

History: How did the Tudors change Britain?

1485 Henry Tudor defeats Richard III at the Battle of Bosworth and is crowned King Henry VII. The Tudor monarchy is formed.	1509 Henry VII dies and Henry VIII becomes king	1534c Henry breaks from the Roman Catholic Church and becomes head of the Church of England.	1547 Henry VIII dies, and his son Edward, becomes king at age 9.	1603 With no heir to the throne, Queen Elizabeth died in 1603. Tudor Dynasty ends.
--	--	---	---	---

Vocabulary	Definition
monarch	A king or queen who rules an empire.
reign	Rule as monarch
treason	Crime of betraying your country or going against your government or ruler.
heir	Next in line to the throne
reformation	Changing religion or practice
Church of England	A type of Christianity led by the monarch. Created by Henry VIII.
taxes	Money that people pay to the ruler of a country to pay for services

The Tudor monarchy

- Henry Tudor (Henry VII) defeated King Richard III at the Battle of Bosworth in 1485, ending the War of The Roses.
- Henry Tudor coronated as King Henry VII.
- Henry VII had a son - Henry VIII.
- Henry VIII became king in 1509.
- The Tudor reign continued until Henry VIII's daughter, Queen Elizabeth I died in 1603.



What was catholic life like in early Tudor Britain?

Britain was mainly a catholic country during early Tudor times. The country followed the same religion as the monarchy.

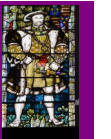
- The head of the church (The Pope) is in Rome - out of the country. People had to pay taxes to Rome to support the church
- Marriage is sacred
- Many ceremonial duties for salvation
- The Tudors showed their devotion in their works of art, architecture, names and festivals

Why did Henry VIII break from Rome?



- Henry VIII wanted a **son** which was not possible with Catherine. The catholic pope would not allow a divorce.
- Henry VIII wanted enough power to make his own rules
- Henry VIII needed to get more money

What was Anglican life like in later Tudor Britain?



- The head of the church (Henry VIII) is in the UK. Henry could make his own laws. The new church was funded by taxes and raids on monasteries.
- Marriage was still sacred but Henry proclaimed that his marriage was allowed to end
- Fewer ceremonial duties for salvation
- The Tudors showed their devotion in their works of art, architecture, names, festivals and to their king.