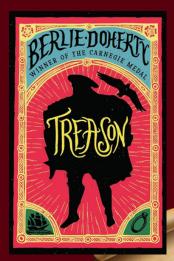
Year 5/6 Book Warmer







SCAN ME



The year is 1539. Henry VIII is King of England. All three of his wives, Katherine of Aragon, Anne Boleyn and Jane Seymour are dead. He has three children: Mary, Elizabeth and the long-awaited heir to his throne, Edward. Henry has broken away from the Church of Rome because the Pope would not allow him to divorce his first wife. Anyone who refuses to accept that he is the Supreme Head of the Church of England is accused of an offence that is punishable by death.

Treason.



Setting: London during the Tudor era



Set in the late 1530s, soon after Henry VIII declared himself Supreme Head of the Church of England, Berlie Doherty's novel tells the story of William Montague, who arrives at Hampton Court as page to Henry's son, the infant Prince Edward.

As the King's favourite, Will gains many enemies in Court, who soon plot against him and convince the King that his father has committed treason. With his father

in Newgate Prison, Will must flee Hampton Court for the back streets of London - but can he set his father free? Catholic v Protestant

Why did Henry VIII break with Rome?

Henry VIII had been a devout Catholic in his younger years. He had defended the Pope against the Protestant ideas published by Martin Luther, a German priest. In 1534, Henry declared that he, not the Pope, was the head of the Church in England. This sparked the English Reformation. The break with Rome eventually triggered England's transition to being a Protestant country. The Reformation had major repercussions, including the Dissolution of the Monasteries and many

rebellions

Ley Themes ...

religious conflict

adventure

treason

friendship

betrayal



power of the monarchy

Neugate Prison "hell above ground"

The secrets of ME





Who Was Henry Viii?



Henry VIII was only 17 years old when he became King.

Vocabulary...



Treason: the crime of betraying your country/monarch.

Heir: someone who has the right to inherit a person's money, property, or title when that person dies.

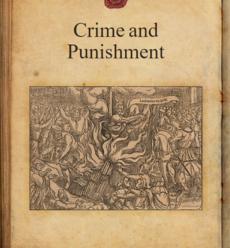
aristocracy: noble, upper class members of society.

rosary: a catholic form of prayer using beads.

court: the King's household

tavern: a place that sells alcohol

Henry VIII was King of England from ISO9 to IS47 and the second Tudor monarch. Henry VIII is most well known for his six wives and the Protestant Reformation, becoming one of the most infamous of England's monarchs.



Criminals could be thrown into prison to wait for their trial and whatever punishment was decided. One of the worst prisons in London was Newgate where living conditions for poor prisoners were horrible. Prisoners had to pay for their own bedding, heating and food so if they did not have enough money they really suffered. The Tower of London was also a prison. Many important people were imprisoned here while they waited to find out their punishment. Some unlucky prisoners were tortured or locked in a deep, black hole called the Pit.

explaining their crime. People were also put in the stocks

(a wooden device that locked around their head, wrists or feet) in the street or publically whipped. Crowds would

gather to jeer at them and throw things.

unishment for crimes could be very harsh in the Tudor period. For minor crimes, people might have to pay a fine.

Sometimes criminals were carried on a

cart through the streets, wearing a sign

Treason The Death Penalty





any crimes, such as murder, treason, witchcraft and highway robbery were punishable by death. Death was usually by hanging, though for treason criminals were also cut into pieces and their heads

displayed on London Bridge. People accused of religious crimes (refusing to follow the official religion) were burnt at the stake.