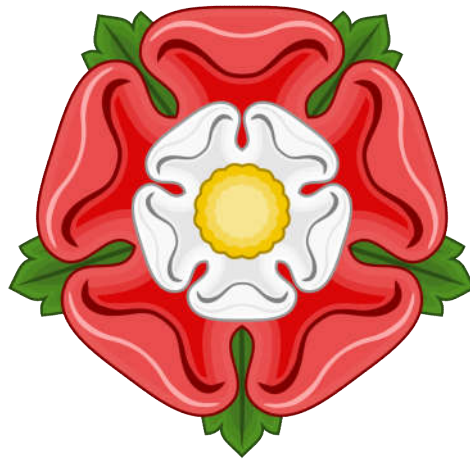


# ACTIVITY BOOK



*Shrieves House 1480*  
*-Stratford upon Avon-*



## **Meet the Tudors:**

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# Meet the Tudors

## THE SHRIEVE'S HOUSE

Welcome to the home of Master William Shrieve. William lived here during the 1530 and 1540s. He was a longbowman for Henry VIII and mentioned in the muster roll of 1536. He was also mentioned on the lease in 1544. His name 'Shrieve' means 'Sheriff' so he was perhaps also Sheriff of the Town.

As master of the house he would have eaten in a nice dining room and slept in a comfortable bed.



## TUDOR SOCIETY

Master Shrieve lived in this house during the Tudor era. The Tudor period started in 1485 when Henry VII defeated Richard III at the Battle of Bosworth, ending the 'War of the Roses'. The era ended in 1603 on the death of his granddaughter Elizabeth who had no children.

Tudor society had strict rules, especially the different levels of society. Starting with the very top of society—Royalty. See if you can put the right King or Queen in the right place!

Can you fill in the missing royals? Their names are at the bottom of the page to help you!

