

Year 4/5 - Owls

Spring 1 (B)

History

Enquiry Question – Did all people benefit from ‘Tudor Exploration’?



What I should already know: Children will understand that we learn about the past by looking at historical sources. They can make deductions from photographs and ask relevant questions. They have an understanding of chronology and know why people did things and why events happened. They have an understanding of the British Empire.

Enquiry Questions

Why did the Tudors want to explore the world?

How did Tudor exploration advance medicine?

What was life like on board a Tudor Galleon?

Is it right to call Francis Drake a naval hero?

What was the Spanish Armada?

Key Vocabulary

Armada – A large group of ships armed for battle

Astrolabe – An instrument used by the Ancient Greeks and medieval Arabs to determine the position of heavenly bodies

Circumnavigation – To go entirely around something, especially by sailing

Cross-staff – A single pole device, developed in the 14th century, used to make astronomical measurements. Also known as Jacob's staff.

Crow's nest – A small platform near the top of a ship's mast. A person stands in the crow's nest to see what is happening on and around the ship.

Enslaved African / Enslaved Person – A person devoid of freedom and personal rights; one who is the property of another whether by capture, purchase or birth.

Fleet – A group of navy ships under one command

Galleon – A large, three-masted sailing ship used especially by the Spaniards in the 15th-17th centuries

Knots – A measure of speed used for sea travel. A knot is about 6,080 feet per hour.

Navigate – plan and direct the course of a ship, aircraft, or other form of transport, especially by using instruments or maps.

Negro – A term used throughout the 18th to the 20th centuries to describe a person of African descent. The word is considered derogatory and unacceptable today.

Pole Star – A bright star in the constellation Ursa Minor; Polaris; North Star

Port – The left side of a ship when facing forward

Primary source – A source of evidence that comes from the time being studied or from a person who was involved in the events being studied.

Quadrant – A piece of equipment formerly used to measure the altitude (height) of celestial objects for navigation

Rigging – All the ropes and chains used on a boat or ship to hold up the masts and work the sails

Scurvy – A disease caused by not having enough Vitamin C in the diet

Secondary source – Does not give original information. It interprets or summarises information from primary sources. Textbooks, biographies, encyclopedias and dictionaries are usually secondary sources.

Starboard – The right side of a ship when facing forward

Trade – The act of exchanging or buying and selling goods.

Transatlantic slave trade – A European term used to describe the selling of Africans as chattel across the Atlantic Ocean between Europe, Africa and the Americas.

Historical Skills

Pupils will:

- Develop a chronologically secure knowledge and understanding of world history, establishing clear narratives within and across the period studied.
- Note connections, contrasts and trends over time and develop the appropriate use of historical terms.
- Address, and sometimes devise, historically valid questions about change, cause, similarity and difference, and significance.
- Construct informed responses that involve thoughtful selection and organisation of relevant historical information.
- Understand how our knowledge of the past is constructed from a range of sources and that different versions of past events may exist, giving some reasons for this.

Timeline (1485 – 1603)

1485 – Henry VII, the first Tudor monarch, took the throne

1492 – Christopher Columbus “discovered” America

1519 – Ferdinand Magellan set out to circumnavigate the globe.

1588 – The Spanish Armada attempted to land in Britain but were defeated by Francis Drake’s fleet

1603 – Elizabeth I, the last Tudor monarch, died.

What was happening elsewhere in the world?

- As well as Tudor explorers from England, many adventurers from other countries in Europe were also exploring the world by sea, such as Vasco da Gama from Portugal.
- Ivan the Terrible became the Grand Prince of Moscow and united Russia.
- The Peasants’ War was taking place in Europe to give the peasants more rights over the land and freedom from oppression by their landlords.
- Witch hunts were taking place in Scotland.
- The Songhai Empire controlled much of West Africa and the Mughal Empire controlled much of India.

What came after?

Elizabeth I was the last Tudor as she had no children. After her death, the throne passed to her cousin James Stuart (known as James I) and the Stuart period began. This united England and Scotland as James was already king in Scotland.

Key events of the Stuart era included the Gunpowder Plot (1605), the Great Fire of London (1666), and the Great Plague (1665-1666).

Tudor Exploration helped the British to discover new lands and resources. Many of these lands were later colonised as part of the British Empire.

Unfortunately, Tudor Exploration also led to the beginning of the Transatlantic Slave Trade. Slavery was eventually abolished in 1833, due to the campaigning work of William Wilberforce and Thomas Clarkson.



A map showing the route of Sir Francis Drake's circumnavigation of the world.



Tudor galleon



Elizabeth I

Links to other areas of the Curriculum: Literacy – non-chronological reports, Reading : Shakespeare