Year 7 History Phase 4 Worksheet: Tudors and Stuarts



Introduction to this worksheet

This worksheet will recap and consolidate what you have learned about the Tudors and Stuarts so far (including what was learned while we were still at school).

It has four sections:

1. Henry VIII
2. The Reformation
3. Henry VIII's Children (Edward VI, Mary I and Elizabeth I)
4. The Stuarts (James I and Charles I)



For each section you should read the information in the blue boxes and then answer the questions or complete the tasks underneath them. Remember to use complete sentences.

You can either do all the sections all in one go, or one section at a time.

At the end of each section is an **optional** challenge task that will help to extend your knowledge. For the challenge tasks you may want to research additional facts online - try the BBC bite size or Encyclopedia Britannica websites.

You can email your work to your history teacher and they will mark it and send you feedback. In addition, a copy of this document will be shared through **Google Classroom**. This means that you can also fill in and submit this worksheet through Google Classroom.

If you have any questions, please email your history teacher or you can contact them through Google Classroom.

Section 1: Henry VIII (L/O: To understand and evaluate Henry VIII and his six wives)



Henry VIII was born in 1491, the second son of **Henry VII** and **Elizabeth of York**. He was part of the **Tudor Dynasty** (family who rules a country) and became **heir** (the person who inherits something) to the throne after his older brother **Arthur** died in 1502. He was athletic and intelligent but could also be bad tempered and stubborn.

Henry VIII became king in 1509. He then married his brother's widow **Catherine of Aragon**. They only had one child who survived into adulthood, **Mary**, who was born in 1516.

Henry VIII wanted to make England a great power and fought wars against France and Scotland. These wars were very expensive and not very successful for Henry VIII. Henry VIII also spent a lot of money on building ships for the Royal Navy as well as on artwork, palaces, jewels, clothing, feasts and holding tournaments. This all meant that Henry VIII was often short of money.

1. Who were Henry VIII's parents and what dynasty was he a member of?
2. What happened in 1502 to make Henry VIII the heir to the throne?
3. Write done **positive** quality of Henry VIII's and one **negative** quality.
4. What were **three** reasons that Henry VIII was sometimes short of money?

By 1527 Henry VIII wanted to end his marriage to **Catherine of Aragon**. He needed the **Pope** (head of the Catholic Church) to approve a divorce. The Pope would not do this because he did not want to upset Catherine's nephew Charles, who was King of Spain and one of the most powerful rulers in Europe.

To solve his problem, from 1532 to 1534 Henry VIII had Parliament make laws that separated the Church of England from the Pope's control. Henry VIII was made the 'Supreme Head' of the Church of England. This meant he could end his marriage to Catherine of Aragon. In 1532 he married **Anne Boleyn**, who gave birth to their daughter **Elizabeth** in 1533. Later Henry VIII grew angry with Anne as she did not give him a son and had her executed in 1536. That year he married **Jane Seymour**, who gave birth to their son **Edward** in 1537. Sadly, Jane Seymour died twelve days later.

In 1540 Henry VIII married **Anne of Cleves**, a German princess, but they quickly divorced as Henry VIII did not think she was attractive. That year Henry VIII married **Catherine Howard** but she was executed in 1542 after being accused of betraying him. Finally, in 1543 Henry VIII married **Catherine Parr**, who helped take care of him (by now he had a lot of health problems) and his children. Henry VIII died in 1547.

1. Why do you think Henry VIII wanted to have a son so badly?
2. Why was the Pope reluctant to allow Henry VIII to divorce Catherine of Aragon?
3. How did Henry VIII solve this problem and end his marriage to Catherine of Aragon?
4. For each of the six wives, write a sentence including their name, when they married Henry VIII, if they had any children together and what happened to them. (e.g. 'Catherine of Aragon married Henry VIII in 1509, they had one daughter together called Mary, and Catherine was divorced in 1533.')



CHALLENGE TASK: Write a one-paragraph speech for a debate entitled, Was Henry VIII a great king? You can either agree or disagree. Include evidence to back up your argument and use persuasive language.

Section 2: The Reformation (L/O: To understand the religious changes that happened during the sixteenth century and evaluate their impact)

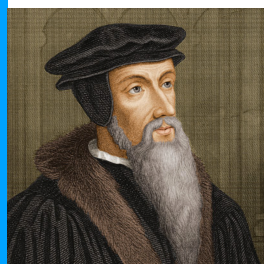
In 1500 almost everyone in Western Europe was a **Catholic** (there were some Jews and Muslims). A Catholic is a type of Christian. The head of the religion is the **Pope**, who was elected for life by other senior priests. As the Pope lives in Rome, Catholics are sometimes also called 'Roman Catholics'.
At the time people believed that after you died your soul went to Heaven or Hell. By following what priests said and going to church on Sundays you could avoid Hell. There was also a third destination called **Purgatory** - where Catholics believed your soul waited (sometimes for centuries) if you had not been bad enough to go to Hell but not been good enough to go Heaven. It was possible to get time off Purgatory by doing things like saying prayers, lighting candles or donating money to the Catholic Church.