# TUDOR FA



1457-1509  
K. England 1485-1509

ARTHUR  
1486-1502

(3) HENRY  
1495-1552

(2) DOUGLAS  
1489-1557

MARGARET  
1489-1541  
Q. Scots

(1) JAMES IV  
1473-1513  
K. Scots 1488-1513

K. En

MATTHEW  
STEWART  
1516-1571

MARGARET  
DOUGLAS  
1515-1578

(2) MARY OF  
GUISE  
1515-1560

JAMES V  
1512-1542  
K. Scots 1513-1542

(1) MADEIRA  
OF VALOIS  
1520-1537

CHARLES  
1557-1576

(2) HENRY  
1545-1567

MARY  
1542-1587



Q. Scots  
1542-1567

(1) FRANCIS II  
1544-1560

(3) JAMES HEPBURN  
1534-1578

1566-1625  
K. Scots 1567-1625  
K. England 1603-1625



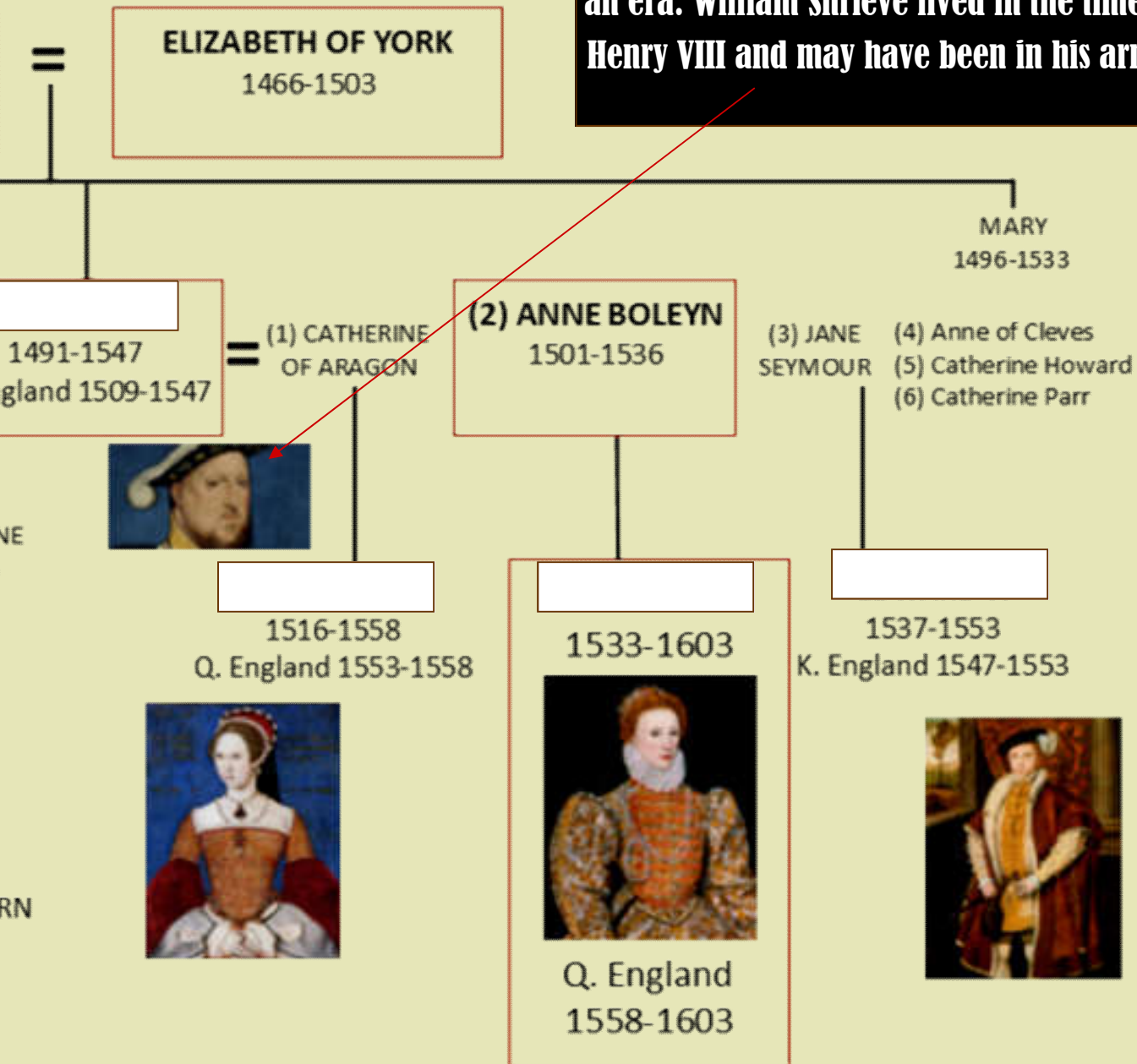
Henry VIII | Mary I | Elizabeth I

PROCEED TO THE

# FAMILY TREE

## THE TUDORS

The Tudors were a royal dynasty as well as an era. William Shrieve lived in the time of Henry VIII and may have been in his army.



| Edward VI | James I | Henry VII



# Food and Clothes

## FOOD AND DRINK

Whilst Royalty were at the top of the 'food chain', even military men like William Shrieve were fairly wealthy. He would have sat the head of the table, made up of trestle legs and a board on top (he would be "the chairman of the board").



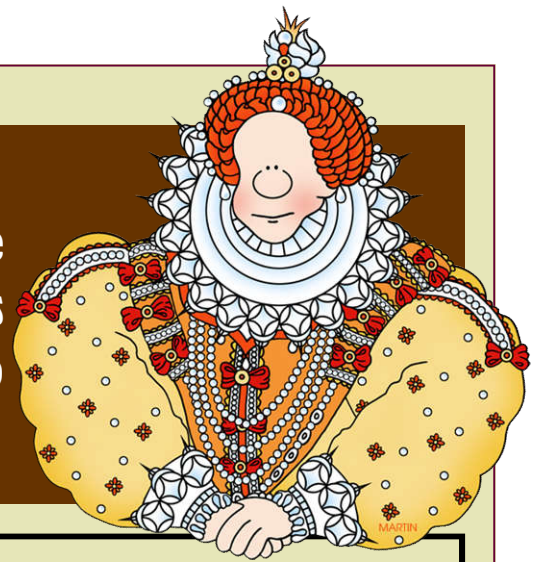
Circle 7 things you would not commonly have had in a Tudor household



PROCEED TO THE PRIVY CHAMBER (OR 'THRONE ROOM')

## CLOTHES

**As well as food and drink and a comfortable bed; the Tudors distinguished rank by their clothes. There was even a law to prevent people wearing clothes not to their station in life. It was called the Sumptuary Law.**



**Elizabeth I is in her full regalia. Look closely at what she is wearing. Describe her clothes as if you were writing to someone explaining how she looks.**

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal blue or grey ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There is no handwriting or other markings on the paper.

