

8.01 The Tudors

Key Vocabulary

1 Annulment	(n) to declare that a marriage never actually existed
2 Armada	(n) fleet of Spanish warships
3 Counter Reformation	(n) the Catholic fights against the spread of Protestantism.
4 Dissolution	(n) the ending of an organisation.
5 Heretic	(n) someone with religious views that disagree with official Church teaching.
6 Indulgences	(n) a payment to the Catholic Church to forgive a person's sins.
7 Papal bull	(n) an official order from the pope.
8 Plot	(n) secret plan or scheme, often to do something harmful or illegal
9 Reformation	(n) a movement which led to a break with the Catholic Church and the beginning of the Protestant Church.
10 Vestments	(n) robes worn by priests

Key Individuals

Henry VII	Founder of the Tudor dynasty.
Henry VIII	Tudor King 1509-47 who started the Protestant Reformation
Katharine of Aragon	First wife of Henry VIII and mother of Mary I.
Mary I	Catholic Queen of England 1553-1558.
Anne Boleyn	Second wife of Henry VIII and mother of Elizabeth I.
Edward VI	Protestant successor of Henry VIII 1547-1553.
Elizabeth I	Protestant Queen of England 1558-1603.
Mary Queen of Scots	Catholic cousin of Elizabeth I executed in 1587.
Francis Drake	First Englishman to circumnavigate the globe.
Walter Raleigh	Established first English colony of Roanoke.
Walsingham	Elizabeth I 'spymaster'

Power

The control a person or group has in a country.

For example, Henry VIII disliked the power of the pope and his refusal to grant an annulment.

This includes threads such as succession.

Identity

The qualities and characteristics that make a person who they are and what they value as important.

For example, Mary I was a devout Catholic

This includes threads such as the role of women.

Connectivity

The act of joining or being linked to somewhere, someone or something else.

For example, we have evidence of African Tudors in the court of Henry VIII.

This includes threads such medicine.



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Chronology

