

Queen Mary I

Queen Mary I of England, also known as Mary Tudor, was one of the five monarchs from the famous Tudor family.

Early Life

Mary was born on 18th February 1516. She was the daughter of King Henry VIII and his first wife, Catherine of Aragon.

Mary was a very clever child and was able to speak, read and write in many languages including Latin and Spanish. She was also very religious like her mother and followed the Catholic faith.

In 1533, Henry decided to divorce Catherine as he was desperate for a son to be his heir. Mary was removed from her place in line to the throne, became known as 'The Lady Mary' rather than 'Princess Mary' and sent away from court. She was not allowed any contact with her mother as she would not accept her father's new wife, Anne Boleyn, as queen. This hurt her relationship with her father and they did not speak for three years.

Henry's third wife, Jane, tried to make peace between Mary and her father. Mary agreed to the king's request to recognise him as the head of the church and was reunited with her father in 1536. After Jane died, Henry married another three times. His final wife, Catherine Parr, persuaded the king to return Mary and Elizabeth to the line of succession in 1544.

In 1547, Henry died and Mary's half-brother Edward became king. During his reign, Mary spent most of her time away from court as she disagreed with laws he had passed.

Queen Mary

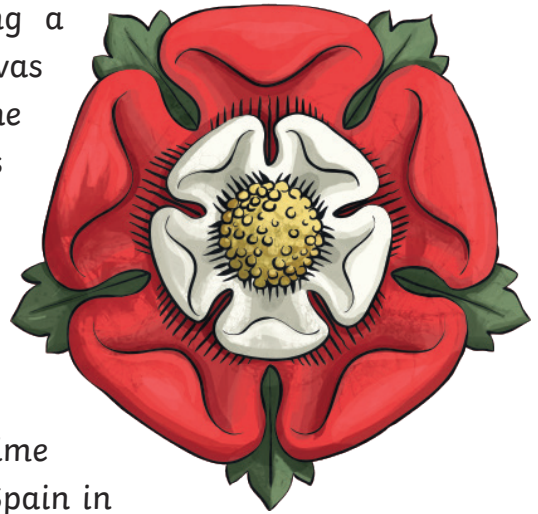
On 6th July 1553, Edward died aged just 15. He did not want the crown to go to Mary as she was Catholic. Instead, he named his cousin, Lady Jane Grey, as his heir and she was named queen on 10th July. Mary and her supporters were furious, removed Jane from the throne and locked her in the Tower of London.

Mary was crowned Queen of England on 1st October 1553. At first, she spared Lady Jane's life but soon realised that she would always be a threat to her crown and Jane was executed.



Marriage

After being crowned, Mary set about finding a husband. She was now 37 years old and was desperate for an heir. Her advisors suggested she marry Prince Philip of Spain. The marriage was soon agreed. Parliament wrote 'Queen Mary's Marriage Act' which set out terms meaning that while Philip would be called 'King of England', he would not be able to act without Mary's permission. The couple were married on 25th July 1554. Philip spent much of his time away from Mary after being crowned King of Spain in January 1556.



Bloody Mary

During Mary's reign, anyone who didn't follow the Catholic faith was imprisoned and was in danger of being executed. Hundreds of Protestants were burnt at the stake and many others chose to leave England. Mary's hunting of non-Catholics and sending them to their deaths led to her becoming known as 'Bloody Mary'.

Later Life and Death

Many times, Mary believed herself to be pregnant but it turned out to be false and no child ever arrived.

In May 1558, Mary became very ill and was forced to name Elizabeth, a protestant, as her heir. She died on 17th November 1558 at the age of 42 and was buried in Westminster Abbey.

Questions

1. Who was Mary's mother?

2. What was Mary's faith? Tick **one**.

- ☐ Protestant
- ☐ Catholic
- ☐ Jewish
- ☐ Muslim

3. What name was Mary referred to after Henry divorced her mother?

4. Who persuaded Henry to return Mary to the line of succession in 1544?

5. Match the year to the event in Mary's life.

1533

Mary died age 42

1553

Mary was crowned queen

1558

Henry divorces Mary's mother, Catherine of Aragon.

6. In Tudor times, anything a woman owned became her husband's property when they married. In what way was Mary's marriage different to this?

7. Why do you think Mary executed so many non-Catholics?

8. Do you think the English people were happy to see Elizabeth named as Mary's heir?
Explain your answer using evidence from the text.

