

This book discusses educational developments during a crucial period of English history in their social context, revising a long-standing interpretation of the effect of Reformation legislation.

Tudor period Save The Tudor period is the period between and in England and Wales and includes the Elizabethan period during the reign of Elizabeth I until In terms of the entire span, the historian John Guy argues that "England was economically healthier, more expansive, and more optimistic under the Tudors" than at any time in a thousand years. It was less than 2 million in , and about 4 million in The growing population stimulated economic growth, accelerated the commercialisation of agriculture, increased the production and export of wool, encouraged trade, and promoted the growth of London. Various inflationary pressures, perhaps due to an influx of New World gold and a rising population, set the stage for social upheaval with the gap between the rich and poor widening. This was a period of significant change for the majority of the rural population, with manorial lords beginning the process of enclosure of village lands that previously had been open to everyone. The main events, constitutional changes, and players at the national level have long been known, and the major controversies about them largely resolved. Historians until the late 20th century assumed that they knew what the causes were: The interpretation by Geoffrey Elton in is representative of the orthodox interpretation. The existing situation proved untenable because the laity feared, resented, and despised much about the Church, its officers, its courts and its wealth. A poverty-stricken and ignorant lower clergy, wealthy bishops and abbots, a wide ramification of jurisdiction, a mixture of high claims and low deeds did not make for respect or love among the laity. More important, the Catholic Church was in a strong condition in England was devoutly Catholic, it was loyal to the pope, local parishes attracted strong local financial support, religious services were quite popular both at Sunday Mass and at family devotions. Complaints about the monasteries and the bishops were uncommon. The kings got along well with the popes and by the time Luther appeared on the scene, England was among the strongest supporters of orthodox Catholicism, and seemed a most unlikely place for a religious revolution. Henry engaged in a number of administrative, economic and diplomatic initiatives. He paid very close attention to detail and, instead of spending lavishly, concentrated on raising new revenues. In foreign-policy, he focused on fighting Franceâ€”with minimal successâ€”and had to deal with Scotland, Spain, and the Holy Roman Empire, often with military mobilisation or actual highly expensive warfare that led to high taxes. The chief military success came over Scotland. This followed from his break from Rome, which was caused by the refusal of the Pope to annul his original marriage. Henry thereby introduced a very mild variation of the Protestant Reformation. There were two main aspects. First Henry rejected the Pope as the head of the Church in England, insisting that national sovereignty required the Absolute supremacy of the king. Henry worked closely with Parliament in passing a series of laws that implemented the break. Englishmen could no longer appeal to Rome. All the decisions were to be made in England, ultimately by the King himself, and in practice by top aides such as Cardinal Wolsey and Thomas Cromwell. Parliament proved highly supportive, with little dissent. The decisive moves came with the Act of Supremacy in that made the king the protector and only supreme head of the church and clergy of England. After Henry imposed a heavy fine on the bishops, they nearly all complied. The laws of treason were greatly strengthened so that verbal dissent alone was treasonous. There were some short-lived popular rebellions that were quickly suppressed. The league level in terms of the aristocracy and the Church was supportive. The highly visible main refusals came from Bishop Fisher and Chancellor Thomas More; they were both executed. Among the senior aristocrats, trouble came from the Pole family, which supported Reginald Pole who was in exile in Europe. Henry destroyed the rest of the family, executing its leaders, and seizing all its property. The second stage involved the seizure of the monasteries. The monasteries operating religious and charitable institutions were closed, the monks and nuns were pensioned off, and the valuable lands were sold to friends of the King, thereby producing a large, wealthy, gentry class that supported Henry. In terms of theology and ritual there was little change, as Henry wanted to keep most elements of Catholicism and detested the "heresies" of Martin Luther and the other reformers. He inherited seven small

