Class 2

Summer 2022

The Tudors in Derbyshire

Half Term 1: Who were the Tudors?

Half Term 2: Life in Tudor Derbyshire

Curriculum Intent:

To foster children who are aware of the world and their position within it by knowing how lucky they are and how others are far less fortunate. To actively be able to look out for, support and show kindness and empathy towards others, so they become citizens of the world whose aim is the betterment of society. To know and to be proud of where they are from and to fluently use a wide range of appropriate vocabulary when discussing and writing across our wide curriculum.

The children will learn about Tudor exploration in this topic and think about what life would be like if we couldn't visit or trade with other countries. They will learn about the fate of Henry VIII's six wives, decide if the choices he made were right or wrong and discuss if it is a positive or negative thing that our justice system is different today to Tudor times. The children will realise how important our immediate local area is to Tudor history by learning about the dissolution of the monasteries and its link to our local church. They will also visit Hardwick Hall in Derbyshire and realise its importance for people learning about the Tudor way of life.

Morley Journey	
Whole School	Visits to Morley Church
Class 1	During the Kings and Queens topic, the children learnt about Elizabeth I and what kind of monarch she was. They have also learnt about different homes around the world from past and present and their features.
Class 3	During the This is England curriculum focus, children will use their prior knowledge of Henry VIII and place him and his legacy within their understanding of the British monarch from Alfred the Great.
Subjects	**Areas Covered**
English/ Books	My Friend Walter by Michael Morpurgo Diver's Daughter by Patrice Lawrence
Science	Year 4 Animals including Humans: Describe the simple functions of the basic parts of the digestive system in humans and know how different foods from a Tudor banquet would be digested. Identify the different types of teeth in humans and their simple functions linked to Tudor diet. Construct and interpret a variety of food chains, identifying producers, predators and prey in local Derbyshire.

History	Historical interpretations of Henry VIII. Why did Henry VIII divorce and behead his wives, love or religion? Study the lives of different Tudor people by looking through the keyhole of their houses. Study Hardwick Hall – How much glass was used and why? Study Tudor portraits and learn about how and why they weren't always accurate. Compare the lives of rich and poor Tudors by studying their diets.
Geography	Use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present the human and physical features in the local area focusing on Morley Church, Dale Abbey and Hardwick Hall. Locate countries discovered by Walter Raleigh and map his journey by naming seas and oceans.
Art	Learn about the great artist Holbein. Improve their mastery of drawing portraits using different pencil techniques. Use sketches and paint to recreate the stained-glass windows in St Matthew's Church, Morley.
D&T	Explore the features of Tudor houses. Investigate the different ways of joining wood to make a frame for a house. Replicate wattle and daub and thatched rooves using appropriate materials.
Music	Music Express and Wider Opportunities
Computing	A.L.E.X and Lightbot coding
RE	L2.2 Why is the Bible so important for Christians today?
PHSE	Growing Up
Enrichment	Morley Church/Dale Abbey Hardwick Hall

