

Grange Park Primary School Year 5 Spring 1 History

Monarchy Mayhem: How did the role of the monarchy adapt from 1600 - present?

Timeline	
1199 AD	King John becomes King.
1215 AD	Magna Carta is signed.
1485 AD	Tudor period begins.
1534 AD	Act of Supremacy (Henry VIII split from the Catholic Church).
1625 AD	Stuart period begins with Charles I crowned.
1837 - 1901 AD	Victorian era: Queen Victoria's reign.
May 1876 AD	Queen Victoria becomes Empress of India.
1952 AD - present	Queen Elizabeth II's reign.

What else was going on in the World	
1707 AD	United Kingdom was formed (consisting of England, Scotland and Wales).
1901 AD	One fifth of the world's land surface was a part of the British Empire and ruled by Victoria including India and Australia.



Key People	
King John	King of England from 1199 -1216. He was renowned for creating harsh and punishable rules/laws that resulted in a revolt and the signing of the Magna Carta.
Runnymede	Where King John and the rebelling barons signed the Magna Carta.
Henry VIII	A monarch who had six wives. His desire for a divorce led to the establishment of the Church of England.
Charles I	An unpopular king who raised taxes for foreign wars and had many arguments with Parliament.
Queen Victoria	Redefined what it meant to be a queen: supporting charities and relocating to Buckingham Palace, all at a time of industrial development.
Queen Elizabeth II	Our current and longest reigning monarch.
A list of legal promises which limited the power of the monarchy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No imprisonment without a trial by jury - Lords must be asked before taxes raised - The freedom of the church could not be limited - Everyone, including the king, had to obey the law 	

'The Great Council' was created which was referred to as Parliament in 1236.



Key Vocabulary	
hierarchy	Different levels of power from highest to lowest status.
sovereignty	The supreme power or authority.
succession	Order in which members of the royal family would come to the throne.
heir	A person who has the legal right to the throne after the current monarch dies.
absolute	When the monarch has complete control.
constitutional	When the monarch has limited control and works with parliament to run the country.
inherit	To receive land, money, objects or titles from someone who has died.
alliance	An agreement between two or more groups which is made to support each of them.
Reformation	From reform, meaning to change: the change from Catholic Church to a new type of Christianity.
Protestant	A form of Christian faith and practice which is a part of the Church of England.

