

Introduction to the Tudors Fact Sheet

Key People	
Henry VII Ruled from 1485-1509	First Tudor King.
Henry VIII Ruled from 1509-1547	Second son of Henry VII .
Catherine of Aragon	Daughter of Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain. Married Prince Arthur and after he died, his brother Henry . Mother of Mary I .
Anne Boleyn	Second Wife of Henry VIII and mother of Elizabeth I .
Jane Seymour	Third Wife of Henry VIII and mother of Edward VI .
Edward VI Ruled from 1547-1553	Henry VIII 's third child. Protestant. King of England.
Mary I Ruled from 1553-1558	Henry VIII 's first child. Catholic. Queen of England.
Elizabeth I Ruled from 1558-1603	Henry VIII 's second child. Protestant. Queen of England.

Date	Key Event(s)
1485	Henry Tudor defeats Richard III at the Battle of Bosworth. Crowned King Henry VII.
1509	Henry VII dies. Henry VIII becomes King.
1509	Henry VIII marries Catherine of Aragon.
1510	Catherine gives birth to a daughter – Mary.
1527	Henry VIII asks the Pope for an annulment to his marriage to Catherine of Aragon.
1532	Henry VIII marries Anne Boleyn in a secret ceremony.
1533	Thomas Cranmer, the Archbishop of Canterbury, declares Henry VIII's marriage to Catherine of Aragon null and void and his marriage to Anne Boleyn to be valid.
1533	Anne gives birth to a daughter, Elizabeth.
1533	Henry VIII is excommunicated by the Pope.
1534	Act of Supremacy declares Henry VIII not the Pope to be the Supreme Head of the Church in England.
1536	Catherine of Aragon dies.
1536	Anne Boleyn is executed for treason on charges of adultery.
1536	Henry VIII marries Jane Seymour.
1537	Jane Seymour gives birth to a son - Edward. She dies a few days later from complications in childbirth.
1547	Henry VIII dies. Edward inherits the throne aged 9.
1547	Edward Seymour, Duke of Somerset is appointed Lord Protector.
1549	Act of Uniformity: Book of Common Prayer, written by Thomas Cranmer, established.
1550	John Dudley, Earl of Warwick (Duke of Northumberland in 1551) takes over from Somerset.
1553	Edward VI dies. Lady Jane Grey queen for 9 days.
1553	Mary I accedes to the throne.
1553	Parliament abolishes all Edward's religious laws.
1554	Parliament abolishes all Henry VIII's religious laws (except dissolution of monasteries).
1555	283 Protestants executed under Heresy Laws.
1558	Mary I dies. Elizabeth I becomes Queen.
1558	Act of Supremacy: Removes the Pope as Head of the Church and declares Elizabeth the 'Supreme Governor of the Church'.
1559	Act of Uniformity: Everyone has to use the new Book of Common Prayer
1588	Spanish Armada launched by Phillip II of Spain and defeated by the English Navy.
1603	Elizabeth dies. James VI of Scotland inherits the throne.

Historical Terms
Primogeniture Rule that the first born son of the King or Queen would become the King upon their death.
Catholic Member of the Roman Catholic Church who believes Pope is Head of the Church.
Protestant Christian who does not adhere to the Catholic or Orthodox Churches.
Reformation A schism (division) started by Martin Luther to reform the Catholic Church.
Counter-Reformation Attempt by Catholic Church to reconvert countries which had become Protestant.
Regency Council Group ruling a country if King or Queen is too young to rule.
Depose Remove from office (role or job) suddenly and forcefully.
Dissolution of the Monasteries The monasteries were disbanded, all land, goods, books, furniture and decorations were sold off with the money going to Henry VIII.
Ex-communication Official expulsion of a member of a religious group by the Religious leader.
Divorce The end or termination of a marriage by law.
Remarriage To marry again after a first marriage has ended.
Heir A person who is legally entitled to receive the money, property and titles of another person.
Privy Council A group of private advisors to the monarch.
Annulment A legal procedure that cancels a marriage on the basis it was never valid in the first place.
Legislation Can refer both to laws and the process of making or enacting them.
Veto Means 'I forbid' in Latin. The power to stop, not allow or approve of an action such as a law.
Adultery A married person having a sexual relationship with someone who they are not married to.
Liturgy The order and way a church service should be delivered.
Heresy A belief or idea that is questions or opposes an existing belief or idea. So Protestants, who believe that the Pope is not an intermediary to God, are committing heresy according to Catholic beliefs that say he is.