

## What was daily life like under the Tudors and Elizabeth I?

- **Rich people:**
  - Lived in large houses or manors.
  - Ate **meat, fish, pies, sugar, exotic foods.**
  - Wore **silk, velvet, bright colours.**
- **Poor people:**
  - Lived in small wooden houses or cottages.
  - Ate bread, pottage (stew), and occasionally meat.
  - Worked in **farms, markets, or as servants.**
- **Education:** Boys in grammar schools; girls taught at home.
- **Entertainment:** Fairs, theatre, bear-baiting, jousts, dancing, music.
- Life was affected by **plague, taxes, and religion.**

## Who were the Tudors and why were they important?

- **Tudor dynasty** ruled England **1485–1603.**
- Key rulers: **Henry VII, Henry VIII, Edward VI, Mary I, Elizabeth I.**
- Ended the **War of the Roses**, bringing stability.
- Strengthened **government, law, and tax systems.**
- Encouraged **exploration:** John Cabot sailed to North America.
- Patron of **arts:** Shakespeare, portraits, and architecture.
- Increased England's **wealth and international influence.**

## Why did Henry VIII break from the Catholic Church?

- Henry VIII wanted a **divorce from Catherine of Aragon**; she had **no surviving male heir.**
- Pope refused to annul the marriage → Henry took control.
- **1534: Act of Supremacy** – Henry became **Head of the Church of England.**
- **Closed monasteries**, taking their land and wealth for the crown (**Dissolution of the Monasteries**).
- **Married six times:** Catherine, Anne Boleyn, Jane Seymour, Anne of Cleves, Catherine Howard, Catherine Parr.
- Caused **religious split** in England (Protestant vs. Catholic).

## What does John Blanke reveal about life in Tudor England?

- John Blanke: a **Black musician** at Henry VIII's court.
- Shows **diversity** existed in Tudor England.
- He played **trumpet at royal events and weddings**, showing high status.
- His presence reveals **royal courts valued skilled performers.**
- Demonstrates the **importance of music and entertainment** at court.

## How did medicine, treatments and surgery change because of Elizabeth I's influence?

- **William Clowes** was a famous Elizabethan surgeon who treated soldiers and royalty
- **Wrote books on surgery**, sharing knowledge with others
- **Advanced techniques for wounds and battlefield injuries**
- **Encouraged practical experience and observation** over superstition
- **Used herbal remedies** alongside surgical methods
- **Helped professionalize surgery** and improve medical knowledge in England

## How did Edward VI and Mary I affect religious change?

- **Edward VI (1547–1553):**
  - Protestant; introduced **Book of Common Prayer.**
  - Replaced Latin with **English in churches.**
  - Removed some Catholic practices: saints, images, and ceremonies.
- **Mary I (1553–1558):**
  - Tried to **restore Catholicism.**
  - Married **Philip II of Spain.**
  - Executed Protestants → called **"Bloody Mary"**.
- These rapid changes caused **confusion and fear** among ordinary people.

## What were the consequences of the Spanish Armada for England?

- **1588:** Spain sent 130 ships to invade England.
- English navy: faster ships, clever tactics, and storms helped them **defeat the Armada.**
- **Boosted national pride;** Elizabeth seen as a strong leader.
- Marked the **start of England as a major naval power.**
- Weakening of Spain's navy allowed England to **explore and trade globally.**

## What challenges did being a female cause Elizabeth I?

- Women often **could not rule**; many thought she was too weak.
- Threats from **foreign rulers** like Spain and France.
- Pressure to **marry for political alliances** but didn't want a king to control her.
- Faced plots, e.g., **Mary, Queen of Scots** tried to take the throne.
- Used clever strategies: called herself the **"Virgin Queen"**, gave inspiring speeches, used symbols like the **armada portrait** to show strength.

