



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



**Guidelines:**

- \*Due date – 10th August 2024.**
- \* Take a print out and complete.**

Read and answer these questions.

## **Fun and games in Tudor times..**

There was no television or radio in Tudor times. People could not go to the cinema, play a computer game or download music.

Rich people invited musicians and actors into their homes. Rich people watched plays and danced to music. They also enjoyed jousting, hunting, bowling and playing chess.

Poorer people had hard lives and worked very long hours. When they had any spare time, they made sure they had lots of fun. Singing, dancing, fishing and archery were popular. Jugglers and acrobats travelled from village to village and entertained people for a few coins. People also watched bears fighting with dogs.



**Tudor sports**

Poorer people played an early type of football. Crowds of people from one village or town played against people from another village or town. The players carried, kicked and threw the ball across land between the villages. The winners were the team that got the ball to the centre of the other village.

**Do you know???**

**King Henry VIII was a keen sportsman. He enjoyed archery, wrestling and tennis. He was also a keen jousting and was badly injured at a tournament in January 1536 when he was thrown from his horse. He was unconscious for two hours.**

The game often continued for many hours and was very violent. In 1602 ce, a spectator wrote about the game: **'The players go home as if they have been at war, with bleeding heads and broken bones.'** Watching plays at a theatre became very popular during Tudor times. Both rich and poor people enjoyed a visit to the theatre. The theatres were usually round and the roof did not always cover the whole building. The richer people sat in covered seats on each side, while poorer people stood in an open area, called the pit. By 1595 in London 15000 people a week watched plays.

## **Questions;**

01.How did rich people enjoy?

02.How did poorer people enjoy?

03.How did poorer people play early type of football?

04.How did spectator write about early type of football?

05.How was the theatre created?

06.what is called pit?

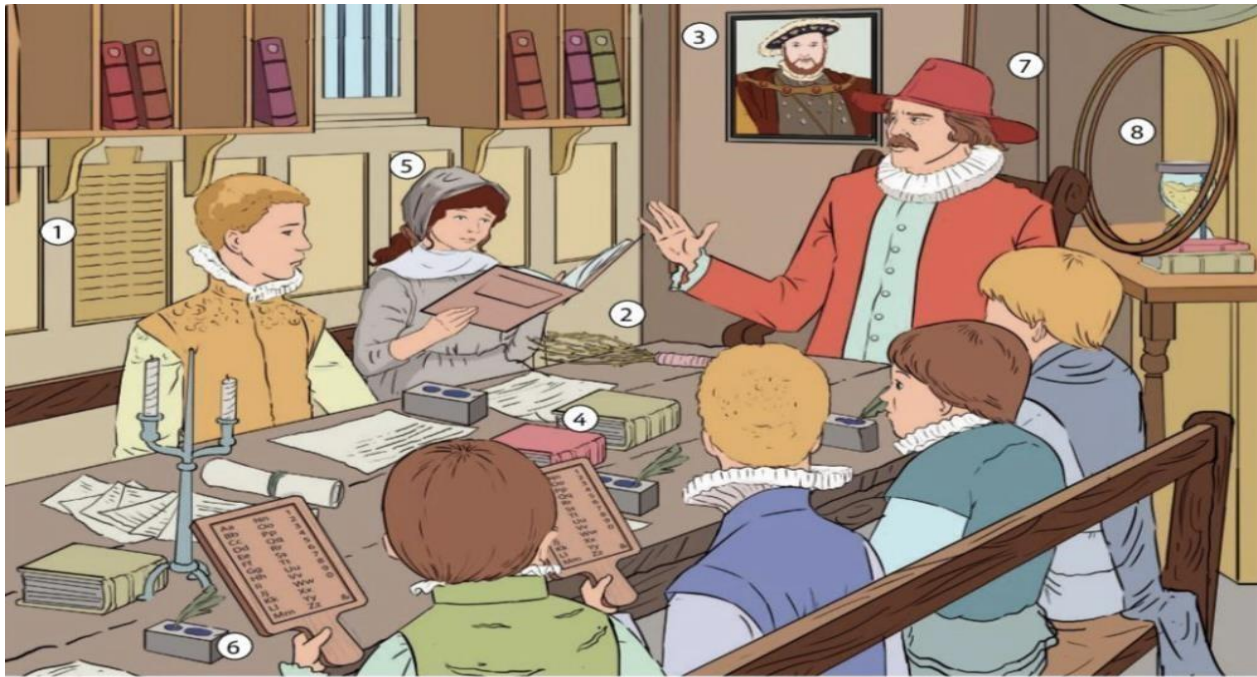
## What were Tudor Schools like?...

A Tudor child's education depended on how rich the child's father was. Some poorer children did spend some time in school learning to read and write, but a high-quality education was usually only for the wealthy.

