex, was an English lawyer and political leader who served as chief minister to King Henry VIII from 1534 to 1540, when he was beheaded on orders of the king, who later blamed false charges for the execution.</p> <p>Religion Henry VIII is remembered for Reformation, the move from Catholicism to establish the Church of England, this supported his need to have a male heir, to enable him to claim the wealth from the monasteries, abbeys and priories, also so he could divorce and remarry, to create alliances with other countries and powerful families, therefore adding to his wealth</p>	<p>-Henry VIII was the second Tudor King after his father Henry VII died. His son Edward VI was the third Tudor King, who was only nine when he became king, two Tudor Queens reigned next: Queen Mary I succeeded her half- brother and then Queen Elizabeth I succeeded her half-sister. None of Henry VIII children had their own children, therefore this ended the Tudor period to be succeeded by the Stuarts.</p> <p>-Henry VIII is famous for his large weight and six wives, but as a young King he was a keen sportsman and talented soldier. He enjoyed tennis, jousting, music, dancing, entertaining, feasts and hunting. He also spoke Spanish,</p> <p>Henry's first wife was a Spanish princess named Catharine of Aragon. She did give him a daughter called Mary but did not have a son. Mary became Queen Mary I, but only reigned for 5 years 1553-1558. Catharine was married to Henry's brother Arthur.</p> <p>Anne Boleyn became Henry's second wife after the pair married secretly in January 1533.</p>	<p>Children explore how the Tudor dynasty began: Children research Henry VII and his reign.</p> <p>Children could read an account of Henry VIII as a young man (<i>The account of Pasqualigo, a diplomat from Italy, who met the young King in 1515. It is one of the most famous descriptions of Henry VIII as a young man</i>) and look at a portrait image. Pupils research images of the young king, and research some of the things he enjoyed: jousting, tennis, speaking French and Latin, dancing, singing, playing the flute etc.</p> <p>Study the painting of the Field of the Cloth of Gold, one of the defining events of Henry's early reign (explore key facts of this 2-week event in France). Portrait showing Henry in three sections riding in, watching a jousting contest and then meeting Francis I. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Field_of_the_Cloth_of_Gold#/media/File:TapescryHenryFrancois.jpg</p> <p>Enquiry 2 Why did Henry marry Catharine of Aragon? What was Henry like as a young man? What was the problem with Henry's marriage to Catharine of Aragon?</p> <p>Henry VIII took power aged only 17, and England was a prosperous and growing European power. At first, Henry was a popular King, renowned for his good looks and love of sport. However, he married the Spanish Catherine of Aragon, who was six years older than him and could not give him a son.</p> <p>Henry would spend the rest of his reign worrying about producing a male heir.</p>	<p>Thomas Cranmer Thomas Cromwell Archbishop of Canterbury Monarch King heir reign jousting tyrant</p>
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Technology/ Inventions/discoveries Significant individuals of the Tudor period who are linked to discovery: Sir Francis Drake and Sir Walter Raleigh .	A brief history of Henry VIII six wives https://www.history.com/news/henry-viii-wives	Enquiry 3 Who were Henry VIII wives and why did he marry six times? See attached the Mind Map of Henry VIII wives. Henry VIII and his six wives PowerPoint https://www.twinkl.co.uk/resource/t2-h-057-henry-viii-and-his-six-wives-powerpoint Children to research the importance of Henry's marriages and why they ended. Song - HORRIBLE HISTORIES - The Wives of Henry VIII (Terrible Tudors) https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-fadCAHjN-s	1 st wife Catharine of Aragon 2 nd wife Anne Boleyn 3 rd wife Jane Seymour 4 th wife Anne of Cleves.
	To know the difference between Catholicism and Protestantism To know how Henry VIII became the head of the Church of England The Catholic Church is a Christian institution that claims to be originally founded by the disciples of Jesus and is based in Rome; it was a particularly powerful institution to which European monarchs have often turned for legitimacy (i.e., to show that God wanted them to be the monarch) -In Catholicism , the bible is in Latin, the Pope is head of the church, and churches are beautifully decorated with lots of gold and paintings. - Protestantism has simpler churches without much decoration, and the pope is not in charge. The Reformation is the process by which the English Church is split off from the Roman church. Rather than the pope, the king would be the spiritual head of the English church. The word reformation is made from two Latin words: re = "again" and formare = "to form or make"	Enquiry 4 Explore the difference between the Catholic and Protestant church. Cardinal Thomas Worsley and Thomas Cranmer Archbishop of Canterbury  Thomas Cranmer (2 July 1489 – 21 March 1556) was a leader of the English Reformation and Archbishop of Canterbury during the reigns of Henry VIII, Edward VI and, for a short time, Mary I. He helped build the case for the annulment of Henry's marriage to Catherine of Aragon, which was one of the causes of the separation of the English Church from union with the Holy See. Along with Thomas Cromwell, he supported the principle of royal supremacy, in which the king was considered sovereign over the Church within his realm.	5 th wife Kathryn Howard 6 th wife Catherine Parr Tudor Dynasty Henry VII Henry VIII Edward VI! Mary I Elizabeth I succession beheaded Tower of London Royal pardon Feast Hampton Court Palace

