

YEAR 3: EDWARD VI, MARY I AND ELIZABETH I (5 lessons)



Contents Include:

Edward VI

Mary Tudor

Elizabeth I

The Spanish Armada

Suggested Teacher Resources:

- *The Young Oxford History of Britain & Ireland*, pages 192-206.
- *Great Tales from English History* by Robert Lacey, pages 214-242.
- The [BBC](#) website has some useful articles on the period, and primary resources for [Elizabeth I](#).
- [Hampton Court Palace](#) has some good resources for pupils.

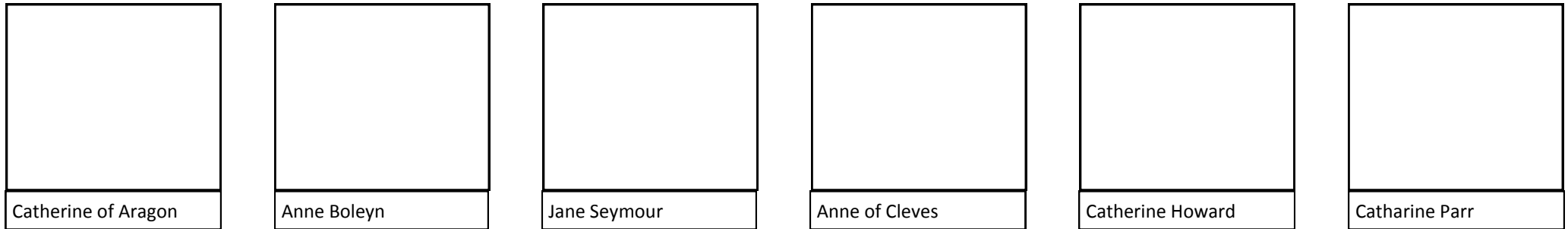
Lesson 1. Edward VI

Edward VI had never been a healthy child. He became king in 1537 aged 9, and died in 1553 aged 15. Edward was intensively schooled by his tutors and was extremely intelligent. He was also a strong Protestant, who wanted to move English churches even further away from Catholicism. His Archbishop of Canterbury, Thomas Cramner, wrote the Book of Common Prayer, so church services could be conducted in English not Latin. Churches across England were made plain and Protestant in their appearance, and new Protestant schools were founded, often named after Edward VI—many which still exist today.

See pages 175-176 of What Your Year 3 Child Needs to Know.

Learning Objective	Core Knowledge	Activities for Learning	Related Vocabulary	Assessment Questions
<p>To understand how Edward VI carried on the Protestant reformation as King.</p>	<p>Edward became king in 1537 aged 9, and died in 1553 aged 15. He had very bad health, but was extremely intelligent.</p> <p>Edward VI did many things to help the spread of Protestantism. He built new schools, made the appearance of churches plainer, and his Archbishop Thomas Cramner wrote the <i>Book of Common Prayer</i>.</p> <p>When Edward VI died, England was again thrown into a panic about who should be king.</p>	<p>Create an Edward I era 'church service' in the classroom. Play a Mass from Thomas Tallis, who was the Tudors' favourite composer, and read from Cranmer's Book of Common Prayer. Place a white cloth and a wooden cross on a table to represent a plain Protestant alter. Children can draw and label a Protestant church service, perhaps comparing it to a Catholic service.</p> <p>Complete a worksheet detailing the reigns of Henry VIII's three children—Elizabeth I, Mary I, and Edward VI. Organised as a family tree, this resource should help pupils understand Henry VIII's succession (resource 1).</p>	<p>Succession Book of Common Prayer</p>	<p><i>How long was Edward VI's reign?</i></p> <p><i>What sort of king was Edward VI?</i></p> <p><i>What did Edward VI do to help the spread of Protestantism?</i></p> <p><i>What problems did England face after the death of Edward VI?</i></p>

1. The Succession of Henry VIII



2

Name: _____

Dates as Queen: _____

What happened during their reign:

3

Name: _____

Dates as Queen: _____

What happened during their reign:

