



How does this unit link to prior learning?			
Year 7 Medieval Monarchy and the power of the Church; Tudor religion; medieval crime and punishment (comparison)			
What will you be learning about?			
What was it like to live in Tudor England – unit will focus on aspects of society such as entertainment, jobs, crime and punishment, education and fashion, as well as a consideration of the divisions of society (similar in nature to medieval study of the Feudal System)			
We will develop our learning each week by focusing on:			
1. Structure of Tudor Society			RAG
2. How Elizabeth dealt with the poor			
3. Tudor Crime and Punishment			
4. Tudor Education			
5. Tudor Entertainment			
6. Were the Tudors really that terrible?			
Key vocabulary			
Labourer	Famine	Gallows	Harvest
Gentlemen	Corporal	Pillory	Blood Sports
Pauper	Theatre	Apprentice	Grammar Schools

How will this help you in the future?	
Year 8 Life in Stuart and Industrial period; Empire and slavery and the idea of divisions in society; changes in education over time	Year 10 Early Elizabethan England will require students to understand about life and leisure in Elizabethan society – overlaps with this KS3 course.



Glossary

Labourer: equivalent of Medieval peasants – made up 60% of population

Gentlemen – men of noble or privileged birth . Made up 5% of population

Citizen: merchants – lived and worked in towns – business men in the main. Were rich enough to employ servants. Made up 5% of population

Yeoman - a man holding and cultivating a small landed estate; a freeholder. Made up 30% of population

Pauper: A poor person

Famine: When there is no food and people are starving

Harvest: When the crops are farmed in the fields.

Treason – crime committed against the monarch of a country

Capital punishment – use of execution as a means of punishment

Stock – feet restraining devices that were used as a form of punishment and public humiliation.

Pillory - a wooden framework with holes for the head and hands, in which offenders were formerly imprisoned and exposed to public abuse.

Gallows – where people were hanged. Often a tree in the centre of a town or village

Birch – bunch of twigs used to whip disobedient children or those who needed disciplining

Corporal punishment – use of physical punishment (e.g. the cane, the slipper etc)

Apprentice – a young person learning a trade on the job. Apprenticeships were a form of education common amongst the town poor.

Grammar school – school that charges fees, largely the domain of the rich and upper classes in society

Blood sports – sports and activities that involved elements of violence, often against animals (i.e. fox hunting)

Bear baiting – form of entertainment where bets would be placed on the outcome of a bear being set upon by a pack of dogs.

Theatre – arena for plays and artistic productions

Cudgels – a short , thick stick – often used as a weapon