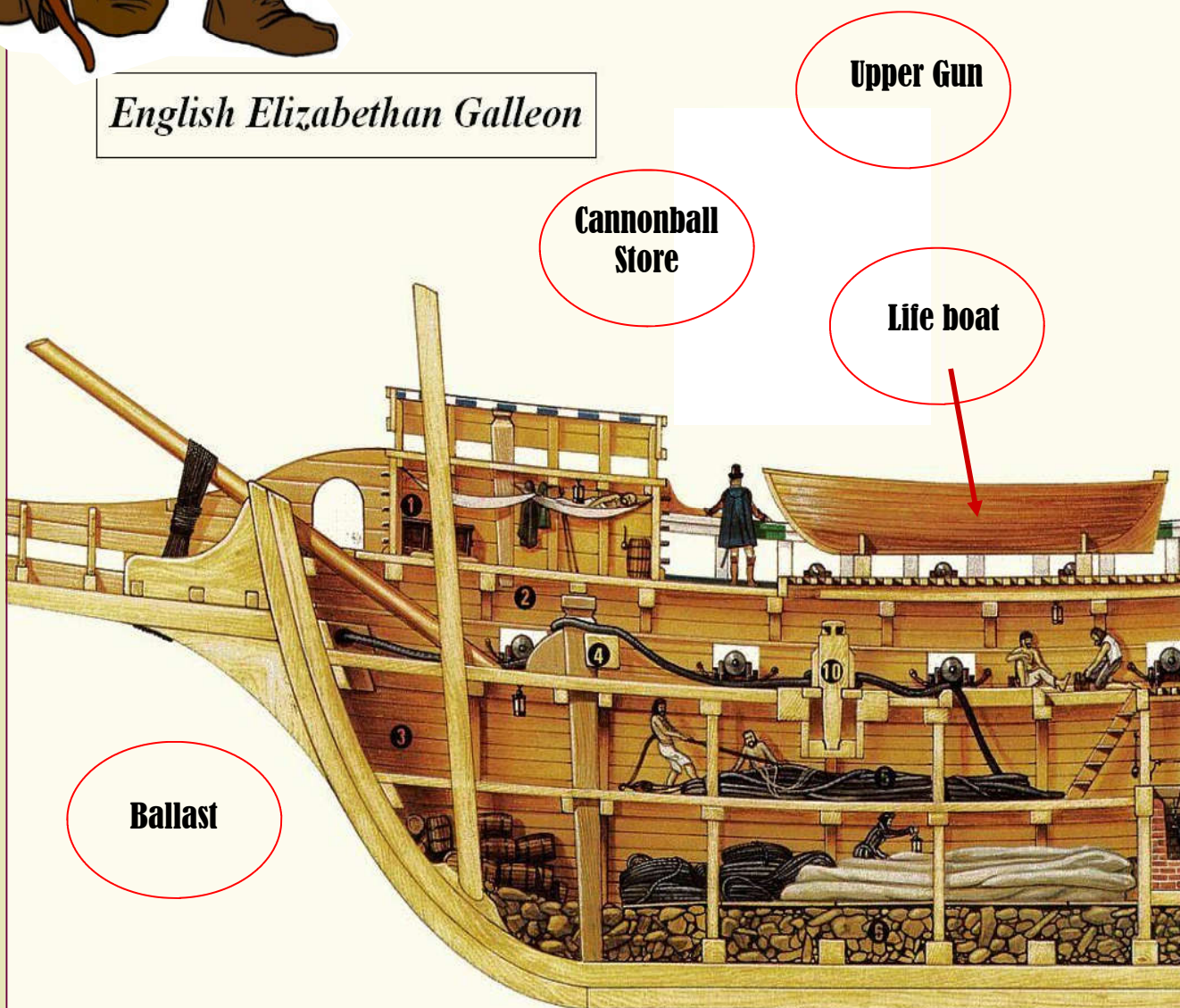
PROCEED TO THE SHIP ROOM (UP STAIRS)



# Explor

As an island nation, the Tudors were big on exploration (especially if this meant fame and wealth). As an archer, Master Shrieve would have been called up at any time to 'muster' as part of Henry VIII's army. This would include travelling on board one of Henry's war ships.