1

Name: _____

Dates as King: _____

What happened during their reign:

Lesson 2. Queen Mary

After his death, Edward wanted the throne to pass to his cousin Lady Jane Grey. She did become queen for 9 days, but Henry VIII's daughter Mary had more popular support, so she became Queen instead. Jane Grey was locked in The tower of London, and later executed. Having Mary as queen posed a significant problem: she was a Catholic. As a result, England went through the upheaval of turning back towards being a Catholic country. Mary was a ruthless Queen: she killed hundreds of Protestants who refused to convert to Catholicism, often burning them at the stake. She is remembered as 'Bloody Mary'. Please adjust the level of detail of this lesson depending on the sensitivities of your class.

See pages 176 of What Your Year 3 Child Needs to Know.

Learning Objective	Core Knowledge	Activities for Learning	Related Vocabulary	Assessment Questions
To decide whether Queen Mary deserved her nickname 'Bloody Mary'.	<p>When Edward VI died, there was a struggle for the throne. He wanted it to go to his cousin Lady Jane Grey, but instead it passed to his half-sister Mary.</p> <p>Mary was a devout Catholic, and she wanted to turn England back into a Catholic country.</p> <p>This caused much upheaval, as people were forced to convert back to Catholicism. 283 people who refused were executed, many being burned at the stake.</p>	<p>Conduct an enquiry into whether Mary really deserves her nickname 'Bloody Mary'. Discuss her traumatic upbringing, and failed marriage to Phillip II of Spain, and compare her record of killing heretics to other Tudor monarchs. There is a short biography of Mary I here.</p> <p>Read the nursery rhyme 'Mary, Mary, Quite Contrary' and discuss how its meaning relates to Mary I. See explanations here.</p> <p>This is a Horrible Histories video on Bloody Mary (though pupils may not appreciate the Kate Bush references) Also, use some clips from the opening scenes of the film Elizabeth (1998), but be careful to make sure the clips you show are suitable.</p>	<p>Queen Mary Lady Jane Grey burn at the stake execute</p>	<p><i>What did Mary I try to do as Queen?</i></p> <p><i>Why was Mary I known as 'Bloody Mary'?</i></p> <p><i>Did Mary I deserve her nickname 'Bloody Mary'?</i></p>

Lesson 3. Queen Elizabeth

After the violence of Mary I's reign, Elizabeth's 44-year reign was peaceful. She worked hard to build the Elizabethan Religious Settlement, which established a form of Protestantism similar to Catholicism, which many former Catholics were willing to follow. It was an excellent example of compromise. For example, the new Book of Common Prayer was used, but priests could still wear the decorated vestments and crucifix of a Catholic Priest. Elizabeth had many other achievements, such as creating the first British colony in America. The only drawback to her reign was she never married, and did not leave an heir.

See pages 1767-178 of What Your Year 3 Child Needs to Know.

Learning Objective	Core Knowledge	Activities for Learning	Related Vocabulary	Assessment Questions
<p>To understand why Elizabeth I was such a successful Queen.</p>	<p>Elizabeth I came to the throne in 1558 and ruled for 44-years.</p> <p>The Elizabethan Religious Settlement was a compromise which made the Church of England more acceptable to both Catholics and Protestants.</p> <p>Elizabeth I confirmed that the Church of England was separate from the power of the Pope in Rome. Under her, the English Reformation was complete.</p>	<p>Study what Elizabeth decided in her Religious Settlement, and discuss the nature of 'compromise'. Perform a role play to demonstrate how both Catholics and Protestants were pleased.</p> <p>Study the Mary Rose as a case study of a Tudor ship, as the Royal Navy grew under Elizabeth's rule. The website has resources on every day life, and here is a cross section of the ship. See also this gallery of artefacts, and the skeleton of the Mary Rose dog. Pupils then write an account of life aboard the ship.</p> <p>This and this are about Elizabeth's religious settlement. This is Horrible Histories on the Tudors, and this is about Elizabeth I's courtiers. Also, the second series of Blackadder features Elizabeth I.</p>	<p>settlement Compromise Mary Rose Royal Navy</p>	<p><i>How did Queen Elizabeth settle the religious disputes in England?</i></p> <p><i>What was the Elizabethan Religious Settlement?</i></p> <p><i>Why was Elizabeth's reign so successful?</i></p> <p><i>What was life like aboard a Tudor ship such as the Mary Rose?</i></p>