Answers

1. Who was Mary's mother?

Catherine of Aragon

2. What was Mary's faith? Tick **one**.

- ☐ Protestant
- ☒ **Catholic**
- ☐ Jewish
- ☐ Muslim

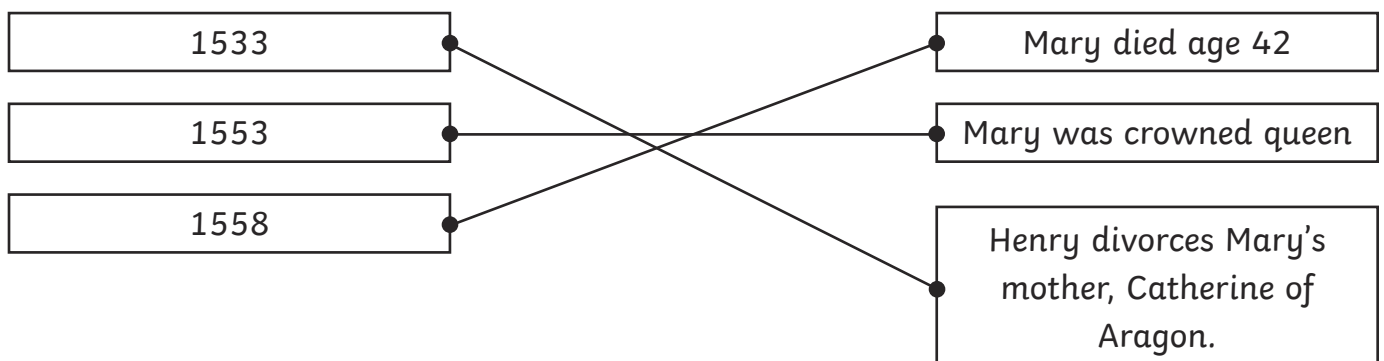
3. What name was Mary referred to after Henry divorced her mother?

The Lady Mary

4. Who persuaded Henry to return Mary to the line of succession in 1544?

Catherine Parr

5. Match the year to the event in Mary's life.



6. In Tudor times, anything a woman owned became her husband's property when they married. In what way was Mary's marriage different to this?

Pupil's own response, such as: Mary's own marriage was different to other Tudor marriages as she was the Queen of England; she was a higher rank in England than her husband and therefore he had to ask her permission before acting as king.

7. Why do you think Mary executed so many non-Catholics?

Pupil's own response, such as: I think Mary executed so many non-Catholics because she wanted to keep her power. Her brother Edward had named a protestant as his heir instead of her and so she knew that there were protestants that wanted her off the throne. She therefore treated non-Catholics as her enemies and wanted to get rid of them.

8. Do you think the English people were happy to see Elizabeth named as Mary's heir? Explain your answer using evidence from the text.

Pupil's own response, such as: I think the people would have been happy to see Elizabeth as Mary's heir as Mary had executed a lot of her enemies and many people were afraid of her. I think they would not have been happy as Elizabeth was a protestant and it would mean more religious changes.

Queen Mary I

Queen Mary I of England, also known as Mary Tudor, was an English queen and one of the five monarchs from the famous Tudor family.

Early Life

Mary was born on 18th February 1516 in the Palace of Placentia. She was the daughter of King Henry VIII and his first wife, Catherine of Aragon.

Mary was a very intelligent child and was able to speak, read and write in many languages including Latin and Spanish. She was also very religious like her mother and a strict Catholic.

In 1533, Henry decided to divorce Mary's mother as he was desperate for a male heir which Catherine had not given him. Mary was declared illegitimate, became known as 'The Lady Mary' rather than 'Princess Mary' and sent away from court.

In 1533, Mary was given a place in the household of Princess Elizabeth, her half-sister. She was forbidden from contacting her mother as she would not accept her father's new wife, Anne Boleyn, as queen. This hurt her relationship with her father and they did not speak for three years.

In 1536, Anne was beheaded. Soon after, Henry married his third wife, Jane, who tried to make peace between Mary and her father. Mary agreed to the king's request to recognise him as the head of the church and was reunited with her father.

Over the next decade, Mary saw her father marry another three times after Jane died in childbirth. His final wife, Catherine Parr, persuaded the king to return Mary and Elizabeth to the line of succession in 1544.

