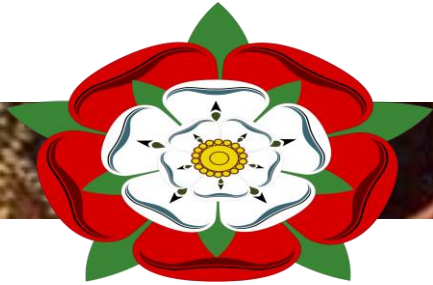


Roses and Royals

The Tudors

The Tudor period began when Henry Tudor defeated King Richard III at the Battle of Bosworth in 1485. This ended the War of the Roses. Henry Tudor became King Henry VII after the battle and married Elizabeth of York in 1486. Their youngest son, Henry went on to become King Henry VIII. After King Henry VIII died his nine year old son, Edward, became king for six years. Henry's daughter, Queen Mary I, then took the throne and ruled until her death in 1558. Henry's youngest daughter then became Queen Elizabeth I. The reign ended with the death of Queen Elizabeth I in 1603.



Henry VII

Son of Edmund Tudor and Margaret Beaufort. Born in Pembroke Castle in Wales, he was the 2nd Earl of Richmond and lived in exile in France for much of his youth. He became the first Tudor monarch in 1485 after defeating Richard III in the Battle of Bosworth. He reigned as King of England, ruler of the Principality of Wales, and Lord of Ireland until his death in 1509. He married Elizabeth of York, uniting the Houses of York and Lancaster.



Significant Tudors:

- Owain ap Maerdudd ap Tewdwr (Owen Tudor) 1400 – 1461
- Edmund Tudor 1431 – 1456
- Margaret Beaufort 1443 – 1509
- Henry Tudor (Henry VII) 1457 – 1509
- Elizabeth of York 1466 – 1503
- Arthur Tudor 1486 -1502
- Henry Tudor (Henry VIII) 1491 – 1547
- Edward VI 1537 – 1553
- Catherine of Valois 1401 - 1437
- Catherine of Aragon 1485 – 1536
- Anne Boleyn 1501 – 1536
- Jane Seymour 1508 – 1537
- Mary I 1516 – 1558
- Elizabeth I 1533 - 1603

Key Events:

1534 - King Henry VIII forms the Church of England

1553-1558 Queen Mary I reigns over England.

1561 Mary, Queen of Scots returns to Scotland.

1536-1541 The Dissolution of the Monasteries. Henry VIII disbands monasteries, priories, convents and friaries.

1585-1604 The Anglo-Spanish war

1535 The Bible is printed in English for the first time.

1485-1509 Henry VII reigns over England.

1485 The Battle of Bosworth Field takes place, and is won by the Lancastrians.

1603 Queen Elizabeth I dies. King James of Scotland becomes king.

1536 Wales and England become a single state in the 'Act of Union'.

1558 Queen Elizabeth I becomes Queen of England.

1509 King Henry VIII becomes king when his father, Henry VII, dies.

1547-1553 King Edward VI reigns over England.

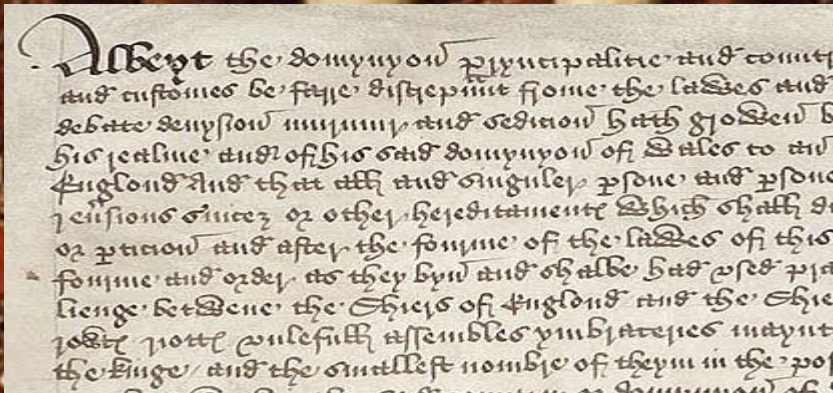
1577-1580 Sir Francis Drake becomes the second person to circumnavigate the world.

1492 The explorer Christopher Columbus arrives in the West Indies.



The Act of Union

After Henry VIII had split with Rome, he was worried that the Marcher Lords might side with the Pope and allow Catholic armies from France and Spain to land in Wales and invade England. To allay his fears, Henry decided that all of Wales should be 'incorporated, united and annexed to and with the... realm of England'. From 1536, he passed the 'Welsh Acts' (laws that became known as the Act of Union) to achieve this.



Glossary:

Battle of Bosworth - the last battle (1485) in the Wars of the Roses. It was fought near Market Bosworth in Leicestershire between King Richard III of England and Henry Tudor. Richard died in the battle and Henry became King Henry VII.

Dynasty - a series of leaders of a country who all belong to the same family

Emblem - a design or picture that represents a country or an organization

Heir - A person who will inherit the throne when the current King or Queen dies.

House of Lancaster - the English royal house descended from John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, which ruled England from 1399 to 1461. The three kings of the House of Lancaster were Henry IV, Henry V and Henry VI. During the rule of Henry VI, the Wars of the Roses began between the Lancastrians and the Yorkist.

House of York - the English royal house to which the kings of England between 1461 and 1485 belonged. They were Edward IV, Edward V and Richard III.

Reign - the period of rule of a monarch.

Tudor - relating to the Tudor line of rulers who held the throne from 1485 until 1603

War of the Roses - A series of wars between the House of Lancaster and the House of York for control of the throne of England.