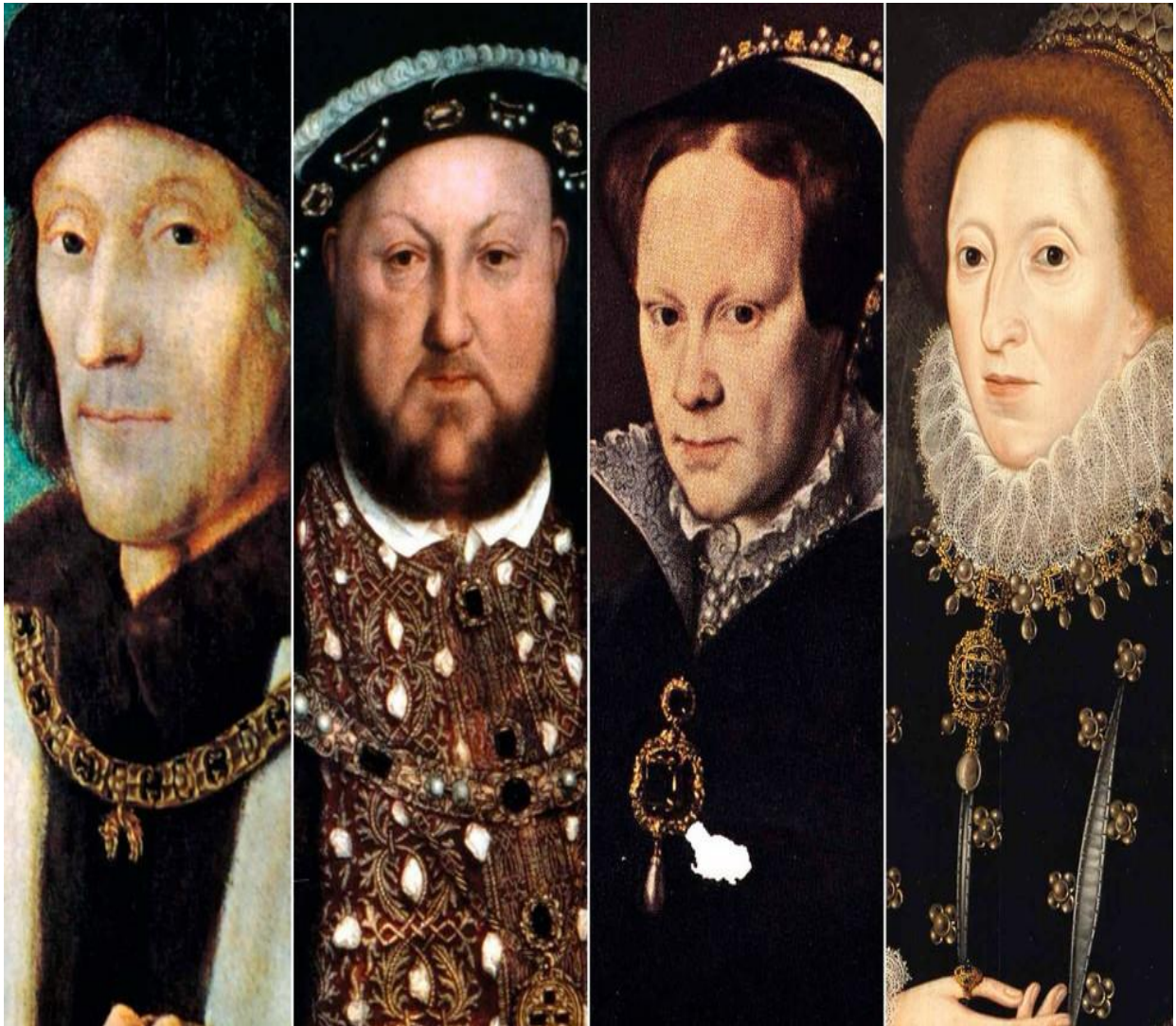




**New St. Anthony's school, Naples, Italy.
Holiday Assignment History – Grade 6**



Guidelines:

***Due date – 5th August 2024.**

*** Take a print out and complete.**

Read and answer these questions.

Who was who in Tudor society?

The gentlemen were the richest, most powerful people in Tudor society. They owned large areas of land and lived in huge houses in the countryside. They gave advice to the king or queen (if the royal person asked for advice) and helped the king or queen to run the country. Harrison described gentlemen as the 'princes, dukes, earls, barons and knights. Gentlemen (and their wives and families) made up about 5 per cent of the population.

The citizens lived in towns. They were also rich, but not as rich as the gentlemen. Many were merchants who made money from buying and selling goods such as wool, jewellery, food or cloth. They lived in large town houses and had servants. About 5 per cent of the population were citizens.

The yeomen were farmers. They either owned land or rented land from a gentleman. They often lived in a medium-sized farmhouse and made money from selling crops (such as wheat or barley) or livestock (such as cows and sheep). Yeomen employed people to work on their farms and some yeomen had servants. Yeomen and their families made up about 30 per cent of the population.

The labourers were poor. Most labourers lived in the countryside and worked on a farm for a yeoman. Some worked as servants. Some labourers owned a small piece of farmland to grow vegetables and to keep a few animals. The labourers who lived in towns made shoes, clothes, bricks, tools and furniture. Labourers made up about 60 per cent of the population.

Questions:

01.who gave the advice to the king or queen?

02.who are the gentleman as Harrison described?

03.who were the yeomen?

04.write three characteristics of Tudor society citizens.

05.write two characteristics of Tudor society yeomen.

06.Write three characteristics of Tudor society labourer.

Tudor towns...

Tudor towns were crowded, noisy and dirty. The streets were crammed with wooden houses, workshops and market stalls. Towns were centres of trade. Farmers sold their crops and meat in large open-air markets. Merchants bought and sold goods such as fish, coal and cloth. Some merchants imported goods from abroad such as spices, silk and carpets. Many people got jobs in new industries such as glass-making, paper-making and book printing. Craftsmen such as metal-workers and shoemakers often had a shop on the ground floor of a house.

Houses and shops were built with a wooden frame covered with bricks and plaster. The roof was covered with clay tiles. Servants slept at the very top of the house. The family lived and slept on the first floor. The kitchen, storeroom and shop were on the ground floor. There was no running water - people got their water from a well. People usually dumped their household waste and rubbish into open sewers running through the streets. The dirty, crowded streets attracted fleas, flies and rats. Sickness and diseases were common and spread quickly.

There were no police in Tudor times. A man called a constable looked out for criminals. Another man, called a justice of the peace, settled disputes or sentenced criminals in court. Tudor people believed that severe punishments would stop others from committing the same crimes, so punishments were harsh and brutal. Here are some examples.

*The punishment for stealing anything, even if it was worth very little, was hanging.

*The punishment for dishonest merchants was to drag them through the streets while people threw rubbish or rotten food at them.

*Beggars were whipped in the streets.

Questions:

01.what is Tudor town like?

02.which materials were used to build houses and shops?

03.Mention three punishments in tudor society.