

1: Tudor England: Facts and Information About The Tudors

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However towns grew larger and more important. During the 16th century trade and industry grew rapidly and England became a more and more commercial country. Mining of coal, tin and lead flourished. So did the iron industry. During this period England became richer and richer. As England grew more and more prosperous life for the well off became more and more comfortable. Upper class and middle class people benefited from the growing wealth of the country. However for the poor in Tudor England life did not improve. For them life was hard and rough. Meanwhile in the 15th century the population of England may have been around 2 and a half million. It rose steadily during the 16th century. By it had risen to around 3 million and by it was about 4 million. Tudor society was divided into four broad groups. At the top were the nobility who owned huge amounts of land. Below them were the gentry and rich merchants. Gentlemen owned large amounts of land and they were usually educated and had a family coat of arms. Most important gentlemen never did any manual work. Below the gentry were yeomen and craftsmen. Yeomen owned their own land. They could be as wealthy as gentlemen but they worked alongside their men. Yeomen and craftsmen were often able to read and write. Below the yeomen were the tenant farmers who leased their land from the rich. There were also wage laborers. They were often illiterate and very poor. In Tudor Times the parish became the basis of local government. The most important person was an appointed magistrate called the Justice of the Peace. Meanwhile in Tudor Times kings and queens grew stronger. During the Middle Ages the barons held castles, which were difficult to capture so it was easy for them to rebel. Cannons changed all that. In Tudor Times there were thousands of people without jobs wandering around looking for work. There were also disabled beggars. There were also people who pretended to be mad or disabled in order to beg. Tudor governments tolerated disabled beggars. However they did not tolerate able-bodied people without jobs wandering from place to place. Since the 14th century there had been laws against vagabonds but in a new law was passed. The old and disabled poor were to be given licences to beg. However anyone roaming without a job was tied to a cart in the nearest market town and whipped till they were bloody. They were then forced to return to the parish where they had been born or where they had lived for the last 3 years. A law of said vagabonds could be made slaves for 2 years. This terrible law was abolished in Once again flogging was made the punishment for vagrancy. Instead people were held in prison until trial then the prisoner was given a physical punishment. Tudor punishments were simple but harsh like flogging. Minor crimes were also punished by the pillory or the stocks. The frame was then locked. More serious crimes were punished by death. Beheading was reserved for the wealthy. Ordinary people were usually hanged. In the 16th century life was safer so houses no longer had to be easy to defend. Rich Tudor people built grand houses e. Cardinal Wolsey built Hampton Court Palace. They were made with a timber frame filled in with wattle and daub wickerwork and plaster. In the late 16th century some people built or rebuilt their houses with a wooden frame filled in with bricks. Roofs were usually thatched though some well off people had tiles. In London all houses had tiles because of the fear of fire. In Tudor Times furniture was more plentiful than in the Middle Ages but it was still basic. In a wealthy home it was usually made of oak and was heavy and massive. Tudor furniture was expected to last for generations. You expected to pass it on to your children and even your grandchildren. Comfortable beds became more and more common in the 16th century. In a middle class Tudor home a mattress was often stuffed with flock a kind of rough wool. Chairs were more common than in the Middle Ages but they were still expensive. Even in an upper class home children and servants sat on stools. The poor had to make do with stools and benches. In the 15th century only a small minority of people could afford glass windows. In the 16th century they became much more common. However they were still expensive. If you moved house you took your glass windows with you! Windows were made of small pieces of glass held together by strips of lead. They were called lattice windows. However the poor still had to make do with strips of linen soaked in

linseed oil. Chimneys were also a luxury in Tudor Times, although they became more common. It extended all the way up to the roof of the building. In the 16th century many people installed another story in their house over the great hall. People slept in four-poster beds hung with curtains to reduce drafts. Wealthy people hung tapestries or painted cloths on their walls. In Tudor England carpets were a luxury only the rich could afford. They were usually too expensive to put on the floor! Instead they were often hung on the wall or over tables. People covered their floors with rushes or reeds, which they strewed with sweet smelling herbs. In the 16th century wealthy people lit their homes with beeswax candles. However they were expensive. Other people made used candles made from tallow animal fat which gave off an unpleasant smell and the poor made do with rushlights rushes dipped in animal fat. Rich Tudors had clocks in their homes. Most people relied on pocket sundials to tell the time. Rich people were also fond of gardens. Many had mazes, fountains and topiary hedges cut into shapes. Less well off people used their gardens to grow vegetables and herbs. However poor people lived in simple huts with one or two rooms occasionally three. Floors were of hard earth and furniture was very basic such as benches, stools, a table and wooden chests. The poor slept on mattresses stuffed with straw or thistledown. The mattresses lay on ropes strung across a wooden frame. In Sir John Harrington invented a flushing lavatory with a cistern. However the idea failed to catch on. People continued to use chamber pots or cess pits, which were cleaned by men called gong farmers. In Tudor Times a toilet was called a jakes. For toilet paper rich people used rags while poor people sometimes used a plant called woolly mullein. However they ate few vegetables. On certain days by law people had to eat fish instead of meat.

2: BBC iWonder - How could you survive in Tudor England?

