

History Knowledge Organiser - Year 5 - Tudor Britain

gallows	a structure used for the hanging of criminals
privy	a toilet located in a small shed outside a house
civil war	a war between citizens of the same country
Pope	the leader of the Catholic church
beheading	the action of cutting of a person's head, especially as a form of execution
jousting	a sporting contest where two opponents fight on horseback with long pole-like weapons
Navy	the section of armed forces who protect the country at sea
treason	the crime of betraying your country, particularly by attempting to kill the monarch

Tudor life

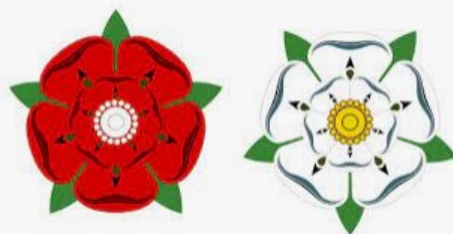
- Life was hard—the life expectancy was 35 years old.
- Over 90% of the population lived in the countryside and made their living from farming.
- Water was collected from village pumps and was often polluted
- Sports and hobbies were a sign of wealth (rich: hunting, jousting, tennis, bowls)
- If you broke the law, you would be punished by public flogging or hanged.
- Not many children went to school (usually only the sons of rich families)

Henry VIII's six wives



The War of the Roses

The War of the Roses was a series of civil wars between the House of Lancaster and the House of York.



Lancaster Rose

(Henry VII's side)

York Rose

(Richard III's side)

Henry VII defeated the current king (Richard III) at the Battle of Bosworth and became king in August 1485.

Henry VIII

- Henry VIII was the second Tudor king. He became king at the age of 18 when his father (Henry VII) died.
- He is one of the most famous British monarchs because of his interesting life and how much he changed Britain during his reign.
- During his 38-year reign, he had more than 70,000 people executed.
- He had six wives (see above)
- He started the Church of England to be a new church instead of the Catholic church.
- He founded the Royal Navy and built the first naval dock at Portsmouth.

Tudor monarchs: 1485—1603

