

Tudors

Tudor Family and Timeline

- Battle of Bosworth 1485 where Henry VII was victor against the 'Yorkists' in the war of the roses.
- Elizabeth I's death on March 24th 1603 when the Stuart period starts.
- Tudor Fashion and status.

Henry VIII

- Catherine of Aragon - Divorced
- Anne Boleyn - Beheaded
- Jane Seymour - Died
- Anne of Cleves - Divorced
- Katherine Howard - Beheaded
- Katherine Parr - Survived
- The start of the catholic / protestant war and dissolution of the monasteries (Church of England – King became the head of the church).
- Died – abscess on his leg from jousting injury.

Tudor Children

- Girls married from 12 and boys from 14.
- From age of seven children left home to work. Apprentices were tied to their master by oath. Beaten by birch branches and twigs in school.
- Toys were often made from wood or materials which were easily available, such as clay, stone, and animal bones.
- Pig bladders were blown up to make footballs, hoops were made from old barrels, and pebbles or cherry stones were used to play marbles or jacks.

Crime and Punishment

- Public executions – estimated 70,000 people executed during the reign of Henry VIII.
- Vagrancy meant being whipped or hanged. Death penalty for stealing.
- Treason – The Star Chamber (no jury or judgement) penalty would be a gruesome death.
- The scold's bridle – for gossiping women to wear. The ducking stool. The use of torture.
- Tower of London – prison for the noble / royal prisoners and executions.
- Traitor's gate.

Tudor Medicine

- Most remedies were from home grown herbs and spices.
- Tudors believed in the 4 humors; heat, cold, moisture, and dryness. If these were out of balance, you were ill.
- The sweating sickness, the plague, smallpox, scrofula, tuberculosis, puerperal fever.

Tudor Homes and Buildings

- Wattle and daub with sticks / wood as supports.
- Rich would have brick homes.
- Used to have a wider / longer first floor creating an overhang / gallery / jetty.
- Thatch rooves. Wealthy Tudors could afford chimneys and clay tiles. More wealthy people had more windows (statement of wealth).

Elizabeth I

- Throne became hers after her brother and sister died.
- Never married and produced an heir.
- Spanish Armada.
- How she used to dress and why she wore white powder on her face. She ruled for 45 years.

Farthingale – Hoops worn beneath a woman's skirt.

Chemise – A linen slip worn under a dress.

Corset – Worn by Tudor women to make their waists look smaller.

Breeches – Knee length trousers worn by Tudor men with embellishments around the bottoms.

Doublet – A tight fitting short jacket worn by Tudor men.

Sweating sickness - a mysterious / contagious disease that struck England beginning in 1485.

Smallpox - an infectious disease that begins with fever and headache and proceeds to an eruption of the skin that leaves pockmarks.

Puerperal fever - infection of some part of the female reproductive organs following childbirth or abortion.

Ducking stool – Stool placed next to a body of water, where criminals were tied to and ducked below water for periods of time.

Scold's bridle – A metal bridle work by women over the head stopping them from talking using a metal mouthpiece.

Jetty – The upper level a house or building that is wider than the ground floor.

Armada – A fleet of warships.

Protestant – A form of Christianity governed by the monarch.

Catholic – A form of Christianity governed by the Pope.

Dissolution – The closing down of a party or official body.

Monastery - a building or buildings occupied by a community of monks living under religious vows.

Vagrant – Someone who is homeless.