Henry VIII's six wives

1. Catherine of Aragon

Name

Born in 1485, Catherine was the daughter of the Spanish King Ferdinand. She was highly educated, and prepared as a young girl to make an important marriage. She wrote in Latin and spoke French. Her passion was



literature. She was married to Arthur in 1501, when she was 15 and he was 14. Arthur died soon after and, in 1509, she married Arthur's brother, Henry VIII, who was then 18. She only had one daughter, Mary, in 1516. Although Henry eventually divorced her, he had genuinely loved her during the early years of their marriage.

2. Anne Boleyn

Henry's relationship with Anne started in 1527, when she was a lady-in-waiting to Catherine of Aragon. She had great charm, beautiful deportment, was wellmannered, witty and attractive.



Many people disliked her because they

had been fond of Catherine of Aragon, and they tried to persuade Henry not to divorce Catherine or marry Anne, but he did both. Anne was coronated in 1533, and gave birth to Elizabeth a few months later. Anne was beheaded in 1536.

3. Jane Seymour

Jane was Anne Boleyn's lady-inwaiting. She had fair hair and became known as the 'English Rose'. She was popular, perhaps because England was so glad that the trouble with Anne was over.



Henry had been interested in Jane since

1534, as he liked ladies who were small, with child-like faces. Within days of Anne's execution (in 1536) Henry married Jane. She gave birth to a son, Edward, on 12 October 1537, but only 12 days later she died. Henry wanted to be buried beside her when he died.

4. Anne of Cleves

Henry married Anne in 1540. To sneak a look at her when she first arrived in England, Henry disguised himself, and she took no notice of him – she was more interested in watching the bullbaiting outside the window! Henry



did not find her attractive and called her 'the Flanders Mare'. He only married her for political reasons, and the marriage was over within months, though they remained friends. He made sure Anne had a substantial income and she lived in style for the rest of her days.

5. Catherine Howard

In 1540 Henry married Catherine, who was the 19-year-old niece of the Duke of Norfolk. She was very attractive but had no responsibility, was indiscreet and was not faithful to Henry. Henry, who was 30 years older than Catherine,



hugely overweight and with ulcers on his legs, made Catherine pay the ultimate price by having her executed in 1542, though he had showered her with jewels at the start of their marriage.

6. Catherine Parr

In 1543 the king married Catherine Parr, who was a 31year-old widow. She was very devout and had scripture classes and sermons in her chamber. She outlived Henry, who died in 1547 aged 55, and acted as his nursemaid in



his final years. She was also a good stepmother to his children. She later married Thomas Seymour, but she died in childbirth in 1548.



■ S C H O L A S T I C

Town and country

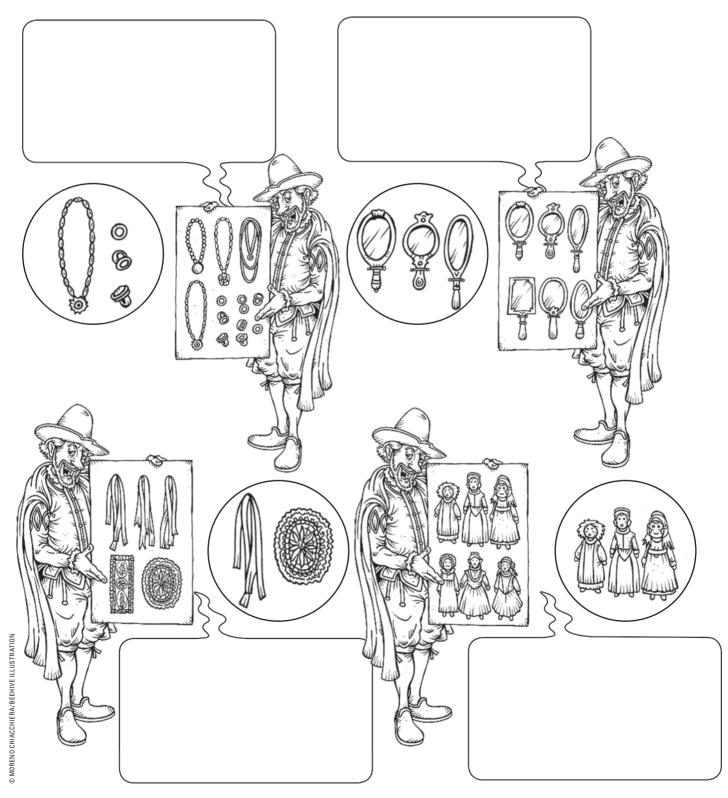
Peddlers travelling around Tudor England would have had a clear picture of the differences between life in the country and town living. Make comparisons between the two using the headings given on the sheet below.