warships from his father, and added two dozen more by In addition to those built in England, he bought up Italian and Hanseatic warships. It was the most powerful naval force to date in English history: It forced the outnumbered French fleet back to its ports, took control of the English Channel, and blockaded Brest. Henry was the first king to organise the navy as a permanent force, with a permanent administrative and logistical structure, funded by tax revenue. His personal attention was concentrated on land, where he founded the royal dockyards, planted trees for shipbuilding, enacted laws for in land navigation, guarded the coastline with fortifications, set up a school for navigation and designated the roles of officers and sailors. He closely supervised the construction of all his warships and their guns, knowing their designs, speed, tonnage, armaments and battle tactics. He encouraged his naval architects, who perfected the Italian technique of mounting guns in the waist of the ship, thus lowering the centre of gravity and making it a better platform. He supervised the smallest details and enjoyed nothing more than presiding over the launching of a new ship. It lacked a useful strategy. Only in the broadest respects was he [the king] taking independent decisions He was amazingly energetic and far-reaching. In terms of achievements, he built a great fortune for himself, and was a major benefactor of arts, humanities and education. He projected numerous reforms, but in the end English government had not changed much. For all the promise, there was very little achievement of note. Historians agree that Wolsey was a disappointment. He injected Tudor power into the darker corners of the realm and radically altered the role of the Parliament of England. This transition happened in the s, Elton argued, and must be regarded as part of a planned revolution. Meanwhile, customs revenue was slipping. To get even larger sums it was proposed to seize the lands owned by monasteries, some of which the monks farmed and most of which was leased to local gentry. Taking ownership meant the rents went to the king. He created a new department of state and a new official to collect the proceeds of the dissolution and the First Fruits and Tenths. The Court of Augmentations and number of departments meant a growing number of officials, which made the management of revenue a major activity. Its drawback was the multiplication of departments whose sole unifying agent was Cromwell; his fall caused confusion and uncertainty; the solution was even greater reliance on bureaucratic institutions and the new Privy Council. How to pay for it remained a serious issue. The growing number of departments meant many new salaried bureaucrats. There were further financial and administrative difficulties in 1558, aggravated by war, debasement, corruption and inefficiency, which were mainly caused by Somerset. The courts of general surveyors and augmentations were fused into a new Court of Augmentations, and this was later absorbed into the exchequer along with the First Fruits and Tenths. There was little debt, and he left his son a large treasury. Henry VIII spent heavily on luxuries, such as tapestries and palaces, but his peacetime budget was generally satisfactory. The heavy strain came from warfare, including building defences, building a Navy, Suppressing insurrections, warring with Scotland, and engaging in very expensive continental warfare. The mint no longer generated extra revenue after debasement was stopped in 1526. At the time the conservative faction, led by Bishop Stephen Gardiner and Thomas Howard, 3rd Duke of Norfolk that was opposed to religious reformation seemed to be in power, and was poised to take control of the regency of the nine-year-old boy who was heir to the throne. However, when the king died, the pro-reformation factions suddenly seized control of the new king, and of the Regency Council, under the leadership of Edward Seymour. When the boy king was crowned, Somerset became Lord Protector of the realm and in effect ruled England from 1547 to 1552. Seymour led expensive, inconclusive wars with Scotland. His religious policies angered Catholics. Purgatory was rejected so there was no more need for prayers to saints, relics, and statues, nor for masses for the dead. Some permanent endowments called chantries had been established that supported thousands of priests who celebrated masses for the dead, or operated schools or hospitals in order to earn grace for the soul in purgatory. The endowments were seized by Cromwell in 1547. By autumn 1552, his costly wars had lost momentum, the crown faced financial ruin, and riots and rebellions had broken out around the country. He was overthrown by his former ally John Dudley, 1st Duke of Northumberland. In the early 20th century this line was taken by the influential A. A more critical approach was initiated by M. Bush and Dale Hoak in the mids. Since then, Somerset has often been portrayed as an arrogant ruler, devoid of the political and administrative skills necessary for governing the Tudor state. To prevent further uprisings he introduced countrywide policing, appointed Lords Lieutenants who were in close

contact with London, and set up what amounted to a standing national army. Working closely with Thomas Cramner , the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dudley pursued an aggressively Protestant religious policy. They promoted radical reformers to high Church positions, with the Catholic bishops under attack. The Mass was no longer to be celebrated, and preaching became the centerpiece of church services. Purgatory , Protestantism declared, was a Catholic superstition that falsified the Scriptures. Prayers for the dead were useless because no one was actually in Purgatory. It followed that prayers to saints, veneration of relics, and adoration of statues were all useless superstitions that had to end. For centuries devout Englishman had created endowments called chantries designed as good works that generated grace to help them get out of purgatory after they died. Many chantries were altars or chapels inside churches, or endowments that supported thousands of priests who said Masses for the dead. In addition there were many schools and hospitals established as good works. In a new law closed down 2, chantries and seized their assets. To Catholic opinion, the problem set by these legal confiscations The Edwardian dissolution exerted its profounder effects in the field of religion. In large part it proved destructive, for while it helped to debar a revival of Catholic devotion it clearly contain elements which injured the reputation of Protestantism. Queen Mary took over and had him beheaded.