1. Who is the head of the Catholic Church and where does he live?
2. How did people in the sixteenth century believe you could avoid going to Hell?
3. What was Purgatory and what was one way you could reduce your time there?

Martin Luther was a German monk who taught religion at a university. He disagreed with the Catholic Church's teaching that you could gain forgiveness from sin by donating money. Luther believed only God could forgive sin. In 1517 he publicly challenged the Catholic Church. Others joined him and said the Catholic Church needed to be **reformed** (changed). Some set up their own separate churches and became known as **Protestants**. These churches soon gained many followers.
There were many differences between Protestantism and Catholicism. Catholic religious ceremonies were in Latin, whereas Protestants held them in the local language. Protestants encouraged people to read the Bible for themselves and their churches were mostly plain (Catholic churches were decorated with stained glass and colourful paintings). Some Protestants, who followed a man called **John Calvin**, believed in **predestination** - this is the idea that God has already decided who is going to Hell or Heaven. Most of all, Protestants rejected the idea that the Pope had power over them to say how they should worship.
From Germany, Protestantism spread out into Scandinavia, Hungary, Switzerland, Poland, the Baltic, the Low Countries, France, Scotland and England.



Martin Luther (top)
John Calvin (botom)



1. What was Luther's main disagreement with the Catholic Church in 1517?
2. What were **two** differences between Catholicism and Protestantism?
3. Write down **three** countries that Protestantism spread to.

Before the Reformation there were over 900 monasteries and nunneries in England. These were places were monks and nuns lived and worked. They played an important role - for example by caring for the sick, teaching children and providing travellers a place to stay. Many monasteries and nunneries were wealthy because they owned a lot of land.
From 1536 to 1541 Henry VIII **dissolved** the monasteries and nunneries. This meant he forced them to close down and took their land and property. As a result over 10,000 monks and nuns became homeless. Henry VIII sold much of this land and property to pay for his expensive wars.
Not everyone agreed with this. In northern England there was a violent rebellion against Henry VIII's religious changes called the **Pilgrimage of Grace**, which lasted from 1536 to 1537. However, Henry VIII defeated it and the rebel leaders were executed.

1. Write down **two** of the things monasteries and nunneries did to help the local community.
2. Write down **two** of the impacts of Henry VIII dissolving the monasteries and nunneries.

CHALLENGE TASK: Imagine you lived in England at the time of the Reformation. Write three diary entries saying how the Reformation has changed your life.

Section 3: Henry VIII's Children (L/O: To recap your understanding of Edward VI, Mary I and Elizabeth I and analyse the differences between them)

Edward VI became king in 1547. As he was nine, nobles ruled for him. Edward VI was highly educated and supported Protestantism. At first the **Duke of Somerset** (Edward VI's uncle) ruled England. Somerset introduced new laws that made England follow Protestant ideas.
In 1549 France declared war on England. There were also riots and rebellions by people who did not like the religious changes. As a result Somerset fell from power and was executed. Another noble, the **Duke of Northumberland**, ran the country instead. He also introduced more Protestant ideas.
Edward VI suffered from illness and died in 1553. Before his death he had said Dudley's daughter-in-law **Jane Grey** (who was Protestant) should succeed him. Jane only ruled for nine days before being overthrown by Edward VI's Catholic sister **Mary**.



1. What were the names of the two nobles who ruled England for Edward VI?
2. Why were there rebellions and riots in England in 1549?
3. How did Edward VI try and make sure a Protestant ruled England after him? Was he successful?



Mary I became queen in 1553. She was a Catholic and wanted to make sure England went back to being Catholic as well.
Mary made Catholicism the official religion of England again. Some people disagreed and in 1554 there was a rebellion against Mary but she quickly defeated it. Anyone who followed Protestant ideas risked serious trouble or even death. While Mary was queen, 284 Protestants were burned alive in public to punish them for refusing to follow Mary's new laws.
Mary's husband was **Philip II**, the Catholic King of Spain. They did not have any children together, so when Mary died (possibly of cancer) in 1558 the new queen was her younger sister **Elizabeth**.

1. What do you think caused some people to nickname Mary I 'Bloody Mary'?
2. Why do you think people who continued to follow Protestantism were executed in public?
3. What was the name of Mary I's husband and where did he come from?