*English life in Tudor times [Roger Hart] on www.enganchecubano.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers. Describes the life of the English people between and , a period often called England's Golden Age.*

The dialogue is witty and Bette Davis is always fun to watch. It can be purchased on video; also, check the cable listings. This is a great film worth watching on its own merits, even without its Tudor connections. It is available on dvd. Look out for the uncredited cameo of Vanessa Redgrave as Anne Boleyn. It was recently released on dvd. I have written a review of the dvd at Amazon. Michell later appeared in a film version of the series , much shortened, of course, and with different actresses portraying the wives. Redgrave was nominated for the Best Actress Oscar for her role. In the film there is a meeting between the two queenly cousins, "the meeting never occurred in real life, though Mary desperately wished for it. I think everyone can agree that playing Darnley is a thankless task. The sets and costumes are a wonderful evocation of the Tudor era. And it was recently released on dvd, with lots of extras. Jackson is incomparable and the series itself is wonderful. Lady Jane is finally available on dvd. Judi Dench appears briefly as Queen Elizabeth I; though her time on screen is short, she is unforgettable. There are numerous supporting actors who also shine. The costumes, sets, and musical score are also wonderful. Paltrow and Fiennes are lovely together; the script is witty and fun; and the ending is spectacular. Their performances are confident and enthusiastic. This is truly a joy to watch. I went to see this film on a whim and then promptly forced family and friends to watch it with me. Some naysayers have written to me in disagreement and all of their complaints are directed against Paltrow. I think she is perfect in the role; even her scenes as the cross-dressing Thomas Kent are great. But opinions can differ " and even if you dislike her performance, there is much else to recommend the film. Both Shakespeare in Love and Elizabeth were released around the same time in There are numerous Shakespeare in Love fan sites; visit their webring. I disliked this film when I first saw it, though I admired the visuals. The cinematography and costuming were excellent; some of the acting was impressive, particularly Blanchett and Christopher Eccleston as Norfolk. When are they ever bad? But I found the story and direction to be muddled and overwrought, as was the score. Part of my disappointment was doubtless caused by my Tudoritis. But I still wonder why they felt the need to rewrite one of the most compelling female lives of all time. And did Elizabeth live in a cathedral?!? The film premiered in the UK in spring Two other films set in the 16th century are also worth watching: And can you believe Adjani was 38 when she made this film? Drew Barrymore plays the heroine who triumphs over the ugly stepsisters and evil stepmother. The official movie site is still up; click here to visit.

3: BBC Bitesize - KS3 History - Everyday life in Tudor and Stuart times - Revision 3

Meanwhile in the early 16th century the traditional English weapon was the longbow but handguns were increasingly used. The longbow slowly went out of use in Tudor times. However muskets took a long time to reload and during that time the infantry needed protection from cavalry.

An Allegory of the Tudor Succession, c. The Victorian era and the early 20th century idealised the Elizabethan era. In popular culture, the image of those adventurous Elizabethan seafarers was embodied in the films of Errol Flynn. On balance, it can be said that Elizabeth provided the country with a long period of general if not total peace and generally increased prosperity due in large part to stealing from Spanish treasure ships, raiding settlements with low defenses, and selling African slaves. Having inherited a virtually bankrupt state from previous reigns, her frugal policies restored fiscal responsibility. That would be a prelude to the religious recovery of England for Catholicism. In 1570, the Ridolfi plot was thwarted. In 1584, the Throckmorton Plot was discovered, after Francis Throckmorton confessed his involvement in a plot to overthrow the Queen and restore the Catholic Church in England. The Essex Rebellion of 1601 has a dramatic element, as just before the uprising, supporters of the Earl of Essex, among them Charles and Joscelyn Percy younger brothers of the Earl of Northumberland, paid for a performance of Richard II at the Globe Theatre, apparently with the goal of stirring public ill will towards the monarchy. It was discovered in time with eight conspirators executed, including Guy Fawkes, who became the iconic evil traitor in English lore. Elizabeth made naval strength a high priority. The Navy yards were leaders in technical innovation, and the captains devised new tactics. Parker argues that the full-rigged ship was one of the greatest technological advances of the century and permanently transformed naval warfare. In English shipwrights introduced designs, first demonstrated in the "Dreadnaught", that allowed the ships to sail faster and maneuver better and permitted heavier guns. When Spain finally decided to invade and conquer England it was a fiasco. Moreover, the poor design of the Spanish cannons meant they were much slower in reloading in a close-range battle. Spain and France still had stronger fleets, but England was catching up. He argues that the Spanish army was larger, more experienced, better-equipped, more confident, and had better financing. The English defenses, on the other hand, were thin and outdated; England had too few soldiers and they were at best only partially trained. Parker adds that a Catholic uprising in the north and in Ireland could have brought total defeat. English colonial empire The discoveries of Christopher Columbus electrified all of western Europe, especially maritime powers like England. Cabot sailed in 1497 and reached Newfoundland. Spain was well established in the Americas, while Portugal, in union with Spain from 1580, had an ambitious global empire in Africa, Asia and South America. France was exploring North America. Combined with his daring raids against the Spanish and his great victory over them at Cadiz in 1596, he became a famous hero [22] [23] "his exploits are still celebrated" but England did not follow up on his claims. Raleigh and Elizabeth sought both immediate riches and a base for privateers to raid the Spanish treasure fleets. Raleigh sent others to found the Roanoke Colony; it remains a mystery why the settlers all disappeared. It established trading posts, which in later centuries evolved into British India, on the coasts of what is now India and Bangladesh. Torture was rare, since the English legal system reserved torture only for capital crimes like treason [28] "though forms of corporal punishment, some of them extreme, were practised. The persecution of witches began in 1546, and hundreds were executed, although there was nothing like the frenzy on the Continent. This was in significant contrast to previous and succeeding eras of marked religious violence. Her desire to moderate the religious persecutions of previous Tudor reigns " the persecution of Catholics under Edward VI, and of Protestants under Mary I " appears to have had a moderating effect on English society. She was not able to get an unmarried clergy or the Protestant Holy Communion celebrated to look like a Mass, Haigh, op. The Injunctions of forbade any doctrines that did not conform to the teaching of the Church Fathers and the Catholic Bishops. Almost no original theological thought came out of the English Reformation: The preservation of many Catholic doctrines and practices was the cuckoo's nest that eventually resulted in the formation of the Via Media during the 17th century, Diarmaid MacCullough, *The Later Reformation in England*, 1991, pp. She spent the rest of her

