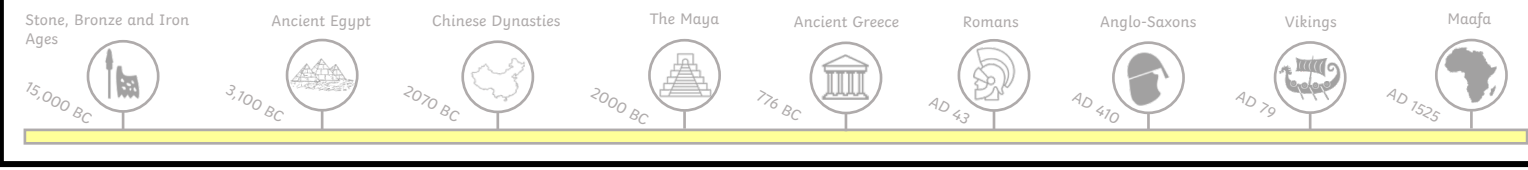


# Phase 2 – The Changing Power of Monarchs

## Who do we Learn About in Key Stage 2?



## Key Vocabulary



**DANELAW:** The northern, central and eastern parts of Anglo-Saxon England in which Danish law and custom were observed.



**FORTRESS:** A castle or other large strong building, which is protected and intended to be difficult for enemies to enter.



**KINGDOM:** A country or region that is ruled by a king or queen.



**LANDHOLDINGS:** An area of land that someone owns.



**MONARCH:** The king, queen, emperor or empress of a country.



**REFORMATION:** The movement to reform the Catholic Church in the sixteenth century, which led to the Protestant church being set up.



**REIGN:** When a king or queen rules a country.

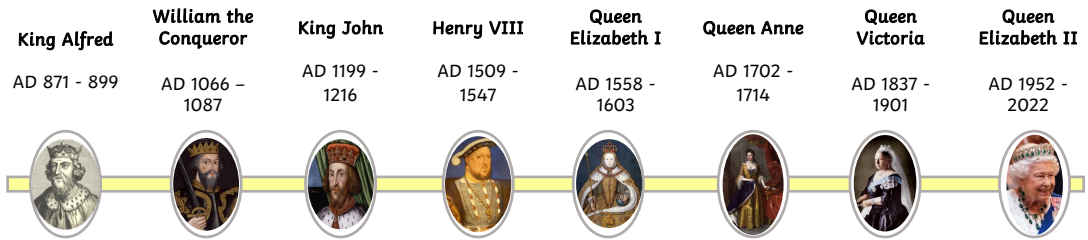


**TREATY:** A written agreement between countries in which they agree to do a particular thing or to help each other.

### Alfred the Great

**Alfred** became known as 'the Great' because of what he did for England. He made peace with the Vikings and signed a Treaty with them, giving them a part of England, known as Danelaw. He build fortresses, learnt from the Viking tactics and introduced coins, helping the economy to grow.

### British Monarchs Timeline



### William, John and Henry

**William** was the first Norman king of England. He became known as 'the Conqueror' because he was famous for battling and killing Harold Godwinson for the English throne in the Battle of Hastings in 1066. It is said that Harold was shot in the eye with an arrow, which is shown in the Bayeux Tapestry. William is also famous for ordering the Domesday Book to be created in 1085. This was a survey of all the landholdings in England at the time.

**King John** is remembered for signing the Magna Carta, a document which increased the rights of free people in England. The document also limited the power of the monarchy and set up a fair legal system, stating that the monarch was not above the law.

**Henry VIII** was famous for having six wives (two of which he beheaded); reforming religion in England, breaking from the Catholic Church and creating the Church of England (which he became the leader of); and joining England to Wales and Ireland. He was also known for his extravagant banquets and feasts!

### Elizabeth and Anne

**Elizabeth I** was the last Tudor monarch. She was the daughter of Henry VIII and Anne Boleyn. She became queen at the age of 25. She never married, believing that a marriage would make her less powerful as queen. Elizabeth's reign is said to have been the 'Golden Age' for England as it was a time of peace where the country got richer. It became known for its culture, with Shakespeare becoming famous. England also became stronger on the seas and explored new lands.

**Anne** was Queen of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. She was the last Stuart monarch. She became queen when her sister and husband died (who had been king and queen) because they had no children. She suffered from ill health for most of her adult life. During her reign, England was very successful in battle and gained possession of Gibraltar. In 1707, England and Scotland were joined under Anne's rule.

### Victoria and Elizabeth

**Victoria** was the longest-serving British monarch until Queen Elizabeth II's reign. She was queen for over 63 years and survived 7 assassination attempts during her reign. She had a long and happy marriage to Albert. After his death, she wore black for the rest of her life. During her reign, there were many important changes in industry, travel and technology. The British Empire was the biggest and most powerful in the world; it ruled over  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the world's population.

**Elizabeth II** is Britain's longest-serving monarch. She ruled for 70 years. Before becoming Queen, she served in the army as a mechanic during the Second World War. During her reign, like Victoria, she saw many changes to the country. She also held several roles, such as the Head of the Church of England, Head of the Commonwealth and Head of the Armed Forces, which meant that she was the only person who could declare or end war on other countries.