

Teacher Notes

How the Tudors Rose

Synopsis

A long-lost discovery in a Leicester car park transports us back to an era of warring kings, the Battle of Bosworth and the dawning of the new Tudor period.

Resources:

Rise of the Tudors Timeline:

Children match events from the animation to the dates when they occurred on a timeline.

Chain of Events:

Children answer questions on six events that led to the Tudors securing power in England and rank them in order of their importance to establishing the dynasty.

Royal Gallery:

Children recreate images of 4 kings and queens in the same style as the animation. They fill in the gaps in information plaques beneath each monarch.

Key questions to consider:

What events led to the Tudors ruling over England?

How might things have changed, if just one event had gone a different way?

Who were the important figures in the story of the Tudor rise to power?

What has changed about how people gain power now compared to Tudor times?

History curriculum objectives:

- Continue to develop chronologically secure knowledge of history.
- Note connections, contrasts and trends over time.
- Regularly address and sometimes devise historically valid questions about change, cause, similarity and difference, and significance.
- Construct informed responses that involve thoughtful selection and organisation of relevant historical information.
- NI: The life of a famous person, family or building in the past.
- Welsh Progression Step 3: I can use appropriate methods to gather information related to my enquiries and I am able to interpret the information obtained in the context of the enquiry question.
- Welsh Progression Step 3: I can present my findings in a variety of ways, drawing conclusions and making judgements based on the evidence used.
- Welsh Progression Step 3: I can identify and explain the main causes and effects of events in a range of contexts, and I can recognise how these impact communities and societies.
- SOC 2-06a: I can discuss why people and events from a particular time in the past were important, placing them within a historical sequence.
- SOC 3-06a: I can discuss the motives of those involved in a significant turning point in the past and assess the consequences it had then and since.

Cross-curricula objectives:

- Art: To improve their mastery of art and design techniques, including drawing, painting and sculpture with a range of materials.

How the Tudors Rose - Comprehension

Where and when was Richard III's body discovered?

Which dynasty ruled England before the Tudors?

How did Richard III take power?

What do you think happened to Richard III's nephews? Why?

How and why did Richard's grave end up being lost and forgotten about?

What events happened that meant Henry became king?

Who did Henry VII marry and what did the marriage help to bring about?



How the Tudors Rose - Comprehension

Where and when was Richard III's body discovered?

Underneath a car park in Leicester, in 2012.

Which dynasty ruled England before the Tudors?

The Plantagenets.

How did Richard III take power?

He took the throne from his two young nephews and had them imprisoned in the Tower of London, saying it was for their own good. Then, they disappeared.

What do you think happened to Richard III's nephews? Why?

Various answers, for example: I think that Richard had them killed. He had already imprisoned them, and they were never seen again, so it is likely he killed them to stop them ever trying to take the throne back.

How and why did Richard's grave end up being lost and forgotten about?

He was killed in the Battle of Bosworth and his body was taken to a nearby friary and buried in a shallow grave. Later, the friary was demolished and forgotten about (along with the grave) and, eventually, a car park was built over it.

What events happened that meant Henry became king?

Some or all of the following: Richard III's treatment of his nephews made people dislike him and want Henry; Henry gathered an army; Henry won the Battle of Bosworth and Richard was killed.

Who did Henry VII marry and what did the marriage help to bring about?

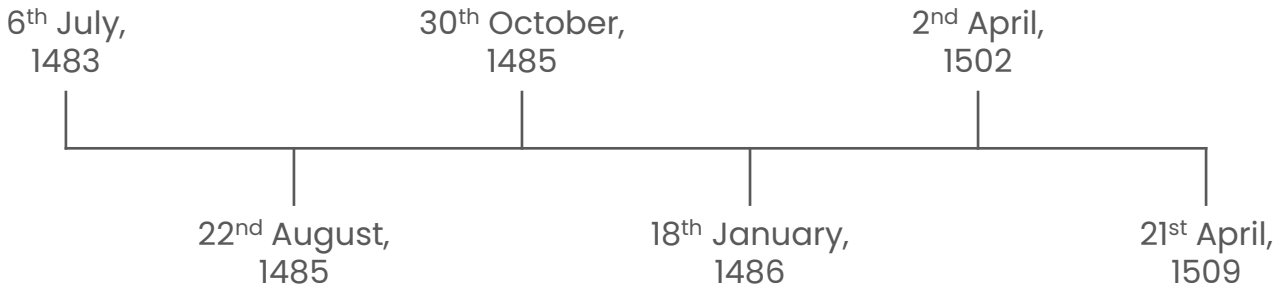
Elizabeth of York. It helped to unite the warring Houses of York and Lancaster, bringing about the end of the Wars of the Roses.