In 1547, Henry died and Mary's half-brother Edward became king. During his reign, Mary spent most of her time away from court as she disagreed with religious laws that had been passed.

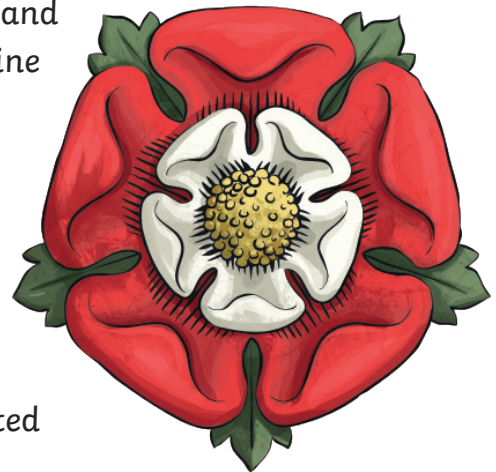
Accession to the Throne

On 6th July 1553, Edward died aged just 15. He did not want the crown to go to Mary as he feared she would make England Catholic again. Instead, he named



his cousin, Lady Jane Grey, as his heir and she was named queen on 10th July. Mary and her supporters were furious and rode into London, removed Jane from the throne nine days later and locked her in the Tower of London.

Mary soon set about releasing any of her Catholic supporters from prison. She was crowned Queen of England on 1st October 1553. After initially sparing Lady Jane's life, Mary soon realised that she would always be a threat to her crown and Jane was executed along with those that supported her.



Marriage

After her coronation, Mary set about finding a husband. She was now around 37 years of age and was desperate for an heir to prevent her Protestant half-sister, Elizabeth, becoming queen. Her advisors suggested she marry Prince Philip of Spain. The marriage was soon agreed. Parliament wrote 'Queen Mary's Marriage Act' which set out terms meaning that while Philip would be called 'King of England', he would not be able to act without Mary's permission. This annoyed Philip but he agreed to the terms and the couple were married on 25th July 1554. Philip spent much of his time away from Mary after being crowned King of Spain in January 1556.

Bloody Mary

During Mary's reign, anyone who didn't follow the Catholic faith was imprisoned and was in danger of being executed. Hundreds of Protestants were burnt at the stake and many others chose to be exiled rather than face punishment. Mary's pursuit of heretics and sending them to their deaths led to her becoming known as 'Bloody Mary'.

Later Life and Death

On many occasions, Mary believed herself to be pregnant but it turned out to be false. In 1557, Mary wrote a will saying that if she were to die in childbirth, her husband would be regent to their child. However, no child ever arrived.

In May 1558, Mary became very ill and was forced to name Elizabeth as her heir. She died on 17th November 1558 at the age of 42 and was buried in Westminster Abbey.

Questions

1. Where was Mary born?

2. Fill in the missing words.

Mary was a very _____ child and was able to speak, read and _____ in many _____ including Latin and _____.

3. Why was Mary forbidden from contacting her mother?

4. When was Mary crowned queen? Tick **one**.

- ☐ 1553
- ☐ 1558
- ☐ 1544
- ☐ 1547

5. Why was Mary's rise to the throne complicated?

6. When did Mary marry Phillip of Spain? Tick **one**.

- ☐ 6th July 1553
- ☐ 1st October 1553
- ☐ 25th July 1554
- ☐ 25th January 1556

7. In Tudor times, anything a woman owned became her husband's property when they married. In what way was Mary's marriage different to this?

8. Why was Mary known as 'Bloody Mary'? Use evidence from the text to support your answer.

9. Do you think the English people were happy to see Elizabeth named as Mary's heir? Explain your answer using evidence from the text.

Answers

1. Where was Mary born?

The Palace of Placentia

2. Fill in the missing words.

Mary was a very **intelligent** child and was able to speak, read and **write** in many **languages** including Latin and **Spanish**.

3. Why was Mary forbidden from contacting her mother?

Mary was forbidden to contact her mother because she refused to accept her father's new wife, Anne Boleyn, as queen.

4. When was Mary crowned queen? Tick **one**.

☒ **1553**

☐ 1558

☐ 1544

☐ 1547

5. Why was Mary's rise to the throne complicated?

Mary's rise to the throne was complicated because her half-brother, Edward VI, named his cousin, Lady Jane Grey, as his successor instead of Mary. Mary had to remove Jane from the throne and claim it as her own with the support of her Catholic allies.