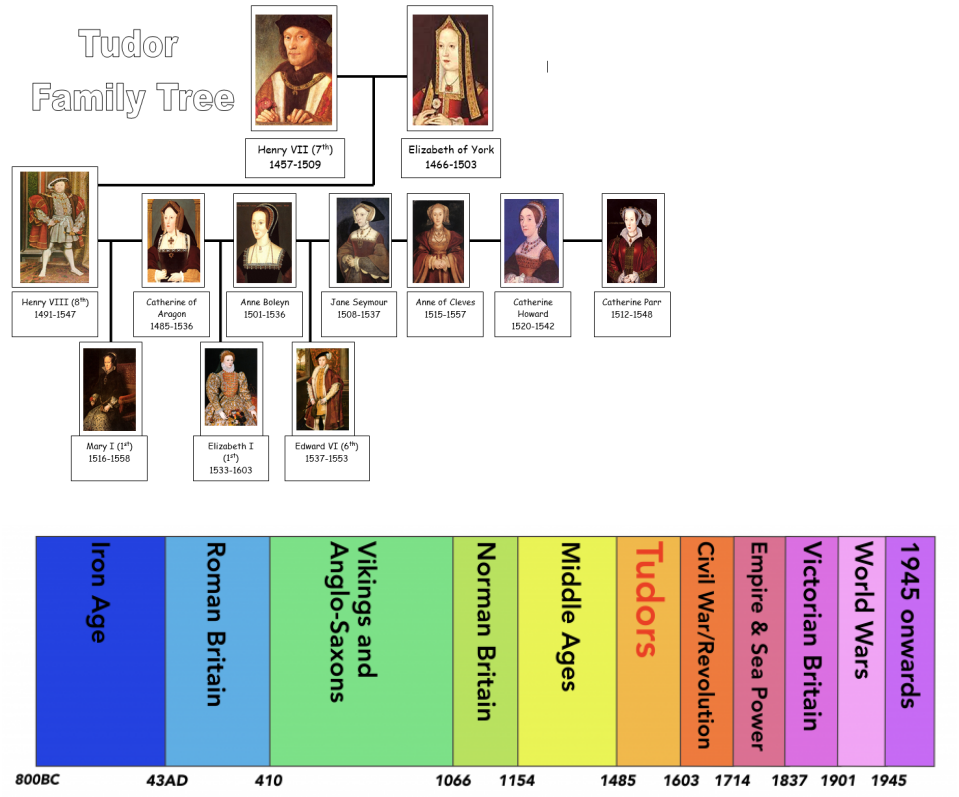
Key Knowledge: Half Term 1
Who Were the Tudors?

What I should know at the start of the topic	• The children will know about some famous Tudor explorers through our 'Trade' topic e.g. Sir Walter Raleigh, Sir Francis Drake. • About key monarchs in Britain e.g. Queen Victoria, Queen Elizabeth and that England has always had a monarchy.

Significant People	• Henry VII  • Henry VIII  • Sir Walter Raleigh  • Sir Francis Drake  • Hans Holbein  • William Shakespeare

Derby	• The Earl of Derby, Thomas Stanley, (1435 – 1504) was the stepfather of King Henry VII. He took the side of Henry VII in the Battle of Bosworth and constituted a powerful allegiance with the House of York. • The Derbyshire flag has a Tudor Rose in the centre as it has been the county badge since the 15th century. 

Key Information	• The War of the Roses were a series of civil wars fought in medieval England from 1455 to 1487. For thirty - two years, a bitter struggle for the English throne was waged between two branches on the same family, the House of York and the House of Lancaster. They began in 1455 and the Battle of Bosworth in 1485 is on of the most important battles in English history. It led to the War of the Roses and planted the Tudor house on the throne of England. Henry VII defeated King Richard III at the Battle of Bosworth Field, Leicestershire on 22nd August 1485. • Henry VII was the first Tudor King of England and reigned from 1485 until his death in 1509. When he died, his second son, Henry VIII became King of England. Henry VIII is remembered for starting the Church of England and for having six wives! Most of his wives were not treated well, he even had two of the beheaded. He wanted to look rich and strong; he had jewels sewn into his clothes and ate the finest foods. He was King from 1509 until 1547, obese and riddled with health issues. • The Mary Rose was King Henry VIII's favourite warship and he named it after his sister. On 19th July 1545, disaster struck the Mary Rose when he watched it sink from Southsea Castle in Portsmouth. Seven hundred sailors were lost. The ship was discovered in 1982 and the remains have taught us much about maritime life during the reign of Henry VIII. • Upon Henry VIII's death, the son that Henry had so desperately wanted inherited the throne as Edward VI. He was only nine years old. Because he was such a young king, the realm was governed by a regency council. He had two advisers and, as a result of their advice and his beliefs, Edward's reign is mainly remembered for the changes made to religion while he was king. At the age of fifteen in 1553, Edward died from tuberculosis. He named his cousin, Lady Jane Grey, as his heir and excluded his half-sisters, Mary and Elizabeth. However, this was disputed after his death and Mary I became Queen of England. • There were no police during the Tudor times. However, laws were harsh and wrongdoing was severely punished. In Tudor times the punishments were very, very cruel. People believed if a criminal's punishment was severe and painful enough, the act would not be repeated and others would deter from crime as well. A public execution was an event not to be missed and people would queue through the night to get the best places. There was always a carnival atmosphere and pie sellers, ale merchants and producers of execution memorabilia did a good trade. Some 70,000 people suffered the death penalty

