



Turton School History Department

Name _____

Class _____



Yr 7 History

Homework Book – Topic 3

How did authority and religion change during the Tudor period?

The War of the Roses

The war of the roses were a series of short wars fought in England between the supporters of the House of Lancaster who had ruled England since 1399 and supporters of the House of York. The wars started in 1455 because the Lancastrian King Henry VI was not distributing "favours" evenly and because he had been doing badly in his war against France, which many disagreed with. This along with Henry's personal stability (he had suffered at least one mental breakdown) led many to think that The Duke of York would be a better king.

The Yorkist Edward VI became king but only ruled a short amount of time before he was removed and Henry VI became king once more.... But only for 1 short year before King Henry VI and his son were killed at the battle of Tewkesbury.

The two deaths meant that now King Henry VI younger son, also called Henry Tudor, at just 14 was now inline for the throne. In order to protect him until he could safely take the throne, his uncle, Jasper Tudor kept him safe from assassination in France.

The Yorkist King Edward IV died in 1483 and his young son...also called, Edward (Now Edward V), aged 12 took the throne. At 12 years old he was too young to rule on his own so instead his uncle Richard of Gloucester ruled as **regent, (this is when a close relative or supporter is chosen to rule on their behalf until they reach 18).**

Richard was not a very nice ruler and soon became power hungry and did not want to give power back to his nephew. Instead, he imprisoned King Edward V and his younger brother in the Tower of London before they mysteriously disappeared (likely killed by their uncle Richard of Gloucester).

Nobelmen in England were horrified that Richard had seized power for himself and made himself King Richard III so contacted Henry Tudor in France and plotted his return to take the throne of England. They wanted to find a way to bring together the House of York and House of Lancaster to end the arguments and disagreements in England about who should rule.

A solution was found and it was decided the best way to bring the houses together was through marriage. In 1485 Henry Tudor made his way back to England with an invasion force and within one month he was crowned King of England and was set to marry Elizabeth of York, so to ending previous disagreements.

1. Why did people not think King Henry VI was a very good king?

Life in a Tudor Town

In the Tudor and Stuart times, 90 per cent of people still lived in the countryside. Despite this, the period has been described as the 'golden age of the small town'. Towns served as a market place selling local produce and local inns provided accommodation for travellers. Leisure facilities such as theatres, coffee houses and race courses could also found there..

Tudor towns were usually small by today's standards, with only a few hundred houses. They would have been similar to medieval towns in that they still often had walls around them and were by rivers for water and transport. Like towns from the Middle Ages they were dirty and smelly with open sewers and rubbish thrown into the street. Rich people often carried a little bag of herbs called a pomander, but this could not prevent the spread of disease and plague.

Towns were the centre of buying and selling with the goods carried around in horse-drawn wagons along muddy roads. Houses in the towns were squeezed into small places and so were built tall to gain more space. You might almost reach out over the street to your neighbour. Below the house itself on street level there might be a shop facing the street. Some had workshops at the back. Signs would be hung up to show what was being made or sold as not many people could read.

In some towns the street names indicated what went on there: for example, the Shambles. They took their name from the benches that were used to butcher the meat. Perhaps you may know of a street in your town that has this name or similar ones.

Merchants' houses were built of stone and finely furnished. The houses of ordinary townspeople were timber-framed. Bricks were expensive and only used for the houses of the very wealthy.

Describe one similarity between a town in Norman times and Tudor times?

Describe one difference between a town in Norman times and Tudor times?

What was life like for the wealthy?

Life for the wealthy became increasingly luxurious and flamboyant during Tudor times. They dined, dressed and lived well.

Meals for the wealthy in Tudor times consisted almost wholly of meat. People ate very few vegetables. Tudor people drank beer or wine and ate and drank from pewter plates and mugs. In Tudor times, men wore decorated doublets (jackets) with peascod bellies (rounded front) and slashed trunks (short trousers with cuts in the fabric). Women wore fancy kirtles (overskirts) over wooden frames called farthingales, with high collars. Women's fashion favoured white faces so they painted white lead on their faces. Both sexes might wear elaborate ruffs.

Rich lords built huge mansions in the countryside. One famous Tudor mansion is Hampton Court. The long gallery ran along the entire length of the house, where people could walk or practise sword-fighting when the weather was bad. Keeping warm was a major consideration and Tudor mansions had many chimneys, for the many fires. The lord would have a parlour, luxuriously panelled, with painted ceilings and tapestries hanging on the wall, and with high-sided dark wooden chairs. The richest families might even have a carpet on the floor.

In the gardens, the hedges and flower beds in a Tudor garden would be elaborately laid out in a pattern called a 'Tudor knot' or even a maze.

For the wealthy, Tudor entertainments were energetic, eg jousting, hunting, dancing and sports such as tennis.

How was a Tudor Mansion different to a Medieval Castle?

