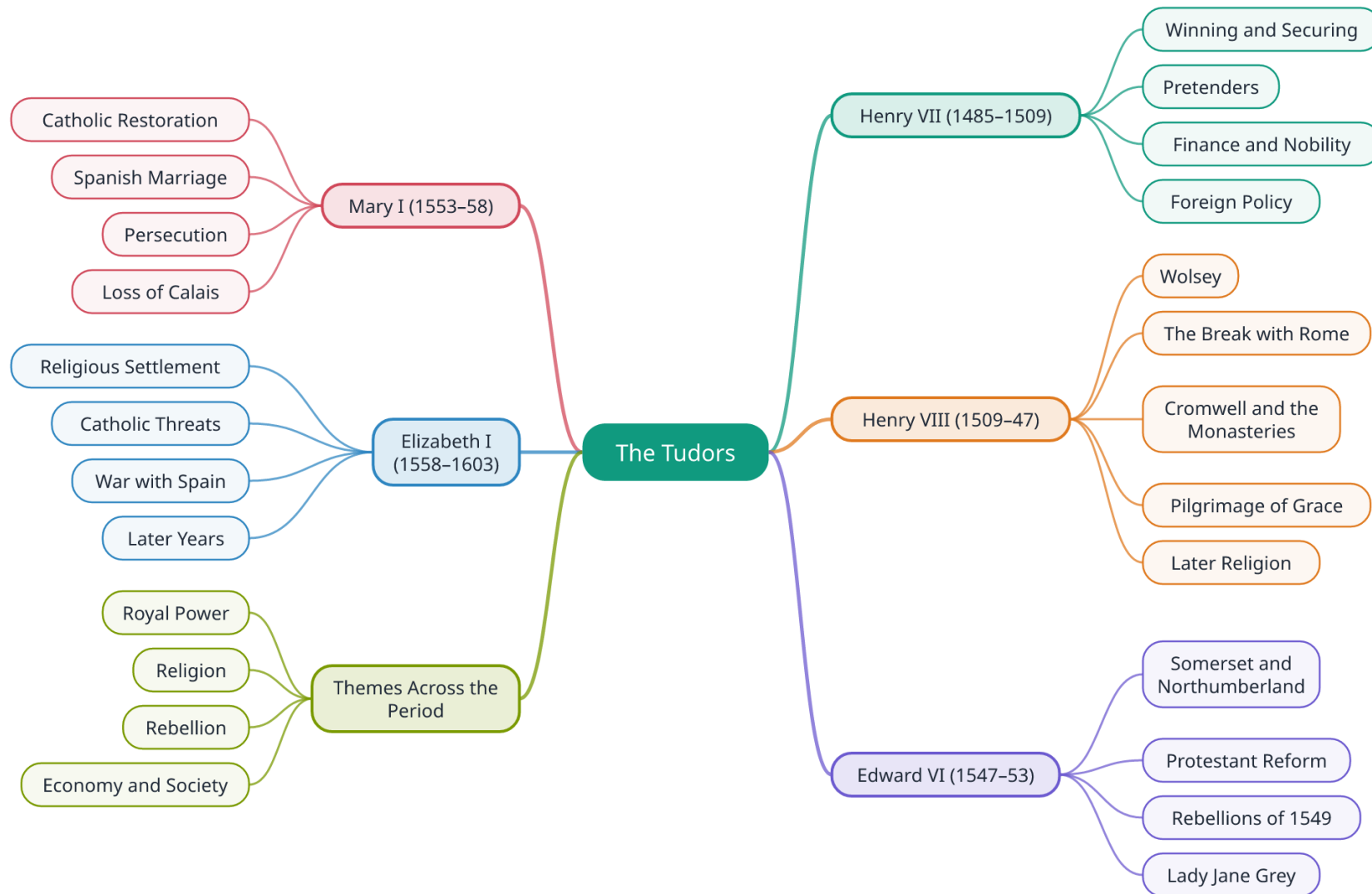


The Tudors Mind Map (A Level History)

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The Tudors mind map explained

Henry VII (1485-1509)

Seized the throne and made the new dynasty secure.

Winning and Securing

Defeated Richard III at Bosworth in 1485 and married Elizabeth of York in 1486, uniting the houses of Lancaster and York.

Pretenders

Lambert Simnel's rising was defeated at Stoke in 1487. Perkin Warbeck threatened Henry through the 1490s and was executed in 1499.