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	<p>Before the Reformation, England had many monasteries and abbeys full of monks and nuns, which owned an enormous amount of land and were very rich. Once England became Protestant, these institutions were all closed down, and their wealth was seized by the king. This was called the 'Dissolution of the Monasteries', and it made a lot of money for Henry VIII.</p> <p>Henry VIII became the Head of the church of England, Henry married Anne Boleyn. He also made an enormous amount of money. Monasteries and Abbeys, which were home to monks and nuns, were not required for a Protestant country, as they were part of the Catholic church. These buildings had huge amounts of land, and expensive goods such as gold and paintings, all of which Henry VIII seized and sold off.</p>	 <p>Why did Henry VIII break with Rome? Find out about King Henry VIII's break with the Catholic Church. King Henry VIII's break with the Catholic Church is one of the most far-reaching events in English history. During the Reformation, the King replaced the Pope as the Head of the Church in England, causing a bitter divide between Catholics and Protestants. Why did Henry make such a drastic split? In 1509 Henry married his first wife Catherine of Aragon. Catherine of Aragon had been the wife of Henry's older brother, Arthur, who had died aged 15. When Arthur died Henry became first in line to the throne. Henry's father, Henry VII died in 1509. A few months later, Henry was married and had been crowned King Henry VIII. Although Catherine was pregnant seven times during her marriage to Henry, only one baby survived past infancy – their daughter Mary. This was bad news for Henry, who wanted a male heir to carry on the Tudor line. Henry did not see his daughter as an heir at all. For a Tudor king, having a strong line of succession and a male heir to the throne was imperative. After Henry VII defeated Richard III in 1485 he became the first Tudor king. Although he had secured the throne, the fact that he had done so through violence rather than lineage made his position unstable. This meant that for his son Henry VIII, a male heir was key to continuing the line of Tudor kings. Having a male heir would stabilise Henry's power. After Catherine's 'failure' to produce an heir, Henry became interested in one of Catherine's ladies-in-waiting, Anne Boleyn. The Pope would not grant a divorce, so the break from Rome began and the dissolution of the</p>	
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	<p>To know why the Tudor period (1485-1603) in British history is often known as the time of exploration and discovery.</p> <p>Sir Francis Drake was born in 1540 in Tavistock, Devon, England. -He first started going to sea while living in Chatham in Kent, at the age of 12 or 13.</p> <p>-He became famous as a pirate and explorer. Sir Francis Drake was the first Englishman to sail around the world. -During his life, Protestant England was often at war with Catholic Spain and there were rich rewards for capturing Spanish ships. -His pirate raids on Spanish ships off the coast of America were encouraged by Queen Elizabeth I.</p> <p>Drake was an apprentice on a small trading ship which was left to him when the master died. Francis Drake started his career as a slave trader. He was cousin of John Hawkins, the pioneer of the British slave trade.</p> <p>Drake, who was an incredibly bold sailor, captured more than his fair share of Spanish ships.</p> <p>Walter Rayleigh's execution shows how many of the brave explorers had to be so careful not to fall out of favour with the monarchy.</p> <p>Francis Drake's successful battles against the Spanish helped England become a major sea power. Another famous Tudor explorer was Sir Walter Raleigh who was in favour and then out of favour with Queen Elizabeth I. He eventually got executed.</p>	<p>monasteries. Henry then ushered the Act of Supremacy. The Act made him, and all his heirs, Supreme Head of the Church of England. This meant that the Pope no longer held religious authority in England, and Henry was free to divorce Catherine.</p> <p>Enquiry 5 To find out as much as they can about Sir Francis Drake and Sir Walter Rayleigh</p> <div style="display: flex; align-items: flex-start;">  <div style="margin-left: 10px;"> <p>Watch the following link: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=049ZjzBcYOo</p> </div> </div> <div style="display: flex; align-items: flex-start;">  <div style="margin-left: 10px;"> <p>Watch the following internet link: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yjvS8jRiylg</p> </div> </div> <p>Explore Tudor ships e.g. Drake's 'The Golden Hind' and create a detailed labelled diagram, link to non-narrative writing about aspects of the ship. https://www.goldenhinde.co.uk/resources</p> <p>https://www.modelships.de/Museums_and_replicas/Golden_Hinde_II/Golden_Hinde_replica.htm</p> <p>Research the Spanish Armada (See the map activity attached)</p> <p>Explore the famous portrait of Elizabeth I with the Navy and Armada in the background https://www.rmg.co.uk/stories/topics/why-are-there-three-versions-armada-portrait</p>	<p>Armada Vessel Ship Discovery Voyage Unknown World Colony Sir Francis Drake Sir Walter Raleigh Portuguese Spanish French Discovery New World Voyage Armada Fleet Colonisation Empire Indigenous people Supremacy</p>
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To know that during the Tudor period marked the beginning of the formation of the British Empire.
To know that during Elizabeth I's reign explorers of the time discovered many new lands.