Rise of the Tudors Timeline



"You were introduced to a lot of characters and events in my animation. Let's put everything in the right order. Draw the timeline below in your books, then cut out the events and stick each one next to the date when it happened."



<p>Henry VII marries Elizabeth of York</p> <p>To try to end the rivalry between the Houses of York and Lancaster over who should rule England, Henry VII married Elizabeth of York. This united the two groups.</p>	<p>Henry VII dies and Henry VIII becomes king</p> <p>Henry VII died, aged 52, and his son Henry became the new king: King Henry VIII.</p>
<p>Prince Arthur dies</p> <p>Arthur, Henry VII and Elizabeth's first son, died suddenly, aged just 15. This left his younger brother Henry in line for the throne.</p>	<p>Richard III is crowned</p> <p>Richard, Duke of Gloucester, locked his two nephews away. They were the sons of King Edward IV, who had just died. Richard then declared himself king!</p>
<p>The Battle of Bosworth</p> <p>People did not like how Richard III had become king. Henry Tudor, who had a distant claim to the throne, gathered support and beat Richard III in battle!</p>	<p>Henry VII is crowned</p> <p>With Richard dead, Henry Tudor declared himself king. He was crowned and became King Henry VII.</p>

Chain of Events - Events and Questions



"History is a long chain of causes and effects. Here are some of the events that led to the Tudors getting and holding on to the throne of England. Answer the questions for each event. At the end, you will decide how important each event was, so keep that in mind!"

Richard III is crowned

Richard, Duke of Gloucester, was meant to help his nephew, 12-year-old Edward V, rule as king. Instead, he locked Edward and his brother away and made himself king! Then, the boys mysteriously 'vanished'. Some powerful people did not like this. In Brittany, Henry Tudor saw a chance to gain support for his claim to the throne!

What did Richard III do that gave Henry Tudor an opportunity to take the crown?

Why is this important in the story of the Tudors winning and keeping the throne of England?

The Battle of Bosworth

Henry Tudor landed in Wales and marched to England, gathering supporters who were unhappy with the king. His army fought Richard's near Market Bosworth. Richard led a charge right at Henry. Sir William Stanley, who had held his men back, chose to support Henry and charged in to cut Richard off. The king was killed.

Who won the Battle of Bosworth and who was killed in the fighting?

Why is this important in the story of the Tudors winning and keeping the throne of England?

Henry VII is crowned

With King Richard dead, Henry declared that his family history and victory in battle showed he was the real king. He was crowned on October 30th, 1485. However, some members of the House of York (the group who had supported Edward V and Richard III) still wanted to fight to overthrow him.

Although he still faced problems, what did Henry achieve in 1485?

Why is this important in the story of the Tudors winning and keeping the throne of England?

Chain of Events – Events and Questions (continued)

Henry VII and Elizabeth of York

Henry wanted to bring an end to the 30 years of war between the Houses of Lancaster and York and to set up his family to rule England for many years. When he, a Lancastrian, married Elizabeth of York in 1486, it went some way to uniting the rivals. Soon, they had a son, Arthur, who could become king when Henry died.

What two things came about because Henry married Elizabeth?

Why is this important in the story of the Tudors winning and keeping the throne of England?

Henry VII defeats opponents

In 1487, Lambert Simnel pretended to be Richard III's nephew. He claimed the throne, but Henry defeated his army. In 1491, Perkin Warbeck pretended to be the brother of Edward V, who Richard III had locked away. He invaded three times, but Henry beat him. By 1506, after imprisoning the Earl of Suffolk, Henry was finally safe.

What had Henry done by 1506 and how had he achieved it?

Why is this important in the story of the Tudors winning and keeping the throne of England?

Henry VIII is crowned

King Henry VII died in 1509. At that time, English kings passed the throne on to their sons, not their daughters. Henry's oldest son, Arthur, had died suddenly in 1502. However, the King's second son (also called Henry) was alive. He became King Henry VIII, the first Tudor to become king by birth with no battle for power.

What was different about how Henry VIII came to power, compared to his father?

Why is this important in the story of the Tudors winning and keeping the throne of England?

Chain of Events - Ranking by Importance



"The Tudors took the throne from King Richard III and held on to it for over 100 years. Which actions were the most important in achieving this long-standing rule? Put the 6 events from the earlier pages in order, from most to least important, then explain your choices!"

Most important

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.

