

Year 5 History

Revision Booklet



Name:

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Section A – The Tudors
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Section A – The Tudors

The Tudor family ruled England between 1485 and 1603. They came to rule after Henry Tudor defeated King Richard III at the Battle of Bosworth. He became Henry VII, the first Tudor monarch.

The Tudor kings and queens are:

Henry VII – 1485 to 1509

Henry VIII – 1509 to 1547

Edward VI – 1547 to 1553

Mary I (sometimes known as “Bloody Mary”) – 1553 to 1558

Elizabeth I – 1558 to 1603

The symbol of the Tudor royal family is the Tudor Rose.



This was created by joining the white rose of the House of York and the red rose of the House of Lancaster. Henry VII, of Lancaster, married Elizabeth of York to try to put an end to the fighting between the two Houses.

Henry VIII was a very talented young man. He was skilled sportsman, a talented musician, a gifted scholar and was thought to be very handsome. After a riding accident later in his life, he was unable to exercise and became increasingly overweight and immobile. He is most famous for having six wives.

His divorce from his first wife led to the creation of the Church of England as Henry split the country from Catholic Rome. Then Protestantism became England’s main religion and the Catholic monasteries and abbeys were dissolved. He claimed monks were not living as they should. Monasteries were destroyed and land and buildings were sold.

The six wives of Henry VIII

Name of wife	How and why did the marriage end?	Were there any children?	Any other information
Catherine of Aragon	Divorce. Catherine became too old to have any more children. Henry wanted a son and had fallen in love with Anne Boleyn.	Yes. One surviving daughter called Mary. She would go on to rule as Mary I.	Henry created the Church of England after the pope refused to grant him a divorce.
Anne Boleyn	Beheaded. Anne didn't give Henry a son. She was accused of cheating on Henry and of being a witch.	Yes. Anne had a daughter, Elizabeth.	
Jane Seymour	Jane died after childbirth.	Yes. A son, Edward.	Jane was believed to be Henry's true love and he was buried next to her.
Anne of Cleves	Divorce. This was an arranged marriage. Henry liked her portrait but did not like her when they met.	No	
Catherine Howard	Beheaded. She was found guilty of seeing an old boyfriend behind Henry's back.	No	
Katherine Parr	Outlived Henry.	No	Katherine just a nursemaid to an old, sick Henry

Tudor Towns

Most Tudor towns were small and only had a few hundred houses.

Streets were crowded and filthy. There were no proper drains or sewers and people threw rubbish into the street. The dirt attracted rats and mice which spread disease. The streets in a town smelled terrible and rich people often carried a little bag of herbs called a pomander.

A lot of trade took place in towns. Goods and supplies were carried around in horse-drawn wagons along muddy roads.

Town houses were often tall and narrow to fit as many as possible in. This made the streets gloomy because they blocked light and made it easy for criminals to rob and steal.

Many town houses would have a shop or showroom in the downstairs front room facing the street. Some had workshops at the back. Few people could read, so traders had to use signs to show what sort of work they did.

Some towns had districts known as the Shambles, named after the benches butchers used for chopping up and selling meat on the street. A town might also have had a Pudding Lane, a Fish Street, a Shoemaker's Street and other streets where particular trades were carried out.

Tudor Houses



Most ordinary houses had a black-painted timber frame with the spaces between filled with wattle-and-daub which was often painted over with limewash to make it look white.

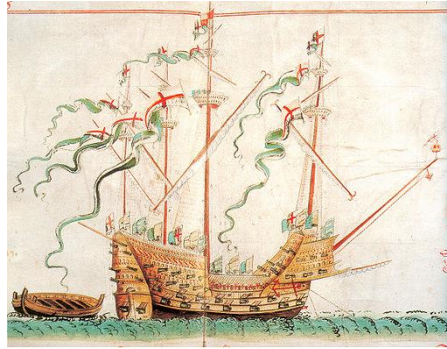
The timber beams would often look uneven because they were cut by hand rather than by machine.

Windows were made by blowing bubbles of glass and cutting them up into diamond shapes. These were then fixed together with lead strips. Glass was expensive however, so poorer people had windows without glass, which were covered with shutters at night or when it was cold.

The upper floors of some Tudor houses were bigger than the ground floor and would overhang (called a jetty). Interior walls were sometimes painted, and hung with portraits and tapestries.

The floors would sometimes be covered with rushes (a type of grass). Although, this would be replenished, the bottom layer would remain for years and make rooms smelly.

Tudor Ships



Tudor ships could travel across oceans to both trade and fight.

They had three or four masts, carrying both square and triangular sails. This meant that they sailed well in light or strong winds and were more easily steered than older ships.

