

History Topic: a study of a theme in British history that extends pupils' chronological

The Renaissance in England
(A cultural and artistic movement during Tudor times)

Thundersley Themes for History



BEFORE: During the Middle Ages art and literature was mainly religious.

WHAT HAPPENED: The Tudors produced great thinkers, writers and musicians. The printing press helped to spread ideas.

AFTER: Ordinary people had access to different ideas. Great literature was produced and plays- such as Shakespeare's -are still performed today.



CHRONOLOGY

1) 1533: Henry VIII splits Church of England from Rome



2) 1558: Queen Elizabeth I is crowned



3) 1599: William Shakespeare's Globe theatre is built



VOCABULARY

| Spelling | Definition/Sentence |
|-----------------------|--|
| renaissance | <i>Renaissance</i> is a French word meaning "rebirth." It refers to a period in European civilization that was marked by a revival of Classical learning and wisdom. |
| sonnets | A poem with 14 lines and a special rhyming system. |
| Shakespearean tragedy | Dramatic plays in which a series of actions leads to the downfall of the main character. |
| Shakespearean comedy | Plays full of fun, irony and wordplay. There are disguises and mistaken identities. |
| Globe Theatre | Shakespeare's large, round, open-air theatre in London. Reconstructed 1992. |

'Be a historian' Key Concepts

Enquiry: Ask questions-what is the relevance of plays by Shakespeare's plays now?

Interpretation: Use evidence- Shakespeare's plays and sonnets, find out who, when, where, how?

Knowledge/Understanding: Describe key cultural and artistic changes -give examples.

Chronology and Communication: Describe key events 1-3. Use historical vocabulary: renaissance, Classical learning, Shakespearean, sonnets.

"All the world's a stage,
And all the men and women
merely players: They have
their exits and their entrances;
And one man in his time
plays many parts."

