



Year 5 Autumn Term 2

History: The Tudors and Local History



| Key Facts | |
|---|---|
| Who were the Tudors and when did they live? | The Tudors were an English royal dynasty, consisting of six monarchs , who reigned from 1485-1603. |
| What did Tudor people wear? | Tudor England is famous for its beautiful clothing, particularly during the reign of Queen Elizabeth I. Clothes were a means of displaying how wealthy a person was. |
| What did Tudor people eat? | The Tudors ate a lot of fresh food because there was no way of storing food to be eaten later. Food was preserved using methods such as salting. While the rich ate a diet consisting mostly of meat, the poor ate a simpler diet including bread and vegetables. |
| What was life like for Tudor children? | Most poor didn't go to school and would begin working from a young age. Rich children would receive a richer education, but even so this was mostly reserved for boys. |
| What diseases affected Tudor Britain and how were they treated? | Some of the most significant diseases of the Tudor period included the Plague, Influenza and the Sweating Sickness. Tudor medicine mostly consisted of herbal remedies and most women would know how to make them. |
| How were crimes punished in the Tudor period? | Punishments for crimes were harsh, even for small crimes, to discourage offences. Public executions were common and many people gathered to watch them. |
| Why did Henry VIII break away from the Catholic Church? | Henry VIII broke away from the Roman Church so that he could divorce Catherine of Aragon and remarry to increase his chances of having a male heir. This also gave him more power and wealth. |
| How was life different for the poor and the rich? | Life was very different for the poor compared to the rich. Rich people rarely worked and would own a lot more possessions. Richer people would live in larger, more modern houses. |
| Who was Nicholas Carew? | Nicholas Carew was an English courtier who lived in Beddington, Surrey. He was a close friend of King Henry VIII until he was beheaded for treason. |

| Key Vocabulary | |
|------------------------------|--|
| Roman Catholic church | A kind of Christian. Although Catholic can mean worldwide, here it means the church which is based in Rome and has the Pope as its leader. |
| cause | A reason that something happens. |
| interpretation | One way of looking at something and explaining it. |
| local | Something that only affects people in a particular place, often a town or borough. |
| national | Something that effects the whole country or nation. |
| Pope | The leader of the Roman Catholic church. |
| secondary source | Evidence or artefacts created after an event, generally by someone who wasn't there and is recording what others have told them. |

This half term, our Big Question is...

What was it like to live in Tudor times?



Where does it fit in to the big story?



We are learning about the Tudors and the effect on our local area. Where does this fit in our timelines? How do you think that Great Britain has changed in the time since the Tudor period?



What do we already know?

So far...

You have plotted events on a timeline using centuries, and rounded to give an idea of how long ago something might have happened.

You have compared maps from different time periods to look for similarities and differences.

You have begun thinking about how events from the past have shaped our lives today.

You have started to select which resources to use to help you ask questions and find my own answers

Key Date

22nd August 1485

Henry VII became king after defeating Richard III during the Battle of Bosworth.

