



Fairfields
PRIMARY SCHOOL

My learning journey through:



Why so many wives Henry?

Year 5 - Autumn 2

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

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

| As a scientist, at the end of this ILP I will know: | Date |
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| Materials can be grouped according to their basic physical properties. Properties include hardness, solubility, transparency, conductivity (electrical and thermal) and magnetism. | |
| Some materials (solutes) will dissolve in liquid (solvents) to form a solution. The solute can be recovered by evaporating off the solvent by heating. | |
| Some mixtures can be separated by filtering, sieving and evaporating. Sieving can be used to separate large solids from liquids and some solids from other solids. Filtering can be used to separate small solids from liquids. Evaporating can be used to separate dissolved solids from liquids. | |
| A material's properties dictate what it can be used for. For example, cooking pans are made from metal, which is a good thermal conductor, allowing heat to quickly transfer from the hob to the contents of the pan. | |
| Reversible changes include heating, cooling, melting, dissolving and evaporating. Irreversible changes include burning, rusting, decaying and chemical reactions. | |
| As an artist, at the end if this ILP, I will know: | 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. | |
| A portrait is a picture of a person that can be created through drawing, painting and photography. Artistic movements or artists that communicate feelings through portraiture include the Expressionists. | |
| Artistic movements include Expressionism, Realism, Pop Art, Renaissance and Abstract. | |
| As a programmer, at the end of this ILP, I will know: | Date |
| Using prior knowledge and experience of computing skills can be applied to unfamiliar hardware to solve a problem successfully. | |
| 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. | |
| As a historian, at the end of this ILP, I will know: | Date |
| 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. | |
| 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. | |
| 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. | |
| Aspects of history that can be compared and contrasted include rulers and monarchs, everyday life, homes and work, technology and innovation. | |
| 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. | |
| Sources of historical information can have varying degrees of accuracy, depending on who wrote them, when they were written and the perspective of the writer. | |
| Evidence of invasion and settlement can include buildings, earthworks and other forms of archaeological evidence; place names and family names; primary and secondary sources of information, including documents and artefacts, stories, myths and legends. | |
| Bias is when an author's viewpoint is so strong that the information they produce is unbalance 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. | |
| Within RE, at the end of this ILP I will know: | Date |
| Some churches baptise babies to welcome them into the family of the church, while others baptise adults who have already become Christians. | |

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| The Bible says Jesus was baptised by his cousin John in a river before he started his three-year ministry. God the Father spoke to Jesus and the Holy Spirit rested on him like a dove during his baptism. That is why the dove is the Christian symbol of the Holy Spirit. | |
| Christians believe that Jesus was the incarnation of God sent to earth to show people how to lead good lives, to die as a sacrifice, so they could be forgiven and come back to life again. This proved to Christians that they could also have life after death. | |
| Through Jesus, sin is dealt with, forgiveness offered and the relationship between God and humans is restored. | |
| Within PSHE, at the end of this ILP I will know: | |
| Culture means the ideas, customs and social beliefs of a particular person or group of people. | |
| That differences in culture can sometimes be a source of conflict. | |
| What racism is and why it is unacceptable. | |
| That rumour spreading is a form of bullying on and offline. | |
| External forms of support in regard to bullying, e.g. Childline. | |
| That bullying can be direct and indirect. | |
| How our lives are different from the lives of children in the developing world. | |