



St Leo's and Southmead  
Catholic Nursery and Primary

Year 6  
SIX

History—Tudors and Speke Hall  
Knowledge Organiser

Autumn  
Term

Amazing Activity

Visit Speke Hall

Key Knowledge

- Tudor people lived 1485-1603
- King Henry VIII was a Tudor monarch
- King Henry VIII had six wives.
- Key Tudor events see Tudor Timeline.
- Sir Francis Drake and Sir Walter Raleigh are Tudor explorers.
- Tudor life expectancy was much lower.
- Rich and poor children have very different experiences in Tudor times.
- **Speke Hall** is a wood-framed wattle-and-daub Tudor manor house in Speke, Liverpool, England. It is one of the finest surviving examples of its kind.
- The Great Hall was the first part of the house to be built, in 1530.



**Tudor Timeline**

1485	Henry Tudor defeats Richard III at the Battle of Bosworth
1485	Henry VII crowned King at Westminster Abbey
1486	Henry VII marries Elizabeth of York, uniting the two houses and ending the War of the Roses
1509	Henry VII dies and is succeeded by his younger son Henry VIII. Two months after he became King, he married his brother's Spanish widow, Catherine of Aragon
1516	Mary I was born
1533	Henry VIII married Anne Boleyn, following a divorce from Catherine of Aragon. Anne Boleyn gave birth to Elizabeth
1534	Henry VIII formed the Church of England, separating England from the Roman Catholic Church
1536	Anne Boleyn was executed eleven days later Henry married Jane Seymour
1537	Finally Henry had his male heir – Edward was born but a few days later Jane died
1547	Henry VIII died and was succeeded by Edward VI
1553	Edward VI died and was succeeded by Jane Grey. Her reign only lasted nine days. Mary I became Queen
1554	Mary married Phillip of Spain
1558	Mary died and Elizabeth I was crowned Queen
1564	William Shakespeare was born
1591	William Shakespeare's first play was performed
1603	Queen Elizabeth I died ending the Tudor period

**Key Vocabulary**

exploration	The lure of wealth led to explorers searching for new routes to Asia and new discoveries along the way.
gallows	A wooden structure with steps leading to a platform where criminals would be hung in front of an audience.
The Globe	A three-story, circular Elizabethan theatre in London built by Shakespeare's playing company in 1559.
Hampton Court	A large royal palace in London built for Cardinal Wolsey in 1515 but eventually handed to Henry VIII.
lute	A plucked string instrument favoured by Henry VIII who passed the enjoyment of playing to his children.
monarch	A sovereign head of state (king, queen or emperor).
peasants	Most would only afford one meal a day, finding work was tough and the average life expectancy was 35.
Protestant	Being Roman Catholic was most common in Tudor times until a German monk spread the idea of a different way.
punishment	Punishments for crimes could range from hanging, beheading, pressing, burning and boiling!
recorder	Wooden instrument with a mouthpiece played like a whistle, loved and played often by Henry VIII.

Skills

- Use dates to order and place events on a timeline.
- Address and sometime devise historically valid questions about change, cause, similarity, difference and significance.
- Construct informed responses that involve thoughtful selection and organisation of relevant historical information.
- Understand how our knowledge of the past is contrasted from a range of sources.
- Make confident use of a variety of sources for independent research.
- Understand that the type of information available depends on the period of time studied.
- Evaluate the usefulness of a variety of sources.
- Provide an account of a historical event based on more than one source.
- Use evidence to support arguments.
- Discuss lives of significant people and changes and compare to lives of others in different periods.



“Nurture, Inspire, Succeed”