*English Elizabethan Galleon*

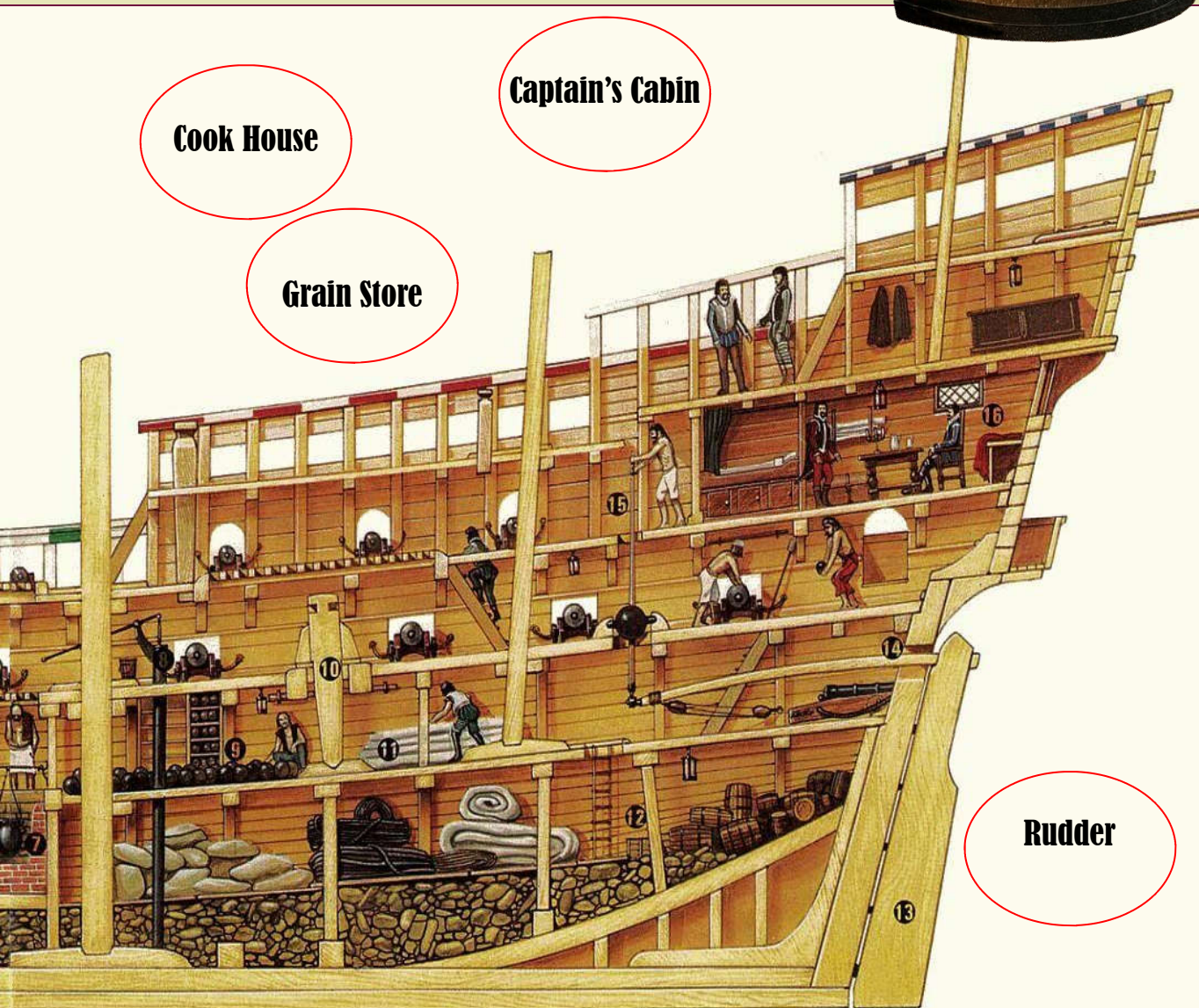


PROCEED TO



# ration

Sailors could be at sea from many weeks to many years, perhaps never to see their families again. Rules were strict and punishment harsh. Look at the picture below. Can you draw a line between the description and the object. How many can you get correct? We have filled in the first clue.