Entertainment in Tudor times

People had to make their own entertainment in Tudor times. They worked for most of the week, Sunday was the day of rest reserved for fun and there were occasional saints days or holy days. Tudor people went to watch plays in newly built round theatres. The well-off sat in covered seats on each side, while poorer people stood up in an open area in front of the stage called the pit. They laughed at the actors' jokes or booed and jeered if they did not like the play. Only men could be actors so teenage boys played all the female parts dressed in women's clothes, wigs and make-up. William Shakespeare wrote many plays that are still popular today. They include Romeo and Juliet, A Midsummer Night's Dream and Macbeth.

Streets and markets were visited by travelling musicians. The rich employed musicians to play music on flutes and lutes whilst they ate. There were always popular tunes for dancing. Dances were lively with many moves such as turns, spirals and jumps.

Recreation for poor people included singing, bowling, cock-fighting and dancing. Poor peoples' sport included fishing and archery. An early version of football was played between neighbouring villages on holidays. The game was much more violent than today and might continue for hours as crowds of men often fought to get the ball to their opposition's village goal (sometimes a tree!).

Tennis was played and a court still exists in Hampton Court. Henry VIII was said to be very keen. Like football, it was different from today. It has similarities to the modern game of squash. Hunting was popular, wealthy people might have their own hunting grounds such as modern Soho in London or Roundhay in Leeds. Poor people were not allowed to hunt larger animals and made do with wild rabbits.

Describe one difference in how the wealthy people entertained themselves and how the poor entertained themselves?

What was the Pilgrimage of Grace?

The Pilgrimage of Grace is the title given to a widespread revolt against the rule of Henry VIII. The Pilgrimage of Grace started in late 1536 and finished in early 1537. Much is known about this revolt as it was well documented at the time.

Between late 1536 and 1537 a number of revolts against the king took place in Northern England. These were collectively known as the 'Pilgrimage of Grace'. However, strictly, the Pilgrimage of Grace only refers to the revolt that occurred in Yorkshire between October and December 1536. In 1535 Henry VIII began to close the monasteries in England. Most people living in the North of England were still strong supporters of the Catholic faith.

Geoffrey Moorhouse, the author of *The Pilgrimage of Grace* (2002), has pointed out, that these people were more opposed to this policy.

"The monasteries as a whole might spend no more than five per cent of their income on charity, but in the North they were a great deal more generous, doubtless because the need was greater in an area where poverty was more widespread and very real. There, they still did much to relieve the poor and the sick, they provided shelter for the traveller, and they meant the difference between a full belly and starvation to considerable numbers of tenants, even if they were sometimes imperfect landlords."

What caused people in the north to be unhappy with the King?

Why does Moorhouse say the Pilgrimage of Grace started in the north?

What was the Mary Rose ?

The Mary Rose was an English warship that sank in 1545. It was rediscovered more than 400 years later. The remains of the ship were raised in 1982 and are now on display in Portsmouth, England.

The Mary Rose was built from about 1509 to 1511, during the reign of King Henry VIII. It was named for Henry's sister Mary and the Tudor rose, the symbol of England. At times the Mary Rose served as the flagship, or main ship, of the English fleet. The ship was almost 148 feet (45 meters) long and had four decks. It carried about 400 crew members. The ship had powerful cannons on at least two of the decks. The crew also used bows and arrows and smaller guns to do battle.

When Henry became king in 1509, England had a very small navy. At the time, England and France were enemies. France had a large navy so Henry decided to build more ships, including the Mary Rose. The Mary Rose participated in many battles. On July 19, 1545, during a battle in the English Channel, the ship rolled over on its side. Water came rushing in through the openings for the cannons, and the Mary Rose sank. No one knows for sure what made the ship roll to its side.

People at the time tried to raise the ship, but they were not able to do so. After a while the ship was forgotten. In the 1960s a group of people interested in the ship's history began looking for the Mary Rose. They knew about where it should be, and they used sonar to start looking for it. Sonar is a technology that uses sound waves to find objects under water. The sonar helped them find evidence of something buried. A team of volunteer divers then made many trips into the water to try to uncover the ship. In 1971 they found the structure of the ship. They then began a long process of digging it out of the mud.

The divers discovered that the Mary Rose had sunk on its side. Over the years the side resting on the bottom of the channel became covered in mud and clay. Much of that side was therefore protected and had survived. A team of people carefully uncovered that side and raised it to the surface in 1982.

Why do you think the Mary Rose is important for understanding Tudor England?

Africans in Tudor England

Historians can trace the lives of over 200 people of African origin who lived in England during the Tudor period. These individuals did a variety of jobs and lived in different places, from cities to country villages. Some even lived at the courts of King Henry VIII and Queen Elizabeth I. People of African origin came to be in England via a range of routes. Some came as traders and ambassadors, some directly from the continent of Africa, while others arrived via the Spanish and Portuguese empires.

Some people of African origin came directly from the continent of Africa as traders or as ambassadors. Abd el-Ouahed ben Messaoud came from Morocco to have treaty talks with Elizabeth I. Others arrived via Spain and Portugal, which had relatively large populations of people of African origin.

