Archbishop Holgate's School

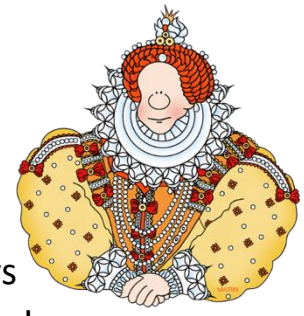
A Church of England Academy Founded 1546

MY HISTORY BOOKLET

Year 6

History Booklet

NAME:		FORM:	



TERRIBLE TUDORS

AHS Introduction to Tudors

In Year 7 you will look at an entire family of rulers known as the **Tudors**, you may have heard of them! This topic will cover the reigns of Henry VII, Henry VIII, Edward VI, Mary I and Elizabeth I (whew!)

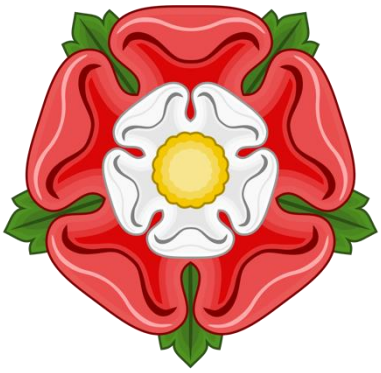
We will look at a ruler called **Henry VIII**, famous for his big appetite and many (*many*) wives. Henry VIII made lots of **changes** to England, known as ***'reform'.***

You will look at whether Henry was a reformer of England for **good**, or just an old-fashioned king, **selfish**, who created more problems in the long term.

Henry VIII was only **18** when he became king, after the death of his older brother; **Arthur**. Henry later married Arthur's widow! You will hopefully learn some more about Henry VIII, besides his wives and waistline!

Did you know…?

The Tudors began with Henry VIII's **dad**, (you guessed it), Henry **VII**. Henry VII became king after a long **battle** between two dynasties (*royal families*) called the House of **YORK** (white rose) and the House of **LANCASTER** (red rose). Henry VII was from the house of LANCASTER, but married a **Yorkist** woman! With this they formed the Tudors (see rose below).



TASK 1

Start by watching this clip from **Bitesize** and complete the questions:
https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/articles/zv2bmfr

1. What activities did Henry VIII enjoy doing?
2. In Henry VIII's reign, which Church did most people in England belong to?
3. Who was the head of this Church?
4. Who did Henry VIII want to divorce and why?
5. Who did Henry VIII want to marry instead?
6. What did Henry VIII do when the Pope said 'no!' to his divorce?
7. How many wives did Henry VIII have in total?
8. What is the rhyme used to remember the fate of his wives?

TASK 2

Act it out: Try this **script** with some friends or family, then complete the **fact files** on the next page!

Assign roles for:

- Henry VIII	- Catherine of Aragon	- Anne Boleyn
- Anne of Cleves	- Katherine Howard	- Katherine Parr

Henry VIII: My name is King Henry VIII, the second son of Henry VII. My older brother Arthur died when I was 10 years old, making me the new king! I am 6 feet 2 inches tall, with a pale skin and auburn hair. I'm athletic, a man of action and I enjoy all kinds of sport: hunting, jousting and riding. I am also a musician; I play the flute, the lute and the organ. I write poetry and I am a big reader. Did you know I have over a thousand books in my library? No lady could resist my charm.

Catherine of Aragon: I am Catherine of Aragon, a Princess of Spain. I was married to Henry's older brother, Arthur, who died of sickness at just 15 years old! I am very religious. I love the Pope and l love the Catholic religion. Henry and I had a daughter, Mary – but it was a son that Henry wanted. As I could not produce a male heir to the throne, Henry had our marriage annulled (cancelled) in 1533. Henry fell in love with one of my ladies-in-waiting, Anne Boleyn…

Anne Boleyn: I became Henry's second wife after we married secretly in January 1533. Henry was so desperate to marry me that he created the Church of England to divorce Catherine! Together we had a daughter, Elizabeth. But… I had promised Henry a son. Whoops! He believed our marriage was cursed and that I was to blame! And so, he turned his affections to one of my ladies-in-waiting, Jane Seymour. And my fate? Following accusations of numerous crimes, including witchcraft and treason, I was arrested and beheaded.

