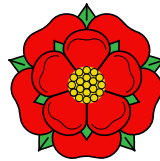


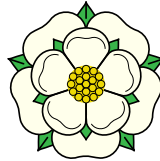
Y5 - OFF WITH HER HEAD - KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER

WAR OF THE ROSES

The War of the Roses was a civil war between the houses of Lancaster and York. Both sides felt they had a claim to the throne.



Lancaster



York

Richard III represented York and Henry Tudor represented Lancaster.

The final battle was called The Battle of Bosworth. Despite the House of York having 12,000 men vs Lancaster's 5000, they lost the battle and Richard III was killed. Henry Tudor was also aided by Lord Stanley, who had around 5000 men, however he was originally undecided on who to support.

HENRY VIII

One of the most famous monarchs during the Tudor era was Henry VIII. He was known for his six wives and his dramatic reformation of the English church. In his early reign, he was seen as a very reasonable and just monarch but as time went on, he became less popular with the British people. He became benevolent and cruel.



He loved music, dancing and playing sports such as archery and jousting but he had a temper and hated to lose!

WE ARE SIX!

Henry VIII was determined to have a male heir to continue the Tudor line. To try to achieve this, Henry married six times during his reign. His wives were:



Catherine of Aragon (1509-1533)
Divorced



Anne Boleyn (1533-1536)
Beheaded



Jane Seymour (1536-1537)
Died



Anne of Cleves (1540-1540)
Divorced



Catherine Howard (1540-1542)
Beheaded



Catherine Parr (1543-1547)
Survived

RELIGION IN THE TUDOR ERA

The Tudor era witnessed the most sweeping religious changes in England since the arrival of Christianity. Prior to Henry VIII, Britain was primarily Roman Catholic. However, Henry brought about a reformation whereby England split from the Catholic church. But why did he do it?



To gain economic wealth



To gain political power



To avoid religious criticism



To control the ability to divorce

TUDOR MONARCHS TIMELINE



Henry VII (1485-1509)



Henry VIII (1509-1547)



Edward VI (1547-1553)



Lady Jane Grey (1533)



Mary I (1553-1558)



Elizabeth I (1558-1603)

EXPLORATION

The Elizabethan period was one in which the major European powers were engaged in many voyages of discovery. The discovery of the Americas had opened up new lands to explore. In this 'Golden Era of Exploration', explorers hoped to:



Find quicker and more economic routes to the East.



Find new countries to trade goods with to improve the economy.



Discover places for religious freedom and peace.



Looking for new lands to expand the British rule.