



**Fairfields**  
PRIMARY SCHOOL

My learning journey through:



Why so many wives Henry?

Year 5 - Summer Term 1

What sort of man would order the beheading of so many of his wives? Were they really that bad?

Travel back in time to meet the terrifying Tudors.

## Key Vocabulary

### Glossary

<b>annulment</b>	A legal procedure in which something is no longer legally binding.
<b>Christianity</b>	A religion based on the Bible, the belief in God and the person and teachings of Jesus Christ.
<b>Church of England</b>	A Protestant branch of Christianity created by Henry VIII.
<b>divorce</b>	A legal or official process to end a marriage.
<b>English Reformation</b>	The breaking away of the Church of England from the authority of the Pope and the Roman Catholic Church during the 16th century.
<b>Protestantism</b>	The beliefs and activities of the Christian Church that separated from the Roman Catholic Church in the 16th century.
<b>reign</b>	The period that a monarch rules.
<b>Roman Catholicism</b>	The beliefs and activities of the Roman Catholic Church, a branch of Christianity headed by the Pope.
<b>Tower of London</b>	A fortress in London used for many purposes, including a prison and execution ground.
<b>treason</b>	The crime of betraying your country and going against the ruler or government.
<b>Tudor</b>	Relating to the Tudor line of rulers who held the throne from 1485 until 1603.
<b>Wars of the Roses</b>	A series of wars between the House of Lancaster and the House of York for control of the throne of England.

### Henry's six wives



#### **Catherine of Aragon (1485–1536)**

Henry and Catherine were married for 24 years and had one daughter, Mary. Their marriage was annulled in 1533 after Henry broke away from the Roman Catholic Church.



#### **Anne Boleyn (c1501–1536)**

Henry married Anne in 1533 and their daughter, Elizabeth, was born later that year. Anne was accused of treason and beheaded at the Tower of London in 1536.



#### **Jane Seymour (1508–1537)**

Henry married Jane Seymour three weeks after Anne was beheaded. Jane died 12 days after giving birth to their son, Edward.



#### **Anne of Cleves (1515–1557)**

Henry was persuaded to marry Anne after seeing her portrait. They married in 1540 but divorced after six months.



#### **Catherine Howard (1521–1542)**

Catherine Howard was a teenager when she married the 49-year-old king. Within two years, she was beheaded for treason.



#### **Catherine Parr (1512–1548)**

Henry married his last wife, Catherine Parr, in 1543. She looked after Henry until he died.

## Knowledge that will help me:

### The Tudors

The Tudor period began when Henry Tudor defeated King Richard III at the Battle of Bosworth in 1485. This ended the Wars of the Roses. Henry Tudor became King Henry VII after the battle and married Elizabeth of York in 1486. Their youngest son, Henry, went on to become King Henry VIII. After King Henry VIII died his nine-year-old son, Edward, became king for six years. Henry's daughter, Queen Mary I, then took the throne and ruled until her death in 1558. Henry's youngest daughter then became Queen Elizabeth I. The reign of the Tudors ended with the death of Queen Elizabeth I in 1603.



### Henry VIII

Henry VIII was King of England from 1509 until he died in 1547. He is mostly remembered for having six wives and for breaking away from the Roman Catholic Church and the Pope. He was only 18 when he became king and was an attractive and educated man. He was also an excellent sportsman, author and composer. Later in his life, he became overweight and had various health problems. He was known as a cruel and selfish man. During his reign, Henry founded the Church of England and expanded the Royal Navy from five ships to 60.



### Life at court

Henry VIII had over 60 homes and his favourite was Hampton Court Palace. Henry enjoyed showing off his wealth at court. It became a centre for his favourite things, including art, music, dance, poetry and tournaments. The richest and most important people in the country also lived at court. To show their wealth and impress the king, the courtiers wore expensive clothes made of silk, velvet and lace. They had to please the king, give him expensive gifts and flatter him. If they displeased him, they would be severely punished or even executed.