6. When did Mary marry Phillip of Spain? Tick **one**.

☐ 6th July 1553

☐ 1st October 1553

☒ **25th July 1554**

☐ 25th January 1556

7. In Tudor times, anything a woman owned became her husband's property when they married. In what way was Mary's marriage different to this?

Pupil's own response, such as: Mary's own marriage was different to other Tudor marriages as she was the Queen of England; she was a higher rank in England than her husband and therefore he had to ask her permission before acting as king.

8. Why was Mary known as 'Bloody Mary'? Use evidence from the text to support your answer.

Mary became known as 'Bloody Mary' because she executed hundreds of people who did not follow the Catholic faith as she did and were labelled heretics. People exiled themselves rather than face punishment.

9. Do you think the English people were happy to see Elizabeth named as Mary's heir? Explain your answer using evidence from the text.

Pupil's own response, such as: I think the people would have been happy to see Elizabeth as Mary's heir as Mary had executed a lot of her enemies and many people were afraid of her. I think they would not have been happy as Elizabeth was a protestant and it would mean more religious changes.

Queen Mary I

Queen Mary I of England, also known as Mary Tudor, was the first independently reigning English queen and one of the five monarchs from the famous Tudor dynasty.

Early Life

Mary was born on 18th February 1516 in the Palace of Placentia, Greenwich. She was the daughter of King Henry VIII and his first wife, Catherine of Aragon and the only one of their children to survive past infancy.

Mary was a very intelligent child and was able to speak, read and write in many languages including Latin and her mother's native language, Spanish. She was also fiercely religious like her mother and followed the Catholic faith.

Her happy childhood soon took a drastic turn when her father decided to divorce her mother as he was desperate for a male heir which Catherine had not given him. Mary was declared illegitimate, became known as 'The Lady Mary' rather than 'Princess Mary' and sent away to the Welsh borders.

In 1533, Mary was given a place in the household of Princess Elizabeth, her half-sister. She was forbidden from seeing or writing to her mother as she would not accept her father's new wife, Anne Boleyn, as queen. Her refusal to accept Anne hurt her relationship with her father, and did not speak with him for three years.

In 1536, Anne fell out of favour with Henry and was beheaded. Soon after, Henry married his third wife, Jane, who tried to make peace between Mary and her father. Mary submitted to the king's request to recognise him as the head of the church and was reconciled with her father.

Over the next decade, Mary saw her father marry another three times after Jane died in childbirth. His final wife, Catherine Parr, persuaded the king to reinstate Mary and Elizabeth to the line of succession in 1544.

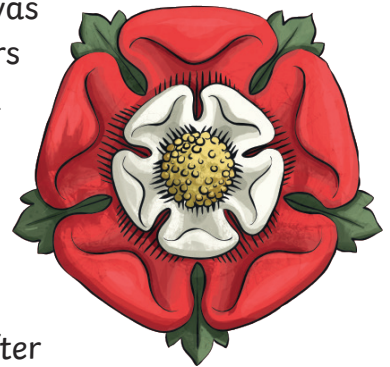
In 1547, Henry died and Mary's half-brother Edward acceded the throne. During his reign, Mary spent most of her time away from court as she disagreed with religious reforms that had been passed by the new king.

Accession to the Throne

On 6th July 1553, Edward fell ill and died at the age of 15. He did not want the crown to go to Mary as he feared she would return England to the Catholic



faith. Instead, he named his 16-year-old cousin, Lady Jane Grey, as his heir under the suggestion of his advisors and she was proclaimed queen on 10th July. Mary and her supporters were furious and rode into London, removed Jane from the throne after only nine days as queen and locked her in the Tower of London.



Mary soon set about releasing any of her Catholic supporters from their imprisonment. She was officially crowned Queen of England on 1st October 1553. After initially sparing Lady Jane's life, Mary soon realised that she would always be a threat to her crown and Jane was executed along with many of her conspirators.