THE STOCKS



# Crime & Punishment



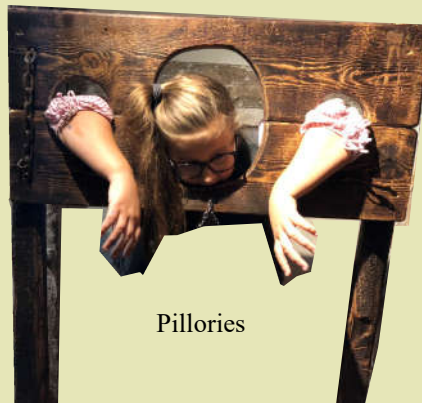
Talking of punishment at sea, there was plenty of that on dry land as well. People were not just locked up in gaol there were different punishments for different crimes.

Here are a list of 'crimes'.  
Can you match them to the punishment?

| DRUNKARDNESS | STEALING | GOSSIPING/NAGGING  
| WITCHCRAFT | NOT PRACTISING ARCHERY |  
VAGRANCY



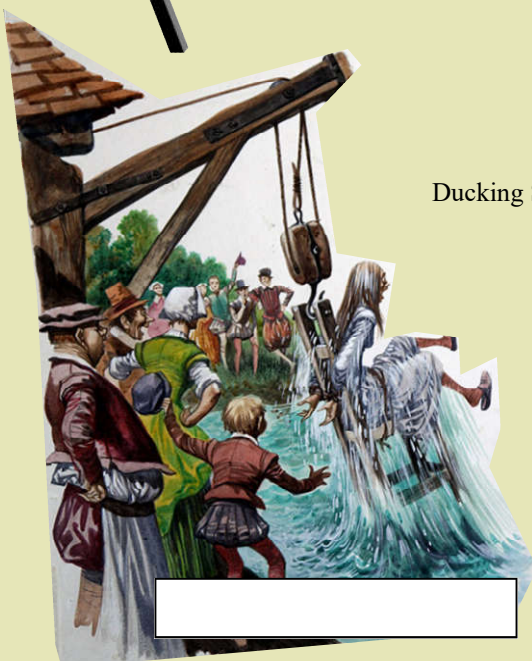
Branded on the skin  
with a with hot iron



Pillories



Scold's Bridle



Ducking Stool



whipping



Drunkards Cloak

Q: Which of these are still 'crimes' today?



# Education

There were few books, so a 'horn book' was used (which had the Lords Prayer on one side and the alphabet on the other) then covered in a thin piece of horn to protect (a bit like lamination).  
Can you answer the multiple choice questions below.

## Who went to school?

Boys

Girls

Both

Rich

Poor

Both

## What time did school start in the Summer?

5am 6am 7am 8am 9am

## What is corporal punishment?

Hitting a Corporal

Confinement to barracks

Hitting a pupil

## Tick or circle the lessons that are not taught today:

Reading

Latin

Writing

Rhetoric

Arithmetic

Logic



Q: Did the rules change for royalty?

# The Plague



Many disease were fatal during the Tudor period but none were more feared than 'The Plague', often killing more than a third of the population. It visited Stratford in 1564, the year the Shakespeare family welcomed their son, William.

Here are some Tudor 'cures' for the plague:

- Rubbing onions, herbs or a chopped up snake (if available) on the boils or cutting up a chicken and rubbing it over an infected body.
- Drinking vinegar, eating crushed minerals, arsenic, mercury or even ten-year-old treacle!
- Sitting close to a fire or in a sewer to drive out the fever, or fumigating the house with herbs to purify the air.
- People who believed God was punishing you for your sin, 'flagellants', went on processions whipping themselves.
- Drinking your own urine.



