

What was life like in Ancient Greece and what were some of its achievements?

Type of History



Cultural



Religious



Economic



Political

Golden Thread Concepts

Religion
Beliefs
Persecution
The Church

Conflict
Power
Exploration

Economy
Trade
Trade routes

Leadership
Monarchy
Empire
Law
Kingdom

Society
Peasantry
Culture
Exploration
Legacy

Secondary Concepts

★	Historical significance
↔	Continuity and change
●●● ○○○	Similarity and difference

Links to the Rights of the Child



Links to British Values



When?



9500- 4000 BCE
Human occupation
of Britain began
(Stone Age)



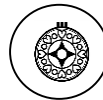
2300-800 BCE
Bronze Age
Britain



800 BCE- 50 CE
Iron Age
Britain



43 CE
Roman
invasion
of Britain



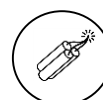
410 CE
Anglo
Saxon
invasion



793 CE
Viking
invasion



1485-1603 CE
**The Tudor
dynasty**



1605 CE
The
Gunpowder
Plot

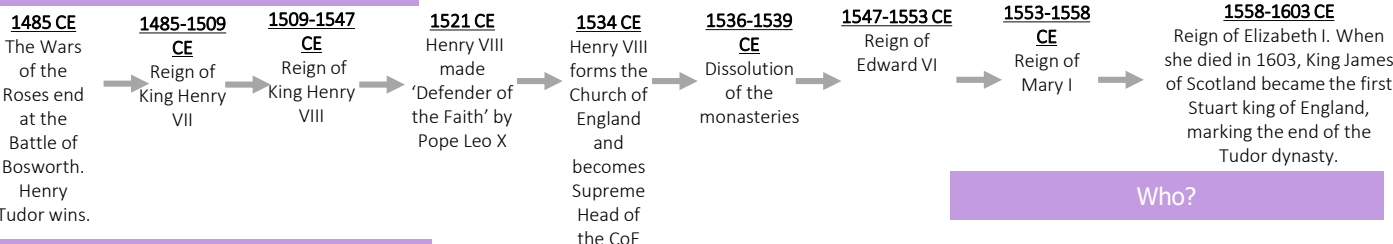


1914-1918 CE
WW1



1939-1945 CE
WW2

Key Dates



Who?

Key Vocabulary

Catholicism	The traditions and beliefs of the Catholic Church which is a denomination of Christianity
Dissolution	The disbanding of monasteries, convents and priories by Henry VIII
Exploration	The act of exploring new or unknown places
Heir	A person who receives or has the right to receive another person's property or title after that person's death
Monarch	A ruler such as a king, queen or emperor
Monastery	A religious building used by a community of monks
Pope	The head of the Roman Catholic Church
Protestantism	A Christian religion established in the 16 th Century when some Roman Catholics protested against parts of their religion
Reformation	The religious movement of the 16 th C that led to the establishment of the Protestant churches



Henry VII



Henry VIII



Martin Luther



Edward VI

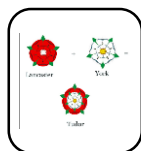


Mary I



Elizabeth I

What?



The Tudor dynasty lasted for 118 years and gave England five monarchs. They came to the throne when Henry VII defeated the House of York and won the Wars of the Roses.



At the beginning of the 16th Century, England was a Christian country and Christians were part of the Roman Catholic Church. The Roman Catholic Church was very rich and powerful.



In 1517, a German priest called Martin Luther published criticisms of the Roman Catholic Church. These ideas spread and led to a new branch of Christianity called Protestantism. Henry VIII defended Catholicism



Henry VIII had six wives. The Pope wouldn't annul his marriage from his first wife so he decided to 'break from Rome' and formed the Church of England and became the Supreme Head.



By breaking from Rome, Henry gained more control and power over his subjects. He also gained more wealth as he took over Catholic buildings. The Pope no longer held religious authority in England.



Before the Reformation, England had many monasteries and abbeys full of monks and nuns. Once England became Protestant, these institutions were closed down and their wealth was seized by the king.



Some people were negatively impacted by the Reformation and some benefitted. The vast bulk of the population were angry at how they had been controlled by the RCC. The sick and needy could no longer access food and shelter from monasteries.



The Tudor period was a time of religious turmoil. Edward VI was a Protestant and extended some of Henry VIII's changes. Mary I was a Catholic and wanted to restore Catholicism in England. Elizabeth I was a Protestant.



The Elizabethan era has been described as a Golden Age of exploration. The development of exploration and trade influenced difference aspects of Elizabethan culture such as fashion, food, theatre, literature and architecture.