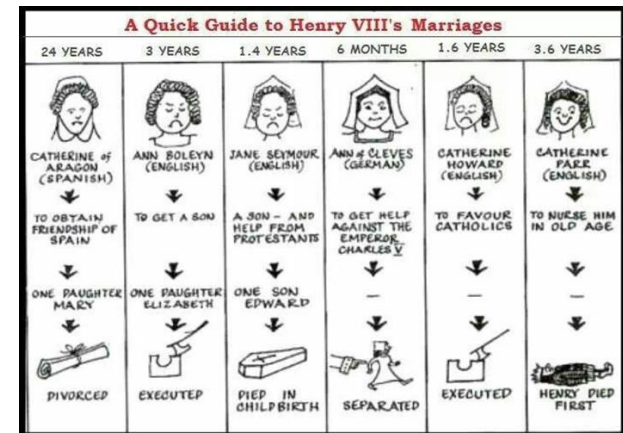


Y8 Knowledge organizer: The Tudors

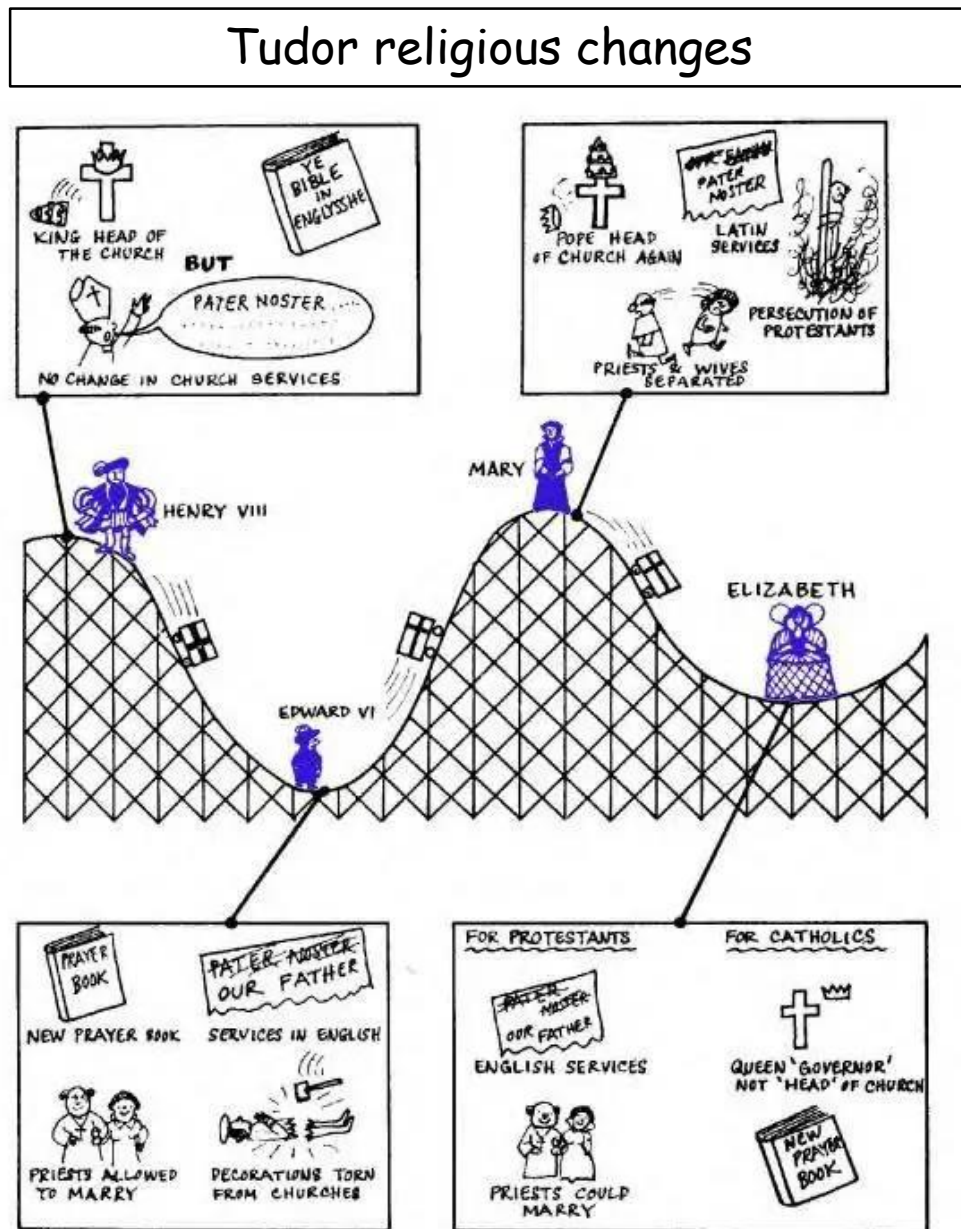


Key Events

1509: Henry VIII becomes king after his father's death
1534: Henry VIII becomes Head of the Church of England after a quarrel with the Pope about his divorce from Catherine of Aragon
1547: Edward VI becomes king at the age of 9. He was a Protestant
1553: The Catholic Mary I becomes queen. She wanted England to be Catholic again and proceeded to burn 300 Protestants at the stake. Nicknamed 'Bloody Mary'.
1558: Elizabeth I is the last of the Tudors and a Protestant . She did not want to lose power through marriage.
1571. The Rudolfi Plot. A Catholic plot to remove protestant Elizabeth from the throne and replace her with the Catholic Mary Queen of Scots.
1586 - The Babington Plot. Another plot to replace Elizabeth with Mary is uncovered by Walsingham, who discovers letters implicating Mary.
1587: Catholic Mary, Queen of Scots is beheaded for plotting against Elizabeth
1588: English victory over the Armada sent by Phillip II of Spain
1603: Elizabeth dies. James Stuart VI of Scotland becomes James I of England uniting both kingdoms



Religious change	The power of the Catholic Church in England was challenged by the Protestants. Henry's reformation pleased Protestants but not Catholics. This led to years of struggle between the two religions.
Succession	Issues arose concerning women as monarchs, the faith of the monarch and the lack of clear heirs to the throne.
War with Spain	The Tudor period saw an attempted invasion of England by Phillip II of Spain.
Armada	A fleet of warships sent by Catholic Phillip of Spain to lead the invasion of England
Catholic	A member of the Christian Church led by the Pope
Heir	A person who is next in line for the throne
Pope	Leader of the Catholic Church. Lives in Rome
Protestant	A follower of Martin Luther in protesting about the Catholic Church
Reformation	The changes or reforms made to the Catholic Church in the 16 th century





QUEEN ELIZABETH I

BRITISH ROYALTY | 1533-1603

Queen Elizabeth I claimed the British throne at the age of 25 and ruled England for 44 years, governing with relative stability and prosperity. The Elizabethan era is named for her.