reign ferociously fending of radical reformers and Roman Catholics who wanted to modify the Settlement of Church affairs: The Church of England was Protestant, "with its peculiar arrested development in Protestant terms, and the ghost which it harboured of an older world of Catholic traditions and devotional practice," MacCullough, p. For a number of years refrained from persecuting Catholics because she was against Catholicism, not her Catholic subjects if they made no trouble. In , Pope Pius V declared Elizabeth a heretic who was not the legitimate queen and that her subjects no longer owed her obedience. The pope sent Jesuits and seminarians to secretly evangelize and support Catholics. After several plots to overthrow her, Catholic clergy were mostly considered to be traitors, and were pursued aggressively in England. Often priests were tortured or executed after capture unless they cooperated with the English authorities. People who publicly supported Catholicism were excluded from the professions; sometimes fined or imprisoned. Lacking a dominant genius or a formal structure for research the following century had both Sir Isaac Newton and the Royal Society , the Elizabethan era nonetheless saw significant scientific progress. The astronomers Thomas Digges and Thomas Harriot made important contributions; William Gilbert published his seminal study of magnetism, *De Magnete*, in Substantial advancements were made in the fields of cartography and surveying. The eccentric but influential John Dee also merits mention. Much of this scientific and technological progress related to the practical skill of navigation. English achievements in exploration were noteworthy in the Elizabethan era. Sir Francis Drake circumnavigated the globe between and , and Martin Frobisher explored the Arctic. The first attempt at English settlement of the eastern seaboard of North America occurred in this era—the abortive colony at Roanoke Island in While Elizabethan England is not thought of as an age of technological innovation, some progress did occur. Coaches quickly became as fashionable as sports cars in a later century; social critics, especially Puritan commentators, noted the "diverse great ladies" who rode "up and down the countryside" in their new coaches. Health and diet in Elizabethan England Although home to only a small part of the population the Tudor municipalities were overcrowded and unhygienic. Most towns were unpaved with poor public sanitation. There were no sewers or drains, and rubbish was simply abandoned in the street. Animals such as rats thrived in these conditions. In larger towns and cities, such as London, common diseases arising from lack of sanitation included smallpox , measles , malaria , typhus , diphtheria , Scarlet fever , and chickenpox. The reason for the speedy spread of the disease was the increase of rats infected by fleas carrying the disease. Their homes were, as in earlier centuries, thatched huts with one or two rooms, although later on during this period, roofs were also tiled. Furniture was basic, with stools being commonplace rather than chairs. The daub was usually then painted with limewash , making it white, and the wood was painted with black tar to prevent rotting, but not in Tudor times; the Victorians did this afterwards. The bricks were handmade and thinner than modern bricks. The wooden beams were cut by hand, which makes telling the difference between Tudor houses and Tudor-style houses easy, as the original beams are not straight. The upper floors of Tudor houses were often larger than the ground floors, which would create an overhang or jetty. This would create more floor-surface above while also keeping maximum street width. During the Tudor period, the use of glass when building houses was first used, and became widespread. It was very expensive and difficult to make, so the panes were made small and held together with a lead lattice, in casement windows. People who could not afford glass often used polished horn, cloth or paper. Tudor chimneys were tall, thin, and often decorated with symmetrical patterns of molded or cut brick. Early Tudor houses, and the homes of poorer people, did not have chimneys. The smoke in these cases would be let out through a simple hole in the roof. Mansions had many chimneys for the many fireplaces required to keep the vast rooms warm. These fires were also the only way of cooking food. Wealthy Tudor homes needed many rooms, where a large number of guests and servants could be accommodated, fed and entertained. Wealth was demonstrated by the extensive use of glass. Windows became the main feature of Tudor mansions, and were often a fashion statement. Mansions were often designed to a symmetrical plan; "E" and "H" shapes were popular. Poor Law A woodcut from circa depicting a vagrant being punished in the streets in Tudor England. About one-third of the population lived in poverty, with the wealthy expected to give alms to assist the impotent poor. Those who left their parishes in order to locate work were termed vagabonds and could be subjected to punishments, including whipping and putting at the stocks. Until then, few children went to