Chapter 2 : - Education and Society in Tudor England by Joan Simon

Of all published articles, the following were the most read within the past 12 months.

Agriculture[edit] Major advances in farming made agriculture more productive and freed up people to work in industry. The new mechanisation needed much larger fields – the layout of the British countryside with the patchwork of fields divided by hedgerows that we see today. Industrial Revolution[edit] Historians typically date the coming of the Industrial Revolution to Britain in the mid-18th century. Not only did existing cities grow but small market towns such as Manchester , Sheffield and Leeds became cities simply by weight of population. Middle class and stability[edit] The middle class grew rapidly in the 18th century, especially in the cities. The merchant class prospered with imperial trade. Wahrman argues that the new urban elites included two types: By the 18th century a self-proclaimed middle class, with a particular sociocultural self-perception, had emerged. Religion[edit] Historians have emphasized the importance of religion, including the domination of the Anglican establishment. Baptists , Congregationalists , Methodists , and Quakers were all allowed to pray freely. These groups took the opportunity of the expanding empire and set up in the Thirteen Colonies , where they expanded rapidly after the First Great Awakening. In response to the religious and moral apathy of the common people, Methodist preachers set up societies divided into classes – intimate meetings where individuals were encouraged to confess their sins to one another and to build each other up. They also took part in love feasts which allowed for the sharing of testimony and mutual surveillance of moral behavior. The success of Methodist revivals in reaching the poor and working classes concentrated their attention on spiritual goals rather than political grievances. The language and self images of people are the chief targets of cultural studies. Of special importance is the concept of an emerging consumer society. Studies of middle- and upper-class manners, tastes, and fashions have proliferated, along with studies of gender, and national, and racial identities. It can even be argued that these changes eclipsed the massive shifts in society during the 20th century; certainly many of the developments of the 20th century have their roots in the 19th. The technology of the Industrial Revolution had a great impact on society. Inventions not only introduced new industries for employment, but the products and services produced also altered society. Culturally there was a transition away from the rationalism of the Georgian period and toward romanticism and mysticism with regard to religion, social values, and the arts. The status of the poor is one area in which huge changes occurred. Both writers held a fascination for people, society and the details of everyday life but in Austen the poor are almost absent, mainly because they were still the rural poor, remote and almost absent from the minds of the middle classes. For Dickens, only a few years later, the poor were his main subject, as he had partly suffered their fate. The poor now were an unavoidable part of urban society and their existence and plight could not be ignored. Industrialisation made large profits for the entrepreneurs of the times, and their success was in contrast not only to the farm workers who were in competition with imported produce but also to the aristocracy whose landowning wealth was now becoming less significant than business wealth. The British class system created an intricate hierarchy of people which contrasted the new and old rich, the skilled and unskilled, the rural and urban and many more. The army was called to the areas of Luddite activity such as Lancashire and Yorkshire and for a time there were more British soldiers controlling the Luddites than fighting Napoleon in Spain. The squalid, dangerous and oppressive conditions of many of the new Victorian factories and the surrounding communities which rose to service them became important issues of discontent, and the workers began to form trade unions to get their working conditions addressed. The most widely known case was that of the Tolpuddle Martyrs of 1834, an early attempt at a union whose members were tried on a spurious charge, found guilty and transported to Australia. The sentence was challenged and they were released shortly afterwards, but unions were still threatened. It was not until the formation of the TUC in 1868 and the passing of the Trade Union Act that union membership became reasonably legitimate. Many pieces of legislation were passed to improve working conditions, including the Ten Hours Act to reduce working hours, and these culminated in the Factory Act 1847. Beginning in 1845 and lasting until 1847, many farmers and rural workers were hard-pressed for a stable income. With the decline in wheat prices and land productivity many countrymen