Elizabeth I became queen in 1558. She decided that England should be Protestant again. She was mostly happy for people to keep their beliefs as long as they followed her laws in public, so there were fewer executions.
Many people expected Elizabeth I to find a husband but she remained single, saying she was 'married to her country and people'.
There were plots and rebellions against Elizabeth I but she defeated them. In 1588 Elizabeth I led the defeat of the **Armada**, a fleet of ships sent from Spain to overthrow her.
Elizabeth I was queen until her death in 1603 and was mostly very popular. She toured England and ordered 'official' portraits of her to be sent around the country, which showed her as strong and beautiful.



1. What religion did Elizabeth I decide England should follow. Was she as strict as her sister Mary I?
2. What was one **advantage** of Elizabeth I not getting married and one **disadvantage**?
3. What did Elizabeth I do to project a strong public image and gain the support of her people?

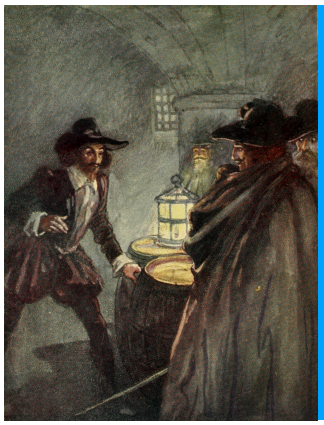
CHALLENGE TASK: Write a paragraph comparing Elizabeth I to either Edward VI or Mary I. What factors explain why Elizabeth I was a more successful ruler? You could include factors such as luck, marriage, foreign policy, public image or religion.

Section 4: The Stuarts (L/O: To learn about James I and Charles I and assess their impact)

As Elizabeth I had no children, her successor was her relative **James**, who had been King of Scotland since 1567. **James I** became King of England in 1603. He was the first king from the **Stuart** dynasty, which now ruled England and Scotland (as well as Wales and Ireland).
James I was experienced, intelligent and willing to compromise but could be a bit informal and lazy.
James I ended England's war with Spain and made peace with rebels they were fighting in Ireland. He soon ran into money troubles because he spent too much on hunting, palaces, jewels and gifts to friends. James I tried to force Parliament to introduce extra taxes so he could have more money but MPs refused. MPs also refused to make a law to unite England and Scotland into one country, which meant they remained separate despite having the same king.



1. What was **one** positive quality of James I's and one **negative** quality?
2. Why do you think James I decided to make peace with Spain when he became King of England?
3. What was one of the things that James I and MPs in Parliament disagreed about?



The most famous event of James I's time as king was the **Gunpowder Plot** of 1605. A group of thirteen English Catholics, who were unhappy at how they were being treated, plotted to blow up Parliament and kill James I (as well as nobles and MPs). They then planned to capture James I's daughter Elizabeth, make her queen and raise her as a Catholic.
The plan failed when an **anonymous** (one that did not say who wrote it) letter warning of the plot was shown to one of James I's top advisors. Parliament was searched and one of the plotters, **Guy Fawkes**, was found with many barrels of gunpowder. Fawkes was arrested and tortured until he said the names of the other plotters. They were found and either died fighting James I's men or were captured and executed.

1. What did the plotters plan to do after they blew up Parliament?
2. What caused the Gunpowder Plot to fail?
3. After the Gunpowder Plot James I became more popular - why do you think this was?

James I died in 1625. The new king was his son **Charles I**. He wanted to collect new taxes but had to get MPs in Parliament to agree to this. However, the MPs refused. In 1629 Charles I got so annoyed with MPs that he closed Parliament.
In 1639 Scotland rebelled against Charles I when he tried to introduce religious changes they did not agree with. As a result in 1640 Charles I had to bring back Parliament to ask for money to fight the Scottish rebels. MPs continued to disagree with Charles I and demanded he change his ways. Charles I refused and in January 1642 marched into Parliament with soldiers to try and arrest five MPs who were most critical of him. Parliament tried to find a way to come to an agreement with Charles I but he refused to compromise. As a result, in August 1642 **civil war** (conflict between two groups in the same country) broke out in England between Parliament and Charles I.

1. Both James I and Charles I believed that, as kings, they had a 'divine right' (meaning it came from God) for people to do what he said. Why do you think this might have caused problems for them?
2. What was the main reason for disagreements between Charles I and Parliament?
3. What event caused Charles I to bring back Parliament in 1640?

CHALLENGE TASK: Research **either** James I **or** Charles I. Write one paragraph explaining if you think they were an effective ruler or not. You could mention things like their personality, foreign policy or relationship with Parliament.