

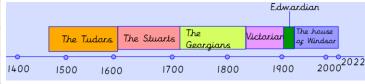
## Changing Power of the Monarchy Knowledge Organiser

| Vocabulary           | Definition   |
|----------------------|--|
| Monarch              | A king or queen ruling a country.  |
| Monarchy             | Rule by a monarch  |
| Parliament           | A group of people who make a country's laws  |
| Laws                 | A rule or set of rules that everyone must keep   |
| Power                | Control, authority or influence over others.   |
| Government           | A group of people who are in charge of a country   |
| Democracy            | A government by leaders elected by the people.   |
| Secondary<br>Sources | Second hand account that interprets a primary source   |
| Hereditary           | The title of king or queen is passed down through families. So when a monarch dies their eldest child becomes the next king. |
| Protestant           | Protestantism is another type of<br>Christianity, today England is a<br>Protestant country                                   |
| Catholic             | Catholicism is a type of Christianity.   |
| Pope                 | The head of the Catholic Church. The Pope lives in the Vatican City in Rome  |

## The English Reformation

One of the biggest changes that Henry VIII brought about during his reign was the English Reformation.

- After 24 years of marriage, his first wife, Catherine, had failed to give Henry a male heir.
- Henry was frustrated so he went to the Pope to ask for a divorce from Catherine, but the Pope wouldn't allow it.
- Unhappy with the Pope's decision, Henry took matters into his own hands.
- He broke away from the Catholic Church, created his own Church of England and named himself the head!





Henry VIIIreigned from 1509 – 1547 (38 years) aged 18 and was the second king of the Tudor period.



reigned from 1558 – 1603 (45 years) aged 25. The end of her reign marks the end of the Tudor period.



Charles I-reigned from 1625 – 1649 (24 years) aged 25.

## The Spanish Armada

- 1) The Spanish Armada leaves Lisbon.
- 2) Bad Weather causes the Spanish to turn back.
- 3) The Spanish Armada leaves for the 2<sup>nd</sup> time.
- 4) The Spanish Armada are spotted by the English as it passes.
- 5) The English fleet attacked the Armada
- 6) The Spanish anchor near Calais
- 7) English ships go to Calais & the Battle of Gravelines follows.
- 8) The Spanish Armada loses ships as it sails through storms near Scotlan







## **Civil War**

The English Civil War was a series of civil wars from 1642-1651. It was between the Parliamentarians (Round Heads) and the Royalists (Cavaliers), lead by the Parliament and King Charles I.