Most people of African heritage in Britain were servants. Many people in Tudor times were servants, and they were of varying status. Some servants worked for the nobility, or even for royalty. Some worked for themselves as skilled craftspeople. Reasonable Blackman, who was of African heritage, was a silk weaver who lived in Southwark, London, with his family.

John Blanke was a Tudor musician. Historians believe that he may have come to England alongside Catherine of Aragon, as part of her household staff. Records tell us that John was employed by Henry VII and Henry VIII; there is evidence to show that he performed at both the funeral of Henry VII and the coronation of Henry VIII.

John also had an important role in the Westminster Joust of 1511. This joust was a grand spectacle to celebrate the birth of Henry and Catherine's son, Henry, who died shortly afterwards. John would have been part of a large group of trumpeters who announced the entrance of the King at the beginning and end of the joust.

In Tudor society, trumpeters were valued musicians. Trumpeters like John were used at court occasions, on the battlefield and to announce the arrival of important royals. John received eight old pence a day in the reign of Henry VII. This was double the wage of an ordinary farm labourer and three times that of a servant.

John was so valued that he was successful in winning a pay rise from Henry VIII. In 1512, he received a gift of new clothing from the King when he got married. John disappears from the record after this gift. We can infer from this that he may have left royal service at this point, but without written evidence, we cannot know for certain.

Why would John Blanke be an important member of King Henry's Royal Court?

Homework 7

To be completed by:

Who was Jacques Francis?

Jacques Francis was an expert swimmer and free diver. This meant that he was able to hold his breath for a long time and dive down to the seabed. Jacques was born on the coast of West Africa in a region which, according to Miranda Kaufmann's research, was known for free diving.

In the late 1540s, Jacques was employed by a Venetian man, Peter Paolo Corsi. Corsi specialised in recovering goods from sunken and wrecked ships. In 1546, Jacques was part of a group of salvage divers and workers hired to recover guns from the Mary Rose for King Henry VIII. The Mary Rose, which was one of Henry VIII's ships, had sunk in 1545 along with most of its crew during a battle with the French off the coast of Portsmouth. Jacques' job was to dive to the ocean bed and tie ropes around objects that would then be pulled up. It was a dangerous job that needed years of practice.

We know about Jacques and his coveted diving skills because he was a witness in a court case in February 1548, between his employer and Italian merchants. Jacques gave evidence when his employer was accused of stealing tin and other materials from the wrecks of two Italian ships, the Sancta Maria and the Sanctus Edmundus. This shows that he was very respected, as not every member of Tudor society was allowed to give evidence in court.

Why was Jacques Francis in demand during Tudor times?

Which ship did Jacques Francis help to salvage items from?

What does the story of Jacques Francis tell us about Tudor life?

Homework 8

To be completed by:

The arts in Tudor England

Theatres in England flourished in the Elizabethan period. At the start of Elizabeth's reign, there were no theatres in England. Instead, people mostly watched plays based on religious stories, which were performed by travelling actors.

From the 1560s, dedicated theatres were built in London. The Red Lion was built in 1567, the Theatre in 1576, the Curtain in 1577, the Rose in 1587, the Swan in 1597 and the Globe in 1599.

A community of actors and writers began to grow. Playwrights such as Christopher Marlowe, Thomas Kyd, Thomas Dekker and William Shakespeare supplied theatres with new and exciting plays. Comedies and tragedies, particularly revenge tragedies, became very popular. Shakespeare wrote at least 37 plays, which are still performed today.

Watching plays became a popular form of entertainment for people at different levels of society. This was reflected in theatre design. In front of the stage, there was a standing area with cheaper tickets, and covered galleries with more expensive seating for those who could afford it.

Though lots of people enjoyed going to watch plays, others were worried about the growing popularity of the theatre:

Puritans feared that plays distracted people from God and took them away from Sunday services.

There was a concern that packed theatres would be magnets for crime and pickpocketing.

It was also feared that theatres could spread diseases like the plague.

Why do you think Theatre became popular in this period?

Describe one reason why some people disliked the idea of theatres during this period.

The reign of Henry VIII

Consequences of Henry VIII's reign- Read the information and in 2 colours highlight positive and negative consequences.

- The dissolution of the monasteries caused suffering for ordinary people as these had been places for the poor to seek relief. In the short term this caused the rebellion known as the Pilgrimage of Grace (1536). In the long term it led to the **Poor Laws** which, 400 years later, led unintentionally to the welfare state - the modern system that helps citizens financially.
- Henry VIII used Parliament to pass his laws, which helped to establish the authority of Parliament.
- The power of the gentry rose, and the power of the nobles declined.
- Although Henry VIII remained a Catholic, the break with Rome eventually turned England into a Protestant country.
- Henry built more warships. Some historians regard this as the start of the Royal Navy.
- The Act in Restraint of Appeals turned out to be the most important act in the history of England. It said that this realm of England is an Empire ie that England was a sovereign state, subject only to its own government. It was therefore the legal beginning of the English nation.
- England remained completely legally independent until 1953, when the government signed up to the European Court of Human Rights.