school. Boys were allowed to go to school and began at the age of 4, they then moved to grammar school when they were 7 years old. 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. They were not sent to school. Boys were educated for work and the girls for marriage and running a household so when they married they could look after the house and children. Many Tudor towns and villages had a parish school where the local vicar taught boys to read and write. Brothers could teach their sisters these skills. At school, pupils were taught English, Latin, Greek, catechism and arithmetic. There were few books, so pupils read from hornbooks instead. There were two types of school in Tudor times: The school day started at 7: Petty schools had shorter hours, mostly to allow poorer boys the opportunity to work as well. Schools were harsh and teachers were very strict, often beating pupils who misbehaved. Only the most wealthy people allowed their daughters to be taught, and only at home. During this time, endowed schooling became available. This meant that even boys of very poor families were able to attend school if they were not needed to work at home, but only in a few localities were funds available to provide support as well as the necessary education scholarship. During the reign of Edward VI many free grammar schools were set up to take in non-fee paying students.

4: Tudor period - Wikipedia

The Spirit of the Tudor Age --Life in the Country --Life in the Town --Life in the Home --The Church --Adventure on Land and Sea. Abstract: Describes the life of the English people between and , a period often called England's "Golden Age."

It was less than 2 million in , and about 4 million in The growing population stimulated economic growth, accelerated the commercialisation of agriculture, increased the production and export of wool, encouraged trade, and promoted the growth of London. Various inflationary pressures, perhaps due to an influx of New World gold and a rising population, set the stage for social upheaval with the gap between the rich and poor widening. This was a period of significant change for the majority of the rural population, with manorial lords beginning the process of enclosure of village lands that previously had been open to everyone. The main events, constitutional changes, and players at the national level have long been known, and the major controversies about them largely resolved. Historians until the late 20th century assumed that they knew what the causes were: The interpretation by Geoffrey Elton in is representative of the orthodox interpretation. The existing situation proved untenable because the laity feared, resented, and despised much about the Church, its officers, its courts and its wealth. A poverty-stricken and ignorant lower clergy, wealthy bishops and abbots, a wide ramification of jurisdiction, a mixture of high claims and low deeds did not make for respect or love among the laity. More important, the Catholic Church was in a strong condition in England was devoutly Catholic, it was loyal to the pope, local parishes attracted strong local financial support, religious services were quite popular both at Sunday Mass and at family devotions. Complaints about the monasteries and the bishops were uncommon. The kings got along well with the popes and by the time Luther appeared on the scene, England was among the strongest supporters of orthodox Catholicism, and seemed a most unlikely place for a religious revolution. Henry engaged in a number of administrative, economic and diplomatic initiatives. He paid very close attention to detail and, instead of spending lavishly, concentrated on raising new revenues. Henry VIII of England and Anglo-Scottish Wars Henry VIII, flamboyant, energetic, militaristic and headstrong, remains one of the most visible kings of England, primarily because of his six marriages, all designed to produce a male heir, and his heavy retribution in executing many top officials and aristocrats. In foreign-policy, he focused on fighting Franceâ€™with minimal successâ€™and had to deal with Scotland, Spain, and the Holy Roman Empire, often with military mobilisation or actual highly expensive warfare that led to high taxes. The chief military success came over Scotland. This followed from his break from Rome, which was caused by the refusal of the Pope to annul his original marriage. Henry thereby introduced a very mild variation of the Protestant Reformation. There were two main aspects. First Henry rejected the Pope as the head of the Church in England, insisting that national sovereignty required the Absolute supremacy of the king. Henry worked closely with Parliament in passing a series of laws that implemented the break. Englishmen could no longer appeal to Rome. All the decisions were to be made in England, ultimately by the King himself, and in practice by top aides such as Cardinal Wolsey and Thomas Cromwell. Parliament proved highly supportive, with little dissent. The decisive moves came with the Act of Supremacy in that made the king the protector and only supreme head of the church and clergy of England. After Henry imposed a heavy fine on the bishops, they nearly all complied. The laws of treason were greatly strengthened so that verbal dissent alone was treasonous. There were some short-lived popular rebellions that were quickly suppressed. The league level in terms of the aristocracy and the Church was supportive. The highly visible main refusals came from Bishop Fisher and Chancellor Thomas More; they were both executed. Among the senior aristocrats, trouble came from the Pole family, which supported Reginald Pole who was in exile in Europe. Henry destroyed the rest of the family, executing its leaders, and seizing all its property. The second stage involved the seizure of the monasteries. The monasteries operating religious and charitable institutions were closed, the monks and nuns were pensioned off, and the valuable lands were sold to friends of the King, thereby producing a large, wealthy, gentry class that supported Henry. In terms of theology and ritual there was little change, as Henry wanted to keep most elements of Catholicism and detested the "heresies" of Martin Luther and the other reformers. He inherited seven small warships from his father, and added two dozen more