Town		Country
	Scenery	
	Travel	
	Housing	
	Clothing	
	Food	
	Occupations	



Roll up, roll up

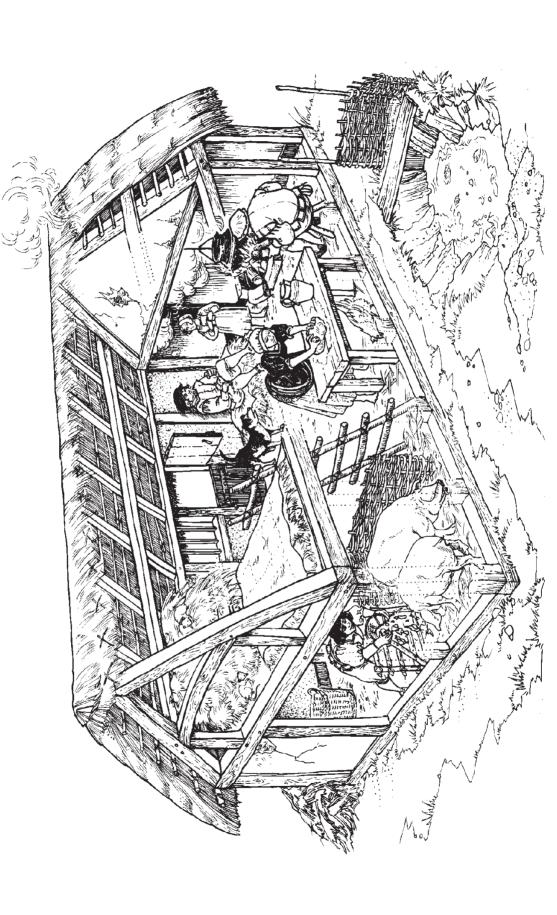
These four peddlers travel from village to village selling their wares. They are each selling different things. They have to attract as many customers as possible to 'come and buy'. In the speech bubbles write a suitable call or slogan for the peddlers' items, so that they can get the attention of potential customers.