were left looking for any hope of prosperity. Although the British parliament gave substantial aid to farmers and laborers, many still complained that rents were too high, wages too low, and the hours laborers were required to work were too long for their income. As a result, many workers turned to unions to have their concerns heard and, with the acts listed above as proof, were able to achieve some success. With a healthier environment, diseases were caught less easily and did not spread as much. Technology was also improving because the population had more money to spend on medical technology for example, techniques to prevent death in childbirth so more women and children survived, which also led to a greater number of cures for diseases. However, a cholera epidemic took place in London in 1849 killing 14,000, and subsequently in 1854 killing 10,000. This anomaly was attributed to the closure and replacement of cesspits by the modern sewerage systems. Stage coaches, canal boats, steam ships and most notably the railways all speeded up the movement of people, goods and ideas. New communication methods were very fast if not instantaneous, including the telegraph, the telephone and the trans-oceanic cable. Trains opened up leisure destinations, especially seaside resorts. The Bank Holidays Act created a number of fixed holidays which the middle class could enjoy. Large numbers travelling to quiet fishing villages such as Worthing, Brighton, Morecambe and Scarborough began turning them into major tourist centres, and people like Thomas Cook saw arranging for domestic and foreign tourism as a viable business model. Steam ships such as the SS Great Britain and SS Great Western made international travel more common but also advanced trade, so that in Britain it was not just the luxury goods of earlier times that were imported into the country but essentials such as grain and meat from North America and Australia. One more important innovation in communications was the Penny Black, the first postage stamp, which standardised postage to a flat price regardless of distance sent. The Victorians were impressed by science and progress, and felt that they could improve society in the same way as they were improving technology. The model town of Saltaire was founded, along with others, as a planned environment with good sanitation and many civic, educational and recreational facilities, although it lacked a pub, which was regarded as a focus of dissent. Similar sanitation reforms, prompted by the Public Health Acts of 1848 and 1875, were made in the crowded, dirty streets of the existing cities, and soap was the main product shown in the relatively new phenomenon of advertising. Victorians also strove to improve society through many charities and relief organisations such as the Salvation Army, the RSPCA and the NSPCC, and at the same time there were many people such as Florence Nightingale trying to reform areas of public life. Women and the family [edit] Reformers organized many movements to obtain greater rights for women; voting rights did not come until the next century. It is too much to claim that the Victorians "invented childhood," but they deemed it the most significant phase of life. Legislation reduced the working hours of children while raising the minimum working age, and the passing of the Education Act set the basis for universal primary education. In local government elections, single women ratepayers received the right to vote in the Municipal Franchise Act. This right was confirmed in the Local Government Act and extended to include some married women. It was very difficult to secure divorce on the grounds of adultery, desertion, or cruelty. The first key legislative victory came with the Matrimonial Causes Act of 1857, which passed over the strenuous opposition of the highly traditional Church of England. The new law made divorce a civil affair of the courts, rather than a Church matter, with a new civil court in London handling all cases. A woman who obtained a judicial separation took the status of a feme sole, with full control of her own civil rights. Additional amendments came in 1875, which allowed for separations handled by local justices of the peace. The Church of England blocked further reforms until the final breakthrough came with the Matrimonial Causes Act of 1923.

Chapter 3 : Education and Society Tudor England: calendrierdelascience.com: Joan Simon: Books

Tudors society was steeped in the medieval tradition in England, yet it also embraced the changing social norms of early modern Europe. During the Tudor period people were grouped in a hierarchical system with the King at the top. The nearer to the top of the system you were, the richer you were. If.

