Pilgrim Federation Curriculum Coverage Ideas and Resources for the Learning Theme: The Tudors and Tudor Exploration

Art & Design	Computing
Explore Tudor Art. In the Tudor period, we begin to see what people in English history looked like. Images of kings and saints fill medieval churches: but these show ideal monarchs or holy men, not real likenesses. When the religious changes begun by Henry VIII banned holy pictures in churches, the artists who'd painted them had to look elsewhere for work, and the age of the portrait began. Rulers like Henry VIII and Queen Elizabeth, of course, were first on the portrait scene. Nobles and courtiers were next, and you can see an amazing display of full-length portraits of them at Kenwood, dressed in the latest extravagant fashions. **Artists from the Tudor era** Lucas Horenbout, pioneer of the portrait miniature, King's Painter from 1531 until his death in 1544. Anthony Toto Bartolommeo Penni. Hans Holbein the Younger, spent many years on two visits, painting the best portraits of the Tudor period. Levina Teerlinc, miniaturist and lady-in-waiting. **Look at The National Portrait Gallery** https://www.npg.org.uk/collections/explore/by-period/tudor.php https://www.npg.org.uk/collections/pick-ups What do Tudor portraits tell us about how they lived? What information can we gather about Henry VII or Elizabeth I by looking at their portraits? Portraits of the rich.	Research Look for historically accurate information. Presentation using Google Docs, or Google Slides **Live Shows** Even in today's world of television, films and video streaming, people still love a live show. The Elizabethans invented a new way of enjoying one - the theatre. The first purpose-built London theatres opened in the 1570s. Like the recreation of Shakespeare's famous Globe theatre where you can still enjoy plays today, they were hollow circles focussed on a stage at one side, with an open space at the centre and galleries all round. Unlike the 'masques' performed for the chosen aristocratic few at places like Bolsover Castle, theatres were for everyone, and were wildly popular. You could pay a few pennies to stand in the open space, or considerably more to join the courtiers and richer folk sitting in the galleries. And if you didn't live in London, you could still hope to catch a play performed in an inn or town hall by a travelling company of London actors. Over 300 different Elizabethan plays survive, and you can still see many acted today. But if you could witness one as originally performed, you'd notice a big difference, because all the women's roles were performed by heavily made-up boys. Women didn't begin to appear in theatres until the later Stuart period.

https://www.twinkl.co.uk/resource/t2-h-5588-ks2-tudor-portraits-activity-sheet Did people really look as they appear in their portraits? Obviously, they wore (or sometimes borrowed) fine clothes to be painted in, and it paid the artist to make them look as attractive as possible. Yet some portraits are undoubtedly genuine likenesses. Oliver Cromwell famously ordered himself portrayed 'warts and all'. Link to Henry VIII being a good artist. **Drawing** Wad (graphite) discovered by shepherds in the mid-16th century was used as the first pencil leading to life drawing and realistic portraiture. **Interior design** Using the example of Hardwick Hall: the layout of separate rooms with dedicated functions – instead of one great hall, upholstered furniture, wallpaper, carpets, and windows. **What colours and tones did the Tudors use?** Tudors used dyes to colour cloth. The dyes usually came from plants: walnut made a brown colour, a plant called madder made a red colour and woad made a blue colour. Can we use parts of plants to make our own dyes? We could try coloured plants like beetroot, blackberries or tomatoes. How many different colours can we make?	

Which parts of the plants make good dyes? Which materials (e.g. paper, plastic, wool, cotton, metal) are good for dyeing?	