Finance and Nobility

Henry raised income from crown lands and used bonds and recognisances, enforced by Empson and Dudley, to control the nobility. He left a healthy treasury.

Foreign Policy

The Treaty of Medina del Campo (1489) arranged Prince Arthur's marriage to Catherine of Aragon; the Treaty of Étaples (1492) secured French payments; the Magnus Intercursus (1496) restored trade with Burgundy.

Henry VIII (1509-47)

Glory abroad, the break with Rome and a revolution in the Church.

Wolsey

Cardinal Wolsey, Lord Chancellor from 1515, dominated government and foreign policy, including the Field of the Cloth of Gold (1520). The failed Amicable Grant tax (1525) and the annulment crisis led to his fall in 1529.

The Break with Rome

To annul his marriage to Catherine of Aragon, Henry broke with the Pope: the Act in Restraint of Appeals (1533) and the Act of Supremacy (1534) made him Supreme Head of the Church of England.

Cromwell and the Monasteries

Thomas Cromwell organised the Dissolution of the Monasteries (1536-40), transferring their wealth to the Crown.

Pilgrimage of Grace

The largest Tudor rebellion (1536), in the north, against religious change and the dissolution. Henry crushed it and executed its leaders.

Later Religion

The Act of Six Articles (1539) reaffirmed Catholic doctrine: Henry rejected the Pope but not Catholic beliefs.

Edward VI (1547-53)

A boy king whose government made England Protestant.

Somerset and Northumberland

England was ruled first by the Duke of Somerset as Lord Protector, then by the Duke of Northumberland.

Protestant Reform

The Book of Common Prayer (1549), revised in a more Protestant direction in 1552.

Rebellions of 1549

The Western (Prayer Book) Rebellion opposed the new services; Kett's Rebellion in Norfolk protested about enclosure and social grievances.

Lady Jane Grey

Northumberland tried to put his Protestant daughter-in-law on the throne in 1553, but support rallied to Mary.

Mary I (1553-58)

Restored Catholicism and the link with Rome.

Catholic Restoration

Reversed the Protestant reforms and restored papal authority.

Spanish Marriage

Married Philip of Spain in 1554. Fear of Spanish influence sparked Wyatt's Rebellion the same year.

Persecution

Around 280 Protestants were burned as heretics, which shaped her later reputation as "Bloody Mary".

Loss of Calais

England's last possession in France was lost in 1558, during war with France alongside Spain.

Elizabeth I (1558-1603)

Settled religion and survived plots and war, but left the succession unresolved until her death.

Religious Settlement

The 1559 Acts of Supremacy and Uniformity created a moderate Protestant Church, with Elizabeth as Supreme Governor.

Catholic Threats

The Revolt of the Northern Earls (1569), plots around Mary Queen of Scots, and her execution in 1587.

War with Spain

Open war from 1585, the defeat of the Spanish Armada in 1588, and later war in Ireland.

Later Years

Economic problems and the Poor Laws, faction at court, and the Earl of Essex's failed rebellion (1601). James VI of Scotland succeeded her in 1603.

Themes Across the Period

Breadth essays ask how far things changed between 1485 and 1603.

Royal Power

How monarchs used the Privy Council, Parliament, patronage and ministers such as Wolsey, Cromwell and Cecil to rule.

Religion

From Catholic England, through the break with Rome, Edward's Protestantism and Mary's restoration, to Elizabeth's settlement.

Rebellion

From dynastic threats under Henry VII to religious and social risings. Ask what caused them and why none overthrew a monarch.

Economy and Society

Population growth, inflation, enclosure and poverty, and the government's response, culminating in the Poor Laws.

How to revise with this mind map

1. Learn the chronology first. Know the order of reigns and the key dates in each, so you can place any event in context.
2. Then revise by theme across the whole period: royal power, religion, rebellion, foreign policy, and economy and society. Breadth essays reward comparisons between reigns.
3. Collect precise evidence for each theme, such as named acts, rebellions and ministers with dates, so your

judgements are backed by specifics.

4. For the source question, practise evaluating value: provenance, tone and emphasis, and how the content fits your own knowledge of the period.

5. Make it yours. Build your own Tudors map in Mindmapi from your notes, and ask the AI about any event you are unsure of. The answer is saved into that branch's notes for next time.