

History - Tudors - Year 5 Autumn Term

Prior Learning:

Earlier British history - Stone Age, Iron Age, Romans, Anglo Saxons, Vikings

Key Vocabulary

Monarch	A leader of a country, e.g. a King or Queen.
Heir	The person next in line to throne who will take over when the current King or Queen dies.
Reign	The period of time that a monarch rules.
Church of England	Henry VIII created the Church of England so that he could divorce his first wife. The Catholic church did not permit divorce.
Reformation	The act of changing (reforming) something. In this case the reformation of the church to remove the Pope's control.
Divorce	The legal end of a marriage.
Treason	To betray your country or monarch.

Food was another show of wealth. The rich could afford all kinds of meats and fish and expensive French wine. The best food was considered to be roast veal and venison. People also ate robins, badgers, otters, tortoises and seagulls. Rich people were quite fat because of their meat rich diet but that was seen as a good thing!



Food



Poor people ate a herb-flavoured soup called **pottage** which would be served with bread. It was made of peas, milk, egg yolks, breadcrumbs and parsley and flavoured with saffron and ginger.

People kept animals all year round and would kill them just before they needed to be eaten. This meant that the meat was always fresh. To improve the flavour of games, such as deer, pheasant and rabbit, it was hung from the ceiling in a cold room for several days before eating. Three-quarters (75%) of the rich Tudor diet was made up of meat such as oxen, deer, calves, pigs, badger or wild boar.

The poor ate chickens which they could rear themselves, beef from the local market when they had the money, and rabbits which they could catch for themselves.



Clothes were a means of displaying how wealthy a person was.

Poor women wore a dress of wool that went down to the ground. They often wore an apron over this and a cloth bonnet on their heads.



Rich people could afford clothing made of fine wool, linen or silk. Their clothes were decorated with jewels and embroidered with gold thread. No rich person felt properly dressed to impress unless he or she was wearing a ruff.

Clothes



The rich women of the Tudors, Royalty and the Nobility, wore make-up as an indication of their status and rank. Make-up also had a practical use to hide the scarring of various diseases such as smallpox.

Most poor men wore trousers made from wool and a tunic which came down to just above their knee.

Artefacts/diagram



Pottage – vegetable stew



Samlesbury Hall



Tallow Candles

Key Learning

- There were six Tudor monarchs who ruled England from 1485 to 1603.
- The Tudor rose was created when Henry VII brought an end to the Wars of the Roses. He joined the White Rose of York with the Red Rose of Lancaster to create the Tudor Rose.
- Religion was very important in Tudor times. Everyone had to go to church. If you didn't attend the same church as the monarch you might get arrested, thrown into the Tower of London, or even executed.
- Henry VIII broke away from the Catholic church and created the Protestant Church of England so that he could divorce his first wife. He went on to have six wives in total, beheading two of them.

Can I answer:

- Who were the Tudors?
- Describe 3 differences between the rich and poor in Tudor times.
- What does treason mean and what would happen to you if you were accused of treason during the Tudor times?
- Why did Henry VIII get married so many times?
- How long did Henry VIII reign for?
- How long was the Tudor period?



Henry VII
1485-1509



Henry VIII
1509-1547



Edward VI
1547-1553



Lady Jane Grey
7 days 1553



Mary I
1553 – 1558



Elizabeth I
1558 - 1603