Design & Technology	Geography
Tudor inventions: Thanks to developments during this era, you can visit a theatre and get your portrait painted. **The flushing toilet Sir John Harington** Well into the 20th century, many ordinary homes didn't possess flushing loos, making do with outside 'privies' set over holes in the garden or back yard. Yet the flushing toilet was invented back in Tudor times, by Queen Elizabeth I's favourite godson Sir John Harington in about 1596. A famous author and wit, Sir John apparently hit on the idea of flushing a lavatory from a tank of water above it during an aristocratic party at Old Wardour Castle. Under the pen-name 'Misacmos' ('hater of filth') he described his invention in a booklet called the 'Metamorphosis (transformation) of Ajax', 'a jakes' being Elizabethan slang for a loo. Flushed with pride, Sir John installed his ingenious new-style loo in his own mansion and also presented one each to Queen Elizabeth and her chief minister Robert Cecil. But the idea never caught on, perhaps because Harington's loo only did half a job: the waste dropped into a pit, which had to be cleaned out. It wasn't until late Victorian times, after Thomas Crapper won a royal appointment to install flushing toilets at Sandringham, that modern-style loos flushing into efficient drains became common. **Canon balls that could bounce off castles.** By Tudor times cannon-fire was a deadly threat to castles - particularly tall old-fashioned rectangular fortresses with corners. If an enemy cannon ball knocked out a corner-stone, the whole building might collapse. So, when Henry VIII built over thirty forts to defend the English coast in 1539-47, he tried an ingenious new design - most of his new forts were made without corners. Instead they were squat and rounded, often with a central round tower ringed by lower semi-circular towers, like the petals of a Tudor Rose. Among the most powerful was Deal Castle. Low to the ground, they	**The Tudors in London** https://tudors.lgfl.org.uk/geography_of_tudor_london.html Although Tudor London was much smaller than today's capital, it was the largest city in England and one of the biggest in Europe. At the beginning of the 16th century about 50,000 people lived in London but by the end of the century that number had risen to around 200,000. **What did a Tudor village look like?** Tudor towns had narrow, dimly lit streets. Houses overhung and were packed tightly together which blocked out the sunlight. These jutting upper stories that overhung the lower stories were called jetties. **Counties** – War of the Roses. **Tudor Explorers** – map when and where they explored and what they discovered. https://www.goldenhind.co.uk/navigation.html#:~:text=a%20cross%2Dstaff%3F-,Compass,the%20pilot%2C%20and%20one%20spare The first British colony in America was founded by Sir Walter Raleigh at Roanoke opening the New World to the Tudors. **What did the Tudors use to navigate?** Compass. The compass was probably the most important tool for the pilot, as it enabled him to know which direction his ship was travelling in. A Tudor ship would probably have four compasses on board, one for the man steering the ship (helmsman), one on the deck for the officers to use, one for the pilot, and one spare. Locate Tudor castles and homes. **Tudor Travels and The Mary Rose**

presented a smaller target than a tall medieval castle, and if cannon balls did hit them it was hoped they would bounce off the rounded walls. Some even had curved instead of vertical battlements, to deflect incoming shots away from gunners on the wall tops. You can see these 'shot-deflecting battlements' at St Mawes, Pendennis, Walmer and Portland Castles. **Tudor Food and Drink** Henry VIII's food was prepared, in a private kitchen, under the direction of the Privy Master Cook, John Bricket. The King ate in his private rooms, away from the crowds but on more formal occasions he sat alone at a high covered table in his Presence Chamber, under the canopy of state. He chose from a huge buffet, sampling whatever took his fancy. Dishes included game, roasted or served in pies, lamb, venison and swan. With so many mouths to feed, the great kitchen featured six open fires with spits constantly roasting pig and venison. It was estimated they burned six to eight tons of oak in the fireplaces daily. For breakfast, he often ate pike, plaice, roach, butter and eggs. For banquets, more unusual items, such as conger eel and porpoise could be on the menu. Sweet dishes were often served along with savoury. Only the King was given a fork, with which he ate sweet preserves. Forks were used to serve, cook and carve, but eating with them didn't become popular until the 17th century. Bread was eaten at most meals. Three-quarters of the rich Tudor diet was made up of meat such as oxen, deer, calves, pigs, badger or wild boar. Birds were also eaten, such as chicken, pigeons, sparrows, heron, crane, pheasant, woodcock, partridge, blackbirds and peacocks.	https://www.bbc.co.uk/teach/class-clips-video/ks2-history-the-tudors-tudor-navigation-travel-and-the-mary-rose/zbqrdnb Look at the Geography of Spain: name capital city, rivers, seas, significant landmarks. And locate these areas and features on a map.

Everyone drank ale during the Tudor period, as water was considered unhealthy. Ale at the time was brewed without hops, and was not particularly alcoholic. The rich also drank wine, which was mostly imported from Europe, though some wine was produced by vineyards in Southern England **What did poor Tudors eat for dinner?** Poor people ate plenty of vegetables because they had no choice! Vegetables were cheap but meat was a luxury. Tudor vegetables included cabbages, onions, cauliflower, cucumbers, leeks, lettuce, spinach and turnips. Early carrots were not orange. Design and Make a Tudor House. Design and make a Tudor Boat. Link to Mary Rose. Look at how scientists and engineers were able to raise the Mary Rose from the sea. The first printing press was invented in Tudor times. The first wristwatch was invented in Tudor times. **What did Tudors use for lighting?** Tudor light fittings would have been heavy dark metal chandeliers often with Gothic motifs and heraldic shields. Metal wall sconces and lanterns were also popular.	