Some towns and villages had a small school where poorer children were taught to read and write for a few hours each week. These schools were free. When children were old enough to help on the farm or learn a trade they stopped going to school.

The richest families paid a tutor to teach their children at home. Rich children who did not have a tutor went to a grammar school. These schools were called grammar schools because the students were taught lots of Latin grammar. Latin was the language that businessmen and merchants used throughout Europe. Most books at the time were written in Latin too. Ambitious fathers wanted their children to learn Latin grammar, and were prepared to pay a lot of money to make sure their children received a good education. Children went to grammar school at the age of 7. The cleverest children then went to study at university when they were 14 or 15 years old. There were two universities in Tudor England: Oxford and Cambridge.





- 1 School rules: Tudor schools were very strict. Students could be whipped for being late, not learning to spell properly or forgetting a book. The richest children paid for a 'whipping-boy'. When the rich child was naughty, the whipping-boy received the punishment.
- 2 The birch: the students were whipped with this. A 'birch' was a bundle of thin branches (from a birch tree) tied together.
- 3 A portrait: a painting of the king, queen or founder of the school was on display.
- 4 Books: students had to bring their own books to school. Books were very expensive in Tudor times.
- 5 Girls in school: it was not common to see girls in school. Most rich girls were educated at home.
- 6 As well as Latin, pupils learned Greek, religion and mathematics. Children wrote with a quill pen, made from a feather, and they read from a hornbook.
- 7 Teacher: some schools were small, with just one or two rooms and one teacher. The teacher was sometimes called a 'school master'.
- 8 Toys and games: the students played with balls, hoops and other games during break times.

6.00 a.m.	Day starts with Latin grammar
8.00 a.m.	Mathematics
10.00 a.m.	Greek grammar
12:00 noon	Lunch: bread, cheese, beef, dried fruit
1.00 p.m.	Essays
2.00 p.m.	Religious studies
3.00 p.m.	English
4.00 p.m.	Homework time
4.45 p.m.	Prayers
5.00 p.m.	Home

A typical school timetable: Tudor students attended school six days a week, Monday to Saturday.

## **Questions;**

01.How did poorer children learn?

02.where did rich children learn?

03.Who did go to grammar school?

04.Why are these schools called 'grammar school'?

05.What are the reasons for learning Latin?

06.At what age did students go to grammar school?

07.At what ages did cleverest Students go to university?

08.What were two universities in Tudor England?



## What do Tudor portraits tell us?...

There were no cameras in Tudor times. All images of Tudor kings and queens were either painted or drawn. Tudor kings and queens wanted people to think they were powerful, rich and wise. They carefully controlled each picture so it did not make them look old or weak. They made sure that the artist filled the painting or drawing with symbols that showed the king or queen's power, achievements and wealth. What do these portraits of Queen Elizabeth I tell us?

### Investigating Elizabeth's image

Look carefully at these three portraits of Henry VIII's daughter, Elizabeth. The first portrait, below, was painted in 1574 CE.

The second portrait was painted in 1588 shortly after the English defeated the Spanish Armada.

The crown shows that Elizabeth is a queen.

This collar, known as a ruff, was very fashionable.

Elizabeth's white make-up showed that she was very rich and did not have to work, so she was never dirty.



The Spanish ships after they have been defeated.

Pearls were a symbol for purity and wealth.

The richest people wore black clothing.

Elizabeth is pointing to America, where English people were beginning to settle. Her fingers are spread across other parts of the world – what could this mean?

Here, the painting shows the arrival of the Spanish ships.

This type of headdress was very fashionable.

Pearls were a symbol for purity.

She has a pelican on her necklace. Pelicans are known to be protective of their young. Elizabeth wanted to protect the people of her country.

The Tudor roses on her silk dress show her connection to the Tudor family.



The gold and precious stones were symbols for wealth.

This gold fan was both fashionable and expensive.

The colours red, black and gold were only worn by the highest classes.

The third portrait was painted in about 1600.

Elizabeth was over 60 years old when this picture was painted. The long hair is a symbol for youth and long life.

The headdress is covered in jewels to show wealth.

Flowers were a symbol of youth.



Can you see the eyes and ears on the cloak? Elizabeth is trying to show that she can see and hear everything.

The rainbow shows that Elizabeth is bringing peace after stormy times.

A snake was a symbol of intelligence and good judgment.

### Controlling the paintings

Elizabeth wanted the paintings of herself to impress people. She took a great interest in the paintings and always told the artist to change a painting if she was unhappy with any of the details. No paintings of the queen were allowed unless she approved them.

Elizabeth sat down to be painted only eight times. When Elizabeth was happy with a painting, she asked other artists to copy it.

## **Questions;**

01. When was the first portrait painted?

02. When was the Second portrait painted?

03. When was the third portrait painted?

04. What did Elizabeth hope for with her paintings?