## How did Elizabeth I settle the religious conflict in England?

- **Elizabethan Religious Settlement (1559):** compromise between Catholics and Protestants.
- Established **Church of England** with Protestant beliefs but some Catholic traditions.
- Allowed priests to wear vestments; kept some ceremonies.
- Made attendance at church **mandatory** → fines for recusants (those who refused).
- Avoided war over religion, keeping **peace for most of her reign.**

# Year 8- Unit 1: The Tudors (Key words)

Tudors and rulers	
Key word	Definition
<b>Tudors</b>	A royal family that ruled England from 1485 to 1603.
<b>Henry VII</b>	First Tudor king, ended the War of the Roses.
<b>Henry VIII</b>	King who broke from the Catholic Church and had six wives.
<b>Edward VI</b>	Protestant king, son of Henry VIII.
<b>Mary I</b>	Catholic queen, called Bloody Mary for executing Protestants.
<b>Elizabeth I</b>	Long-reigning queen, established the Church of England and defeated the Spanish Armada.
<b>Catherine of Aragon</b>	Henry VIII's first wife; mother of Mary I.
<b>Anne Boleyn</b>	Henry VIII's second wife; mother of Elizabeth I.
<b>Jane Seymour</b>	Henry VIII's third wife; mother of Edward VI.
<b>Philip II of Spain</b>	Husband of Mary I; leader of Spain during the Armada.
<b>Mary, Queen of Scots</b>	Catholic rival to Elizabeth I.
Religion	
Key word	Definition
<b>Catholic</b>	Followers of the Pope and the Roman Catholic Church.
<b>Protestant</b>	Followers of a Christian faith separate from the Catholic Church.
<b>Church of England</b>	The Protestant church set up by Henry VIII with the king as its head.
<b>Elizabethan Religious Settlement</b>	A compromise that kept England mostly Protestant but allowed some Catholic traditions.
<b>Recusant</b>	Someone who refused to attend church.
<b>Pope</b>	Leader of the Catholic Church.
<b>Martyr</b>	Someone who dies for their religious beliefs.
<b>Book of Common Prayer</b>	Protestant guidebook for services, introduced under Edward VI.

Daily life	
Key word	Definition
<b>Pottage</b>	A thick soup or stew eaten by poor people.
<b>Manor</b>	Large house where rich people lived.
<b>Grammar school</b>	A school where boys learned reading, writing, and Latin.
<b>Entertainment</b>	Things people did for fun, like fairs, theatre, jousts, and music.
<b>Plague</b>	A deadly disease that spread quickly and killed many people.
<b>Servant</b>	Person who worked in a rich household.
<b>Fairs</b>	Markets and festivals for buying goods and entertainment.
<b>Joust</b>	A knightly contest on horseback.
<b>Theatre</b>	Plays and performances; became popular under Elizabeth I.
People and Culture	
Key word	Definition
<b>John Blanke</b>	Black musician at Henry VIII's court.
<b>William Clowes</b>	Famous surgeon who wrote books and treated soldiers and royalty.
<b>Surgeon</b>	A doctor who performs surgery to treat injuries or disease.
<b>Herbal remedies</b>	Medicine made from plants.
<b>Diplomacy</b>	Using talks and negotiations to solve problems with other countries.
Medicine and Science	
Key word	Definition
<b>Bloodletting</b>	Medical practice of draining blood to cure illness.
<b>Trepanning</b>	Drilling holes in the skull to treat injuries or disease.
<b>Anatomy</b>	Study of the human body.
<b>Royal sponsorship</b>	Support from the monarchy to fund medicine, arts, or exploration.

Events and Conflicts	
Key word	Definition
<b>War of the Roses</b>	Civil war between two families (Lancaster and York) before the Tudors.
<b>Dissolution of the Monasteries</b>	Henry VIII closed monasteries and took their land and money.
<b>Spanish Armada</b>	Fleet sent by Spain to invade England in 1588, defeated by England.
<b>Act of Supremacy</b>	Law that made Henry VIII the head of the Church of England.
<b>Civil War</b>	A war between groups within the same country.

Other concepts	
Key word	
<b>Virgin Queen</b>	Nickname for Elizabeth I to show she stayed unmarried.
<b>Armada portrait</b>	Painting symbolizing Elizabeth I's victory over Spain.
<b>Exploration</b>	Traveling to discover new lands.
<b>Court</b>	Place where the king or queen and their advisors lived.
<b>Monarchy</b>	Rule by a king or queen.
<b>Heir</b>	The next person in line to inherit a throne or title.
<b>Diverse</b>	Having many different kinds of people or things.
<b>Patron of the arts</b>	Someone who supports artists, writers, and musicians.
<b>Naval power</b>	Strength and skill of a country's navy.