

The Tudors

The Tudor Period was between 1485 and 1603.

There were Five Tudor Monarchs

Henry VII 1485 - 1509

Henry VIII 1509 - 1547

Edward VI 1547 - 1553

Mary I 1553 - 1558

Elizabeth I 1558 - 1603



The Tudor Rose was created when Henry VII brought an end to The War of The Roses. He joined together the red rose of Lancaster and the white rose of York.



Henry VIII had six wives.

Tudor Towns

Most ordinary homes in Tudor times were half timbered - they had wooden frames and the spaces between were filled with small sticks and wet clay called wattle and daub.



Tudor houses are known for their 'black-and-white' effect

Tudor Shops

In Tudor towns there were bakers, butchers, fishmongers, brewer, cooks, weavers, tailors and robe makers, washerwomen, shoemakers, building workers and carpenters, smiths and metal workers.

Dirty, smelly and crowded.

There was no proper drainage in towns. Open sewers often ran down the middle of streets straight into rivers and wells, from where people collected drinking water. All waste was thrown onto the streets including toilet waste. Diseases quickly spread and were very common.



Townhouses were built close together on both sides of the street and made the streets gloomy because they blocked the light. The streets were narrow and crowded, this made it easy for criminals to rob and steal.

Water

People usually obtained their water from pumps, wells or from water carriers who carried water in containers on their shoulders.

Tudor Schools

Only the sons of wealthy families could afford to go to school.

Girls were either kept at home by their parents to help with housework or sent out to work to bring money in for the family.

Pupils often had to speak in Latin. They were also taught Greek, religion and mathematics.

Teachers were very strict, often beating their pupils with birches if they misbehaved.

Pupils from wealthy families could often afford a special friend called a 'whipping-boy'. When the rich child was naughty, it was the whipping-boy who received the punishment.

Crime and Punishment.

There were no police during the Tudor times. However, laws were harsh and wrongdoing was severely punished. In Tudor times the punishments were very, very cruel.

70,000 people suffered the death penalty during the reign of Henry VIII.

Methods of execution

Beheading.

Hanging.

Burning

Being

'pressed' (crushed).

Lesser punishments.

Whipping.

Branding with hot irons.

The pillory.

The stocks.

The ducking stool.

Catherine of Aragon

Divorced

Anne Boleyn

Beheaded

Jane Seymour

Died

Anne of Cleves

Divorced

Catherine Howard

Beheaded

Catherine Parr

Survived

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