by In addition to those built in England, he bought up Italian and Hanseatic warships. It was the most powerful naval force to date in English history: It forced the outnumbered French fleet back to its ports, took control of the English Channel, and blockaded Brest. Henry was the first king to organise the navy as a permanent force, with a permanent administrative and logistical structure, funded by tax revenue. His personal attention was concentrated on land, where he founded the royal dockyards, planted trees for shipbuilding, enacted laws for inland navigation, guarded the coastline with fortifications, set up a school for navigation and designated the roles of officers and sailors. He closely supervised the construction of all his warships and their guns, knowing their designs, speed, tonnage, armaments and battle tactics. He encouraged his naval architects, who perfected the Italian technique of mounting guns in the waist of the ship, thus lowering the centre of gravity and making it a better platform. He supervised the smallest details and enjoyed nothing more than presiding over the launching of a new ship. It lacked a useful strategy. Only in the broadest respects was he [the king] taking independent decisions. He was amazingly energetic and far-reaching. In terms of achievements, he built a great fortune for himself, and was a major benefactor of arts, humanities and education. He projected numerous reforms, but in the end English government had not changed much. For all the promise, there was very little achievement of note. Historians agree that Wolsey was a disappointment. He injected Tudor power into the darker corners of the realm and radically altered the role of the Parliament of England. This transition happened in the 1530s, Elton argued, and must be regarded as part of a planned revolution. Meanwhile, customs revenue was slipping. To get even larger sums it was proposed to seize the lands owned by monasteries, some of which the monks farmed and most of which was leased to local gentry. Taking ownership meant the rents went to the king. He created a new department of state and a new official to collect the proceeds of the dissolution and the First Fruits and Tenth. The Court of Augmentations and number of departments meant a growing number of officials, which made the management of revenue a major activity. Its drawback was the multiplication of departments whose sole unifying agent was Cromwell; his fall caused confusion and uncertainty; the solution was even greater reliance on bureaucratic institutions and the new Privy Council. How to pay for it remained a serious issue. The growing number of departments meant many new salaried bureaucrats. There were further financial and administrative difficulties in 1558, aggravated by war, debasement, corruption and inefficiency, which were mainly caused by Somerset. The courts of general surveyors and augmentations were fused into a new Court of Augmentations, and this was later absorbed into the exchequer along with the First Fruits and Tenth. There was little debt, and he left his son a large treasury. Henry VIII spent heavily on luxuries, such as tapestries and palaces, but his peacetime budget was generally satisfactory. The heavy strain came from warfare, including building defences, building a Navy, Suppressing insurrections, warring with Scotland, and engaging in very expensive continental warfare. The mint no longer generated extra revenue after debasement was stopped in 1551. At the time the conservative faction, led by Bishop Stephen Gardiner and Thomas Howard, 3rd Duke of Norfolk that was opposed to religious reformation seemed to be in power, and was poised to take control of the regency of the nine-year-old boy who was heir to the throne. However, when the king died, the pro-reformation factions suddenly seized control of the new king, and of the Regency Council, under the leadership of Edward Seymour. When the boy king was crowned, Somerset became Lord Protector of the realm and in effect ruled England from 1547 to 1552. Seymour led expensive, inconclusive wars with Scotland. His religious policies angered Catholics. Purgatory was rejected so there was no more need for prayers to saints, relics, and statues, nor for masses for the dead. Some permanent endowments called chantries had been established that supported thousands of priests who celebrated masses for the dead, or operated schools or hospitals in order to earn grace for the soul in purgatory. The endowments were seized by Cromwell in 1547. By autumn 1552, his costly wars had lost momentum, the crown faced financial ruin, and riots and rebellions had broken out around the country. He was overthrown by his former ally John Dudley, 1st Duke of Northumberland. In the early 20th century this line was taken by the influential A. A more critical approach was initiated by M. Bush and Dale Hoak in the 1930s. Since then, Somerset has often been portrayed as an arrogant ruler, devoid of the political and administrative skills necessary for governing the Tudor state. To prevent further uprisings he introduced countrywide policing, appointed Lords Lieutenants who were in close contact with London, and set up what amounted to a standing national army. Working

closely with Thomas Cramner , the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dudley pursued an aggressively Protestant religious policy. They promoted radical reformers to high Church positions, with the Catholic bishops under attack. The Mass was no longer to be celebrated, and preaching became the centerpiece of church services. Purgatory , Protestantism declared, was a Catholic superstition that falsified the Scriptures. Prayers for the dead were useless because no one was actually in Purgatory. It followed that prayers to saints, veneration of relics, and adoration of statues were all useless superstitions that had to end. For centuries devout Englishman had created endowments called chantries designed as good works that generated grace to help them get out of purgatory after they died. Many chantries were altars or chapels inside churches, or endowments that supported thousands of priests who said Masses for the dead. In addition there were many schools and hospitals established as good works. In a new law closed down 2, chantries and seized their assets. To Catholic opinion, the problem set by these legal confiscations The Edwardian dissolution exerted its profounder effects in the field of religion. In large part it proved destructive, for while it helped to debar a revival of Catholic devotion it clearly contain elements which injured the reputation of Protestantism. Queen Mary took over and had him beheaded. She was next in line for the throne.

5: BBC Bitesize - KS3 History - Everyday life in Tudor and Stuart times - Revision 2

Life in Tudor Britain was harsh - the average life expectancy was just 35 years. Most Tudor people lived in the countryside, but some people lived in towns or big Tudor cities like London, Bristol or Norwich. Tudor England was a farming society. Most of the population (over 90 %) lived in small.

