



Gamlingay Village Primary – UKS2 – Changes in British Monarchy

Vocabulary		Battles and wars	Changes in kings and queens
Catholic	A person who follows the Roman Catholic faith	1. The War of the Roses (1455-1485) was a British Civil War during which a series of battles were fought between the House of Lancaster and the House of York.	1. Henry Tudor took the throne from the House of York in 1485 after winning the Battle of Bosworth Field. This was the start of the Tudor period. He became King Henry VII.
Pope	The Pope is head of the Catholic church and lives in Rome, Italy		
Civil war	A war between people who live in the same country.	2. The 'Roses' part refers to the symbols of the two Houses. The House of York's symbol was the white rose and the House of Lancaster's was a red rose.	2. King Henry VIII ruled from 1509- 1547 and was the son of Henry VII. He had six wives. He broke away from Rome to get a divorce.
The Commonwealth	An organisation consisting of the United Kingdom and most of the countries that were previously under its rule.	3. Both the Lancastrians and the Yorkists experienced victory and defeat in different battles. The House of Lancaster won the war following the Battle of Bosworth Field in 1485.	3. Elizabeth I was the daughter of Henry VIII and ruled from 1558-1603. She was a Protestant and she did not marry.
Parliament	A group of people who make laws for a country. Parliament is made up of the House of Commons and the House of Lords.	4. The Battle of Bosworth Field took place in 1485 between Richard III and Henry Tudor. Henry Tudor won and became King Henry VII, father of King Henry VIII	4. The house of Stuart ended in 1649 when Oliver Cromwell led a rebellion against Charles I. Cromwell became Lord Protector until his death in 1658, when his son briefly took over the role.
Divine right of kings	The idea that the right to rule derives from God and that kings are answerable for their actions to God alone.	5. The English civil war (1642-1651) was between the Cavaliers, who supported King Charles I and the Roundheads, who supported Parliament	5. Queen Victoria reigned 1837-1901, which is known as the Victorian era. She married Prince Albert and had nine children, six of whom survived beyond her death
Industrial Revolution	The Industrial Revolution was a period of major changes in the way products were made. ... During the Industrial Revolution, many factories were built. People began making large numbers of things using machines powered by engines	5. The Roundheads won the war and Charles I was executed in 1649	6. Elizabeth II is queen of the United Kingdom and the other Commonwealth realms. She is the longest-reigning monarch in British history. She has been on the throne for 69 years and will celebrate her Platinum Jubilee in 2022 (70 years on the throne)
Heir	Someone who has the right to inherit a person's money, property, or title when that person dies.		
Empire	A group of states or countries ruled over by a single monarch or sovereign state.		
Monarch	A head of state, especially a king, queen or emperor		
Constitutional monarchy	One that is governed in such a way that limits and defines the power of the king or queen.		

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Republic

A country where power is held by the presidents that they elect, rather than kings or queens



Henry VIII

1509 - 1547
House of Tudor

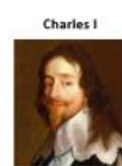


Elizabeth I

Elizabeth II



1952 -
House of Windsor



Charles I

1625 - 1649
End of house of Stuart



Oliver Cromwell

1649 - 1658
Began Interregnum



The banner of arms, which serves as a royal standard



Queen Victoria

1837 - 1901
End of house of Hanover

The six wives of King Henry VIII



Catherine of Aragon
m. 1509-1533

DIVORCED



Anne Boleyn
m. 1533-1536

BEHEADED



Jane Seymour
m. 1536-1537

DIED



Anne of Cleves
m. 1540-1540

DIVORCED



Kathryn Howard
m. 1540-1541

BEHEADED



Katherine Parr
m. 1548-1547

SURVIVED

War of the Roses symbols for each of the houses



Lancaster Rose



York Rose