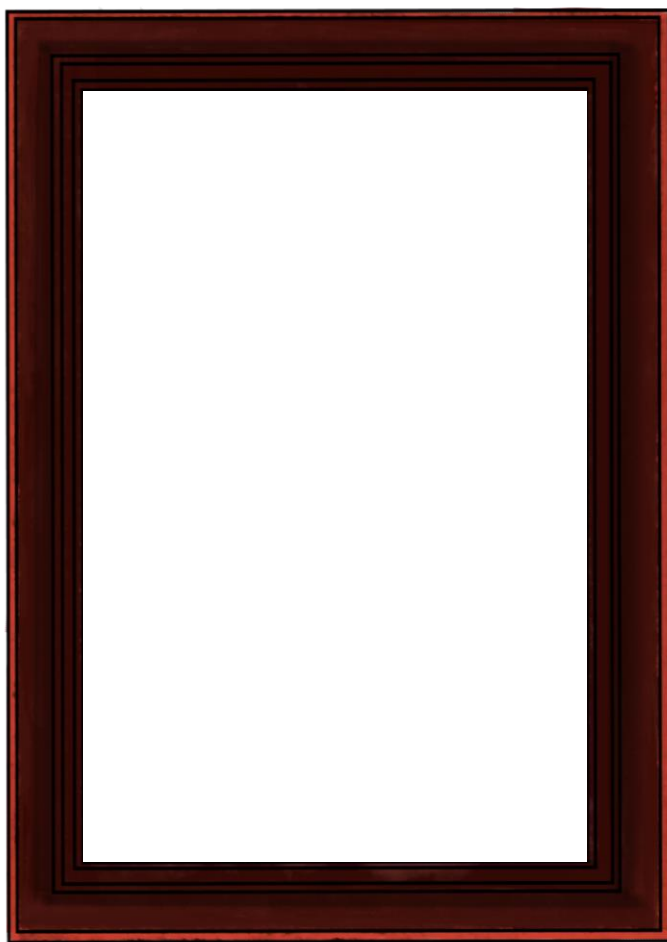
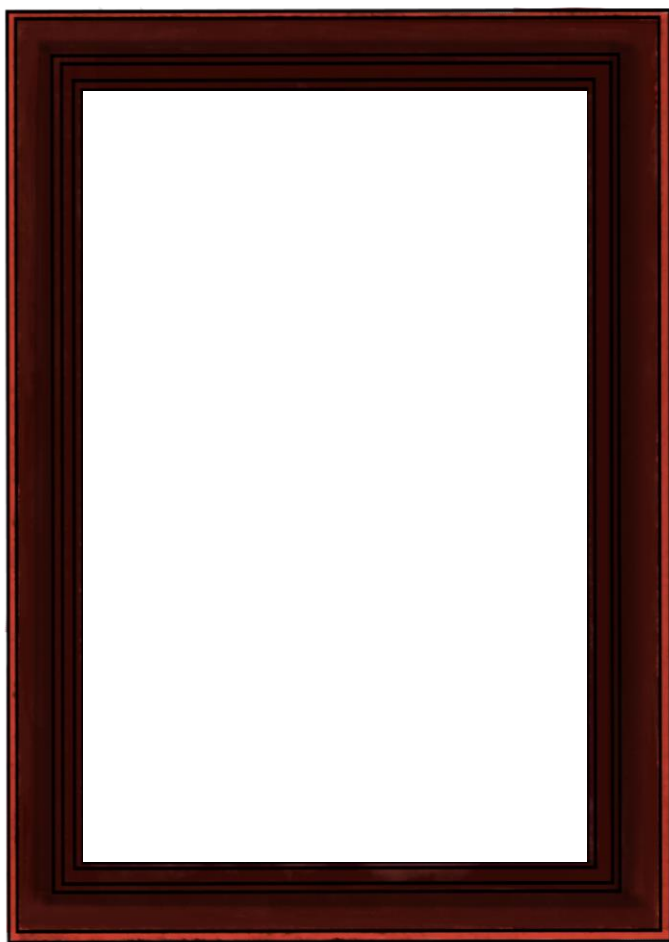
Least important

Explain why you have chosen this order.

Royal Gallery



"Did you like the drawings in the animation? I hope so, because I'm one of them! Now it's your turn to draw some kings and queens in the same style. Use the images provided to help you draw the right person in each frame, then fill in the gaps in the descriptions underneath to remember a bit about each one!"