Here are a few of them. In the 16th century 9 out of 10 people died before the age of 40 We do not know exactly what average life expectancy at birth was in Tudor Times but historians think it was about 35 years in the 16th Century. However that does not mean that people dropped dead when they reached 35! Average life expectancy at birth was around 35 but a great many of the people born died in childhood. However if you could survive childhood and your teenage years you had a good chance of living to your 50s or your early 60s and even in the 16th century there were some people who lived to 70 or In the 16th century the standard treatment for syphilis was mercury. Therefore it is unlikely he had syphilis. She may have had a small extra fingernail growing at the side of one of her fingers. If the story is true that may be the basis of the rumor. However nobody who lived at the same time as Anne or shortly afterwards said anything about six fingers. It was not till almost 50 years later that the story that Anne Boleyn had six fingers appeared. Moreover it is very unlikely that any Tudor king would marry a woman with such an obvious physical deformity. She did not sink till , by which time she was quite an old warship. The Mary Rose In Tudor times if you had an operation the barber-surgeon hit you on the head with a wooden mallet to knock you unconscious This is not true. You could kill or seriously injure somebody if you hit him or her with a wooden mallet. There is no evidence that a barber-surgeon hit people over the head with a mallet. Detailed instructions for barber-surgeons survive but there is no mention of such a procedure. A history of medicine Walter Raleigh introduced smoking into England The Spanish learnt to smoke tobacco from indigenous people. It is believed that English sailors adopted the habit about Walter Raleigh was born in At any rate smoking tobacco in clay pipes was already quite common in England by the time Walter Raleigh was an adult. When the Tudors ate meat at feasts they threw the bones onto the floor for dogs to eat In the 16th century such behavior was unacceptable. In the 16th century dogs were not allowed at feasts and when you ate meat you placed the bones in a special dish.

6: Life in Tudor Times by BBC Active - Should I Remove It?

The Tudor period is the period between and in England and Wales and includes the Elizabethan period during the reign of Elizabeth I until The Tudor period coincides with the dynasty of the House of Tudor in England whose first monarch was Henry VII ().

Additional Information In lieu of an abstract, here is a brief excerpt of the content: Films for the Humanities and Sciences, Information provided for startup is sketchy at best and some previous experience in using their materials is very helpful. Once the program is successfully loaded, additional problems crop up in that the "Help Screen" provides very little user information and standard Internet navigation tools such as buttons and pointers are not employed. Trial and error is helpful in remedying this, but it can be frustrating for those who expect to be immediately entertained or enlightened as happens with videos. Once the user is familiar with the method of operation, Life in Tudor Times is interesting if awkwardly presented. A "timeline" button and bar complete with racing car sound effects provides the basic mode for moving around the events featured from the end of the War of the Roses in to the death of Elizabeth I in Users can click in the center of the main page for pictures, information in both written and verbal contexts, and real-time videos of various Tudor characters explaining various events or daily occurrences. From there more specific information on individual monarchs and historical events can be found. Volume controls will need to be adjusted for each screen and for each time each screen is accessed – an irritating distraction, but otherwise the only real flaw of this user format. Each major screen has two or three possibilities for accessing information. Verbal explanations are provided by film or video clips in addition to textual screens that are often more interesting than the written counterparts. Written texts do contain "hotspot" links to pop-up biographical pages on most of the main characters and events of the age. The real-time videos feature characters who may have inhabited London during the Tudor period, including a surgeon-barber, a farmer, a merchant, a lady wife, a sailor, an actor, a courtier, a builder, and a street urchin. The voices of the narrators and actors are easily understood, even with accents, and are pleasing to the ear, making these features satisfying to employ. Some screens feature radio plays or music rather than real-time videos that are also very enjoyable. While the videos are largely "talking heads," the information they give – some in several consecutive segments – provides an interesting and personalized perspective of Tudor life that will capture the imaginations of some types of learners. A brief performance of a monologue by the "actor" from As You Like It suffers as the actor is confined to one spot on the stage due to the limitations of the video format. The best of the real-time videos is probably the interior tour of Hever Castle, home of Anne Boleyn, given by the "builder" that includes lush photographs rather than the drab and washed-out drawings that accompany most of the other selections. Unfortunately, for the serious Early Modern Era scholar, the information that Life in Tudor Times provides is so general as to be more applicable to newcomers to Tudor history than to those who have some previous background in it and would probably be of more value to the new and independent student who is seeking general information about the Tudor Period than it would be to those who are not currently authenticated. View freely available titles:

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People had to make their own entertainment in Tudor times. They worked for most of the week, Sunday was the day of rest reserved for fun and there were occasional saints days or holy days.

