

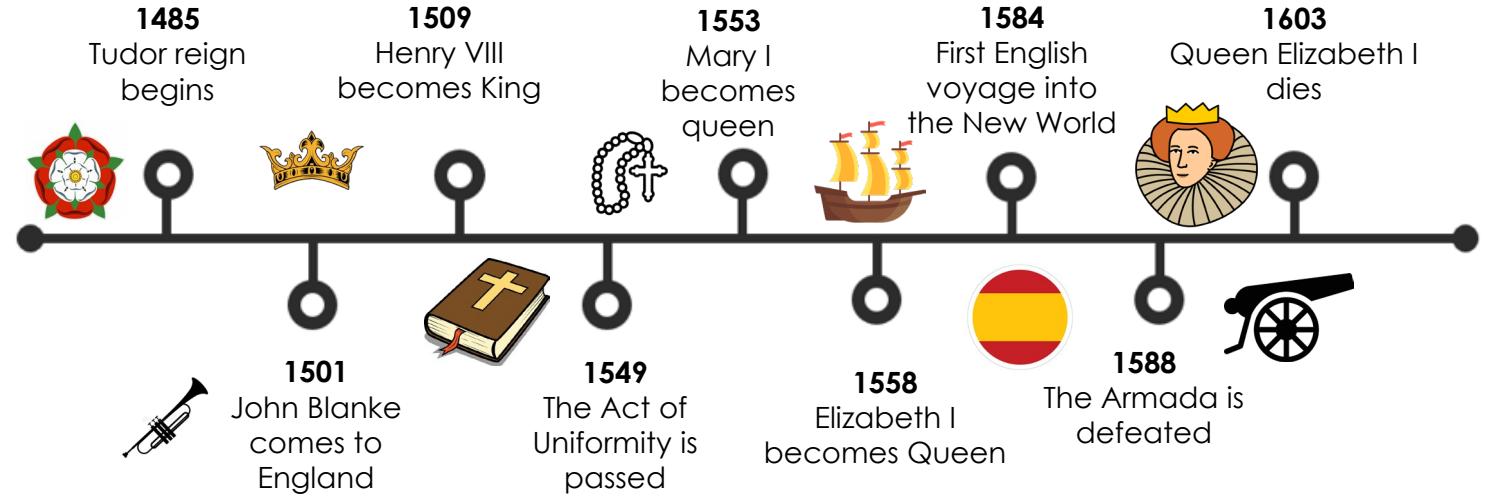
Year 8 - History - Autumn Term - The Tudors: The Impact of the Reformation



Key Vocabulary

The English Reformation	The C.16 event where the Church of England broke away from the Catholic Church
Pope	The leader of the Catholic Church
Catholicism	The largest and oldest form of Christianity in the world
Protestantism	Created by Martin Luther. A form of Christianity created to reform the Catholic Church.
Monastery	A building, that in C.16 England, was home to Catholic monks. These were shut down by Henry VIII.
Vagrant	A person without a settled home or employment.
Heretic	A person practising religion that goes against the monarch.
Divine Right of Kings	The belief that a king's power comes from God.
Blackamoor	A C.16 term for a black person or dark-skinned person.
Armada	A fleet of warships.

Timeline of key events



Core knowledge

- In 1485, after the War of the Roses, the Tudor dynasty began in England. This began with Henry VII.
- Henry VIII was the King of England between 1509 and 1547. Beginning in the 1530s, the English Reformation saw the creation of the Church of England.
- The Reformation continued into the reign of Edward VI (1547-1553), where the Act of Uniformity made religious worship consistent.
- The rule of Mary I (1553-1558) led to a rise in heresy and a return to Catholicism.
- Elizabeth I (1558-1603) saw the 'religious settlement', where she tried to seek a balance between Protestants and Catholics.
- In the Tudor period there was a black presence in England. Black people were known to be married, baptised and hold employment. This can be seen in the stories of John Blanke (a royal trumpeter) and Mary Fillis (a seamstress).
- In 1588 England went to war against Spain. Led by Phillip II, the Spanish Armada was defeated. This marked the military power of England and this furthered by the 'Age of Discovery'. The discovery of the Americas opened new lands to explore.

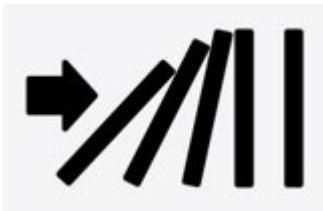
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Key Skills



Chronology



Cause and Consequence



Significance

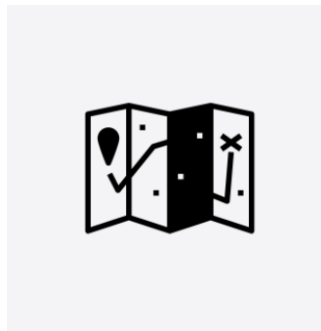
Curriculum Concepts



Power



War



Empire

Taking it Further



Watch

Why was the Spanish Armada defeated (HistoryHit). [CLICK HERE](#).