History	Music
The Tudors (1485-1603) - Place Tudors on a timeline. **Henry VIII** https://www.hrp.org.uk/hampton-court-palace/history-and-stories/henry-viii/#gs.516g1h https://www.rmg.co.uk/stories/topics/facts-about-henry-viii https://www.historic-uk.com/HistoryUK/HistoryofEngland/Henry-VIII/ https://www.rct.uk/collection/people/henry-viii-king-of-england-1491-1547#/type/subject He died in the early hours of 28 January 1547 - aged 55. **Henry VIII and his 6 wives** (link to Blickling Hall – Anne Boleyn) https://www.rmg.co.uk/stories/topics/who-were-henry-viiis-wives https://www.natgeokids.com/uk/discover/history/monarchy/wives-of-henry-viii/	**See also Charanga of work.** Music was very important in Tudor times. Some people had jobs as musicians. They would play instruments such as the lute, the harp, the recorder, the virginals and the harpsichord. Listen to some Tudor music and look at pictures of Tudor musical instruments. What sort of sounds can you hear? Which instruments do you think made them? How do you think the sounds are made? **Tudor Musical instruments** http://www.primaryhomeworkhelp.co.uk/tudors/music.html Green Sleeves



Tudor life:
Religion:
How did the Tudors change things?
The Tudor era witnessed the most sweeping religious changes in England since the arrival of Christianity, which affected every aspect of national life. The Reformation eventually transformed an entirely Catholic nation into a predominantly Protestant one.

Also, visit Walsingham Abby the ruins are part of Tudor history and Henry VIII's reformation.

Homes and Houses:
What type of houses did the Tudors live in?
The Tudor architecture contains castle-like elements, yet homes created for the wealthy differed from those occupied by the lower class. Lower-class

British inhabitants built their Tudor-era dwellings using a timber frame, and, wattle and daub, a mixture of dirt, clay, straw, and other ingredients. The walls were often whitewashed. Most Tudor houses had a thatched roof, although rich people could afford to use tiles. Very rich people in Tudor times liked to have a large garden, often containing a maze, fountains or hedges shaped like animals. Poor people lived in small houses with only one room on each floor. The poorest had only one or two rooms or even lived in cellars. Most homes had a yard or garden with a well for water. Sometimes wells were shared with neighbours. **How can you tell if a house is Tudor?** Here are some features that make the exterior of a Tudor-style house stand out: Steeply pitched roofs. Front-facing gables. Tall windows. Neutral colour palette. Decorative half-timbering. Brick or stone chimneys. **Rich and poor** https://www.bbc.co.uk/teach/school-radio/history-tudors-rich-and-poor/z64gf4j **Clothing/ fashion** What is the Tudor style of fashion? The bodice and skirt of a woman of the Tudor court would be made from exquisite fabric and embellished with precious jewels, ribbons and lace. Parts of the linen shift under garment would be visible - around the neck and on the cuffs. https://www.rmg.co.uk/stories/topics/tudor-fashion	

Tudor children incl. Games they would play.
https://localhistories.org/tudor-children/

What transport did Tudors have?
How did people travel? Of course, there were horses, boats, and your own two feet. But people also used four wheeled coaches more during this time. Four wheeled coaches had been in use since the 13th century, but they are becoming more popular for gentry to use now, as opposed to just the nobility and royalty.

What did Tudors do for fun?
Finding something to pass the time in the Tudor period would not be too different from our hobbies today. Sport, music and theatre were all accessible to both the court and the general public with Sundays and Saints days allowing time for entertainment.
Sport (link to PE)
https://www.historyhit.com/best-tudor-historical-sites-you-can-see-in-britain/

Tudor Battles
https://tudortimes.co.uk/military-warfare/battles

Including the famous armour that Henry VIII wore. This is on display in Windsor Castle

Everywhere he went, Henry surrounded himself with rich displays of gold and silver. 'He is the best-dressed sovereign in the world: his robes are the richest and most superb that can be imagined.' [Sebastian Giustinian, Venetian Ambassador, 1519]
Naturally, Henry's armour made a powerful statement, too. This Tonlet armour was put together in a very short space of time by the armourers at