However towns grew larger and more important. During the 16th century trade and industry grew rapidly and England became a more and more commercial country. Mining of coal, tin and lead flourished. So did the iron industry. During this period England became richer and richer. As England grew more and more prosperous life for the well off became more and more comfortable. Upper class and middle class people benefited from the growing wealth of the country. However for the poor in Tudor England life did not improve. For them life was hard and rough. Meanwhile in the 15th century the population of England may have been around 2 and a half million. It rose steadily during the 16th century. By it had risen to around 3 million and by it was about 4 million. Tudor society was divided into four broad groups. At the top were the nobility who owned huge amounts of land. Below them were the gentry and rich merchants. Gentlemen owned large amounts of land and they were usually educated and had a family coat of arms. Most important gentlemen never did any manual work. Below the gentry were yeomen and craftsmen. Yeomen owned their own land. They could be as wealthy as gentlemen but they worked alongside their men. Yeomen and craftsmen were often able to read and write. Below the yeomen were the tenant farmers who leased their land from the rich. There were also wage laborers. They were often illiterate and very poor. In Tudor Times the parish became the basis of local government. The most important person was an appointed magistrate called the Justice of the Peace. Meanwhile in Tudor Times kings and queens grew stronger. During the Middle Ages the barons held castles, which were difficult to capture so it was easy for them to rebel. Cannons changed all that. In Tudor Times there were thousands of people without jobs wandering around looking for work. There were also disabled beggars. There were also people who pretended to be mad or disabled in order to beg. Tudor governments tolerated disabled beggars. However they did not tolerate able-bodied people without jobs wandering from place to place. Since the 14th century there had been laws against vagabonds but in a new law was passed. The old and disabled poor were to be given licences to beg. However anyone roaming without a job was tied to a cart in the nearest market town and whipped till they were bloody. They were then forced to return to the parish where they had been born or where they had lived for the last 3 years. A law of said vagabonds could be made slaves for 2 years. This terrible law was abolished in Once again flogging was made the punishment for vagrancy. Instead people were held in prison until trial then the prisoner was given a physical punishment. Tudor punishments were simple but harsh like flogging. Minor crimes were also punished by the pillory or the stocks. The frame was then locked. More serious crimes were punished by death. Beheading was reserved for the wealthy. Ordinary people were usually hanged. In the 16th century life was safer so houses no longer had to be easy to defend. Rich Tudor people built grand houses e. Cardinal Wolsey built Hampton Court Palace. They were made with a timber frame filled in with wattle and daub wickerwork and plaster. In the late 16th century some people built or rebuilt their houses with a wooden frame filled in with bricks. Roofs were usually thatched though some well off people had tiles. In London all houses had tiles because of the fear of fire. In Tudor Times furniture was more plentiful than in the Middle Ages but it was still basic. In a wealthy home it was usually made of oak and was heavy and massive. Tudor furniture was expected to last for generations. You expected to pass it on to your children and even your grandchildren. Comfortable beds became more and more common in the 16th century. In a middle class Tudor home a mattress was often stuffed with flock a kind of rough wool. Chairs were more common than in the Middle Ages but they were still expensive. Even in an upper class home children and servants sat on stools. The poor had to make do with stools and benches. In the 15th century only a small minority of people could afford glass windows. In the 16th century they became much more common. However they were still expensive. If you moved house you took your glass windows with you! Windows were made of small pieces of glass held together by strips of lead. They were called lattice windows. However the poor still had to make do with strips of linen soaked in

linseed oil. Chimneys were also a luxury in Tudor Times, although they became more common. It extended all the way up to the roof of the building. In the 16th century many people installed another story in their house over the great hall. People slept in four-poster beds hung with curtains to reduce drafts. Wealthy people hung tapestries or painted cloths on their walls. In Tudor England carpets were a luxury only the rich could afford. They were usually too expensive to put on the floor! Instead they were often hung on the wall or over tables. People covered their floors with rushes or reeds, which they strewed with sweet smelling herbs. In the 16th century wealthy people lit their homes with beeswax candles. However they were expensive. Other people made used candles made from tallow animal fat which gave off an unpleasant smell and the poor made do with rushlights rushes dipped in animal fat. Rich Tudors had clocks in their homes. Most people relied on pocket sundials to tell the time. Rich people were also fond of gardens. Many had mazes, fountains and topiary hedges cut into shapes. Less well off people used their gardens to grow vegetables and herbs. However poor people lived in simple huts with one or two rooms occasionally three. Floors were of hard earth and furniture was very basic such as benches, stools, a table and wooden chests. The poor slept on mattresses stuffed with straw or thistledown. The mattresses lay on ropes strung across a wooden frame. In Sir John Harrington invented a flushing lavatory with a cistern. However the idea failed to catch on. People continued to use chamber pots or cess pits, which were cleaned by men called gong farmers. In Tudor Times a toilet was called a jakes. For toilet paper rich people used rags while poor people sometimes used a plant called woolly mullein. However they ate few vegetables. On certain days by law people had to eat fish instead of meat.