Hampton Court Palace

### Hans Holbein

Holbein was a German artist and portrait painter. He travelled to England in 1532 with the backing of Anne Boleyn and Thomas Cromwell. In 1535, he became the King's Painter. Holbein painted many portraits of the royal family and the nobles. He was also asked to paint a picture of Anne of Cleves so Henry could decide if he wanted to marry her. Henry liked the portrait but the marriage only lasted six months because Anne didn't look as beautiful in real life as she did in her portrait.



Anne of Cleves by Hans Holbein

What I'd like to learn...



The end of our journey.....

Science Knowledge	Date
Gravity is a force of attraction. Anything with a mass can exert a gravitational pull on another object. The Earth's large mass exerts a gravitational pull on all objects on Earth, making dropped objects fall to the ground - continued from Scream Machine.	
Friction, air resistance and water resistance are forces that oppose motion and slow down moving objects. These forces can be useful, such as bike brakes and parachutes, but sometimes we need to minimise their effects, such as streamlining boats and planes to move through water or air more easily and using lubricants and ball bearings between two surfaces to reduce friction- continued from Scream Machine.	
Mechanisms, such as levers, pulleys and gears, give us a mechanical advantage. A mechanical advantage is a measurement of how much a simple machine multiplies the force that we put in. The bigger the mechanical advantage, the less force we need to apply - continued from Scream Machine.	
Art and Design Knowledge	Date
Preliminary sketches and models are usually simple line drawings or trial pieces of sculpture that are created to explore ideas and techniques and plan what a final piece of art will look like - Tudor Portraits.	
A portrait is a picture of a person that can be created through drawing, painting and photography - Tudor Portraits.	
Artistic movements include Expressionism, Realism, Pop Art, Renaissance and Abstract - Tudor Portraits.	
Computing Knowledge	Date
Creating, selecting and combining a range of texts, images, sound clips and videos for given purposes could include creating a web page, slide show presentation, short film or an animation.	
Using prior knowledge and experience of computing skills can be applied to create content using unfamiliar programs or apps.	
History Knowledge	Date
Aspects of history that can be compared and contrasted include rulers and monarchs, everyday life, homes and work, technology and innovation.	
Societies are changed by an invasion in many ways, including the adoption of religion, culture and language; the structure and uses of settlement; opportunities for trade and the destruction of previous belief systems and ways of life.	
To know the hierarchy and power structure of Tudor Britain including Henry VIII's separation from the Catholic church and the creation of the Church of England as well as which Tudor monarchs were Catholic or Protestant.	
Continuity is the concept that aspects of life, such as rule and government, everyday life, settlements and beliefs, stay the same over time. Change is the concept that these aspects either progress and become bigger, better or more important, or decline and become smaller, worse or less important.	
Key aspects of British history include the rise, fall and actions of the monarchy; improvements in technology; exploration; disease; the lives of the rich and poor and changes in everyday life.	
Different world history civilisations existed before, after and alongside others. For example, the ancient Sumer existed from 4500 BC to 1990 BC and the ancient Egyptians from 3100 BC to 332 BC.	
Aspects of history are significant because they had an impact on a vast number of people, are remembered and commemorated or influence the way we live today.	
Beliefs can prompt an individual to take action, such as to fight for change, fight wars, oppress or free individuals or groups of people, create temples and tombs and protest against injustice.	
Historical terms include topic related vocabulary, which may include abstract nouns, such as peasantry, civilisation, treason, empire, rebellion and revolt	
Bias is when an author's viewpoint is so strong that the information they produce is unbalanced or prejudiced. Biased sources can contain positive or negative information. Biased sources may also miss out key facts that don't fit with the author's opinion or include incorrect information.	

**Geography Knowledge**

**Date**

Settlements come in many different sizes and these can be ranked according to their population and the level of services available. A settlement hierarchy includes hamlet, village, town, city and large city.

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