



The Tudors in 100 Objects – Why is everyone so obsessed?

Historical Skills

In this unit, students will explore the Tudor period, examining key figures, events, and changes during the reigns of monarchs such as Henry VIII and Elizabeth I. The focus will be on developing the historical skill of judgement – learning how to weigh up evidence, evaluate different interpretations, and form reasoned conclusions about why the Tudors continue to capture public interest.



What words/phrases will help me use this skill?

I think/I believe/ In my opinion...
Based on the evidence...
Considering both sides...

Words we will need to know

Dynasty – The line of succession from the same family.
Reformation – 16th Century movement which reformed the Catholic Church.
Heir – Someone who is next in line for the throne.
Empire – A group of countries which are controlled by one ruler or country.
Catholic – One branch of Christianity where the Pope is the head of the Catholic Church.
Protestant – Another branch of the Christian faith. Introduced by Henry VIII who created the Church of England.
Armada – A fleet of warships
Golden Age – A time where many achievements have been made.
Persecution – Hostility or ill treatment towards people based on their race, religion, ethnicity and/or political beliefs.

Where are we learning about?



Who are we learning about?

Henry VIII - Crowned King of England in 1509 until his death in 1547. Became Head of the Church of England. He is best known for having 6 wives in his pursuit for an heir.
Edward VI - Crowned King of England at the age of 9 in 1547 until his death in 1553. Henry VIII only surviving son.
Mary I - Crowned Queen of England in 1553 until her death in 1558. Mary was a devout Catholic. She is best known for being given the nickname 'Bloody Mary'.
Elizabeth I - Crowned Queen of England in 1558 until her death in 1603. Elizabeth was a Protestant following her father. Considered one of the most glorious English monarchs in history.

What was going on in the wider world?

Age of Exploration: This was the era when European nations began exploring and mapping the world. Famous explorers like Christopher Columbus (1492) reached the Americas, and Vasco da Gama sailed to India (1498). Spain and Portugal were expanding their empires overseas.
The Renaissance: Across Europe, the Renaissance was flourishing—an explosion of art, science, and learning inspired by a renewed interest in classical knowledge from Ancient Greece and Rome. Figures like Leonardo da Vinci and Michelangelo were active.
Ottoman Empire Expansion: The Ottoman Empire was expanding into southeastern Europe, the Middle East and North Africa.



Which catholic teachings does this link to?

Dignity of the Human Person – The belief that, as all humans are created in God’s image, all people should be treated with dignity and respect
Rights and responsibility – All God’s people have the right to food, work, clothes, a home, school, and medical care.
Stewardship – The continuing importance and spread of Christianity and the teaching of God’s creation

How can we learn more at home?

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/articles/zmst6g8>
https://www.bbc.co.uk/history/historic_figures/mary_i_queen.shtml
<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/articles/zg7d8hv>
<http://www.primaryhomeworkhelp.co.uk/tudors/explorers.htm>