



History

Henry VIII and The Reformation

Year 4
Unit 2

Intent:

Pupils need to know and understand that often, history is shaped by big events like battles or earthquakes but also, sometimes just one person changes things, like Henry VIII. The English Reformation started in the reign of Henry VIII. The English Reformation was to have far reaching consequences in Tudor England. To reform means to change. This is why this event is called the English Reformation as it did change the way the church was run throughout England. However, the death of Henry in 1547 did not see an end of the religious problems of England. A religious movement known as the Reformation swept through Europe in the 1500s. Its leaders disagreed with the Roman Catholic Church on certain religious issues and criticised the church's great power and wealth. They broke away from the Catholic church and founded various Protestant churches. Today, Protestantism is one of the three major branches of Christianity. As the Reformation spread across Europe, it also inspired movements for political and social change.

Pupils should be taught to:

- To build an overview of world history.
- To investigate and interpret the past.
- To communicate historically.
- To understand chronology.

Prior learning:

ELG	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4
Builds on Past & Present	Builds on 'Who was the Greatest History Maker'?	Builds on The Romans, Saxons & Vikings.	Builds on 1066 and the Legacy of William the Conqueror.

Key Vocabulary:

Tier 2 - Multiple meanings or high frequency

Past	Present	Reign	Monarch
Power	Change	Century	Chronology

Tier 3 - Subject specific

Reform	Reformation	Political	Social
Consequence	Catholic	Protestant	Religion

Etymology and morphology

Prefix / Suffix / Root	Meaning	Examples
Reform	Late 14c., <i>reformen</i> , "to convert into or restore to another and better form" from Old French <i>reformer</i> "rebuild, reconstruct, recreate" (12c.) and directly from Latin <i>reformare</i> "to form again, change, transform, alter," from <i>re-</i> "again".	Reformed, reforming, reformation.
Protestant	A member of any of several church denominations denying the universal authority of the Pope and affirming the Reformation principles of justification by faith alone, the priesthood of all believers, and the primacy of the Bible as the only source of revealed truth.	Protest

Idioms and colloquialisms

	Meaning
Bite at the stone, not the hand that throws it. (The Tudor equivalent of 'don't shoot the messenger').	This saying warns against blaming someone for something in which they personally had no involvement.
He that stumbles twice at one stone, deserves to break his shins.	In other words, make the same mistake twice, and you've only got yourself to blame.

Misconceptions

Not true	Teach this
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Anne Boleyn did not have 6 fingers.

The first mention of her sixth finger came from the writing of Nicholas Sander, a Catholic who penned a huge amount of propaganda for his cause. In his book "The Rise and Growth of the Anglican Schism", Sander paints Anne as the vessel that led to one of the greatest affronts the Catholic Church had ever seen.

Lesson	Key enquiry question & learning objective	Suggested learning activities	CQs
1	<p>Q: What was Henry like as a young man?</p> <p>L.O. TBAT build an overview of world history.</p>	<p>Read an account of Henry VIII as a young man (resource 1), and look at an image Henry VIII - Wikipedia. How old was Henry when he became king? Pupils could draw an image of the young king, containing references to all of the things he enjoyed: jousting, tennis, speaking French and Latin, dancing, singing, playing the lute etc. Study the painting of the Field of the Cloth of Gold, one of the defining events of Henry's early reign (resource 2) File:British - Field of the Cloth of Gold - Google Art Project.jpg - Wikimedia Commons. This page KS2 History - BBC Bitesize on the BBC primary website has lots of information, pictures, videos and activities to do with Henry VIII.</p>	1 - 3
2	<p>Q: What new type of Christianity was formed as a protest against Catholicism?</p> <p>L.O. TBAT investigate and interpret the past.</p>	<p>Explain to pupils the difference between the Catholic and Protestant church. Images to show the difference between Catholic and Protestant priests and churches will help. Then, ask pupils to sort the different statements into Catholic and Protestant, then they complete a chart in their book (resource 3). Pupils write their own version of Martin Luther's 95 Theses, the list of complaints that he nailed to the church door in Wittenberg. The best one could be stuck onto the door of the classroom. Horrible Histories have a good video about Martin Luther, and about buying pardons. https://video.link/w/zi3Pc Horrible Histories Cash My Sin - YouTube</p>	4 - 8
3	<p>Q: Why did Henry VIII want to break with Rome?</p> <p>L.O. TBAT investigate and interpret the past.</p>	<p>Write an account of why Henry VIII broke with Rome. The four areas are marriage (to marry Anne Boleyn and have a son), religion (to see Britain become a Protestant country), power (to be head of the Church of England) and money (gained through the dissolution of the monasteries). This could be done with a worksheet - resource 4, asking 'what was Henry VIII thinking?'</p>	9 - 12
4	<p>Q: How did Henry benefit from the Dissolution of the Monasteries?</p> <p>L.O. TBAT communicate historically.</p>	<p>There are some primary and secondary sources about the Dissolution of the Monasteries on the Historical Association website: Dissolution of Haughmond Abbey resources84.pdf. Pupils read them, work out what Henry VIII's motives were for dissolving the monasteries. Write a letter, from a monk, who has been forced out of his monastery by Henry VIII, explaining what had happened. By seizing land from the Catholic church, the crown increased its income by around £150,000 (£81,829,100 as of 2014) a year. Discuss what Henry VIII could spend that money on. Images of ruined Abbeys and Priors are very evocative and can be used to help build up an idea of some of the devastation caused.</p>	13
5	<p>Q: Why did Henry VIII marry so many different wives?</p> <p>L.O. TBAT build an overview of world history.</p>	<p>Complete a worksheet detailing Henry VIII and his six wives. This should help pupils understand the reign of Henry VIII through his various marriages (resource 5). Henry VIII is famous for his size, and his enormous appetite. Pupils study the Tudor kitchens of Henry VIII's palace at Hampton Court. There is a video here, and some factsheets and trial recipes on the Hampton Court website https://video.link/w/fm3Pc Pupils then create a menu and invitation to a Tudor feast at Hampton Court to celebrate All Souls Day. The Horrible Histories video on the wives of Henry VIII is good HORRIBLE HISTORIES - The Wives of Henry VIII (Terrible Tudors) - YouTube</p>	14 - 16

6	<p>Q: Who succeeded Henry VII after his death? L.O. TBAT understand chronology.</p>	<p>**Place Henry VIII's reign on a timeline in relation to other periods in History previously studied and place his successor. *Trip to Walmer or Deal Castle (or both)! If you do book this trip, both castles will issue a free pass for you to go and look around beforehand. *Trip to Hever Castle (Anne Boyelyn's home). This is quite a long journey (2 hours + approx.) but well worth it. *Hampton Court is a great day out too (another long journey) but demonstrates the magnitude of Henry VIII's power and wealth.</p>	17 - 18
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