



Topic: Changing Power of British Monarchy

Year: 5

Term: Spring

King William I (the Conqueror)

Reigned from: 1066 - 1087



Key Achievements

In 1066, he beat Harold Godwinson at the Battle of Hastings and became king of England.

William controlled the population of England with fear and murder.

He made a large census of England called the 'Domesday Book'.

In the north of England, William I destroyed communities and killed people who rebelled against him.

King Henry VIII

Reigned from: 1509 - 1547



Key Achievements

Became king in 1509.

Henry was married six times. Two of his wives were beheaded.

He changed the religion of England (from Catholic to Protestant).

Henry was desperate for his wives to produce a male heir (a boy who would succeed him as king).

Ordered the Dissolution of the Monasteries, destroying them and taking their gold for himself.



Queen Victoria

Reigned from: 1837 - 1901



Key Achievements

Became queen in 1837.

The second longest reigning monarch in British history. Her reign lasted 63 years.

She was the symbol of huge change during the Industrial Revolution.

She was also the monarch when the British Empire became the biggest empire ever.

Word	Explanation
census	way of checking who lives in a country and where they live
empire	vast group of countries or places ruled over by a monarch
invade	to enter a place using force and without being allowed
monarch	person who rules over a country, usually a king or queen
monastery	place where Catholic monks would go to worship
heir	the person who will become the next king or queen once the current monarch dies

Word	Explanation
tax	money that is paid to the people in charge
symbol	something that represents or stands for an idea or a person
Industrial Revolution	the time when people began to use machines to do their work
rebellion	letting people know that you do not agree with something, usually by force
dissolution	closing down and breaking something apart (such as the monasteries by Henry VIII)
motte-and-bailey	a type of castle built by the Normans, on top of a hill (motte) with surrounding fenced courtyard (bailey)