

# The Tudors

## The Tudor Period





# How it Started

- **Battle of Bosworth** 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)

STABILITY



WAS HENRY VII'S GOAL





## 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.**





