

National Curriculum Intention (s):

- A study of an aspect or theme in British history that extends pupils' chronological knowledge beyond 1066.
- The changing power of monarchs.



Timeline of Significant Monarchs since 1066

1066-1087	1199-1216	1483-1485	1509-1547	1558-1603	1649-1660	1660-1685	1702-1714	1760-1820	1837-1901	1936-1942	1952-2022
King William I	King John	King Richard III	King Henry VIII	Queen Elizabeth I	Oliver Cromwell	King Charles II	Queen Anne	King George III	Queen Victoria	King George VI	Queen Elizabeth II

Key Information

King John 1119-1216

John became king in 1199 when his brother, Richard the Lionheart, died without any children.

He was constantly at war with France. To fight this war he placed heavy taxes on the Barons of England. He also angered the Pope and was excommunicated from the church.

King John met the barons on June 15, 1215 at Runnymede, a neutral site just west of London. Here the barons demanded that King John sign a document called the Magna Carta guaranteeing them certain rights. By signing the document, King John agreed to do his duty as King of England, upholding the law and running a fair government. Today, the Magna Carta is considered one of the most important documents in the history of democracy.



Henry VIII 1509 -1547

Henry VIII is the most well know of the Tudor kings. He was a selfish man and many people were afraid of him, mainly because of his ruthless succeeded the throne after his father's death on 21st of April 1509. He was 17 years old when he became king.

Henry wanted a son to rule after him. He first married Catherine of Aragon and wanted to divorce her when she did not produce a male heir to the throne. The Roman Catholic Church refused to grant the divorce so Henry established the Church of England. In total he married 6 times: Catherine of Aragon (divorced), Anne Boleyn (executed), Jane Seymour (died), Anne of Cleves (divorced), Catherine Howard (executed) and Katherine Parr (outlived Henry).

During his 38 year reign, he had more than 70,000 people executed.





Queen Elizabeth I 1558- 1603

Queen Elizabeth I (reigned 1558 – 1603)

Daughter of Henry VIII and Anne Boleyn
Unmarried
Buried in Westminster Abbey
Elizabeth I was the last Tudor monarch. She was born at Greenwich Palace on 7th September 1533. She came to the throne when she was 25.
She enjoyed hunting and court masques (entertainment of poetry, song and dancing). She was well-educated and fluent in six languages.
She made England a Protestant Country.
During her reign, England became the enemy of catholic Spain and fought against the Spanish Armada
Elizabeth's reign was known as the 'Golden Age' of English history because of the foreign trade and exploration.



Queen Victoria 1837-1901

Queen Victoria – was the longest reigning monarch in British History 1837-1901

She came to the throne when she was 18 years old – June 20, 1837
When she was 21, she married her cousin – a German Prince. They had nine children, 40 grandchildren and 37 great grandchildren (Victoria was known as the Grandmother of Europe).
She had many homes and was the first monarch to live in Buckingham Palace.
During her reign, Britain became the most powerful country in the world. It had the largest empire that ever existed (ruling a quarter of the world's population). Factories were built for the growing population which changed many of the landscapes of Britain. Railways were used to transport people not just goods.
Queen Victoria survived 7 assassination attempts. She died when she was 81



Queen Elizabeth II 1952 – 2022



Elizabeth II was born on the 21st of April 1926 and died on 8th Sept 2022 at the age of 96. She was the Queen of the United Kingdom as well as the monarch of 15 other countries. Elizabeth II ruled longer than any other King or Queen in the history of the United Kingdom and the world. On the 20th of November 1947 she married Philip Mountbatten. In 1948, she gave birth to Charles, followed by Anne, Andrew and Edward born in 1950, 1960 and 1964 respectively.

Tier 3 Vocabulary

Abdicate	To retire or resign the throne to someone else.
Baron	A low-ranking male member of nobility.
Heir	The heir to the throne is the next person in line to the throne when the current sovereign dies or abdicates.
Monarch	A sovereign head of state (king or queen)
Reign	The period of time in which a monarch reigns.
Magna Carter	The Magna Carter was a charter signed by King John in 1215. The document was a series of promises between the King and his subjects promising them certain rights.
Sovereign	A king or queen or person having the power to reign the country.