Jane Seymour: In 1536, Henry married me, Jane Seymour. I never had a coronation and so was never crowned Queen of England, probably because Henry wanted me to provide an heir to the throne first! In October 1537, the time had finally come – Henry became the proud father of Prince Edward. But the prince came at a price – I took ill and died just two weeks later. I would later become the only one of Henry's six wives to be buried with him.

Anne of Cleves: Henry was single for two years after Jane's death until he saw a beautiful portrait of me, Anne of Cleves. But my arrival in England was bit of a disaster to say the least. Seeing me in person, Henry thought I was ugly – and called me a horse! Too late to cancel, our wedding took place in January 1540, only for the marriage to be ended a few weeks later. Thankfully we remained friends after all of this, often playing cards together.

Katherine Howard: Next was me! The young Catherine Howard – lady-in-waiting to Anne of Cleves and cousin to Henry's second wife, Anne Boleyn! By the time we married in 1540, Henry was 49 years old, overweight and unable to walk, whilst I was a lively teenager at the young age of 19! Delighted with his new wife, he spoilt me with gifts and called me his *"rose without a thorn".* But– two years into our marriage, I was accused of cheating on Henry. My fate..? To be beheaded!

Katherine Parr: I, Katherine Parr, was the last of Henry VIII wives. I was educated, and married Henry in 1543. I was a kind wife who looked after Henry in his sickness, and a good stepmother to the king's three children, Mary, Elizabeth and Edward. Luckily for me, I managed to convince Henry that I was loyal to him and was spared execution. Phew! Henry died in 1547, leaving me widowed.

King Henry VIII & his six wives

EXAMPLE
- Born at Greenwich Palace, son of Henry VII and Elizabeth of York, married 6 times
- Anne Boleyn and Catherine Howard were famously beheaded at the Tower of London

Catherine of Aragon

Anne of Cleves

Anne Boleyn

Katherine Howard

Jane Seymour

Katherine Parr

AHS Introduction to Victorians

VILE VICTORIANS

In Year 7 you will learn a little about the **Victorians** by looking at how they dealt with **health and medicine,** but in Year 8 you really get to know all about life in Victorian Britain!

We are going to focus on the **Victorian children** - many of the them had to have full-time jobs which were awful and dangerous!

Watch a Bitesize clip to learn about the life of a working Victorian chid:

https://www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/p0115g6d

https://www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/p01157jx

During the Victorian era, most **children worked long days** to support their families! With no school to go to many children hung around the streets. Some ended up in jail for begging or causing trouble.

To keep busy, these kids didn't have Netflix, they often had to make their own fun! The **toys** children had depended on how **rich** their family was. Children from **rich families** played with rocking horses, train sets, doll's houses and toy soldiers, but children from **poor families** tended to play with home-made toys such as peg dolls, spinning tops and skipping ropes.

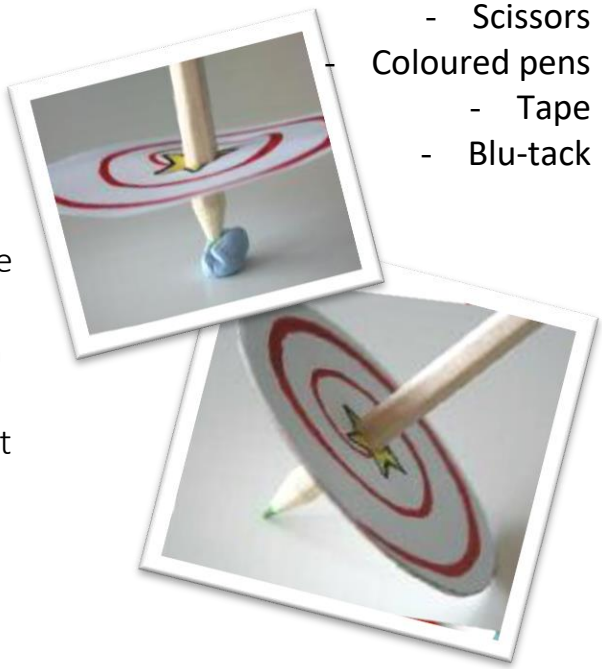
TASK 1

Make your own **spinning top**- just like **Victorian** children did!