Chapter 4 : Tudor period | Revolv

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It was less than 2 million in 1500, and about 4 million in 1550. The growing population stimulated economic growth, accelerated the commercialisation of agriculture, increased the production and export of wool, encouraged trade, and promoted the growth of London. Various inflationary pressures, perhaps due to an influx of New World gold and a rising population, set the stage for social upheaval with the gap between the rich and poor widening. This was a period of significant change for the majority of the rural population, with manorial lords beginning the process of enclosure of village lands that previously had been open to everyone. The main events, constitutional changes, and players at the national level have long been known, and the major controversies about them largely resolved. Historians until the late 20th century assumed that they knew what the causes were: The interpretation by Geoffrey Elton in 1953 is representative of the orthodox interpretation. The existing situation proved untenable because the laity feared, resented, and despised much about the Church, its officers, its courts and its wealth. A poverty-stricken and ignorant lower clergy, wealthy bishops and abbots, a wide ramification of jurisdiction, a mixture of high claims and low deeds did not make for respect or love among the laity. More important, the Catholic Church was in a strong condition in 16th-century England. England was devoutly Catholic, it was loyal to the pope, local parishes attracted strong local financial support, religious services were quite popular both at Sunday Mass and at family devotions. Complaints about the monasteries and the bishops were uncommon. The kings got along well with the popes and by the time Luther appeared on the scene, England was among the strongest supporters of orthodox Catholicism, and seemed a most unlikely place for a religious revolution. Henry VIII engaged in a number of administrative, economic and diplomatic initiatives. He paid very close attention to detail and, instead of spending lavishly, concentrated on raising new revenues. Henry VIII of England and Anglo-Scottish Wars Henry VIII, flamboyant, energetic, militaristic and headstrong, remains one of the most visible kings of England, primarily because of his six marriages, all designed to produce a male heir, and his heavy retribution in executing many top officials and aristocrats. In foreign-policy, he focused on fighting France "with minimal success" and had to deal with Scotland, Spain, and the Holy Roman Empire, often with military mobilisation or actual highly expensive warfare that led to high taxes. The chief military success came over Scotland. This followed from his break from Rome, which was caused by the refusal of the Pope to annul his original marriage. Henry thereby introduced a very mild variation of the Protestant Reformation. There were two main aspects. First Henry rejected the Pope as the head of the Church in England, insisting that national sovereignty required the Absolute supremacy of the king. Henry worked closely with Parliament in passing a series of laws that implemented the break. Englishmen could no longer appeal to Rome. All the decisions were to be made in England, ultimately by the King himself, and in practice by top aides such as Cardinal Wolsey and Thomas Cromwell. Parliament proved highly supportive, with little dissent. The decisive moves came with the Act of Supremacy in 1534 that made the king the protector and only supreme head of the church and clergy of England. After Henry imposed a heavy fine on the bishops, they nearly all complied. The laws of treason were greatly strengthened so that verbal dissent alone was treasonous. There were some short-lived popular rebellions that were quickly suppressed. The league level in terms of the aristocracy and the Church was supportive. The highly visible main refusals came from Bishop Fisher and Chancellor Thomas More; they were both executed. Among the senior aristocrats, trouble came from the Pole family, which supported Reginald Pole who was in exile in Europe. Henry destroyed the rest of the family, executing its leaders, and seizing all its property. The second stage involved the seizure of the monasteries. The monasteries operating religious and charitable institutions were closed, the monks and nuns were pensioned off, and the valuable lands were sold to friends of the King, thereby producing a large, wealthy, gentry class that supported Henry. In terms of theology and ritual there was little change, as Henry wanted to keep most elements of Catholicism and detested the "heresies" of Martin

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Chapter 5 : Life in Tudor England

TUDOR EDUCATION The long-range view of the Reformers of the sixteenth century Education and Society in Tudor England. (Cambridge: At the University Press,*

