The Tudors

The Tudor Period





How it Started

- Battle of Boswort 22 August 1485 put an end to the War of the Roses
- Tug-of-war over who should take power between:
- 1. House of Lancaster (Red Rose)
- 2. House of York (White Rose)
- Henry Earl of Richmond wins over King Richard III.
- The war lasted 30 years.







The Dawn Of Tudor England



- When Henry VII became king, England was a shattered country because of:
- 1. Consequences of the War of the Roses;
- 2. 100 year war defeat
- 3. Loss of lands

Hence, England was a poorer and divided country.

Remember, Henry had no royal blood.



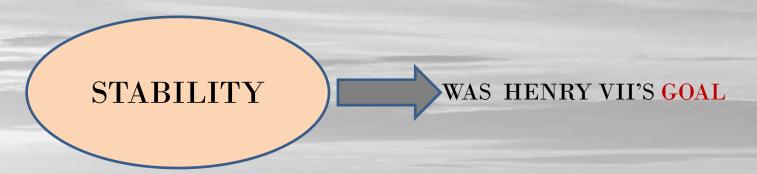


Had you been in Henry VII's shoes, which decisions would you have undertaken?



A Smart King

- Married Elizabeth of York
- Deprived the nobles of their private armies
- Deprived the unreliable nobles of their lands
- No wars
- Marriage policy
- Used propaganda (coins with his face and the Tudor rose)





Dead and Yet Alive

- Richard III had killed his nephews to secure his throne.
- Most of the evidence for Richard's villainy comes from Tudor historians and propaganda.
- They meant to prove Henry's legitimacy to the throne.
- It is Shakespeare who tells us that Richard had a crookback.



Winking at the middle class

- He disposed the making of a fleet.
- Middle and lower classes benefited mostly.
- Increase of trade
- Wealth distribution
- The making of the fleet involved:
- 1. Woodcutters
- 2. Carpenters
- 3. Transportes
- 4. Pub workers
- 5. Food and drink dealers
- 6. Cloth traders/makers and more...





Henry VIII



Henry VIII (1509-1547)

- Henry VII's second son.
- A natural sportsman, very popular, called the 'Golden Prince'
- Married his sister in law, Catherine of Aragon.
- He was given the title of 'Defender of the Faith' by the Pope in 1521.





The Act of Supremacy

• The Pope refused to grant him divorce from his first wife



HENCE

- 1. he broke with Rome
- 2. declared himself 'Supreme Head of the Church of England' with the Act of Supremacy (1534).
- So he founded the Church of England and he married his second wife: Anne Boleyn.
- · He dissolved the monasteries, taking their wealth



Anglicanism

- «The Church of the Angles»
- The authority of the Church of Rome is no longer recognized
- The King becomes the Head of the Church

HENCE

Henry VIII manages to kill 2 birds with o stone:

- 1. Marries Anne Boleyn
- 2. Gets rid of a foreign power in his country



6 Wives in all

• Anne Boleyn gave him a second daughter, Elizabeth.

• She was tried and executed for treason in 1536.

 Henry had four more wives one son, Edward, later Edward VI, from Jane Seymour.



Edward VI





Edward VI (1547-1553)

- The son of Jane Seymour and Henry VIII
- Made Protestant doctrine more fully accepted but persecuted the Catholics.
- Used some of the confiscated wealth of convents to build schools.
- Replaced the old Latin with The Book of Common Prayer in English so now services were in English.



Mary I





Mary I (1553-1558)

- The daughter of Henry VIII and Catherine of Aragon.
- Refused to abandon the Catholic faith: the burning of Protestants earned her the nickname 'Bloody Mary' and alienated public opinion.
- Married the Catholic Philip of Spain.
- Died without an heir





Elizabeth I





Elizabeth I (1558-1603)

- · Henry VIII and Anne Boleyn's daughter.
- Became queen of a divided nation, the majority of which was anti-Catholic and anti-Spanish.
- She was able to reach a balance between the Protestants and the Catholics, granting them freedom of worship.



Being A Queen

- With the second Act of Supremacy. She becomes Governor of the Church of England.
- She was excommunicated by the Pope.
- There were different plots against her.
- She had received an excellent education: she could speak French, Latin and Italian





The Myth of Elizabeth I

• She was unmarried and said that 'the Queen was married to her people' and became the 'Virgin Queen

• She travelled around the country to be seen and to get to know her people

- Inspired literature, music, drama and poetry.
- She had many portraits painted and distributed in the country.



"The Golden Age"

- Recognised Spain as her main trade rival and enemy.
- Expanded exploration and overseas trade.
- Encouraged sea-captains Francis Drake and Walter Raleigh in their piracy against Spanish ships
- Took a share of the profits.
- Defeated the Spanish Armada in 1588.
- Laid the basis of England's empire encouraging to colonise in the name of trade.



Two portraits of Elizabeth I







- The way the queen was portrayed changed over the years: first in a very simple way, later with a lot of symbolism, to emphasize her power.
- Both these portraits are based on the use of curved lines, present in her face and in her ruffs, jewels and dress. Curved lines convey a sense of harmony, elegance and perfection.
- The prevailing colours are gold, red (symbols of nobility and power) and the white of the queen's face (a sign of aristocracy).
- The queen's appearance: she's got red hair, a pale complexion and a wide forehead; she looks ageless. Her clothes are rich in embroidery and jewels. She's wearing ruffs, puffed sleeves and lace.



- In The Armada portrait the Queen's right hand is resting on a globe, symbolising Britain's expanding empire and naval supremacy.
- In the background there are two scenes of a naval battle: on the left there is the English fleet, while on the right there is the Spanish fleet, defeated in 1588.
- Both these portraits are more symbolic than realistic: they give Elizabeth a superhuman, divine status.