What you need

- A short pencil
- Piece of cardboard
- Scissors
- Coloured pens
- Tape
- Blu-tack

1. Draw a circle on a piece of card, 7cm in diameter. You could draw around a mug to create a perfect circle.
2. Cut the circle out carefully with scissors.
3. Draw a pattern on the card with coloured pens. See the example for inspiration!
4. Take your pencil and poke it through the centre of the circle of card so the point sticks out by a couple of centimetres. Push the pencil into some blu-tack, then use a little sticky tape to hold the pencil in place.
5. Your spinning top is finished! It will work best on a flat surface, but remember it is a pencil so will leave a mark!



TASK 2

Make your own **thaumatrope**- just like **Victorian** children did!

Thaumatrope

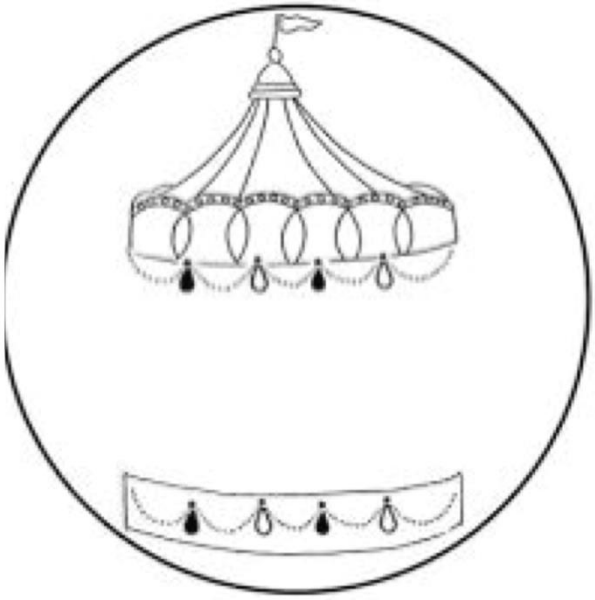
A popular toy during Victorian times was the thaumatrope.
The thaumatrope is a disc or card with a **picture** on each side which is attached to two pieces of string. When the strings are **twirled** quickly the two discs spin round and **animate** the pictures (makes them move)!
A popular Victorian thaumatrope featured a picture of a bird and a cage. When you spun the thaumatrope, the two images became one and it would look like the bird was actually in the cage.

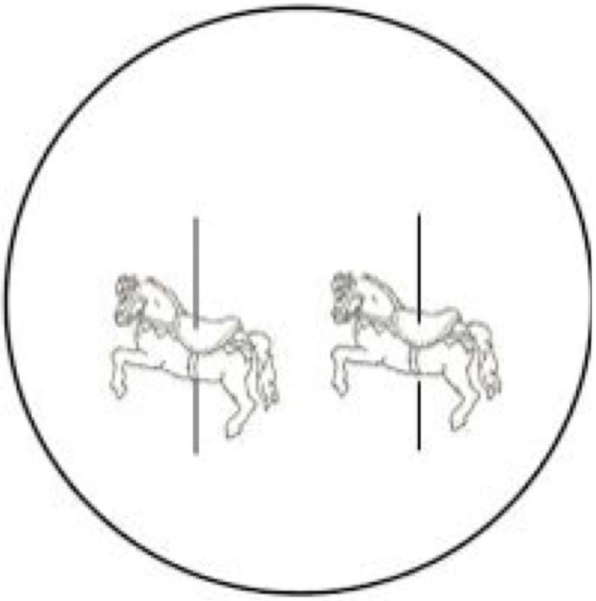
What you will need:

