

# What was life like at Hampton Court Palace?



Year 4

Term 1

## Key Events

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| 1485 | Henry Tudor is crowned King Henry VII.   |
| 1509 | Henry VII dies. His son, Henry VIII becomes King.  |
| 1534 | Henry VIII forms the Church of England, separating it from the Roman Catholic Church.  |
| 1547 | Henry VIII dies. His son, Edward VI becomes King aged 9 years old.   |
| 1553 | Edward VI dies and the <b>throne</b> is given to Lady Jane Grey (Edward's cousin once removed) for just 9 days before Mary I takes the <b>throne</b> . |
| 1558 | Mary I dies. Her half-sister Elizabeth I is Queen of England.  |
| 1588 | The Spanish Armada is defeated by the English.   |
| 1603 | Queen Elizabeth I dies ending the Tudor <b>reign</b> .   |

## Tudor Monarchs

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| Henry VII      | The first Tudor King to <b>reign</b> over England after defeating Richard III in the Battle of Bosworth Field.   |
| Henry VIII     | Became King aged 17. He married six times in the hope of having a son to be his <b>heir to the throne</b> .  |
| Edward VI      | Henry VIII's son. He was King for just a few years from aged 9 to 15 years old but was considered too young to exercise power as the King.   |
| Lady Jane Grey | After Edward VI died, Jane became Queen for just nine days before Mary (the rightful <b>heir to the throne</b> ) imprisoned her.   |
| Mary I         | Henry VIII's daughter. Nicknamed 'Bloody Mary' after burning people at the stake if they didn't agree to the religious changes she made to the country.  |
| Elizabeth I    | Daughter of Henry VIII. She <b>reigned</b> for nearly 45 years and led the English navy to defeat the Spanish Armada. She never married or had any children so when she died, the Tudor era ended. |

Children will learn about the Tudors. They will spend time immersing themselves in Tudor life to ensure that they understand what life was like in Tudor times. Looking at the key figures in Tudor history and the creation of The Church of England. We will be visiting Hampton Court Palace where they will take part in a 'Jobs at Court' workshop. They will investigate how the Tudors lived, both rich and poor, what they ate and how the Tudors changed our country – including the impact that the Tudor's had within our local area. During their Great Works, they will spend a day being a Tudor themselves! They will end their topic by looking at the Spanish Armada and its impact.

## Henry VIII's Wives



Catherine of Aragon (divorced)



Anne Boleyn (beheaded)



Jane Seymour (died)



Anne of Cleves (divorced)



Catherine Howard (beheaded)



Katherine Parr (survived)

| Key Vocabulary     |  |
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| Key Word           | Definition   |
| reign              | To rule over a country as a king or queen                                |
| heir               | A person who will inherit the throne when the current king or queen dies |
| throne             | The position of a king or queen  |
| Church of England  | A Christian religion founded by Henry VIII                               |
| divorce            | To end a marriage  |
| monarch            | A king or a queen  |
| Battle of Bosworth | Henry VII defeated Richard III for the crown                             |
| Peasant            | A poor person  |
| Catholic           | A religious person who follows the word of the Pope and God.             |



|                                |                                   |                                  |                             |                          |  |   |                        |                             |                       |                        |                          |                           |                           |                    |                    |                         |                              |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|--|---|------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------|
| Mesozoic Era<br>245-65 mil BCE | Stone Age<br>15000 BCE - 2500 BCE | Bronze Age<br>3000 BCE - 800 BCE | Iron Age<br>800 BCE - 43 CE | Romans<br>43 CE - 410 CE | Anglo-Saxons & Scots & Vikings<br>410 - 793 CE | Anglo-Saxons & Vikings<br>793 CE - 1066 | Normans<br>1066 - 1154 | Plantagenets<br>1154 - 1485 | Tudors<br>1485 - 1603 | Stuarts<br>1603 - 1714 | Georgians<br>1714 - 1837 | Victorians<br>1837 - 1901 | Edwardians<br>1901 - 1910 | WW1<br>1914 - 1918 | WW2<br>1939 - 1945 | Post-War<br>1945 - 1980 | Modern Britain<br>1980 - Now |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|--|---|------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------|



## Key Vocabulary

| Keyword | Definition |
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| <b>Digestion</b> | The break down of food into smaller and smaller components. |
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| <b>Mouth</b> | The opening and cavity in the lower part of the human face. Through which food is taken in. |
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| <b>Producer</b> | Is an organism which creates its own food and energy. |
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| <b>Predator</b> | An organism that hunts and kills other organisms for food. |
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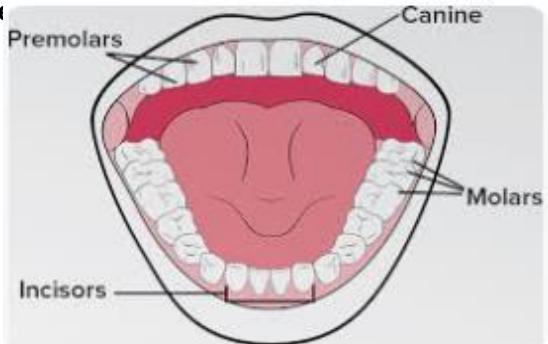
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| <b>Small Intestine</b> | The small intestine is the longest segment of the gastrointestinal tract — the long, continuous pathway that food travels through your digestive system. |
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In Science this half-term, Year 4 will be learning about animals including humans: eating and digestion.

Children will be able to identify if an animal is a Carnivore, Omnivore or Herbivore. We will be looking at identifying what is the Producer and Consumer of the food chain from a group of animals



Year 4 will then be looking at the different types of teeth humans have and their purpose. We will be identifying what is the purpose of each tooth. This will lead into our learning about the human digestive system.



Hans Holbein the Younger was a German painter. He used oil paint, chalk and ink to create realistic portraits and is considered one of the best portrait artists of the time. In his career, he was employed by the court of King Henry VIII as a painter and he also designed state robes for the king. Holbein the Younger often added plants, animals and decorative details to his portraits. He also designed woodcuts for book illustrations. Holbein the Younger was born in either 1497 or 1498 and died of the plague in 1543.



## Key Vocabulary

| Key Word | Definition |
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|                 |  |
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| <b>Portrait</b> | A picture, drawing, image of a person. Especially one depicting only the face or head and shoulders. |
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| <b>Symmetrical</b> | Made up of exactly similar parts facing each other. |
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