

Key Events 1547 - 1603 AD Renaissance Era	
1547	Henry's death came at age 55, which occurred on 28 January 1547 in the Palace of Whitehall. Henry VIII was interred in St George's Chapel in Windsor Castle, next to Jane Seymour.
1547 – 1553	England was ruled by King Edward VI, the son of King Henry VIII and Jane Seymour. He was a devout Protestant, but was an ill child.
1553 – 1558	England was ruled by Queen Mary I, known to us as Bloody Mary. She was a devout Catholic and burned hundreds at the Stake.
1558 – 1603	England was ruled by Queen Elizabeth, the second daughter of King Henry VIII. She fought off the Spanish Armada in 1588.

Key people	
King Edward VI	Edward became King aged nine in 1547. His mother was Jane Seymour. Died aged 15 of Tuberculosis
Queen Mary I	Mary became Queen aged 37 in 1553. Her mother was Catherine of Aragon. She died five years later in 1558.
Queen Elizabeth I	Elizabeth became Queen aged 25 in 1558. Her mother was Anne Boleyn. She died on 24 th March 1603.
King Philip II of Spain.	He sent a large armada to conquer Protestant England in 1588, with the aim of overthrowing Elizabeth I of England.
Duke of Medina Sidonia	He served in several military campaigns In 1586 the king placed him in charge of preparing the invasion of England.

Part Two: The Tudor Royal Family Assessment Objectives (AO) 1,2,3,4 Concepts: Source Interpretations			
Skills: Chronol- ogical order	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remember to understand which Tudor Monarchs came and which order and who was the parents of each of them. 	Knowledge	
How to infer (work out the mean-ing of the source)	<p>Steps to success:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Pick one thing that you can see – describe it. <i>“The source shows . . ./In the source I can see . . .”</i> Explain what it might suggest about the people, or event, or action taking place. <i>“This suggests . . .”</i> Use your own knowledge (O.K) to back up the source. <i>“For example . . . /From my own knowledge I know”</i> 	King Edward VI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Edward VI (12 October 1537 – 6 July 1553) was King of England and Ireland from 28 January 1547 until his death. He was crowned on 20 February at the age of nine. Edward was the son of Henry VIII and Jane Seymour, and England's first monarch to be raised as a Protestant. During his reign, the realm was governed by a regency council because he never reached his majority.
How to explain	<p>Steps to success:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Try to write in a logical order e.g <i>Firstly, secondly, finally</i> State a reason e.g One reason, I think that . . . Develop your explanation e.g Therefore, As a result, This meant that, Consequently. <p>CHALLENGE: Develop explanations further by linking causes e.g Furthermore, This led to . . .</p>	Queen Mary I or ‘Bloody Mary’	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mary I (18 February 1516 – 17 November 1558), also known as Mary Tudor, was the Queen of England and Ireland from July 1553 until her death. She is best known for her aggressive attempt to reverse the English Reformation, which had begun during the reign of her father, Henry VIII. The executions that marked her pursuit of the restoration of Roman Catholicism in England and Ireland led to her denunciation as "Bloody Mary" by her Protestant opponents.
Source Interpreta tions.	<p>Steps to success::</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Look at the content of the Interpretations. Bring in O.K. to evaluate the information given in the content. Does your O.K. match? 	Queen Elizabeth I	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Elizabeth I (7 September 1533 – 24 March 1603) was Queen of England and Ireland from 17 November 1558 until her death on 24 March 1603. Sometimes called The Virgin Queen, Gloriana or Good Queen Bess, Elizabeth was the last of the five monarchs of the House of Tudor. Elizabeth was the daughter of Henry VIII and Anne Boleyn, his second wife, who was executed two-and-a-half years after Elizabeth's birth. In 1558 upon Mary's death, Elizabeth succeeded her half-sister to the throne and set out to rule by good counsel.[2] She depended heavily on a group of trusted advisers, led by William Cecil, 1st Baron Burghley.
		Spanish Armada	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Spanish Armada was a Spanish fleet of 130 ships under the command of the Duke of Medina Sidonia, with the purpose of escorting an army from Flanders to invade England. The strategic aim was to overthrow Queen Elizabeth I and her establishment of Protestantism in England, with the expectation that this would put a stop to English interference in the Spanish Netherlands and to the harm caused to Spanish interests by English and Dutch privateering.