QUICK FACTS



Refused to marry



Golden speech in 1601



Played the lute



Re-established the Church of England



Called for Mary, Queen of Scots' imprisonment

"I would rather be a beggar and single than a queen and married."

Elizabeth I



Elizabeth's Religious Settlement, 1559.

The main aim of Elizabeth's religious settlement was to prevent the sea-sawing between the 2 religions.

	What it was
Part 1: The Act of Supremacy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Queen is the Governor of the Church of England, not the Head Clergy have to swear on oath of loyalty to Elizabeth
Part 2: The Act of Unification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New Common Prayer Book in English Wording left unclear so everyone can interpret as they want Priests wear special clothes call vestments Churches to be decorated again
Part 3: Royal Injunctions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New instructions about how to worship. Very much in the style of Protestants Clergy have to teach that Elizabeth is in charge of the Church
How they were enforced	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If you didn't go to Church you were fined If you use the new language of the Common Book of Prayer, you were punished Any Clergy who were disloyal to Elizabeth were punished

The Spanish Armada, 1588

Causes

- English privateers stole from Spanish ships
- Phillip wanted England to be Catholic
- Elizabeth helped Spain's enemies.
- Elizabeth executed Mary, Queen of Scots.

Failure

- English naval tactics
- Poor Spanish communication
- Armada was badly supplied
- English had better ship design
- The weather was against the Spanish



Mary Queen of Scots

She was the second cousin of Elizabeth. Mary was a huge threat to her. Many people believed, especially Catholics, that she had a stronger claim to the throne than Elizabeth. Scotland was Catholic and had a strong alliance with Catholic France and Spain.



Sir Francis Drake- An English sailor. He circumnavigated the globe. He stole gold from the Spanish. Commander of the Navy during the Spanish Armada.

