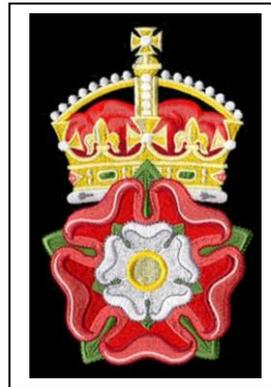


Year 6 Assembly

The Tudors

Wednesday 11th September 2019



1	Hello and welcome to our assembly. During this half term, we have been linking our learning to the Tudors.
2	The Tudors were the royal family who ruled England from 1485 to 1603. During this period there were three Kings and two Queens. The best known of the Tudor Monarchs are Henry VIII and Elizabeth I.
3	In Britain, the rule of primogeniture meant that the first born son of the ruling King or Queen would become the King upon the monarch's death. If the King had inherited the throne, then his wife would become the 'Queen' but she only has this position while they were married and the King is alive.
4	This was fine if the King or Queen had a first born son. Until Mary I, no Queen had acceded to the throne and ruled in her own right, largely because it was believed that they were not capable. It was accepted their husband would rule or, as soon as possible, a male heir if there was one. However, this left the throne open to greater threat and did in effect, mean giving up the throne to the family of the husband of the Queen.

5	We have started looking in class about how the role of women in society has changed over years and that jobs are now available to women that were previously not. For example, in 2018 the Ministry of Defence made all roles in the military open to females, including the special forces.
6	Some Kings ran the country so badly in Tudor times that other powerful nobles fought them and took the title of King for themselves and their family.
7	The War of the Roses took place between the Houses of Lancaster (red rose) and York (white rose), over claims to the throne between 1455 and 1485.
8	Henry Tudor's claim to the throne was tenuous, he was the great, great, great grandson of Edward III. Edward III had 6 sons altogether, all of whose descendants could make a claim to be the rightful heir.
9	However, the death of Henry VI resulted in Henry Tudor becoming the head of the Lancaster Family. He fled to France during the reign of Edward IV.
10	Henry had attempted to join a revolt against Richard III in 1483, but this failed. Instead he waited until 1485 and defeated Richard III at the Battle of Bosworth.
11	After becoming King, Henry VII carried out a number of actions to ensure there would be no threat to his rule. He married Elizabeth of York (daughter of Edward IV and niece of Richard III), thus uniting the Houses of York and Lancaster and ending the War of the Roses.
12	Henry VIII became the heir to the throne when his older brother, Arthur, died from an illness. He was crowned King at the age of 18, after his father Henry VII died.
13	Henry's son, Edward, was only 10 when Henry VIII died. A ' Regency Council ' was set up to rule until he became an adult.

14	When Edward VI became terminally (incurably) ill, he and the Council drew up a 'Devise for the Succession', to prevent Mary from becoming Queen, as she was a Catholic. He also passed over his sister Elizabeth, as he believed in primogeniture and didn't think women should be heirs to the throne.
15	Edward, with the support of Lord Dudley, settled on the granddaughter of Mary Tudor (Henry VIII's sister). Lady Jane Grey was his cousin once removed.
16	Yet why, when Edward VI opposed Elizabeth's claim to the throne, would he pass it to another woman? Well the answer is, he didn't at first. He actually left the throne to her male heirs, failing that, male heirs of her sisters. Grey was young and recently married to Lord Dudley's son, so the hope had been that she would give birth to a male child in time.
17	However, as he approached death, Edward VI altered the wording of the document to make Lady Jane Grey his successor. He considered this an exception to the rule of primogeniture, necessitated by the reality of his situation, not an example to be followed. Lady Jane Grey became Queen at the age of 15, when Edward VI died. She had the shortest reign of any monarch - just nine days!
18	Mary had been summoned to Edward VI's deathbed but was warned that it was a pretext to have her captured. This would make it easier for Lady Jane Grey to accede to the throne. Mary fled to East Anglia. After Edward's death she wrote a letter to the Privy Council, with orders to proclaim her Edward's successor, as well as sending proclamations throughout the country announcing she was now Queen.
19	She had gathered a force together and went to Framlingham Castle in Suffolk. Meanwhile, the Privy Council realised that they were wrong to go along with Dudley. They declared Mary the true Queen of England. Mary rode into London with her supporters and was crowned Queen Mary I.
20	As part of our learning, we looked at how people in positions of authority might make tactical moves to ensure that they maintain

	power. We looked at how current and past Prime Ministers have tried to keep a majority in the House of Commons.
21	During our English lessons we have been looking at the play 'Macbeth' written by William Shakespeare.
22	William Shakespeare is thought to have been born on April 23rd 1564 in Stratford-upon-Avon, England. He became one of the most famous play writers in British history. He built the globe theatre in London, which sits on the edge of the river Thames.
23	In the play so far, we have met Macbeth and Banquo, who have just defeated some Norwegian forces. As they are leaving the battle, they stumble across 3 witches who have been watching the events unfold from afar.
24	During the last couple of lessons we have been looking at a variety of figurative language devices and using these to write some descriptions. Here are some examples...
25	Ranveer
26	Alfie
27	Thank you for watching our assembly

Tudor Family Tree

Lesson Aim - To identify the Tudor family tree.