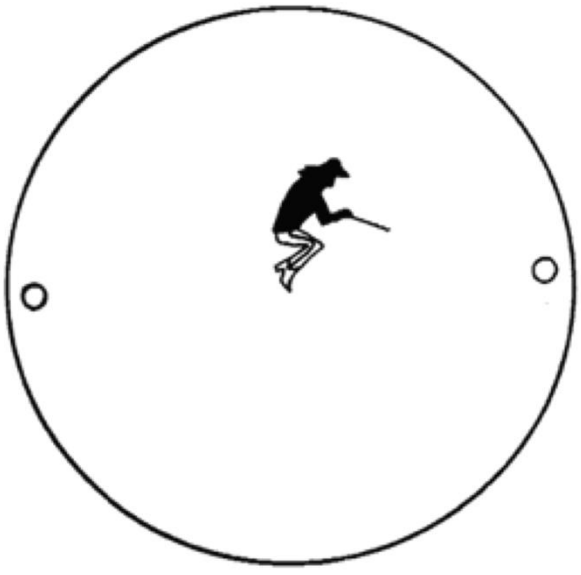
- Cardboard
- Scissors
- Pencil
- coloured pens
- string (or elastic bands)
- glue

1. If you want to, you can print/trace a design from the template document on the next page, if you're designing your own thaumatrope, cut out two circles of card. You could draw round a cup to get a circle.
2. Use a hole punch (or push a pin through), make 2 holes through BOTH circles of card.
3. Now you can add your design. If you're using one from the booklet- colour it in! If you are using your own design, draw it on to your circles, but choose 2 images that will form an animation - like a bird and a cage.

4. Use some glue to stick the back of the two circles together. One of the pictures <u>needs to be upside down</u> to ensure the animation works. Also, make sure the holes you made with the hole punch are lined up with each other. You might need to ask an adult to help you with this!
5. Cut two pieces of string about 20cm long each and thread them through each hole. Pull the string back on itself so you have two loops on each side (or do the same with rubber bands).
6. Wind the string up by twisting it between your fingers and then pull tight to release. As the circles of card spin around, watch the two pictures appear as one image!







AHS Introduction to Normans

STORMIN' NORMANS

One of the first things you will learn about in Year 7 is the Norman invasion.

Britain by the year **1000** had been ruled over by all types of people, from the **Romans** to the **Vikings**. However, in 1066 there happened to be an **actual English king** on the throne!

Watch this video for a bit of background knowledge!

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-cKGz-st75w

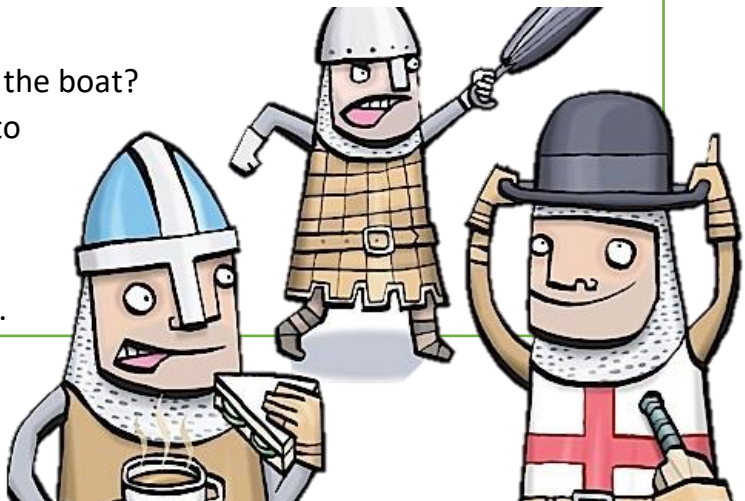
However, when this king **died**, he did not make it clear who he wanted to be the next king!

Because of this, Britain was successfully invaded by a Norman army from France in **1066**. This is one of the most well-known dates in English history. What happened, and why, and what was the **impact** of the invasion?

TASK 1

Listen to this episode with **Greg Jenner** on the **Battle of Hastings,** then **answer the questions**: https://www.bbc.co.uk/sounds/play/m000jp20

1. **Why** was there a battle?
2. What was the **name** of the old ruler?
3. What **country** was **William** stuck in?
4. What were some **positives** to **Harold** being king?
5. **Why didn't** William come from France?
6. Who was England **FIRST** invaded by?
7. What was the name of the leader of the **Viking** army?
8. Where did the Vikings **land**? (HINT: Local)
9. How long did Harold have **between** the battles?
10. What did William **apparently** do when he got off the boat?
11. What did one **brave** (or silly) Norman soldier do to **start** the battle?
13. What did William do to prove he was still **alive**?
13. Who **won** the battle?
14. Give **TWO** examples of **French words** we still use.