When the English sailors discovered new land they made these countries part of the British Empire, despite Indigenous people living there already. This was also a time of Britain battling with Spain for supremacy of the seas.
England needed a strong navy to protect against attacks and invasions.

Henry VIII's father Henry VII began a programme of building warships for a navy. By the time he died, there was **five** royal warships. Two of them were new four-masted carracks, much larger than the usual English merchant ship. By the time Henry VIII died in 1547, the navy had been built up to more than forty ships.



To look at and discuss the PowerPoint
<https://www.twinkl.co.uk/resource/t2-h-5593-ks2-tudor-explorers-and-their-discoveries-information-powerpoint>

Links:
The BBC primary website has lots of information, pictures, videos and activities to do with Henry VIII.
Hampton Court has some good games and activities, and this is an amusing animation that shows Henry VIII morph from a good-looking young prince, into an overweight tyrant.
<https://www.hrp.org.uk/hampton-court-palace/history-and-stories/life-at-the-tudor-court/#gs.qf4c7w>
Portrait young Henry VIII 1509
<https://englishhistory.net/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/henry8unknown3.jpg>
Portrait of Field of the cloth of gold
<https://www.rct.uk/collection/themes/trails/the-art-of-monarchy/the-field-of-the-cloth-of-gold>
BBC bitesize
<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/articles/z47cydm>
Hampton Court Palace
<https://www.hrp.org.uk/hampton-court-palace/#gs.f672ey>

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Learning outcome:

Who were the Tudors?