Social and Economic Revolution[change change source] Tudor coat of arms Following the Black Death and the agricultural depression of the late 14th century, population grew bigger again. The export of woollen products to mainland Europe helped the economy rather much. Henry VII got favourable trading conditions in Various inflationary pressures, perhaps due to influx of New World gold and rising population, meant that the gap between the rich and poor widened. Financial Development of Tudor Government, [change change source] Impact of Dissolution The Tudor Government raised a huge amount of revenue from the dissolution of the monasteries. The clerical income from First Fruits and Tenths, which previously went to the Pope, now went to the King. Partly because of the new revenue raised from the dissolution of monasteries, Cromwell created revenue courts to allot the royal income properly to various departments. These were the six courts or departments of state, each fully organised with its own specialised officials, with seals and habitat, and responsible for a particular kind of revenue. The Role of Winchester The growing number of departments meant that the number of officials involved increased, which made the management of revenue troublesome and expensive. There were further financial and administrative difficulties of the years The royal Mint was used to generate revenue by producing coins with less quality. English Reformation This was perhaps the most significant series of events which took place during the Tudor period. It was at first intended as a demonstration against enclosures of common land. The leader, Robert Kett, was hanged for treason. Tudor law was harsh on those unable to find work. Those who left their parishes in order to find work were called vagabonds and could be punished by whipping. This was because of the poor amount of medicines and doctors at the time. Although home to only a small part of the population the Tudor municipalities were overcrowded and unhygienic. Most municipalities were unpaved although this differed in larger towns and cities. There were no sewers or drains and rubbish was simply abandoned in the street. Animals such as rats thrived in these conditions. In larger towns and cities, such as London, common diseases arising from lack of sanitation included smallpox , measles , malaria , typhus , diphtheria , Scarlet fever , and chickenpox. The reason for the speedy spread of the disease was the increase of rats infected by fleas carrying the disease. Fruits and vegetables were only eaten by Tudors when it was in season. However, potatoes had not reached the table to any great extent, because farmers had only just begun growing them, although explorers such as Sir Walter Raleigh had brought them to Britain. Homes and dwellings[change change source] The majority of the population lived in small villages. Their homes comprised, as in earlier centuries, of thatched huts with one or two rooms. Furniture was basic with stools being commonplace rather than chairs. These fires were also the only way of cooking food. Education[change change source] Poorer children never went to school. Children from better-off families had tutors to teach them reading and French. However, boys were often sent to schools which belonged to the monasteries and there they would learn mainly Latin in classes of up to 60 boys. Schools were harsh and caning was not unheard of.

8: Best Books About Tudor England (books)

Life in Tudor Times, like other Films for the Humanities and Sciences CD-ROMs, is difficult to load and get started, particularly for the first-time user or for those unfamiliar with CD-ROM installation and initiation.

So even reaching adulthood was an achievement and those who lived to their 40th birthday were considered to have arrived at old age. Disease, starvation and punishment were all risks faced in daily life. So what skills would you have needed to survive in Tudor England? However those caught breaking the law were often severely punished. Crimes ranging from murder to the seemingly pettier theft of items worth more than five pence could result in execution. The method of execution also varied. Robbers were hanged and women who were alleged to have poisoned their husbands were burned. Those who committed treason faced a particularly brutal end, being hanged, drawn and quartered. Henry even executed two of his wives and some of his most trusted advisers. It became a potentially fatal act to deny Henry was head of the Church, wish him or the queen harm or suggest that he was either a heretic or a tyrant. The people of England now had to watch very carefully what they wrote or said about the king in public. This meant they would be tried in a Christian court under canon laws and never face the death penalty. However, Henry clamped down on this by restricting the types of crimes that could go before church courts. No one was safe. Escape the plague Ruth Goodman explains how the Tudors used herbs to ward off diseases. Although they killed off rich and poor alike, the malnourished masses were less able to fight off infection and more prone to death by disease. Sweating sickness One of the most feared was the sweating sickness, a mystery summer illness that could dispose of its victims within 24 hours. Sufferers apparently died sweating to death. Henry developed a deep fear of contracting the disease, breaking up the court and moving whole residences to try and avoid it. They understood that some, like the plague, could be spread by human contact, but had few effective treatments. They believed that illness was caused when these four went out of balance, so herbal remedies were made to try and restore the balance. It was believed water could infect people through their pores so they cleaned their bodies by rubbing them with linen and cleaned their hair by combing it daily. People preserved as much food as possible for the hard months following the harvest, by drying meat, storing grain and making cheese. The poor were at risk of starvation following a bad harvest. The grain for these products was stored in bins and barns. The weak ale had the added advantage of being safer to drink than water. But people also needed back up food sources to cope with bad harvests. Milk had limited use as it would not keep for long and was only drunk by the elderly and children. Instead they relied on vegetables such as onions, cabbages and kale. Potatoes only reached English shores in the s. Both rich and poor ate fish, but while the wealthy could have fresh fish, the poor who lived away from the sea relied on fish that was preserved by salting, drying or pickling. Look to the saints Before the Reformation in England people prayed to different saints for help and healing. Those worried about the plague turned to St Sebastian, St Erasmus was thought to help with stomach illnesses while St Apollonia was believed to help in cases of toothache. The sick and injured would also travel to healing shrines and remain there for days, in the hope of a cure. Although Henry VIII brought in religious reform that outlawed these pilgrimages and banned the lighting of candles before images of the saints, some people still practiced these rituals behind closed doors. Use magic stones People in Tudor times still turned to magic and superstition to protect them from harm. Amulets were worn to ward off danger. Precious stones, coloured cloth and parts of animals were thought to protect the owner against disease. A death for all seasons Before the days of health and safety, accidents were common and could often result in death. Click below to reveal four actual cases. Spring dancing John Richardson died 5 May Died from Head injury John was helping set up the maypole on the Abbey Green at Bath when it crushed his head and shoulders, killing him. Summer drinking George Dunkyn died 2 June Died from Suffocation George went to use the cesspit in his garden after getting drunk one evening. He fell in and was suffocated by the stench. She sat on a rotten branch that snapped. She fell and broke her neck.

