What do we really know about the Tudors?

Key Vocabulary

Monarch	A sovereign head of state, especially a king, queen, or emperor.
Dynasty	A line of hereditary rulers of a country.
Reformation	A 16th-century movement for the reform of abuses in the Roman Church ending in the establishment of the Reformed and Protestant Churches.
Sovereignty	The authority of a state to govern itself or another state:
Inherit	Receive or be left with (a situation, object, etc.) from a predecessor or former owner.

The Tudor Timeline

The Tudor period, spanning from 1485 to 1603, was marked by significant events, monarchs, and transformations in England, including the reigns of Henry VII, Henry VIII, Edward VI, Mary I, and Elizabeth I.



The Tudor history era was significant in the shaping and reshaping of the English monarchy, religious views, political factions, and the ordinary lives of the common people.
In total, through 5 monarchs, the Tudors ruled England and Wales for a total of 118 years, presenting us with a dynasty that contains arguably the most well-known figures in royal history. This rule contributed heavily to the shaping of England, and even Great Britain, that we all know today. Through religious reformation, socio-economic changes, and even the role of women, the English monarchy drastically shaped what we now know as the United Kingdom.

The Battle of Bosworth

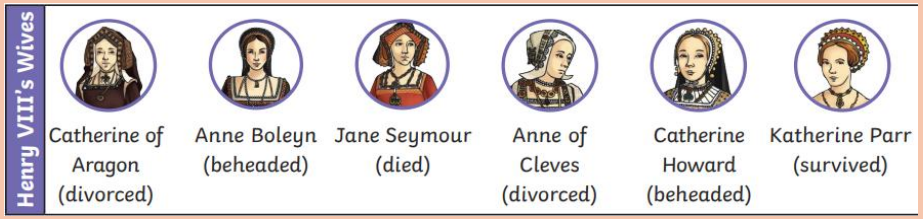
The Battle of Bosworth took place on **22 August 1485**, marking the end of the **Wars of the Roses** between the **House of York** and the **House of Lancaster**.
King **Richard III** was defeated and killed by the forces of **Henry Tudor**, who then became **King Henry VII**.
This battle began the **Tudor dynasty** in England.

The **Tudor Rose** symbolized the **unification** of the rival Houses of **Lancaster** and **York**, representing peace and stability after the **Wars of the Roses**.



King Henry VIII and the Reformation

King Henry VIII was crowned in **1509**, at the age of 17.
He married **6** times in the hope of having a son to be his **heir** to the **throne.**
In **1534** he formed the **Church of England,** separating it from the **Roman Catholic Church.**
This was because he wanted an annulment from his first wife, **Catherine of Aragon,** so that he could marry **Anne Boleyn.**



Kett's Rebellion

- **Kett's rebellion** was a revolt in Norfolk during the reign of **Edward VI**.
- The **revolt** began when **wealthy landowners fenced off areas of common land** that people relied on for their animals to graze.

- **8 July 1549** – the **rebellion** began with people pulling down fences in **Wymondham.**
- **29 July 1549** – the **rebels** stormed and captured **Norwich.**
- **1st August 1549** – the rebels defeated a royal army lead by the Marquess of Northampton.
- **27th August 1549** – the rebels were defeated at the **Battle of Dussindale.**