Lesson 4. The Elizabethan Era

Due to the Elizabethan Religious Settlement, Elizabeth I's 44-year reign was peaceful. For this reason, there was a flourishing of culture and learning known as the 'Elizabethan Golden Age'. Four figures in particular are remembered from this period: the playwright William Shakespeare; the explorer Sir Francis Drake; the sailor Walter Raleigh; and the scientist Francis Bacon. It was during this period that England went from being a backwater, to one of the most powerful countries in Europe. This was particularly due to England establishing her first colonies in America, marking the start of the British Empire.

See pages 177-179 of What Your Year 3 Child Needs to Know.

Learning Objective	Core Knowledge	Activities for Learning	Related Vocabulary	Assessment Questions
<p>To understand what is meant by the 'Elizabethan Golden Age'.</p>	<p>Due to Elizabeth's 44 years of peaceful rule, culture and learning were able to flourish.</p> <p>For this reason, Elizabeth's reign is often known as the 'Golden Age', as so much was achieved by figures such as Shakespeare, Drake, Raleigh and Bacon.</p> <p>During this period England established her first colonies in America, marking the start of the British Empire.</p>	<p>Study the Elizabethan Golden Age through the lives of four of Elizabeth's subjects: Shakespeare, Drake, Raleigh and Bacon. Pupils could then complete a short writing exercise or classroom debate over which of them has the greatest legacy (resource 2).</p> <p>This is a good Horrible Histories video about Shakespeare. Also, show pupils selected scenes from <i>Elizabeth</i> (1998), <i>Shakespeare in Love</i> (1998) and <i>Elizabeth: The Golden Age</i> (2007).</p>	<p>explorer playwright circumnavigate pneumonia</p>	<p><i>What was the Elizabethan 'Golden Age'?</i></p> <p><i>Why did a golden age flourish under the rule of Queen Elizabeth?</i></p> <p><i>Drake, Raleigh, Bacon or Shakespeare: who was the greatest Elizabethan figure?</i></p>

2. The Elizabethan Golden Age



Francis Drake (1540-1596)

Francis Drake was a sailor and explorer. From 1577 to 1580, he went on a great adventure sailing along the South American coast, up much of North America, though the Pacific and Indian Oceans, and back along the African coast. He was the first Englishman to circumnavigate (sail around) the world. Drake liked to attack and rob ships belonging to the Spanish, as they were England's great enemy, and many described him as a pirate. He also played a part in defeating the Spanish Armada.



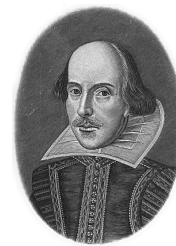
Walter Raleigh (1552-1618)

Soldier, explorer, writer, and adventurer—Raleigh was an all action hero. As a young man, he explored the newly discovered land of America, and helped establish England's first American colony at Roanoke. On his return, Raleigh introduced tobacco and the potato to England, making smoking a fashionable pastime. Some thought Queen Elizabeth was in love with this dashing hero: she even locked him in the tower of London when she discovered he had secretly married.



Francis Bacon (1561-1626)

Bacon was a leading politician, but his real interests lay in science. He developed the use of scientific experiments, and saw the natural world as a great mystery that had to be solved. He is seen as the founder of modern science. Bacon rose to the powerful position of Lord Chancellor, but lost his job for being corrupt. In 1626 he conducted an experiment into whether meat could be preserved through freezing. This led him to catch a cold, and die of pneumonia.



William Shakespeare (1564-1616)

Perhaps the world's most famous playwright, Shakespeare wrote 37 plays during the reigns of Elizabeth I and James I, including Hamlet, Macbeth, and Romeo and Juliette. His plays are so great, that they are still performed and made into films today. Elizabeth I was a great supporter of Shakespeare, and his plays were often performed in the Queen's Court. Shakespeare's plays were also performed at the Globe theatre in Southwark, where a replica theatre can be seen today.