To be able to talk about who were the Tudors and when the Tudor period began and ended

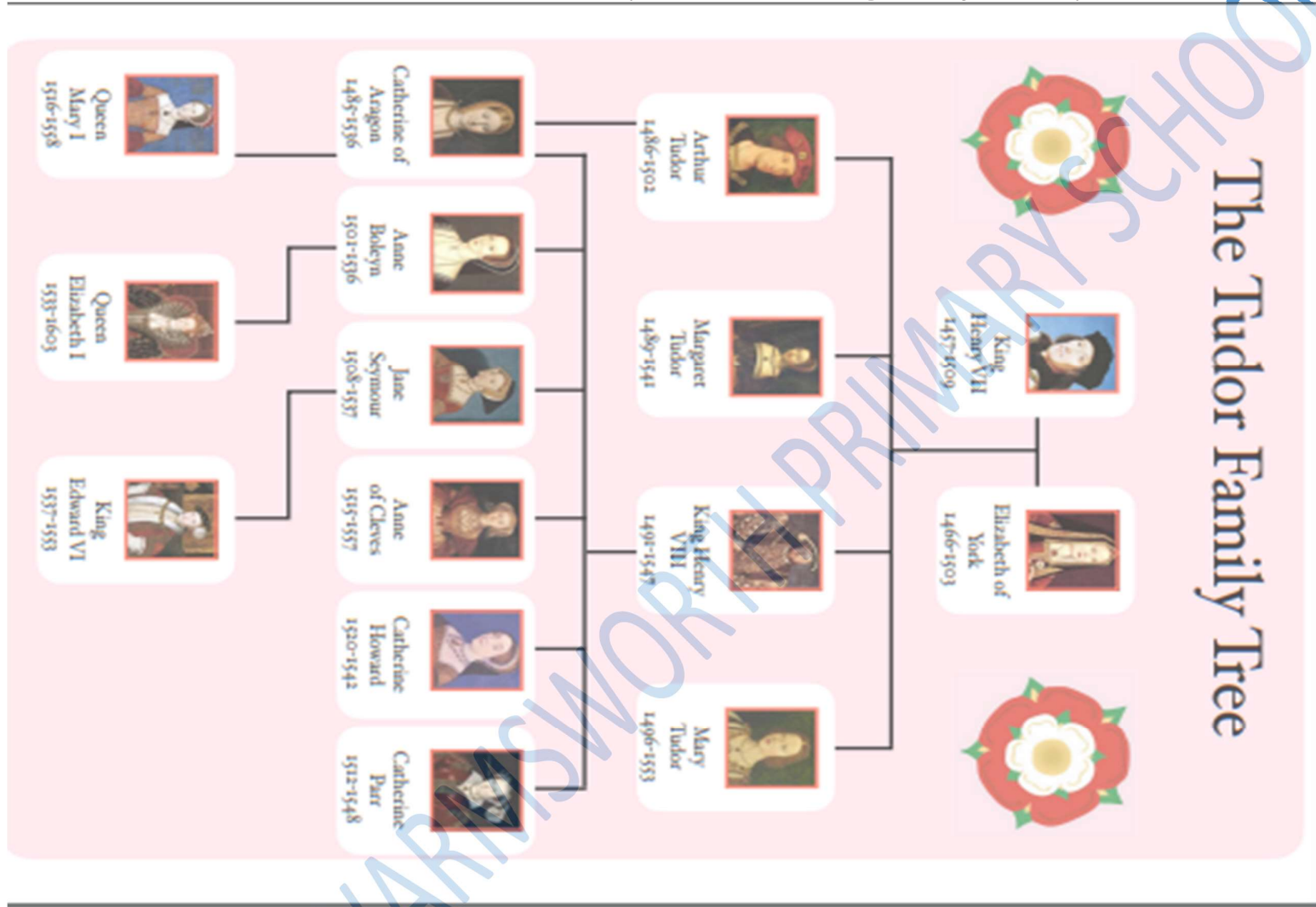
To gain an understanding of why Henry VIII became the Head of the Church of England and what he would gain from doing so.

To be able to talk about who succeeded Henry VIII after his death in 1547 at the age of 55.

Who succeeded Henry VIII? All three of [Henry VIII](#)'s legitimate children – Mary, Elizabeth and Edward – became queens or kings of England. They ruled consecutively after Henry's death as Edward VI (1547-53), Mary I (1553-58) and [Elizabeth I](#) (1558-1603). Each played an important role in both British history and the history of the royal palaces. However, none of them had children themselves, and on Elizabeth's death, the Tudor dynasty ended in 1603, it was succeeded by the Stuarts: King James I

Key Assessment Criteria

- Who were the Tudors?
- Why did Henry VIII establish the Church of England?
- What were Henry VIII motives for dissolving the monasteries and abbeys?
- Why did Henry VIII married six times?
- Why during Tudor times is it known today as a period of discovery?