Greenwich for the King to wear at the Field of Cloth of Gold in 1520. The masterful armourers adapted a number of existing pieces and created this beautiful suit. Etched decorations include figures of St George, the Virgin and Child, and Tudor roses. The armour also reflected Henry's fashion sense; the shape of the breastplate and tonlet (skirt) mimic the jerkin with flared skirt popular during his reign. Battle of Bosworth **Tudor Explorers – link to Geography** https://www.primaryhomeworkhelp.co.uk/tudors/explorers.htm **Why did the Tudors want to explore?** Elizabeth I was a very competitive queen! She wanted Tudor explorers to sail around the world just like the Portuguese and Spanish explorers. She wanted to find new trade routes and discover new materials to import from other countries. These journeys of discovery started the period in history we refer to as empire. Sir Walter Raleigh (1554-1618) Sir Francis Drake (1540-1596) John Cabot John Hawkins	

Physical Education	Science
See also RealPE Schemes of work. https://www.sixwives.info/upper-class-tudor-dances.htm Tudor Dance such as The Pavane, Volta, Gavotte https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8bnmqK_TAzk Origin of sports such as Tennis, which was played indoors.	**Healthy Living:** Henry VIII was born in 1491 and lived to be 55. As a young man, he was fit and healthy but as he got older, he became very overweight and not very healthy. He enjoyed great feasts. Can we plan a healthy Tudor feast? Can we find out what Henry VIII might have eaten at a feast? How could he have changed his diet to eat healthier? Conditions on board Tudor explorer ships were harsh. Sailors couldn't carry much fresh food, so they ate salted fish and meat, and ship's biscuits. Lots of sailors developed scurvy and some even died from it. What can we find out about scurvy and about what causes it? Why did the Tudor sailors suffer from it? What advice would you give them? Sugar was new to Britain in Tudor times but was so expensive only very rich people could afford it. Queen Elizabeth loved sugar and had very bad teeth but was frightened to see the dentist. Tudors had all sorts of recipes for tooth cleaning powder. How do you think the Tudors cleaned their teeth if toothpaste hadn't been invented? What advice would you give to the Tudors to help them keep their teeth healthy? Can we make a poster to show them what to do? When Europeans arrived in America they found that the people there smoked and chewed tobacco. They believed it was good for their health. Sir Walter Raleigh brought tobacco back from America. He became addicted to smoking a pipe and many people followed his example. What effects do tobacco and smoking have on our bodies? Write a letter to Sir Walter Raleigh to explain the dangers of smoking. Tudor people didn't have fridges to keep food fresh. They knew that fresh food would soon go bad and found others ways to preserve it. What different ways can you find to preserve food and stop microorganisms growing? Do

	some methods work better than others? Can we create a poster to show the different ways to preserve food? **Growing plants**: Sir Walter Raleigh was one of the first explorers to go to America. When he returned from America, he brought potatoes to Britain for the first time. What part of the plant is a potato? Which other parts of plants do we eat? Can we make a table to show what foods come from plants and which part of the plants we eat? Tudor people grew many herbs that we know today, e.g. lavender, thyme, lemon balm, rosemary. They were often grown in knot gardens, which were fashionable at the time. The beds were laid out in complicated patterns that look a bit like a knot. Can we grow some Tudor plants? What helps them to grow well? What happens to them as they grow? We could keep a diary to show how they grow. **Habitats and Environment:** Sir Walter Raleigh and Sir Francis Drake travelled on long voyages of exploration. Drake went all round the world and Raleigh had adventures in America. On their travels, they saw many different types of plants and animals. Can we find out where Raleigh and Drake sailed? What kinds of animals might they have seen on their journeys? What kinds of animals live around our school? Will we see the animals that Raleigh and Drake saw? Wolves were common in Britain during Tudor times. People would kill them because wolves eat some farm animals such as sheep. The last British wolf was supposedly killed in Scotland in 1680. What sort of habitat do wolves

	need? Can we annotate a picture of a wolf to show how they are adapted to living in that habitat? Some people would like to reintroduce wolves to the wild in Scotland. Can we create a storyboard to show what we think will happen next? **Materials and their properties:** There are many Tudor buildings still standing today, e.g. Hampton Court Palace, Little Moreton Hall, Wollaton Hall, and Speke Hall. What materials can you identify in a Tudor house? Make a list! Can you see any of these materials in our houses today? We can make another list and compare it with the Tudor house. In Britain, glass was first used to make windows in Tudor times. Glass was very expensive, so most people could not afford it. Instead, people used polished animal horn or cloth to cover their windows. Can we make a list of reasons why glass is good for making windows? Can you think of any other materials that are good to make windows? Instead of envelopes, Tudors used sealing wax to close their letters. They would melt wax, let it drip onto the paper and, while it was still soft, press a mark into it. When the wax turned back to solid, it would hold the letter closed. What can you think of that melts and turns back into a solid? Can we make our own Tudor seals using modelling clay? Tudor winters were often very cold. Sometimes the river Thames would freeze completely so that fairs could be held on the frozen water. What do we know about water freezing? Why is it a problem on the roads/in our houses when water freezes during the winter? Council workers put salt on the roads in winter. What can we investigate why they do this? Ships were important during Tudor times; they were needed for the navy, for trading with other countries and for exploring the world. Can we find out