Diagrams		
Vocabulary Ninja 	Monarch	A ruler who has total power.
	Explorer	A person who travels in search of new geographical or scientific information.
	Banquet	A formal dinner for many people, often in honour of someone or something.
	Galleon	A large sailing ship with square sails used from the 1400s to the 1700s.
	Crime	The doing of an act forbidden by law.
	Punishment	The penalty for a crime.
	Divorce	The action of legally ending a marriage.
	Behead	To cut a person's head off as punishment for a crime.
	Fleet	A group of warships under one command.

Key Knowledge: Half Term 2
Life in Tudor Derbyshire

What I should know at the start of the topic	• Monarchs in the past used to live in castles to show their importance. • The position of Derbyshire in England. Significant human and physical geographical features of Derbyshire.
Significant People	• Bess of Hardwick was one of the richest women in England during Tudor times and a good friend of Queen Elizabeth I. She had an obsession with building and built Chatsworth and Hardwick. She also owned a town house to the side of the market place in Derby which allowed her to attend functions in the town. It was demolished in 1971 to make way for the Assembly Rooms. She founded a charity to provide housing for poor men and women in the town. Bess of Hardwick is buried in Derby Cathedral. 
Derby	• Blackfriars, Breadsall Priory, Calke Priory, Dale Abbey, Darley Abbey, Gresley Priory, King's Mead Priory, Repton Priory and Yeaveley Preceptory were all Derbyshire Priories dissolved during Henry VIII's reign. • Stained glass windows in St. Matthew's Church Morley was taken from Dale Abbey. • Hardwick Hall – a significant Tudor House located in Derbyshire. • Haddon Hall

Key Information	• When Dale Abbey was dissolved in 1539, the glass in the windows in the North Chapel of St Matthews Church, Morley were purchased by Sir Henry Sacheverell. Five windows of this chapel were filled with glass from Dale Abbey. They were covered by heavy wooden shutters. This was to screen from the eyes of the curious the lights from the candles in the Chapel, when the family were attending the mass celebrated by their priest. Around the close of the 18th Century, the wooden shutters were removed and the windows were then gradually mutilated and robbed until only three remained, and those much damaged. Up to 1829 it was the custom of visitors and friends of the village, at times of hospitality such as Christmas, to show regard for the Church and its interesting objects by pulling a piece of stained glass out of the windows to take home as a relic, or as an object of amusement for children. • **Hardwick** Old **Hall** is one of the most innovative houses of the Tudor period. It was built between 1587 and 1596 by Bess of **Hardwick**, who was among the richest and best-connected women of the Elizabethan age. A radical modern mansion, it drew on the latest Italian innovations in **house** design. 'Hardwick Hall, more glass than wall', is a well-known local saying that actually characterises one of the key features of Hardwick, namely the exuberant use of an expensive and rare material for houses in 1590s England; glass. 

Diagrams



A traditional Tudor house



Map of Derbyshire Abbeys and Monasteries dissolved during Henry VIII's reign.



Vocabulary Ninja 	Wattle and Daub	A material formerly or traditionally used in building walls, consisting of a network of interwoven sticks and twigs covered with mud or clay.
	Dissolution	The ending of a partnership.
	Monastery	A place where a community of monks or nuns live and work.
	Catholic	A member of the Roman Catholic church.
	Protestant	A member of one of several Christian churches that separated from the Roman Catholic churches in the Tudor period.
	Doublet	A close-fitting jacket worn by men in the 16th century.
	Noble	A person of noble rank or birth.