






















# History Knowledge Organiser

Summer Term - Tudors and Stuarts

Changing Powers of Monarchs

Year 6

Significant People		Key Knowledge and Events		Key Vocabulary																															
The Tudors				Understand these key words																															
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Significant People		Key Knowledge and Events		Key Concepts	
The Stuarts				Key Concepts	
<b>Stuarts Monarchs</b>		<b>The English Civil War 1642-1651</b>		<b>King/ Queen/ Monarch</b>	The male/ female ruler of an area, usually a country or a large part of a country. Generally given the role by being born or married into the appropriate family.
<b>James I 1603-1625</b>	Already James VI of Scotland. He is the cousin of Elizabeth I so when she dies she <b>decrees</b> that he should become king of England.	The English Civil War was fought between Charles I and Parliament. It happened because Parliament didn't like the way Charles I was ruling the country. Charles I stopped Parliament from having any say in how the country was run, so civil war broke out. There were two sides to the war: the Roundheads (the army who fought for Parliament against the King) and the Cavaliers (the army that fought for the King). After 3 major battles the war ended at the Battle of Worcester on 3 <sup>rd</sup> September 1651. The Parliamentarians won so Charles was put on trial and executed.		<b>Monarchy</b>	A form of government that has one ruler, usually either a King or Queen.
<b>Charles I 1625-1649</b>	Son of James I. His reign, which ends with his execution, is a time of turbulence and civil war.			<b>Parliament</b>	The system of government that rules the country
<b>Charles II 1660-1685</b>	Son of Charles I. The period of his return to the throne is known as <b>the Restoration</b> .	<b>The Restoration 1660-1686</b>		<b>Peasant</b>	In history, a class of people who had very little money or possessions.
<b>James II 1685-1689</b>	Brother of Charles II. During his reign, the 'Glorious Revolution' begins, in which James II is <b>deposed</b> as king. The revolution also establishes Parliament as the main ruling power in England.	The period during which Charles II was King is often known as the <b>Restoration</b> as it marked the monarchy being in power again after his father, Charles I, was beheaded in 1649 and the monarchy overthrown.		<b>Revolution</b>	When a government or leader is overthrown by an organised group of people. This can be peaceful, but it is usually in response to being treated unfairly by those in charge.
<b>Mary II 1689-1694</b>	Daughter of James II. Queen Mary II rules alongside her Dutch husband William of Orange, who rules under the name William III.			<b>Civil War</b>	A war between groups within one country.
<b>William III 1689-1702</b>	Husband of Mary II. He continues to rule after Mary's death in 1694.	<b>The Glorious Revolution 1688-1689</b>		<b>trade</b>	Buying, selling or exchanging goods or services between two or more groups of people or countries. This often helps economies grow and be able to make more money. This could be in exchange for more goods or for money.
<b>Anne 1702-1714</b>	Sister of Mary II. In 1707, the Act of Union is passed, joining England and Scotland together as Great Britain. Anne is therefore the first British <b>monarch</b> .	King James II was unpopular with the people. Parliament plotted with William of Orange (of the Netherlands) to overthrow him. William took the throne with his wife Mary II (James's daughter). This became known as the glorious revolution.		<b>nation</b>	A body of people of one or more races or ethnic groups and usually living somewhere that is relatively large and independent.
<b>Oliver Cromwell 1649-1660</b>	Not a king but acts as Lord Protector and rules with Parliament following the civil war. During this period, there is no ruling <b>monarch</b> .			<b>Economy</b>	Refers to how money is made and spent within a country. Every country has its own and will be shared out to various parts of the country and government.

### Timeline of Major Events

1485 – Battle of Bosworth

1509 – Henry VIII born

1534 – 'Act of Supremacy'

1553 – Mary takes the throne

1558 – England defeats the Spanish Armada

1603 – Elizabeth I dies – end of Tudor line

1642 – Civil War begins

1689 – Charles I executed

1660 – Charles II returns to lead

1689 – Glorious Revolution complete

1714 – Queen Anne dies – end of Stuart line