TASK 2

Make a Norman shield!

The Normans used a shield called a '**kite shield'** because of the odd shape! They are shown used by Normans in the **Bayeux tapestry**.

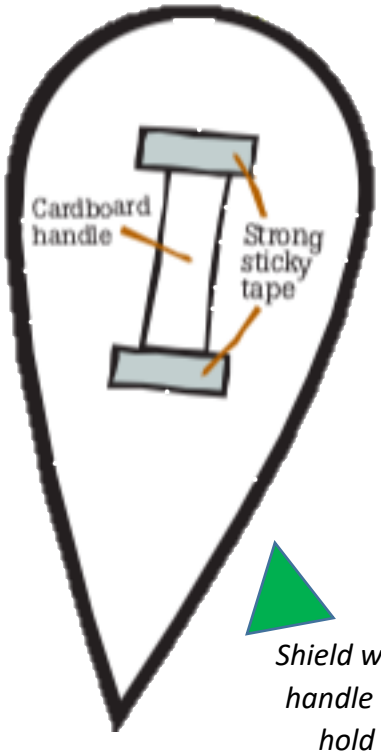
It was one of the first type of shields to use enarmes – the **leather gripping strap.** These would be very tight, so the shield would always be attached, even with a knight's arm down.

You will need:

- Large piece of strong card or unfolded box
-Strong sticky tape
-Scissors
- Colored pencils, felt tip pens or paints