Lesson 5. The Spanish Armada

Throughout Elizabeth's reign, England was constantly at war with Spain. The Spanish King, Phillip II, was the most powerful Catholic in Europe. He had been married to Mary I, and was desperate to see England return to Catholicism. For this reason, he launched an enormous invasion fleet to conquer England, known as the Spanish Armada. Phillip II had a force of 130 ships, and many believed the English had no chance of success. However, a combination of good fortune, English tactics and Spanish mistakes meant the Spanish Armada was soundly defeated. It is the greatest naval victory in English history.

See pages 178-179 of What Your Year 3 Child Needs to Know.

Learning Objective	Core Knowledge	Activities for Learning	Related Vocabulary	Assessment Questions
<p>To understand why the English navy defeated the Spanish Armada.</p>	<p>Phillip II of Spain amassed a great navy known as the 'Spanish Armada', which numbered 130 ships.</p> <p>With his Armada, Phillip II planned to overthrow Elizabeth I and return England to Catholicism.</p> <p>Through a combination of good luck, English tactics, and Spanish mistakes, the English soundly defeated the Spanish Armada.</p>	<p>Study the story of the Spanish Armada by annotating a map of the Armada's journey around Great Britain (resource 3). This should help pupils address the question, 'Why did the English beat the Spanish Armada?'. Pupils should be able to discuss the extent to which the English won due to luck, Spanish mistakes or English tactics.</p> <p>Having learnt about the defeat of the Armada, study the allegorical 'Armada Portrait' of Elizabeth I. This image includes many allegories to the Armada's defeat.</p> <p>Footage from <i>Elizabeth: The Golden Age</i> of the Spanish Armada is very good. This documentary is also good for showing clips in class.</p>	<p>Armada hellburner overthrow invasion tactics galleon</p>	<p><i>Why did the Spanish want to invade England?</i></p> <p><i>How did the English defeat the Spanish Armada?</i></p> <p><i>What was the fate of the Spanish Armada?</i></p>

7. The Spanish Armada

7. August to September:

6. 8 August:

1. 28 May:



5. 7 August:

2. 21 July:

4. 28 July:

3. 27 July:

7. The Spanish Armada

(complete)

7. August to September:

Due to various navigational errors, the Spanish sailed north towards Scotland and around Ireland. They were caught by some dreadful storms and are many ships were wrecked on the west coast of Ireland. Descendants of Spanish sailors are said to still live in Ireland. Of the 130 ships that left Lisbon, only 67 returned.

6. 8 August:

Queen Elizabeth made a famous speech to the English army assembled at Tilbury. She told them, 'I know I have the body of a weak and feeble woman; but I have the heart and stomach of a king – and of a King of England too.'

1. 28 May:

The Armada set sail from Lisbon in Portugal. It was made up of 130 ships, 8,000 sailors and 18,000 soldiers, making it the largest naval force Europe had ever seen. However, their Admiral was the Duke of Medina Sidonia, an inexperienced sailor who suffered from seasickness!



5. 7 August:

The English attacked the Spanish Armada in the Battle of Gravelines. The smaller British ships sailed rings around the larger Spanish galleons, and the Spanish lost five ships, with many more damaged.

2. 21 July:

The English navy attacked the Spanish Armada for their first battle. The English did not want to get too close, as the Spanish ships were much larger and stronger. No ships were sunk in the battle, apart from two Spanish ships which crashed into each other. There was no clear winner.

4. 28 July:

The British filled eight ships with gunpowder and tar, creating 'hellburners'. These were sailed at night towards the Spanish ships anchored at Calais. The Spanish ships panicked and cut their anchors, scattering across the English Channel.

3. 27 July:

The Armada anchored off Calais to pick up reinforcements, hoping that an army of 16,000 men under the Duke of Parma would be there. Communication was difficult so the reinforcements were not ready to board in time.