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The Field of the Cloth of Gold, oil painting of circa 1545 in the [Royal Collection](#) at [Hampton Court](#). Henry VIII on horseback approaches at bottom left.



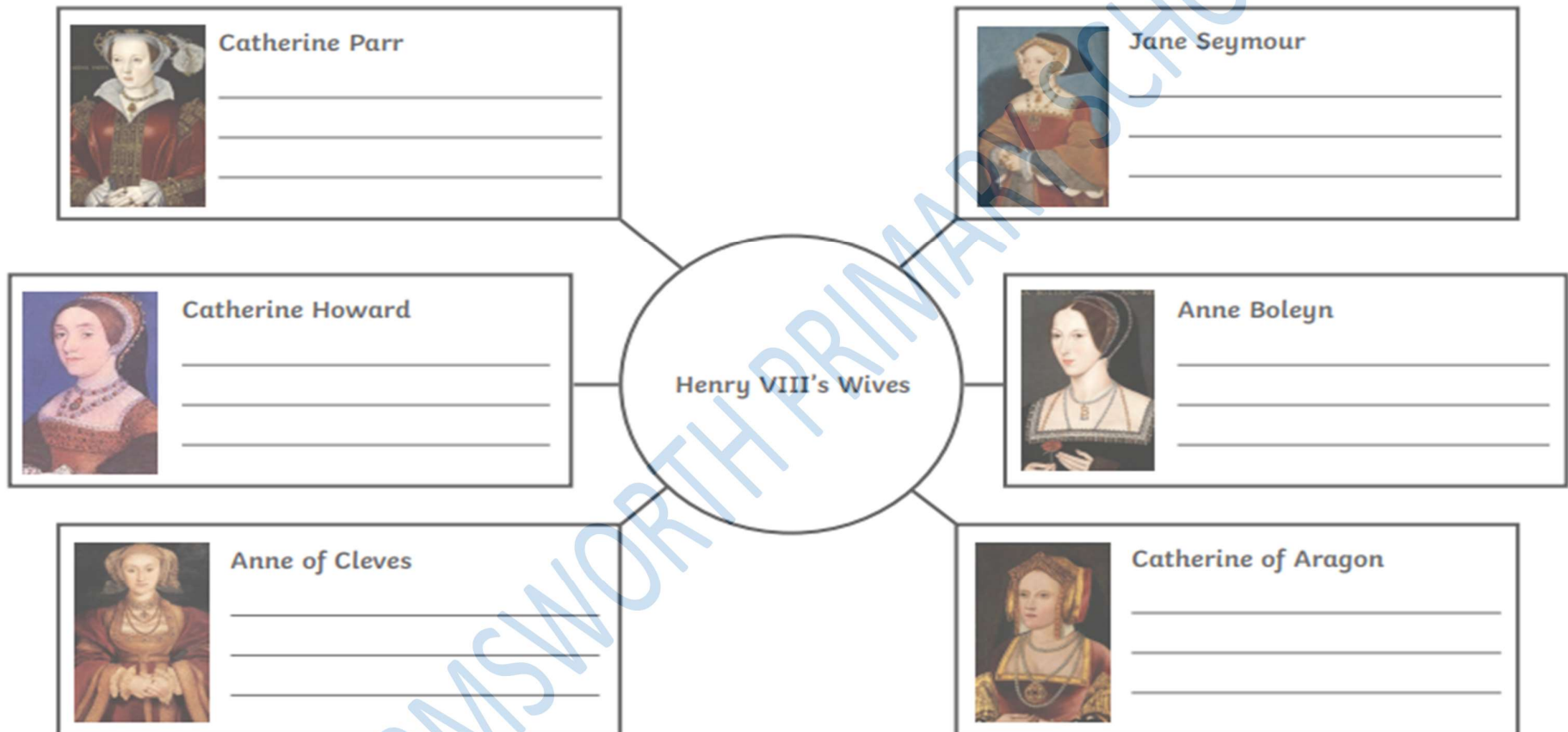
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Thomas Cromwell (1485 – 28 July 1540), briefly Earl of Essex, was an English lawyer and political leader who **served as chief minister to King Henry VIII from 1534 to 1540**, when he was beheaded on orders of the king, who later blamed false charges for the execution.