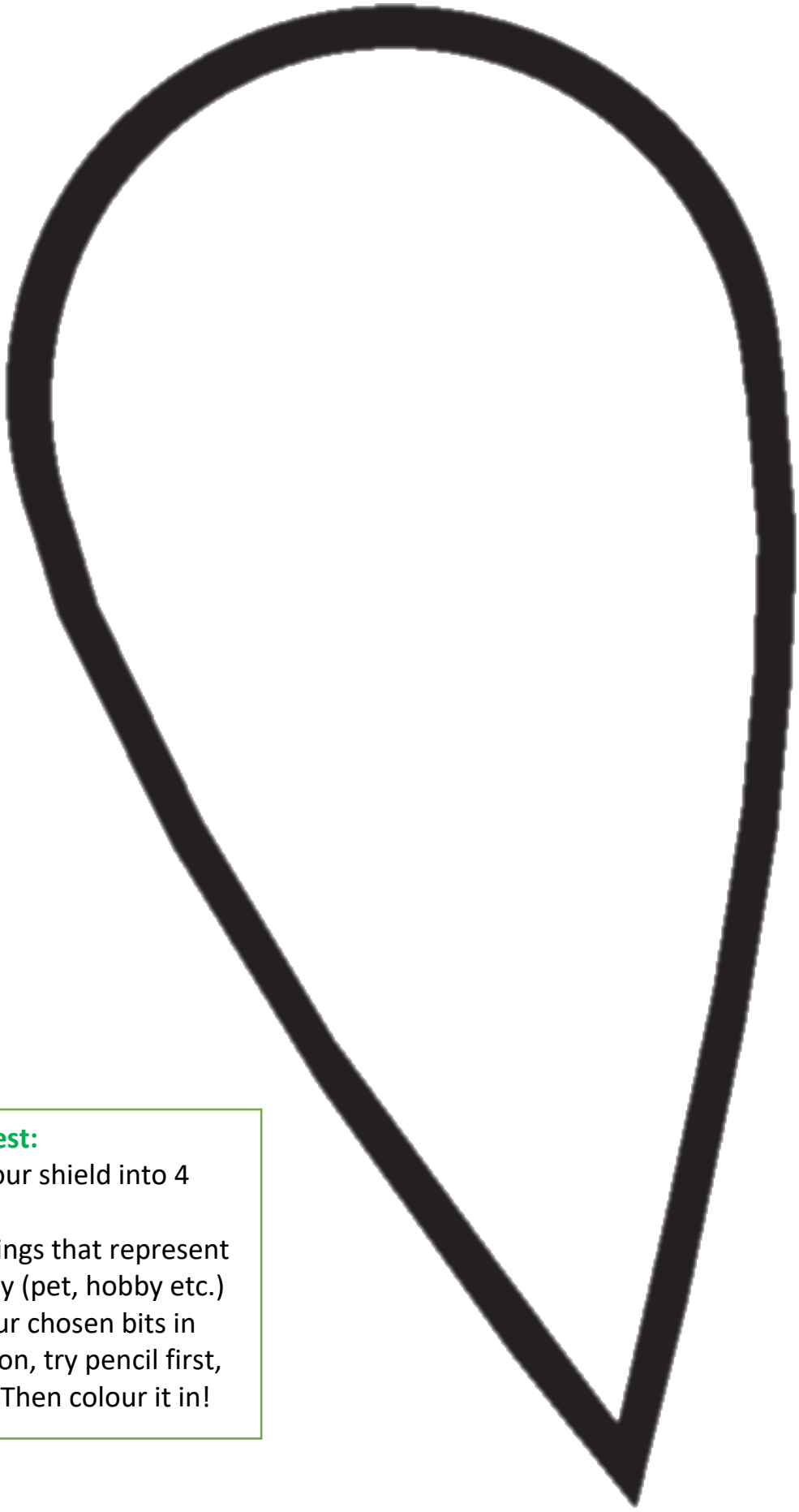
Video Tutorial

Use this link to watch someone create their own shield to help you:
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NmTJUjSG_PY&disable_polymer=true



Shield with handle to hold

Step 1: On your large piece of card, draw out a Norman Kite shield, you can use the shield template on the next page to help.
Step 2: Make a handle by cutting a strip of card and attaching it to the back of your shield with strong tape. Make sure it's big enough to fit your arm through! See the diagram on the next page.
Step 3: Design! This can be anything, a simple cross, your castle, or a family crest! See the next page for tips on designing a family crest.



Family Crest:

- Divide your shield into 4 with paint
- Pick 4 things that represent your family (pet, hobby etc.)
- Draw your chosen bits in each section, try pencil first, then pen. Then colour it in!

Woeful World Wars

AHS Introduction to World Wars

In **KS3** you will learn about both world wars, and how **warfare** (weapons, armies etc.) changed throughout these periods!

You will also learn how we **remember** those from WWI and WWII, and what **life was like** for those that lived in such difficult times.

We are going to focus on **WWII**, which lasted a whopping **6 years!** On the **8th May 1945** the Nazis surrendered and victory in Europe was declared. Sadly millions had died, but the millions who had been **saved** were able to celebrate the **end of war and the VE Day parties** went on for quite some time!

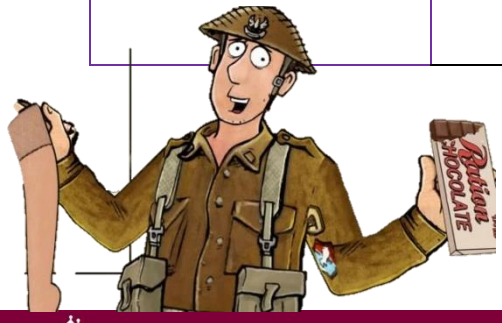
Start by watching this Horrible Histories song on **VE day,** and answer the questions!
https://www.bbc.co.uk/cbbc/watch/horrible-histories-songs-ve-day-song

1. How did people feel about the end of war?
2. Where did people gather in London?
3. What did the royal family do?
4. Give one example of how people celebrated.

TASK 1

Match the WWII slang with the definition!

1. Archie	Great Britain
2. Cooties	Look (to take a look)
3. Dekko	German Anti-Aircraft fire
4. Blighty	Body lice or head lice
5. Pogey- bait	A candy or sweet snack



In wartime, there **wasn't enough food,** so basic foods were **rationed** *(only certain amounts were allowed).*

This meant that wartime **cooks** had to get **creative** to make dished with limited ingredients. For example, each person had an allowance of **just one egg a week,** so they couldn't waste it on a cake!