9: Tudor Times | Articles about Tudor and Stewart life, people and places

Tudor England Contents. The Tudor period was one the most exciting in British history. The Tudors were a Welsh-English family that ruled England and Wales from to , starting with the first monarch King Henry VII ().

The church played a major role in sex and the duties of the female body. Messages were conveyed not only through sermons but also through images and paintings. The act of intercourse, was tainted by the fall of Eve. Women were seen as inferior versions of men and were thought to be greatly susceptible to the devil and the dark forces. Sex was strictly confined to marriage and only for the purpose of reproduction. Women were also forbidden to have sex when they were menstruating, pregnant, for the forty day period after giving birth or when they were breast feeding. This clearly did not leave many days during the year when a couple could take part in sex! In addition to this, most women only ovulate once a month so the actual time-frame that a woman could get pregnant was extremely limited. However, many people followed their own natural urges and desires rather than the laws of the church. The act of sexual intercourse within marriage was to be done only in the missionary style and there was no room or allowance for experimentation. The Church also taught that the missionary position was the best way to conceive a male child and other positions could lead to creating a deformed child. The Church believed that both men and women needed to produce seed to create a child, therefore it was necessary that a woman obtained an orgasm. Which one can suppose was at least a plus side for a Tudor woman! Although the accepted age for marriage during the Tudor period was around twelve years for girls and fourteen years of age for boys, most believed that twelve was far too young for a girl to be participating in sex. Thus many young married couples were ordered to wait to have sex until the girl was around fourteen to sixteen years of age. She was married at just twelve years of age to Edmund Tudor, then twenty four. Edmund did not wait to consummate the marriage and shortly afterwards Margaret became pregnant. She gave birth before she was even thirteen years old. It is believed that due to her young age and slender frame the birth had a dramatic and lasting effect upon her body and despite marrying twice more she never conceived another child. Although this is one example where a girl was married at the very earliest age it did not always happen. We often think of people in the Tudor age as marrying in their early teens but many men and women waited until their late teens or even their twenties to be married. Although the laws of the Church dictated that sex was only to be within the confines of marriage couples clearly broke these rules. For their crime, both Anne and the Earl of Oxford were thrown into the Tower of London for a period of time. For other young couples caught participating in sex outside of marriage the punishment could have been quite severe. In some cases men and women were excommunicated from the Church, but more commonly they were taken to a public place, stripped naked to the waist and flogged. Why then if couples were engaging in sex outside of marriage did they not use birth control? The simple answer is that birth control during the Tudor period was illegal. The Church dictated that sexual relations were to be undertaken only in marriage and only for procreation and not pleasure. Therefore women and men would not need birth control. In fact, it was commonly believed that sex during pregnancy could in some way harm or damage the unborn child and thus was frowned upon. And the Church also believed that abstinence within marriage was bad for the health, yet if a man could not have sex with his wife when she was pregnant and he could not sustain from sex due to the effects on his body, clearly he had to look for sex somewhere else. Interestingly, the Church did not comment upon such contradictions in their teaching. Although it was illegal, contraception in the Tudor period did exist. It consisted of many varied and different methods including the man withdrawing from the woman before he ejaculated, and the taking of herbs and oils such as oil of mint, oil of rue, oil of savin and honeysuckles juice. The woman could also insert various things into her vagina, such as pepper, wool soaked in vinegar, or bundles of herbs which would hopefully kill the sperm. A woman might also insert beeswax to cover the entrance to the cervix. A child born outside of a legal marriage carried the stigma of being illegitimate. Although the child could be made legitimate through legalization and marriage, there would always be the issue of his or her birth outside of marriage. Sometimes women even went to the Church or to court to try and prove who the father of their child was in an effort to gain support. Tragically, sometimes illegitimate children

were given up and raised by the Church so that the woman would not have to carry the social stigma with her for the rest of her life. If everyone had followed the strict rules of the Church then there would have been no cases of illegitimate children being born and the general population of England would not have continued to grow as it did over the centuries. No matter the period, men and women fell in love and followed their natural desires and urges and engaged in sex. Sarah Bryson is the author of *Mary Boleyn*: She is a researcher, writer and educator who has a Bachelor of Early Childhood Education with Honours and currently works with children with disabilities. Visiting England in furthered her passion and when she returned home she started a website, [queentohistory](http://queentohistory.com). Sarah lives in Australia, enjoys reading, writing, Tudor costume enactment and wishes to return to England one day. *Sex within Marriage*, Tudor Times, viewed 9 July, [http: Kyriazis, S](http://www.tudortimes.com), *Sex and sin: Licence, Amy*, *Naughty Tudors: The historical realities of sex outside marriage*, his story, her story, viewed 14 July, [http:](http://www.naughtytudors.com)

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