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The Wives of Henry VIII Mind Map



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King Henry VIII

What was his full name?

When was he born?

Where was he born?

When did he die?

Who ruled before him?

Who ruled after him?

Who were his wives?

What important things
happened during his reign?

Fun Facts

The Tudors

Descriptive Words

What Were Tudor Clothes Like?

colourful, decorated, elegant,
extravagant, lavish, layered, plain,
simple, tight, quilted, varied,
woollen, woven

What Were Tudor Homes Like?

beamed, decorated, expensive,
framed, grand, large, ornate, taller,
thatched, tiled, wooden

What Did the Tudor People Do?

acting, executions, exploring,
exporting, farming, hunting,
painting, performing, punishments,
trading, writing

What Was Tudor Entertainment Like?

amusing, dancing,
indulgent, joyful, lively,
musical, popular,
restricted, unfair, violent

What Was Tudor Food Like?

cooked, extravagant,
flavourful, lavish, plentiful,
rich, roasted, sweet

What Were the Tudors like as People?

artistic, cruel, controlled, hard-working,
poorer, richer, religious, skilful, violent

What Were Tudor Schools Like?

basic, dull, harsh, practical, repetitive,
restricted, small, strict, unorganised

What Was Life like in Tudor Cities?

busy, dangerous, dirty, expanding, filthy,
harsh, infested, overcrowded, popular,
unlawful, unruly



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Hampton Court was Henry VIII's pleasure palace, which he turned into a fabulous centre of entertaining with feasting, jousting and hunting. Jousting was the most prestigious sport in Tudor England. Henry had a huge tiltyard, the equivalent of a modern-day sports stadium, built at Hampton Court.



Henry's home

By the 1530s, **Henry VIII's** Hampton Court was a palace, a hotel, a theatre and a vast leisure complex. The King used it to demonstrate magnificence and power in every possible way, through lavish banquets, extravagant court life and fabulously expensive art.

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The Spanish Armada

Identify and label the key events of the Spanish Armada as well as showing the route they took with arrows.



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Sir Francis Drake

(est. 1544 - 1596)

Sir Francis Drake was an Elizabethan Sea Captain brought up by relatives in Plymouth who worked as merchants and pirates off the French coast.



Early Expeditions

His earliest expeditions took place in the 1560s. Drake and his men:

- captured and enslaved people from Africa;
- sold kidnapped African people to Spanish colonies;
- raided Spanish ships for valuables like gold and silver.

Honoured Onboard

In 1581, aboard his ship, the Golden Hind, Drake was knighted by Queen Elizabeth I. For the rest of his life, he was mayor of Plymouth, where he organised a water supply that served the city for 300 years.



The Golden Hind

He became the first Englishman to circumnavigate the globe between 1577 and 1580. On the orders of Queen Elizabeth I, he set off on an expedition against the Spanish on the Pacific coasts of America, with four other ships and 164 men.

Drake Versus the Spanish

Having gained a reputation as a pirate among the Spanish, Drake was enlisted to protect against an incoming attack. He destroyed multiple vessels and thousands of tonnes of supplies that had been destined for use in the Spanish Armada. This move helped to delay the invasion by a year.

Marriages

Mary Newman (1569 - 1583)
Elizabeth Sydenham (1585 - 1596)

Drake remarried after the death of his first wife, though neither marriage bore him any children.

Death by Dysentery

During his final attack on the Spanish, Drake survived a cannonball attack but died a few weeks later from dysentery. He was buried at sea, in full armour, near Portobelo, Panama.