TASK 2

Get cooking! Try out these real **wartime recipes with** some missing ingredients!

Egg-less Chocolate Cake

Ingredients

- 100g Margarine or fat
- 200g plain flour
- 50g cocoa
- 100g sugar
- 0.25 pint warm milk mixed with water
- 1tsp. baking powder
- 0.5 tsp. salt
- 1 tsp. bicarbonate of soda
- 1 tbsp. vinegar
- 0.5 tsp. vanilla essence

Method

Step 1: rub the margarine or fat into the flour, baking powder and salt
Step 2: add the cocoa and sugar, mix with the milk and water
Step 3: dissolve the soda in the vinegar, add to the cake mixture with the vanilla essence.
Step 4: mix, then put into a greased 6" tin and bake at Gas mark 4 or 180c for approx. 45minutes.

Vegetable & Oatmeal Casserole

Ingredients

- 450g mixed veg
- knob of dripping
- 50g oatmeal
- paprika
- chopped parsley
- salt + pepper
- 1tsp meat extract
- 1 pint veg stock

Method

Step 1: peel & dice vegetables
Step 2: fry in dripping until slightly cooked
Step 3: add oatmeal, stir until fat is absorbed
Step 4: season with paprika, herbs, salt + pepper and meat extract
Step 5: add veg stock and simmer, cover for 1 hour, occasionally stirring.

In WWII people had plenty of vegetables as they were encouraged to keep their own gardens- people grew veggies wherever they could, including public parks and window boxes!

Try your trivia of WWII knowledge using this BBC Quiz!

https://www.bbc.co.uk/cbbc/quizzes/horrible-histories-heroic-home-front-world-war-two-quiz

Food rationing started in **January 1940**, four months after the start of World War Two. It ran for the next **14 years**- and even impacts our diets today! People often think of rationing as a ***'starvation diet',*** with barely enough to get by, but really people ate an average of **3000** calories- up to **1000** more than we are recommended today!

However, lots of food and clothing was still incredibly **rare or even impossible to find.** So, when **America** joined our side in the war and their soldiers started arriving in Britain in **1942**, they brought with them a lot of bits some people hadn't seen in years!

TASK 3

Use this **video** to write around the **American soldier** below all the things they brought with them- and why British people were so amazed!

https://www.bbc.co.uk/cbbc/watch/horrible-histories-american-soldiers-in-britain

Wartime tip number 1- Carrots were used as alternative to fruit in cakes and tarts due to their natural sweetness. They were even stuck on sticks and given to unimpressed children instead of lollies!	Wartime tip number 2- 'mock' recipes (*fake*) were developed to replace rarely available luxuries. For example, sausage meat and potato or breadcrumbs formed an unlikely '*mock duck'.*	Wartime tip number 3- Coffee was near impossible to buy and several imitations surfaced, not quite the Forties 'flat white', one was a resourceful blend of roasted chicory and dandelion root.	Wartime tip number 4- As cooking fats were rationed, a substance called l*iquid paraffin was* used in frying and cake baking. Its laxative effect (makes you need the loo) was an accepted hazard of the wartime dining room!

Why not give some of these housewife top tips a go?! (Maybe not number 4…)

What to do when you have finished

CONGRATULATIONS!

You should be incredibly proud for completing any of the tasks in this booklet, and it means you have made a wonderful effort in transitioning into Year 7 Historians!

When you have finished, send your finished booklet or any tasks/ work/ pictures to:

sbattison@ahs.pmat.academy

You will receive a reward when you get to Archbishop Holgate's School…

You do not have to complete EVERY task, especially the artsy craftsy ones!

However, if you have be sure to send a picture to:

sbattison@ahs.pmat.academy

WANT MORE??

Check out these websites for even MORE History fun:

https://www.bbc.co.uk/cbbc/shows/horrible-histories

https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/subjects/zk26n39

https://www.natgeokids.com/uk/category/discover/history/

https://historykids.net/

https://www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/m000hmmf