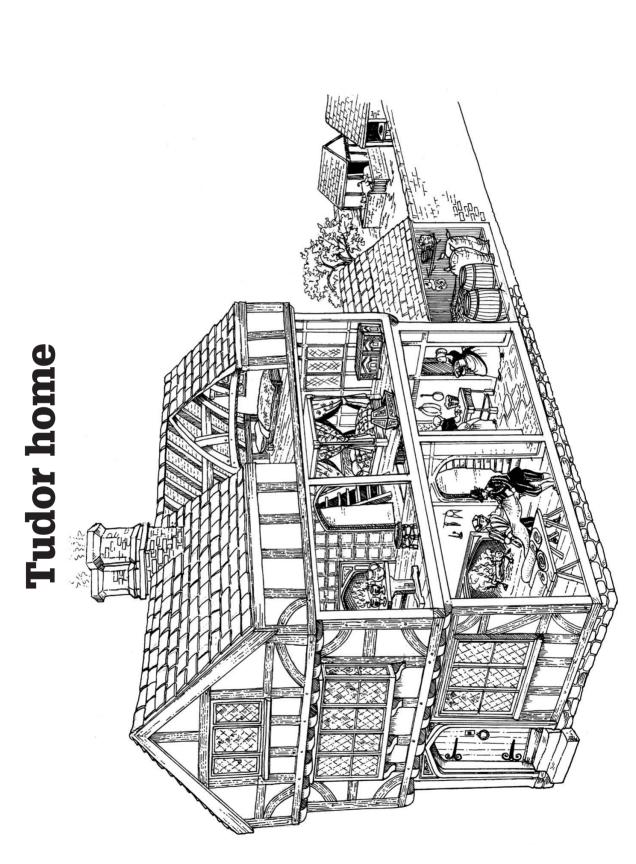
Tudor hovel



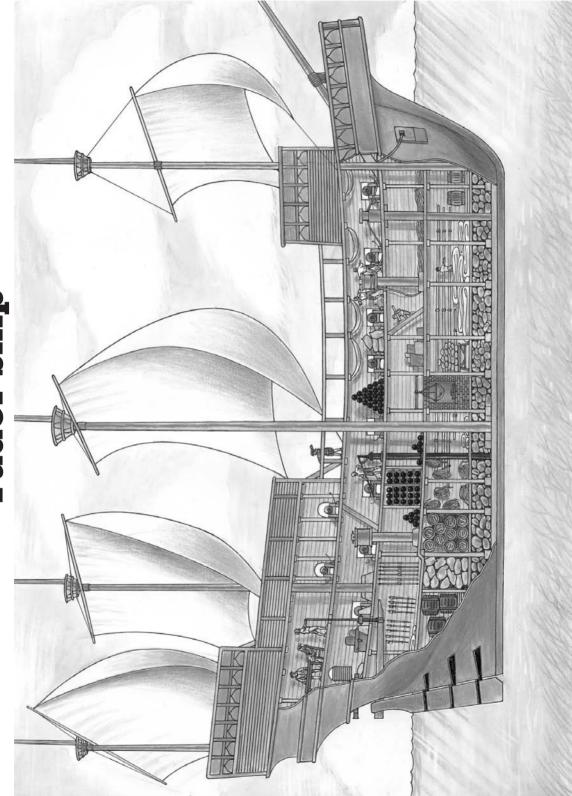
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PHOTOCOPIABLE 4 SEE PAGES 10-11



Tudor ship

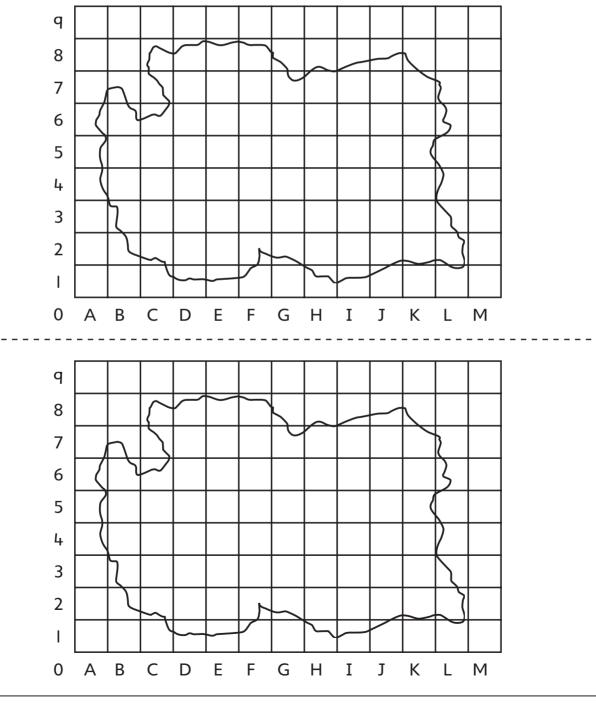


SCHOLASTIC

Unchartered island

• Imagine this is one of the islands discovered by Sir Francis Drake on his around-the-world voyage. Add features to the island on the grid below. Include items like mountains, streams, lakes, swamps, sand dunes, paths and forts.

• Cut out and give your partner the second map. Using grid references, provide clear instructions for drawing the features of your new island in exactly the correct locations. Do not let them see the original. They should end up with an identical copy of your island without having seen it.





What shall we do?

This is a set of action cards describing some events that might have happened to the settlers during their stay on Roanoke Island. Mount them on card, cut them out and laminate them so they can be used for group work in class.