Life was hard for the sailors on board. They slept in the bow (front) of the ship in hammocks which swung from side to side as the ship rocked.

The food on ships included: salted beef, fish, bread, dry biscuits and cheese. The food often had maggots in it and the drinking water went stale. On long journeys, many sailors died of scurvy because they did not have enough vitamin C from fresh fruit and vegetables.

Cannons were put along the upper decks. Sailors were armed with: muskets, swords, daggers, pikes, bows and clubs. They were read to fight: pirates, rival traders or the people in the new lands they explored.

Famous Tudor explorers included:

Sir Walter Raleigh

He led many expeditions to America and introduced tobacco and the potato into England in the late 1500s. He named the first English colony in America Virginia, after Queen Elizabeth I.

Sir Francis Drake

He became the first Englishman to sail around the world (circumnavigate it), which he did between 1577 and 1580 in his ship *The Golden Hind*. He was knighted by Queen Elizabeth I for his courage and all the treasures he brought back, such as spices from the Indies and plundered Spanish silver and treasure.

The Victorians

The Victorian age in British history is named after Queen Victoria, who was Britain's queen from 1837 until 1901. She is the great, great grandmother of Queen Elizabeth II.

The Industrial Revolution

The Industrial Revolution changed Britain from a land of small towns, villages and farms into a land of cities, large towns and factories. The population grew from 16 million in 1801 to over 41 million by 1901. Cities grew fast, as people moved from the countryside to work in factories.

The growth and spread of steam power powered many factories and farm engines and also the railways.

Men, women and children worked in factories, and in coal mines. Factory and mine owners became rich, but most factory and mine workers were poor. They were paid low wages, and lived in unhealthy, overcrowded slums.

Factories

Britain was the first country in the world to have lots of factories. Factory machines made all kinds of things. Machines did jobs, such as spinning, previously been done by families at home.

Factories were noisy. People had to shout above the rattle and hiss of machinery. They breathed air full of dust, oil and soot. Iron and steel works got so hot that workers dripped with sweat. Flames and sparks lit up the sky darkened by smoke from factory chimneys.

The Railways

Victorian times saw the growth of the railways as steam engines were used to pull carriages of people on newly laid track. The railways were built by hand by large groups of navigational engineers or **navvies**. This was a hard and dangerous job. Many navvies came to England from Ireland after the potato famine caused famine. Although the trains were dirty and noisy, it allowed Victorian families to travel to many places they had never been to before. New ideas and fresh food spread

Britain becomes wealthy but, despite the growing wealth due to trade and commerce, many of the working people, who actually produced the wealth, lived, worked and died in very poor conditions.



Housing

Most cities and towns were not prepared for the great increase of people looking for accommodation to live near their work place.

There was a shortage of houses; so many people had to share a room in other people's houses. Rooms were rented to whole families or perhaps several families. Often ten or twelve people shared one room. If there were no rooms to rent, people stayed in lodging houses.

Many factory owners built houses for their workers near their factories. The houses were built close together really quickly and cheaply.

These houses often had two rooms downstairs and two rooms upstairs. They were not really big enough for the large families people tended to have during the Victorian time.

The houses also did not have running water and toilets. Up to 100 houses had to share an outdoor pump to get their water and share an outside toilet. To make things worse, the water from the pump was often polluted.

Victorian Schools

What was a Victorian classroom like?

There were maps and perhaps pictures on the wall. There would be a globe for geography lessons, and an abacus to help with sums. Children sat in rows and the teacher sat at a desk facing the class. At the start of the Victorian age, most teachers were men, but later many women trained as teachers.

Children wrote on slates with chalk. They wiped the slate clean, by spitting on it and rubbing with their coat sleeve or their finger! Slates could be used over and over. For writing on paper, children used a pen with a metal nib, dipped into an ink well.

What subjects did children learn?

Girls and boys learned together in primary schools, but were separated in secondary schools. Both boys and girls learned reading, writing, arithmetic, spelling and drill (PE).

Boys learned technology: woodwork, maths and technical drawing, to help with work in factories, workshops or the army when they grew up.

Girls had lessons in cooking and sewing, to prepare them for housework and motherhood.

Children were often taught by copying and repeating what the teacher told them. Lessons included teaching in right and wrong, and the Christian religion.

How were children punished?

Discipline in schools was often strict. Children were beaten for even minor wrongdoings, with a cane, on the hand or bottom. A teacher could also punish a child by making them stand in the corner wearing a 'dunce's cap'. Another, very boring, punishment was writing 'lines'. This meant writing out the same sentence (such as 'Schooldays are the happiest days of my life' 100 times or more).

