

Week 1; Henry VIII	Week 2: Henry and the Break from Rome	Week 3: The Impact of the Break from Rome
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●Henry VIII became king in 1509. ●His father had left him lots of money and a stable kingdom. ●Henry had Six wives ●Catherine of Aragon—who he divorced and had one daughter with, called Mary I ●Anne Boleyn— who he beheaded and had one daughter with, called Elizabeth I ●Jane Seymour—who died giving birth to their son. ●Anne of Cleves—who he divorced. ●Catherine Howard—who he beheaded. ●Catherine Parr—who survived after Henry VIII died. ●Henry had three legitimate children, Edward VI.Mary I and Elizabeth I 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●The Reformation began in 1517 when a German monk called Martin Luther protested about the Catholic Church. ●His followers became known as Protestants ●The Reformation changed England’s official religion from Catholicism to the new Protestant faith. ●The Reformation in England is called the Break from Rome. ●Henry VIII wanted a son and heir. ●His first wife Catherine of Aragon only had one daughter, all her other babies died. ●The Pope refused to give Henry a divorce from Catherine of Aragon when she could no longer have children. ●Henry VIII made the Break from Rome so he could marry his second wife Anne Boleyn. ● Anne disappointed Henry by having a baby girl 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●In 1534 Henry said that he, not the Pope, was the Head of the Church in England. ●Henry’s Chief Minister was Thomas Cromwell. ●In 1536 Henry used his new power to begin to close down the monasteries and take their land and money. ●The Break from Rome made Henry rich and powerful. ●Monasteries provided care for the poor and sick. When they closed down there was no one to care for them. ●Some people opposed the Break from Rome and Henry treated them very harshly. ●In 1536 there was a rebellion, called the Pilgrimage of Grace in Henry put it down brutally. ● Towards the end of his reign Henry became increasingly brutal, executed his enemies and burned Protestants at the stake.
Week 4: Mary I	Week 5 : Elizabeth I	Week 6 :Diversity in Tudor England
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●Mary Tudor became Queen of England in 1553 and was a devout Catholic. ●She took the throne from her Brother Edward VI. ●She ruled England for just over five years and earned herself the nickname of "Bloody Mary. ●Mary was a devout Catholic and so she decided that she would reverse her father's decision to Break from Rome. ●she ordered that over 300 important Protestants should be burned at the stake for heresy. ●When she came to the throne, Mary was unmarried and had no children ● She married King Philip II of Spain but it was a very unhappy marriage. ● She died at 42 years old without any children 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●Elizabeth I came to power in 1558, inheriting problems with religion, poverty and foreign policy. ●Elizabeth restored the stability and the status of the monarchy. ●She solved the religious tensions by following a 'middle way'. ●She hunted, tortured and executed Catholic priests who came into England to undermine her power. ●At the time women were seen as weak leaders . ●To combat this perception she tried to use her unmarried status as a way of strengthening her political control in England and abroad. ●She defeated the Spanish Armada - a vast fleet of warships from the then world super power. ●By defeating Spain, England was on the way to being a world power by her death. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●Black people lived in Tudor England. ●Some people had migrated from Africa and settled in Tudor England. ●Henry VIII had a good relationship with North African Muslim leaders as they both hated Catholic Spain. This led to some migration. ●Sources show us that black people in Tudor England had a range of occupations, including court trumpeter, shoemaker, needle maker and servant. ●Racist attitudes existed but were not yet dominant and there are lots of examples of black people being treated fairly at this time. ●One of Catherine of Aragon's attendants was a African Muslim who converted to Christianity. ●During the time of Elizabeth I the first slave trade routes were started and attitudes towards black people in England began to change.