	what materials Tudors used to build their ships? What properties do these materials have that makes them good for building ships? We could make a table to show the materials, what they were used for and their useful properties. Can we find out what materials are used to build ships today? How are their properties useful? Rich Tudors would wear fine wool, linen, silk, cotton, velvet and fur. Poor people would wear coarse wool, linen and leather. Which Tudor people would have been warmest during the winter? How can we find out which fabrics are best at keeping us warm in cold weather? Tudors used salt to preserve food. Much of the salt came from evaporating salty water over coal fires. Can we get solid salt from salty water? What is the fastest way to evaporate the water? The Tudors mined ores of copper, iron, tin and lead in Britain. They used gold and silver for jewellery, copper in ship building, for coins and water pipes, iron for armour and weapons, and pewter for plates, cups and knives. Can we make a table to show the different metals that Tudors used, what they were used for, and what properties the metals have that made them useful? Do metals have any properties that might cause problems? **Forces - Buoyancy** Ships were important during Tudor times. Ships were needed for the navy, for trading with other countries and for exploring the world. They carried sailors, heavy cannons and lots of cargo The Mary Rose was an important Tudor battle ship. She was built in 1511 but sank in 1545 but no one is quite sure why she sank. The wreck was discovered in 1971; now you can see it in a museum. Can we make our own models of the Mary Rose that will float? How much treasure (pennies) will our boats hold before they sink?

	Whose boat will hold the most treasure? What shape of boat will carry the most cargo? **Light**: There was no electricity in Tudor homes. People did not have electric lights they could turn on when it was dark. What light sources could the Tudors have used? How could the Tudors make light so they could see at night? Why are electric lights better than other light sources for use in homes? **Sound: pitch and volume** Music was very important to the Tudors. Tudor musicians would play instruments such as the lute, the harp, the recorder, the virginals and the harpsichord. What can we find out about these instruments? What did they look like and how were the sounds made? How are they similar to instruments we play today? Can we make a table to compare how to make sounds louder or quieter in different instruments? How would we change an instrument's pitch? **Earth & Space:** Tudors did have mechanical clocks but they were very expensive. Many people had pocket sundials. They also used sand timers. How can we use shadows to tell the time? Can we make a sundial or sand timer? Who can make the most accurate time measurer? By Tudor times, many people knew that the Earth was spherical. Some people, including Sir Francis Drake, had sailed around it. What evidence can we collect to show that the Earth is spherical? Because the Earth is spherical, when the Spanish Armada appeared, the English would have been able to see the top of the masts first, before they saw the rest of the ships.

	Can we draw diagrams to show why this happens?
Modern Foreign Languages	**Other Ideas**
Spanish – link to Spanish Armada Latin phrases	

English	Maths
https://www.booksfortopics.com/tudors **Fiction:** Treason by Berlie Doherty Chapter book The Queen's Fool by Ally Sherrick Chapter book Diver's Daughter by Patrice Lawrence Chapter book My Friend Walter by Michael Morpurgo Chapter book Honesty and Lies by Eloise Williams Chapter book The Secret Diary of Thomas Snoop, Tudor Boy Spy by Philip Ardagh & Jamie Littler Chapter book The Queen's Token by Pamela Oldfield & James de la Rue Chapter book Tudor Tales: The Prince, the Cook and the Cunning King by Terry Deary & Helen Flook Chapter book **Non-Fiction:** The Tudors: Kings, Queens, Scribes and Ferrets! By Marcia Williams Graphic Novel What's So Special About Shakespeare? By Michael Rosen & Sarah Nayler Eyewitness: Tudor by DK Shakespeare for Everyone: Discover the history, comedy and tragedy of the world's greatest playwright by Emma Roberts & Sarah Tanat Jones British Museum: Find Tom in Time: Shakespeare's London by Fatti Burke Picturebook **Poetry:** **Song:** **Drama:** Shakespeare plays	Direction: **What did the Tudors use to navigate?** Compass. The compass was probably the most important tool for the pilot, as it enabled him to know which direction his ship was travelling in. A Tudor ship would probably have four compasses on board, one for the man steering the ship (helmsman), one on the deck for the officers to use, one for the pilot, and one spare. Measure and scale (when using maps) Telling the time (link to science)

Courageous Advocacy	Developing Spirituality