



Enquiry Questions: 1. How did the Tudors come to power? 2. Oliver Cromwell was influential in the English civil war. Discuss. 3. How did the role of Sir Robert Walpole change how Britain was ruled?

→ 43	43—410	410—1066	793—1066	1066—1485	1485—1603	1603—1714	1714—1837	1837—1901	1901 →
Pre-history	Roman	Anglo-Saxon	Viking	Medieval	Tudor	Stuart	Georgian	Victorian	Modern

Henry VIII (1491-1547)



Henry VIII is the most famous of the Tudor monarchs. He had 6 wives and broke from the Catholic Church to form the Church of England.

Elizabeth I (1533 - 1603)



Elizabeth I was the daughter of Henry VIII and Anne Boleyn. She never married and her reign was said to be a golden one of literature and exploration.

Lady Jane Gray (1537 - 1554)



Lady Jane Gray was the great-granddaughter of Henry VII. She was Queen for only 9 days before she was arrested and executed at the Tower of London.

Charles I (1600 - 1649)



Charles I was King of England, Ireland and Scotland. He was unpopular and his rule came to an end after a civil war broke out. He was arrested and beheaded.

Oliver Cromwell (1599 - 1658)



Oliver Cromwell led the army against Charles I in the English Civil War and then ruled the British Isles as Lord Protector. When he died, Charles II became King and had him executed after his death!

Sir Robert Walpole (1676 - 1745)




Sir Robert Walpole is regarded as the first British Prime Minister. He was Prime Minister under the reign of George I and George II.

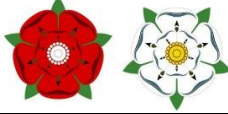
Spencer Perceval (1762-1812)



Spencer Perceval became Prime Minister in 1809. He is the only Prime Minister to have been assassinated in office.



Art	Key Vocabulary	
<p>Hans Holbein Hans Holbein was a German painter and printmaker who worked in a Northern Renaissance style, and is considered one of the greatest portraitists of the 16th century. He famously painted Henry VIII and a number of his wives.</p>  <p>Collage skills - using different techniques colours and textures, working with different sized pieces and working collaboratively</p>	Monarch	A leader of a country, e.g. a King or Queen.
	Heir	The person next in line to throne who will take over when the current King or Queen dies.
	Reign	The period of time that a monarch rules.
	Reformation	The act of changing (reforming) something; in this case the reformation of the church to remove the Pope's control.
	Dissolution	The act of separating something, or breaking it up.
	Treason	The act of betraying your country or King.
	Monastery	A place where monks live and work

Key events	
The Wars of the Roses	<p>The Wars of the Roses were a series of battles fought within England for control of the throne. They were fought between the House of Lancaster, represented by the red rose, and the House of York, represented by the white rose. The wars lasted from 22 May 1455 – 22 Aug 1485.</p> 
The Battle of Bosworth	The Battle of Bosworth was the last significant battle of the Wars of the Roses. It was won by Henry Tudor (a Lancastrian who became Henry VII) when he defeated Richard III from the House of York.
The Dissolution of the monasteries and the break with Rome	In 1534, Henry VIII wanted to divorce his first wife Catherine of Aragon as they could not have a son. When the Pope refused to give his permission, Henry broke away from the Catholic Church and formed the Church of England. In 1536, Henry began to seize all the wealth from the monasteries and other Catholic buildings, adding to his own treasury.
The sinking of the Mary Rose	Henry VIII was involved in a number of battles with France and Spain during his reign. The Mary Rose was Henry's favourite warship and the pride of his fleet. On 19 th July 1545, the French landed on the Isle of Wight and Henry watched the Mary Rose lead his fleet into battle. It is unknown exactly what happened but the Mary Rose tilted, filled with water and sank, causing the loss of 700 sailors. The Mary Rose was discovered in 1982 and its remains are on display in Portsmouth.
The English Civil War	The English Civil War began in 1642 between supporters of Parliament (the Roundheads) and supporters of the King (the Cavaliers). The Roundheads had the more disciplined army and eventually won the war, overthrowing the King.
Election of the first Prime Minister	George I became King in 1714 and appointed Sir Robert Walpole as First Lord and Chancellor in 1715. He moved into 10 Downing Street in 1735.
Assassination of Spencer Percival	In 1812, as Spencer Perceval entered the house of Commons, John Bellingham (who thought that the government owed him compensation as he had been wrongfully imprisoned) shot him through the heart. Spencer died and John Bellingham was executed for murder.