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Big Question - "To be or not to be": What job would you choose in Tudor England? History Knowledge Organi		iser YEAR 6 - Conkers Class	
Romans AD43 AD450	Tudors 1485		7-1901 World War I 1914-1918 World War II 1939-1945 Britain
¥	Chronology/Timeline		
Henry VII (1485-1509) Henry VIII (1509-1547)	•••	rev (1553) Ma	ry T (1553-1558) Elizabeth T (1558-1603)
Prior Learning - Children will have studied crime and punishment and			
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General terms and Cross Curricular Vocabulary		Key Vocabulary – wealth, disease, sanitation, literature, noblemen, gentry, vagabonds, poor, peasants, monasteries, apocatheries, trade, industry, propsperous, manufacture, Hampton Court Palace, Hardwick Hall.	
Significant Individuals Henry VII - The first Tudor monarch, crowned after winning The Battle of Bosworth. Henry VIII - Famous for having eight wives (Catherine of Aragon, Anne Boleyn, Jane Seymour, Catherine Howard, Catherine Parr) Edward VI - Henry VIII's only son who came to the throne at 9 and died at 16. Lady Jane Grey - Queen for only 9 days. Mary had her imprisoned and beheaded. Mary I - Henry VIII's eldest daughter. She was Catholic and known as 'Blood Mary' because she has so many protestants killed. Elizabeth I - Henry VIII's last heir. The Tudor era ended with her. Francis Drake - a very successful sea captain and privateer who was the first Englishman to sail around the world in his ship The Golden Hinde (1577-1580). Sir Walter Raleigh - known as a swashbuckling hero of the Tudor age, as well as a poet, writer, explorer and soldier, He led many expeditions to America. William Shakespeare - famous playwright He wrote three types of plays: comedies, tragedies and histories.		Tudors lords	The wealthy in Tudor society lived priviledged lives.
		Peasants vagrants	A usually uneducated person of low social status. A person with no regular job who wanders from place to place.
		Heir	A person who has a legal right to a title or throne when the person holding it dies. (A person who inherits or has the right to inherit property after the death of the owner).
		Inventory	A written list of all the items in one place (dwelling)
		Monarch	A person who reigns over a kingdom or empire (King or Queen).
		Doublet kirtles	Men - (jackets) with rounded fronts and slashed trunks. Women - (overskirts) over (wooden frames) and high collars.
Key Historical Concepts		farthingales Cross Curricular Links	
Tudor England had six monarchs, ruling England from 1485 to 1603. Two of the strongest monarchs were Henry VIII and his daughter, Elizabeth T. Religion was very important in Tudor times. Everyone had to go to church. If you didn't attend the same church as the monarch you could be arrested, thrown into the Tower of London or even executed. Tudor England was a farming society. Most of the population (over 90%) lived in small villages and made their living from farming. Under Tudor rule England became a more peaceful and richer place. Towns grew larger and the mining of coal, tin and lead became very popular. Rich and Poor - The wealthy lived privileged lives. On the other hand, poor people had harsh lives. People who were too old or weak to work were forced to beg, steal or die. Punishments for crimes were brutal - death by hanging for stealing, beggars whipped through the streets and prisoners boiled alive. Although health gradually improved, life expectancy was still only 35.		Geography - The history of London and comparison with today (maps, population data) Exploration – routes, links with other countries (Spanish Armada) PSHE – Link to RRS Respect, family values, society, community projects	
	view, History Whole School Progression do	cument and Class	s Medium Term Planning.
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Commented [SK1]: Were people really boiled alive??