

Knowledge Organiser: Who were the Tudors and What was life like for different people in Tudor Britain?

Timeline

Roman Britain 43-410AD					Anglo Saxon Britain 450-1065AD					Viking Britain 800-1066AD		Norman Britain 1066- 1154AD		Medieval Britain 1154-1485AD		Tudor Britain 1485-1603AD	Stuart Britain 1603-1714AD	Georgian Britain 1714-1837AD	Victorian Britain 1837 - 1901AD	20 th Century Britain 1901-2000AD	21 st Century Britain 2001 →

Who were the Tudor Monarchs?



Henry VII Henry VIII Edward VI Lady Jane Grey Mary I Elizabeth I

Key Vocabulary

Protestant	A follower of the Church of England established by Henry VIII	wattle and daub	A mixture of sticks and clay, mud and dung used to fill spaces in timber-framed buildings.
Catholic	A follower of the Roman Catholic religion which was headed by the Pope in Rome, Italy	thatched roof	A thatched roof is made from straw or reeds
persecute	To punish someone because of their religious beliefs	privy	The Tudor name for a toilet
heretic	Someone whose religious beliefs are different to the established teachings of the church	tapestry	A woven wall-hanging
pottage	A thick soup usually made with vegetables and oats	trade	The buying and selling of goods.
		merchant	Someone who buys or sells goods
		craftsmen	People who are skilled at making things by hand

Key Dates

1485-1509	Henry Tudor defeats his uncle, King Richard III at the Battle of Bosworth. Henry VII reigns as the first Tudor monarch.
1509-1547	Henry VIII reigns. He marries 6 times. England becomes a Protestant country after Henry's divorce from his first wife, Catherine of Aragon.
1547-1553	Edward VI, son of Henry's third wife Jane Seymour reigns. England is a Protestant country.
1553	Lady Jane Grey reigns for 9 days.
1553-1558	Mary Tudor, daughter of Catherine of Aragon, becomes Mary I. England becomes a Catholic Country once again.
1558-1603	Elizabeth, daughter of Henry's second wife Anne Boleyn, becomes Elizabeth I. England becomes a Protestant country once more.

How was life different for rich and poor?

Houses: Rich people lived in country mansions which were lavishly decorated in the hope that the King or Queen would visit. Ordinary people lived in timber framed houses which were finished with wattle (woven sticks) and daub (a mix of clay, sand and dung).

The house of someone really poor would just be one small room with a hole in the wall for a window. They would share it with their animals so they didn't have to pay for another shelter.

Clothes: Rich people could afford clothing made of fine wool, linen or silk. Their clothes were decorated with jewels and embroidered with gold thread. Poor people wore simple, loose-fitting clothes made from woollen cloth.

How were people who broke the law punished?

Punishment for committing a crime was harsh in Tudor times. Punishments included:

- a drunkard's cloak for being drunk in public
- a scold's bride for begging
- whipping for begging or being homeless
- hanging for stealing or murder
- boiling for poisoning someone
- beheading
- burning at the stake
- hanging followed by drawing and quartering for high treason (plotting against the King or Queen)

What did people do for work?

Rich people owned their own land - lots of it. They wouldn't have to work and neither would their children.
 Poor people would probably work on the land owned by the rich. They might also work as a servant in the houses owned by rich people.
 If you were middle-class, you were probably a merchant (someone who buys and sells goods).

Food and Drink: Poor people ate bread, butter, cheese and eggs or a food called pottage (a vegetable broth thickened with oats).
 Rich people ate a diet that was 75% meat.
 Water was not used as a drink as it was often unsafe due to sewerage. Instead, poorer people drank weak ale - even the children - and the wealthy drank wine.