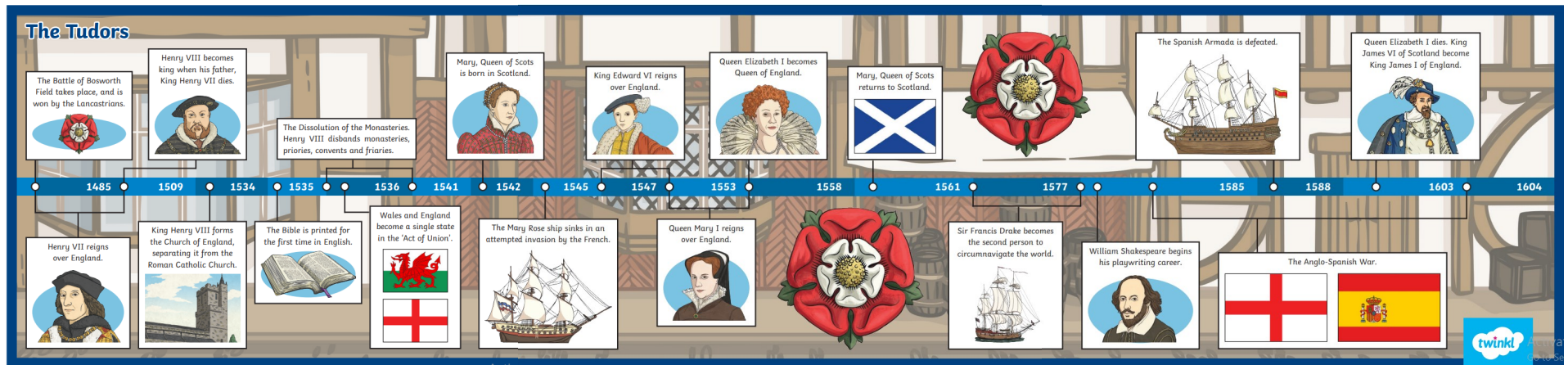
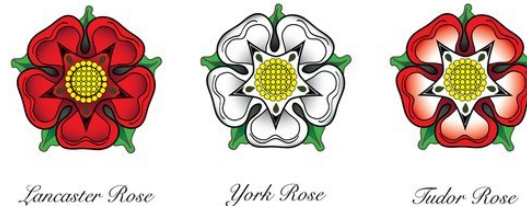


YEAR 6: TUDORS - CRIME AND PUNISHMENT



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, 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.



Lancaster Rose

York Rose

Tudor Rose

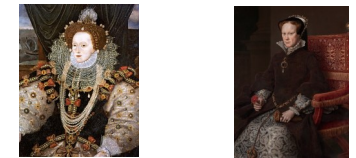
WAR

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

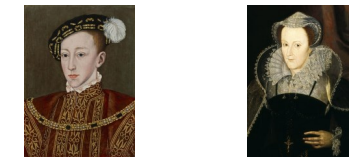
In 1588, Spain launched a huge fleet of ships to invade England. The English won! The defeat of the Armada helped lay the foundation for England's naval supremacy.

KEY FIGURES:



Queen Elizabeth I

Queen Mary I



King Edward VI

Mary, Queen of Scots

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 person and teachings of Jesus Christ.

Church of England: A protestant branch of Christianity created by Henry VIII.

Circumnavigate: Sail or travel all the way round something.

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.

Execution: The carrying out of a plan, order or course of action.

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 60.

HENRY VIII'S SIX WIVES



Catherine of Aragon
m. 1509 - 1533
Divorced



Anne Boleyn
m. 1533 - 1536
Executed



Jane Seymour
m. 1536 - 1537
Died



Anne of Cleves
m. 1540 Jan. - July
Divorced



Kathryn Howard
m. 1540 - 1542
Executed



Katherine Parr
m. 1543 - 1547
Widowed

SIGNIFICANT TUDORS:

1580 - William Shakespeare begins his playwriting career.

1492 - Christopher Columbus discovers the West Indies.

1577/80- Sir Frances Drake becomes the second person to circumnavigate the world.

DT—FOOD AND NUTRITION

Food was seen as a sign of status and wealth. Meals in the Tudor Court were very lavish and rich. The royal Tudor kitchens would make around 1000 meals a day. The type of bread you ate in Tudor times, largely depended on how wealthy you were. The rich would eat white bread; however, the poor would eat bread made from rye. Gingerbread in 1500 was very different to the version that we eat today.



KEY SKILLS:



Dicing



Stirring/Mixing



Measuring



Chopping



Slicing