

Tudors—Crime and Punishment

TIMELINE

1485	On the 22nd August, Henry Tudor defeats Richard III at the Battle of Bosworth. On the 30th October, Henry is crowned King.
1486	War of the Roses ends with the marriage of Henry VII and Elizabeth of York.
1497	John Cabot sailed from Bristol and discovered North America.
1502	Henry VII son, the Prince of Wales, dies. Henry's second son (also Henry) becomes the heir to the throne.
1509	Henry VII dies and his son (Henry VIII) becomes king. He marries Catherine of Aragon—his brother's widow.
1528	Henry appeals to the Pope to annul his marriage to Catherine so he could marry Anne Boleyn.
1533	Henry finally manages to divorce Catherine and marries Anne.
1534	Henry makes himself the head of the English church, separating from the Roman Catholic Church. Many monasteries and religious houses were destroyed in the following years.
1536	Anne Boleyn is executed and eleven days later Henry marries Jane Seymour. The first Bible written in English is also published.
1537	On the 12th October, Jane gives birth to Edward. Jane dies shortly after the birth.
1547	Henry VIII dies and is succeeded to the throne by nine-year-old Edward VI.
1553	Edward VI dies and is succeeded by Lady Jane Grey. Her reign lasted only days and Mary I, daughter of Henry VIII and Catherine of Aragon, become queen. She was a devout Catholic and was determined to return England to Roman Catholicism.
1558	England's last French possession, Calais is lost to French rule. On the 17th November, Mary dies and Elizabeth I becomes queen at the age of 25.
1570	Sir Francis Drake sets sail for his first voyage to the West Indies. In 1577, Sir Francis sets sail to circumnavigate the world. He returns in 1580.
1587	Mary I, of Scotland, is found guilty of treason (she was plotting to kill Elizabeth) and is executed.
1588	The English defeat the Spanish Armada at the Battle of Gravelines.

Crime and Punishment

Tudor crimes and punishments were very different to today's.

Punishments were cruel and serious crimes often incurred torture and execution. Murder, treason, witchcraft and highway robbery were all punishable by death. High ranking people were beheaded but commoners were hanged. The heads of traitors were placed on sticks on London bridge as a warning to others. Prisoners in the tower of London faced several forms of torture. They might be starved on a rack or crushed by a scavenger's daughter.

During our History topic, we will be looking at the Tudor period, including events, significant individuals, laws and justice and comparing a variety of sources.

KEY FIGURES



Henry VIII and his six wives

- Catherine of Aragon
- Anne Boleyn
- Jane Seymour
- Anne of Cleves
- Catherine Howard
- Catherine Parr



Queen Mary I



Queen Elizabeth I



Mary, Queen of Scots



King Edward VI

Significant Tudors

- 1580 - William Shakespeare begins his playwriting career.
- 1492 - Christopher Columbus discovers the West Indies.
- 1577/80 - Sir Francis Drake becomes the second person to circumnavigate the world.

Glossary

Annulment

A legal procedure in which something is no longer legally binding.

Christianity

A religion based on the bible, the belief in God and the teachings of Jesus Christ.

Church of England

A protestant branch of Christianity created by Henry VIII.

English Reformation

The breaking away of the church of England from the authority of the pope and the Roman Catholic Church during the 16th century.

Reign

The period that the monarch rules.

Tower of London

A fortress in London used for many purposes, including a prison and execution ground.

Treason

The crime of betraying your country and going against the ruler or government.

Henry VIII

Henry VIII was King of England from 1509 until he died in 1547. He is mostly remembered for having six wives and for breaking away from the Roman Catholic Church and the pope. He was only 18 when he became king and was an attractive and educated man. He was also an excellent sportsman, author and composer. Later in his life, he became overweight and had various health problems. He was known as a cruel and selfish man. During his reign, Henry founded the church of England and expanded the royal Navy from five ships to sixty.



War

War of the roses was the 30 year-long battle between the Houses of York and Lancaster. The war ended when Henry Tudor defeated and killed the Yorkist King Richard III, at the Battle of Bosworth in 1485.



The Armada

In 1588, Spain launched a huge fleet of ships to invade England. The English won because of good seamanship, artillery and bad weather. The defeat of the Armada helped lay the foundation for England's naval supremacy.



DT— Food and Nutrition

We will be researching and writing our recipes for gingered Tudor bread. We will be working in collaboration with our local Asda to produce our final piece, that we will taste and evaluate! Our key skills will be:

- Chopping
- Mixing
- Stirring
- Measuring
- Estimating

