

| Key vocabulary |  |
|----------------|--|
| Word           | Definition   |
| Monarch        | The ruler of a country, such as a king or queen. In the Tudor era, one monarch was Henry VIII.   |
| Nobility       | People belonging to the higher social class, often with titles and various privileges who were close to the queen and part of the court. |
| Courtiers      | Members of the monarch's court who spend time with the ruler, often advising and attending to their needs.                               |
| Pageant        | A public entertainment, often showing historical scenes; these were common entertainments at the Tudor court.                            |
| Tudor          | A member of the Tudor dynasty, which included Henry VIII; describes things from this period in history.                                  |

## Key learning

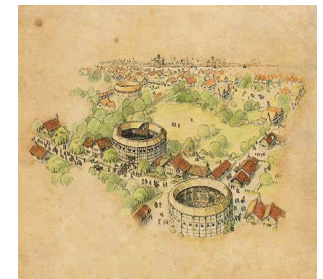
Henry VIII was the King of England during the "Tudor" era. He loved playing music and sports, especially jousting. He also started a new church called the Church of England because he wanted to make important decisions about the church himself. Henry VIII enjoyed dressing in grand clothes with lots of jewels, and he had many big parties in his castles. Even though he was a king, he was sometimes very stubborn and made some choices that changed England forever.



## Umbrella question



What was it like to be at Henry VIII's Tudor court?



## Hinge questions

1. Who was Henry VIII, and what was his role at court?
2. What types of entertainment might people have enjoyed at the Tudor court?
3. What were some of the roles or jobs that people had at the Tudor court?
4. Why was the Tudor court an important place in England during that time?
5. How were people represented in Art during Tudor times?

| Key vocabulary  |   |
|-----------------|---|
| Word            | Definition  |
| Monarch         | A king, queen, or emperor who rules over a kingdom or empire. In this context, Henry VIII was the monarch of England.             |
| Protestant      | Relating to the branch of Christianity that Henry VIII established.   |
| Excommunication | The act of officially excluding someone from participation in the services of the Christian Church.                               |
| Diplomacy       | The practice of managing international relations. Henry VIII often failed to demonstrate diplomacy with other nations.            |
| Succession      | The act or process of inheriting a title or throne. Henry VIII's reign was secured through succession from his father, Henry VII. |

## Key learning

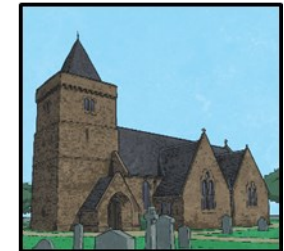
Henry VIII was one of England's most famous kings, known for his powerful rule and many marriages. Born in 1491, he became king in 1509 and reigned until 1547. Henry is well-known for his six wives and his role in the separation of the Church of England from the Roman Catholic Church. He wanted to ensure a male heir to the throne, which led to many of his marriages and eventually to England's religious reformations. Henry lived in magnificent palaces like Hampton Court and held lavish banquets and tournaments to celebrate important events. While he enjoyed music, hunting, and sports, he also made significant decisions that changed the course of English history, including the closure of monasteries.



## Umbrella question



How did Henry VIII's beliefs impact the way he lived his life?



## Hinge questions

1. What was religion like in Tudor England prior to Henry VIII's reign?
2. How did Henry VIII use his power to change religion in England?
3. In what ways did Henry VIII's behaviour affect his relationships with other countries?
4. How did Henry VIII's beliefs in strong leadership reflect in his reign and influence England's history?
5. How did Henry VIII's beliefs impact the Art of the time?