\approx		
	The weather has been poor. Heavy rain has washed away most of the crops.	It has been a hot, dry summer. There has been a drought, and water is very scarce.
	Conflict has broken out with the local tribe of Amerindians. They are always attacking the settlement.	A raiding party of Spanish sailors has landed near the settlement and are threatening to attack it.
	A mysterious illness has broken out in the settlement. Several people have died already.	Most items are running out, including clothing, and basic tools have been damaged. Supplies are not due for months.
	A large herd of deer has broken into the fields near the settlement and eaten most of the vegetable crop.	The small sailing ship that was left behind when the others went has been sunk in a heavy storm.



Portrait of Henry VIII by Hans Holbein

About the painting

• Hans Holbein was born in 1497 and died of the plague in 1543. He was Swiss, but moved to England in search of work. His extraordinary gift for lifelike portrait painting soon caught the attention of the king's secretary and Holbein became Henry VIII's chief image maker. He is still considered to be one of the greatest portrait artists in the world.

• The portrait was painted from life in 1537, when the king was married to Jane Seymour. It was part of a large mural that Henry commissioned for Whitehall Palace. We only have a copy now, as the original was destroyed in a fire in 1698.

• The portrait has been painted to show Henry's wealth and power. His clothes and pose make his shoulders look very wide, and his legs (of which he was very proud) look extremely strong. He is richly dressed in gold embroidery and jewels. The gold thread, chain and buttons were probably painted in real gold, which Holbein used in other portraits of Henry.

• Holbein would probably have painted with ground-up pigments made from rocks and mixed with egg yolk. Shells were used for mixing colours together, and brushes were made from squirrel hair. He used chalk and watercolour for sketching the sitter first, and his paintings were done on wooden boards.

• Holbein's work is extremely helpful to history, because it helps us to know what Tudor people looked like and what they wore. His portraits are the nearest thing we have to photographs of people of the time.



The artist, Hans Holbein

Look at the portrait of Henry VIII and answer the following questions about the picture.

• Why do you think Holbein has chosen this particular background for the portrait?

• Do you think the king would have been pleased with this portrait? What aspects would he like and dislike? Like:

Dislike:

• Why do you think the king commissioned a portrait in 1537?

• See if you can identify the following items of clothing that the king is wearing in the portrait:

doublet hose jerkin stomacher codpiece

• Henry VIII was painted many times. Find an earlier and a later portrait of the king. Compare them and write down differences in:

- the clothing
- the style of painting
- the king's appearance.

• Find a partner and paint a portrait of each other in Tudor style. If possible, paint on a wooden board and use shells for mixing your paints. Be sure to paint plenty of rich detail and gold jewellery!



Diary of a settler

Gilbert Pierce, a Tudor settler, arrives in Roanoke in the spring of 1585.

March 1585

At last we have arrived. I was proud to take this voyage across the Atlantic. They say the Queen is creating new colonies to make England more powerful. The ship's captain told us we'd make our fortunes in the new world. He said there were riches there beyond imagination – and good land for the taking. In England I was poor, but here I can serve my Queen and become a rich man at the same time! We've heard there are savages on the island. But I'm not frightened. If they do turn against us, I will fight to the death. We have God and right on our side. The captain advised us to befriend the savages. He said that although passing merchant ships would call with supplies, there might be times when we would need to ask them for food or materials.

June 1585

Here on the island, our main task is to build a good strong settlement, to secure the island for Queen and country and to identify valuable goods and materials, such as timber and furs that can be shipped back to England. There is fresh water nearby and we brought our supplies with us. I remain hopeful that they last until the next ship arrives from England. Mostly, the savages are friendly towards us. They probably recognise our superiority. However, they did get angry when we took some corn buried in the ground. We thought it was part of their winter stores. But it turned out to be a burial place. They have the heathen habit of putting food into graves so the dead won't go hungry in the afterlife.

Update: 1586

The harsh winter weather, lack of food and quarrels with native tribes drove most of us settlers back to England. Fifteen men stayed behind to guard the settlement.



Tudor timeline