Marriage

After her coronation, Mary soon set about finding a suitable husband. At this time, she was around 37 years of age and was desperate for an heir to prevent her Protestant half-sister, Elizabeth, becoming queen. It was suggested to her that she marry Prince Philip of Spain. The marriage was soon agreed. Parliament then wrote 'Queen Mary's Marriage Act' which set out terms that meant that while Philip would be titled 'King of England', he would not be able to act without Mary's consent. Although annoyed by this, Philip agreed and the couple were married on 25th July 1554. Philip spent much of his time away from Mary after being crowned King of Spain in January 1556.

Bloody Mary

During Mary's reign, anyone who didn't follow the Catholic faith was branded a heretic, imprisoned and was in danger of being executed. Hundreds of Protestants were burnt at the stake and many others chose to be exiled rather than face punishment. Mary's relentless pursuit of heretics and sending them to their deaths led to her becoming known as 'Bloody Mary'.

Later Life and Death

On several occasions, Mary believed herself to be pregnant but it turned out to be false. In 1557, Mary thought herself finally pregnant and wrote a will saying that if she were to die in childbirth, her husband would be regent to their child. However, no child ever arrived and Mary's health began to deteriorate.

In May 1558, Mary became very ill and was forced to name Elizabeth as her heir. She died on 17th November 1558 at the age of 42 and was buried in Westminster Abbey.

Questions

1. Look at the opening paragraph.

Find and **copy** a word that means 'family'.

2. Why did Henry decide to divorce Mary's mother?

3. Why was Mary forbidden from contacting her mother?

4. Who was crowned Queen of England after Edward died? Tick **one**.

- ☐ Mary
- ☐ Catherine of Aragon
- ☐ Elizabeth
- ☐ Lady Jane Grey

5. When was Mary's coronation? Tick **one**.

- ☐ 6th July 1553
- ☐ 10th July 1553
- ☐ 1st October 1553
- ☐ 25th July 1554

6. Why was Mary's rise to the throne complicated?

7. In Tudor times, anything a woman owned became her husband's property when they married. In what way was Mary's marriage different to this?

8. Why was Mary known as 'Bloody Mary'? Use evidence from the text to support your answer.

9. Why do you think Mary initially spared Lady Jane Grey's life?

10. Do you think the English people were happy to see Elizabeth named as Mary's heir? Explain your answer using evidence from the text.

Answers

1. Look at the opening paragraph.

Find and copy a word that means 'family'.

dynasty

2. Why did Henry decide to divorce Mary's mother?

Henry divorced Mary's mother because she had not given him the son he wanted as his heir.

3. Why was Mary forbidden from contacting her mother?

Mary was forbidden to contact her mother because she refused to accept her father's new wife, Anne Boleyn, as queen

4. Who was crowned Queen of England after Edward died? Tick **one**.

- ☐ Mary
- ☐ Catherine of Aragon
- ☐ Elizabeth
- ☒ **Lady Jane Grey**

5. When was Mary's coronation? Tick **one**.

- ☐ 6th July 1553
- ☐ 10th July 1553
- ☒ **1st October 1553**
- ☐ 25th July 1554

6. Why was Mary's rise to the throne complicated?

Mary's rise to the throne was complicated because her half-brother, Edward VI, named his cousin, Lady Jane Grey, as his successor instead of Mary. Mary had to remove Jane from the throne and claim it as her own with the support of her Catholic allies.

7. In Tudor times, anything a woman owned became her husband's property when they married. In what way was Mary's marriage different to this?

Pupil's own response, such as: Mary's own marriage was different to other Tudor marriages as she was the Queen of England; she was a higher rank in England than her husband and therefore he had to ask her permission before acting as king.

8. Why was Mary known as 'Bloody Mary'? Use evidence from the text to support your answer.

Mary became known as 'Bloody Mary' because she executed hundreds of people who did not follow the Catholic faith as she did and were labelled heretics. People exiled themselves rather than face punishment.

9. Why do you think Mary initially spared Lady Jane Grey's life?

I think Mary initially spared Lady Jane Grey's life because she was her cousin and only 16 years old. It also says that Edward's advisors suggested to him to name Jane his heir so Jane may not have wanted to be queen in the first place.

10. Do you think the English people were happy to see Elizabeth named as Mary's heir? Explain your answer using evidence from the text.

Pupil's own response, such as: I think the people would have been happy to see Elizabeth as Mary's heir as Mary had executed a lot of her enemies and many people were afraid of her. I think they would not have been happy as Elizabeth was a protestant and it would mean more religious changes.