

The Tudors - History - Spring 2

Timeline of Tudor monarchs



Henry VII
1485-1509

Henry VIII
1509-1547

Edward VI
1547-1553

Lady Jane Grey
Reigned for 9 days in 1553

Mary I
1553-1558

Elizabeth I
1558-1603

Key vocabulary

Christianity	With some 2 billion followers, Christianity is the world's most widespread religion. Christianity is based on the life, death, and teachings of Jesus of Nazareth.
Catholic	This is the largest branch of Christianity. They believe that God sends messages through the Pope, who lives in Vatican City, a separate country inside Rome, Italy.
Protestant	This is the second largest branch of Christianity. They do not believe in the Pope. They think that each believer, not just priests, can spread God's teachings.
monarchy	A monarchy is a form of government that has a single person known as a monarch at its head. Monarchs use such titles as king, queen, emperor, or empress.
heir	Heir means next in line to the throne.
traitor	A person who betrays (goes against) the monarch or country.
treason	The crime of betraying (plotting against) the monarch or country.
heresy	Beliefs against the main religious doctrine.

What does chronology mean?

Chronology means putting things in the order in which they happened, for example a timeline.

When did the Tudor period start?

The Wars of the Roses (1455-1485) were fought between the houses of Lancaster and York for the English throne. Both families believed they had a right to the throne. In 1485, Henry VII won the Battle of Bosworth. He united the York and Lancaster houses by marrying Edward IV's daughter Elizabeth of York in 1486. This began the Tudor era.



HENRY VIII'S SIX WIVES

Catherine of Aragon



Married 1509-1533
Divorced

Anne Boleyn



Married 1533-1536
Beheaded

Jane Seymour



Married 1536-1537
Died

Anne of Cleves



Married 1540 January-July
Divorced

Kathryn Howard



Married 1540-1542
Beheaded

Katherine Parr



Married 1543-1547
Survived

When did the Tudor period end?

The Tudor period ended in 1603. Elizabeth I never married and did not have an heir to her throne. The monarchy went to her cousin's son, James Stuart, who became James I of England and Scotland.