



THE THREE TUDOR CHILDREN OF KING HENRY VIII: A LOCAL HISTORY STUDY

Vocabulary

Act of Parliament

A law made by members of the Houses of Parliament, signed by the monarch

Execution

to be killed after having been found guilty of a crime

Heir

To be next in line (see Succession)

Parliament

a group of elected people who can make changes to laws

Pope

based in Rome but head of the Roman Catholic Church worldwide

Portrait

A picture of a person, painted or drawn

Protestant

a Christian church organised nationally, with worship in that country's own language

Reign

to be the monarch, also the length of time a monarch is in power for

Roman Catholic

a Christian church ruled by the Pope, with worship in Latin

Succession

the order for knowing who the next monarch is to be

Throne

a royal chair and also the right to sit on it

Mary I was the first woman to be crowned as monarch in her own right.

We are learning to:

- Use sources of evidence - portraiture and written documents in particular - to learn how the children of Henry VIII were thinking or feeling.
- To learn about the relationships between Henry VIII children and how this changed as they grew older.
- To know how Hertfordshire fitted into the King and Queens' lives.



Henry VII

Born: 1491

Reign: 1509 - 1547

Died: 1547



Edward VI

Born: 1537

Reign: 1547 - 1553

Died: 1553



Mary I

Born: 1516

Reign: 1553 - 1558

Died: 1558



Elizabeth I

Born: 1533

Reign: 1558 - 1603

Died: 1603

PRIOR LEARNING

- Monarchy rule Britain
- England was a Christian country led by the Pope
- Various sources of evidence can be used to teach us about the past
- Hertford Castle exists, it had been under several transformations and had been used and owned by various people

OUR LESSONS

- What messages did King Henry VIII want to give about himself in his portraits?
- Who were Henry's first three wives, who were their children and why did Henry keep getting married?
- What was life like for the royal children when they were younger at Hertford Castle, Hatfield and Hunsdon?
- What was life like at Hertford Castle, Hatfield and Hunsdon for the three children when they were slightly older?
- How did the relationship between the three children alter when they came to the throne and what caused the changes?
- How can we use the study of the three Tudor royal children as historians?

Edward VI - Protestant

1549 - makes Roman Catholic mass illegal

1549 - first book of common prayer introduced so church services are changed from Latin to English

Mary I - Catholic

1554 - persecution of Protestants begins

1554 - Pope leads religion in England again

Elizabeth I - Protestant

1559 - Protestant church in England restored and Elizabeth is the head of it
1570 - The Pope expels Elizabeth from the Roman Catholic church