Name: Richard III

Reigned: 1483 - 1485

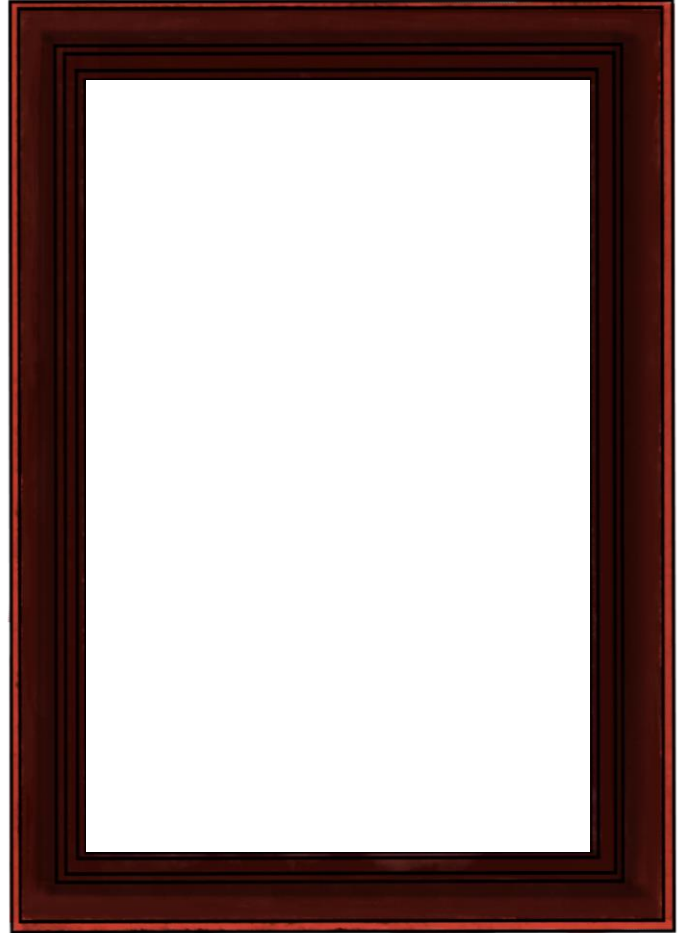
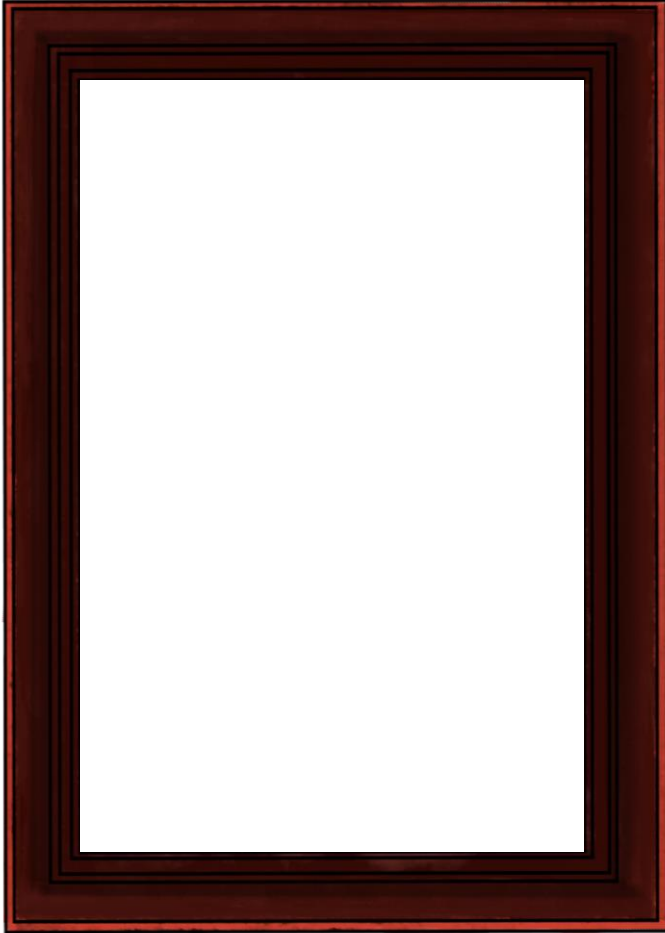
Famous for: Taking the crown from his _____. Being discovered under a car park.

Name: Henry VII

Reigned: 1485 - 1509

Famous for: Winning the Battle of _____ and starting the Tudor dynasty.

Royal Gallery (continued)



Name: Henry VIII

Reigned: 1509 - 1547

Famous for: Having _____
wives.

Name: Elizabeth I

Reigned: 1558 - 1603

Famous for: Defeating the
Spanish _____.