Listen

"Talking Tudors" series by Natalie Grueninger. [CLICK HERE](#)



Read

"Black Tudors: The Untold Story" by Miranda Kauffman. [CLICK HERE](#)

Learning Checklist

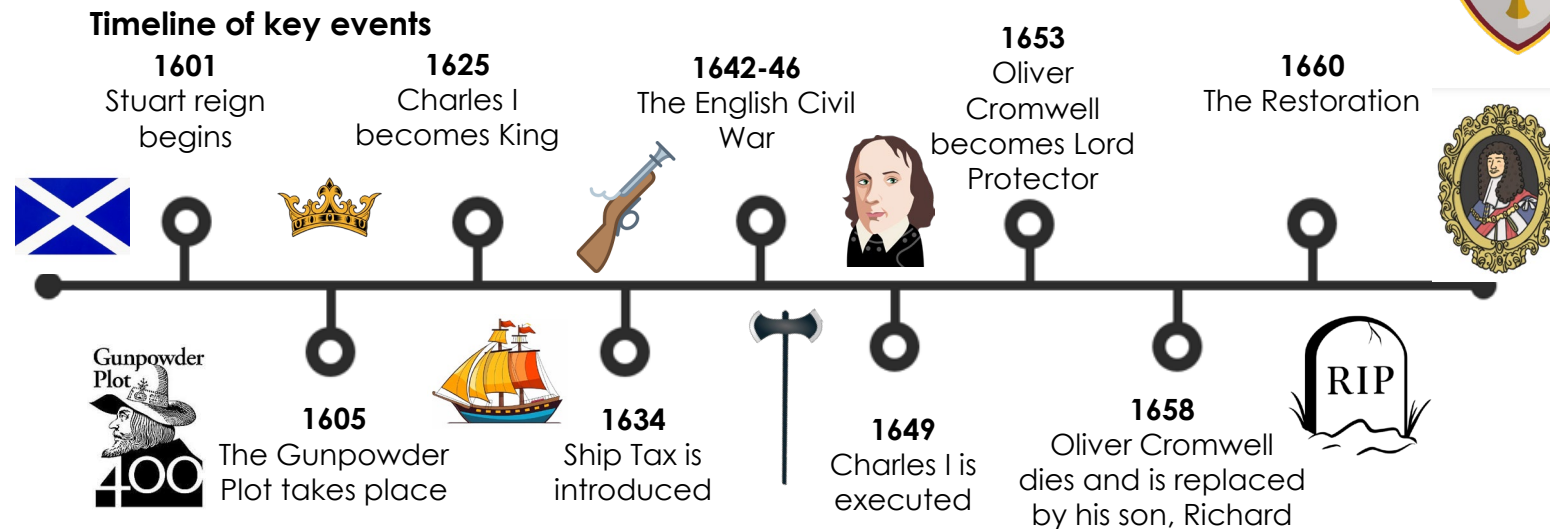
- I can accurately recall the chronology of the Tudor period.
- I can identify the difference between the Catholic and Protestant Churches.
- I can explain the consequences of the Reformation in England.
- I can understand the role that Black Tudors played in England.
- I can explain the nature of naval warfare in Elizabethan England.
- I can evaluate reasons for the defeat of the Spanish Armada.
- I can begin to understand England's role in exploration overseas in the C.16

Year 8 - History - Autumn Term - The Stuarts: Conspiracy and Civil War



Key Vocabulary

Treason	The crime of betraying your country, usually by attempting to kill the monarch, government or other 'authority.
Recusants	Catholics who refused to attend Protestant worship in England.
Conspiracy	A secret plot to do something unlawful or harmful.
The English Civil War	When Royalists (supporters of the King) and Parliamentarians (supporters of Parliament) went to war between 1642-1646,
Puritanism	A strict Protestant. Called for the reform of the Protestant Church.
New Model Army	England's first national fighting force.
Oliver Cromwell	Key figure in the New Model Army and Lord Protector in England during the interregnum.
The Battle of Naseby	A key battle of the English Civil War (1645) where Charles I was defeated.
Interregnum	The period where England was ruled without a Monarch.
Restoration	The return back to the monarchy – beginning with Charles II in 1660.



Core knowledge

- The Stuart period begun in 1601, with King James I. Previously known as King James VI in Scotland.
- The Gunpowder Plot of 1605 was an attempt to overthrow James I. Led by Robert Catesby (a Catholic), the plot aimed to kill the King and other members of authority.
- The Gunpowder Plotters were tried and executed for their role in treason.
- Charles I came to the throne in 1625. Due to several unpopular laws and a firm belief in Divine Right of Kings, he was largely to blame for the outbreak of war.
- The English Civil War took place between 1642-1646. Parliament were victorious. Key battles include Edgehill, Marston Moor and Naseby.
- After the war, a serious of failed negotiations took place. Charles I was trialled and executed in January 1649.
- The country was ruled without a King during the Interregnum (1649-1660). Oliver Cromwell was a figurehead during this time, acting as Lord Protector of England.
- The Restoration of 1660 saw the Restoration, where the Stuarts were, once again, the Royal Family. Charles II became King and ruled until 1685.

Year 8 - History - Autumn Term - The Stuarts: Conspiracy and Civil War



Key Skills



Chronology



Cause and Consequence



Evidence

Curriculum Concepts



Power



War

Taking it Further



Watch

Exploding the Legend – The Gunpowder Plot. [CLICK HERE](#).



Listen

Charles I, Reconsidered (History Hit). [CLICK HERE](#)



Read

"The English Civil War, Origins, Events and Legacy" by English Heritage. [CLICK HERE](#)

Learning Checklist

- I can accurately recall the chronology of the Stuart period.
- I can identify the reasons Catholics were treated harshly in England.
- I can explain the consequences of the Gunpowder Plot.
- I can understand the role that Charles I played in causing the English Civil War.
- I can explain the nature of warfare in Stuart England.
- I can evaluate reasons for the defeat of Parliament in the English Civil War.
- I can use historical sources to make judgments about the past.