The historical study of women: The Tudors for dummies. As the information available on this period can be complex, this book is a handy ready reference for providing context. Genealogy charts are included which clarify relationships between notable figures. The roles and expectations of the Tudor woman Plowden, A. Butler and Tanner Ltd. Jewels, statues, and corpses: In this article she discusses how Shakespeare consistently created female characters to demonstrate male anxieties toward female power. *Early Theatre*, 15 1. Retrieved from Gale Cengage database. Inventing the wicked women of Tudor England: Writing for an academic audience, Warnicke suggests these women were victims of the age they lived in and the subjects of misinformation, misunderstanding and many layers of bias from over the centuries. The first blast of the trumpet against the monstrous regiment of women. *Women and politics in early Tudor England. The Historical Journal*, 33 2. Although women did not hold formal positions of power, they did hold great influence at court and behind the scenes. The mind of a tyrant [Documentary]. Dramatisation is used to demonstrate the political persuasion of influential women at court. This documentary complements the Harris article listed above. Gender difference and Tudor monarchy: The significance of Queen Mary I. Retrieved from Informit database. Five women of the English reformation. Interpreting letters and reading script: Evidence for female education and literacy in Tudor England. *History of Education*, 34 6 , He provides insight into informal female education and argues that their letter writing promoted wider female literacy. Although a journal article, this paper is a straightforward read. *History Today*, 41 6. Illustrations National Portrait Gallery. Tudor and Jacobean portraits database. This database provides access to significant portraits of the sixteenth century including a number of Tudor women. Descriptions and illustrations of gowns, undergarments, hairstyles, shoes and other accessories are provided. Contains a glossary explaining obscure terms such as jerkin, coif and mandillion. Historical fiction Hirst, M. Seasons [TV series]. The political manoeuvres of women are well represented, illustrating the challenges that befall them. The complete Elizabeth collection [Motion pictures]. Although the intention of the films is to entertain, they characterise the struggle of Elizabeth I in a male dominated era. In illustrating the perils of women at the Tudor court, Gregory makes a reasonable attempt to base the story on known facts. Readers should, however, keep in mind many events portrayed are fictitious. Further research Purvis, J. Both journals can be searched by entering keywords such as those listed below into the search boxes on the main pages. *Bibliography of British and Irish history*. Information sources available include, but are not limited to, peer-reviewed journals and electronic and hardcopy books. Use keyword suggestions to find relevant readings on Tudor women.

Chapter 6 : Education and Society in Tudor England - Joan Simon - Google Books

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The life of women in Tudor society was scrupulously controlled – from the way they dressed, their education and what they did in their spare time. Education Though very few boys received proper formal education, virtually no girls did either. Those who were poor learnt skills from their mothers and grandmothers, and girls from rich families received an education in things such as managing a household, needlework and meal preparation. Since the Bible was used by the Church and the patriarchs in society to justify the inferiority of women, this almost added to their lack of independence, no matter the fact that they were being educated. The exceptions in education began emerging during the Reformation, when humanists, such as Thomas More, actively sought to give their daughters an excellent education. Humanists paved the way for the Enlightenment era of the 17th and 18th century, as they believed in self-understanding of the Bible, and drawing conclusions for oneself as opposed to passively listening to and believing everything the Church taught. Thus, their emergence in the education stage of Tudor England was of a similar nature - to try and reform stereotypical attitudes towards knowledge. Marriage and patriarchy There was no legal age for a woman to be married and so for many families, it was a matter of urgency to try and find a husband for their daughters, who would have no choice in the matter. Many believed that if a girl passed the age of 14 unmarried, she would become a burden to the family as it was an extra mouth to feed with no extra income, and many first met their spouse on the wedding day, much like Anne of Cleves and Henry VIII did. For some, such as Elizabeth Howard, daughter of the Earl of Surrey, marriage was an opportunity to further her social position. Others entered into the more abstruse institution of prostitution, where disease was rife and was the cause of many premature deaths. Since they had been told from childhood that they were inferior, women subsequently acted in an inferior manner. However, childbirth was dangerous, and resulted in many deaths during it, or even after the baby was born, as puerperal fever and post-birth infections were common. She was strong, intelligent and refused to be constrained by a political marriage. This is apparent in her hidden relationship with Robert Dudley, who she could never marry because of his status, but yet still refused to marry another who she did not love. There is speculation among historians as to why Elizabeth I never got married, such as a psychological explanation owing to what happened to her mother and stepmother in marriage they were beheaded. It is clear that her love for Robert Dudley did play some importance, and her constant appearance of an available woman to foreign ambassadors meant that she could enter marriage negotiations and use them to her advantage by influencing other countries and playing them off against one another. She was brilliant at sport and horse riding, really active, a massive intellect. What do you think of the life of women in Tudor England? Is Elizabeth I the first British feminist? Let us know below.

Chapter 7 : Women of Tudor England - Home

education in tudor england Boys usually went to a kind of nursery school called a 'petty school' first then moved onto grammar school when they were about seven. The school day began at 6 am in summer and 7 am in winter (people went to bed early and got up early in those days).

Chapter 8 : Tudor period - Wikipedia

This course is intended to provide an up-to-date introduction to the development of English society between the late fifteenth and the early eighteenth centuries.

Chapter 9 : English society - Wikipedia

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