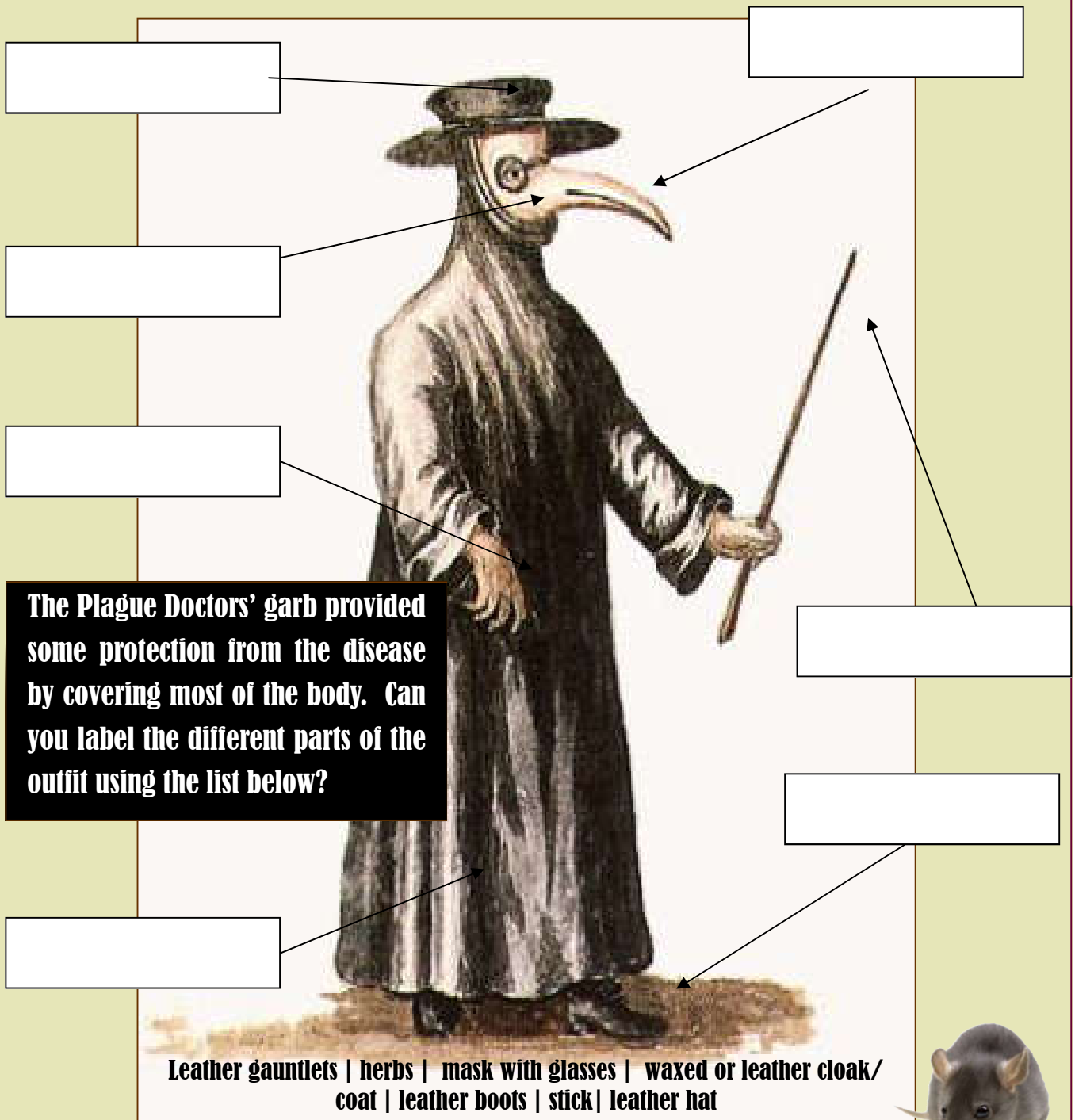
Make up your own cure, below:

Do you think any of the 'cures' worked?



# Plague

Only the rich could afford qualified doctors or barber surgeons. Both of which may have contracted the disease themselves and died. The Towns often self-regulated themselves and used local women to help or employed Plague Doctors — who had either limited medical knowledge, or no certified medical training at all.



# Follow on...

## **Rich and Poor**

**Although it is implied, look in more detail at how the rich and poor were differentiated and not just by wealth? Examine:**

- .Clothes**
- .Crime and punishment**
- .Food**
- .Beds**
- .Living conditions**
- .Education**

**How were people kept in their 'place' in society?**

**Compare to today: has everything changed or is there still different rules for each level of society? Are there different levels of society and what would you say they are? Can they be crossed over? How?**

## **Medicine**

**Is the plague still around? What is the number one killer today? Is every disease now curable?**

## **Exploration**

**Does exploration still happen? What is yet to be explored?**





# Discover a Tudor World



**Tudor World**

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