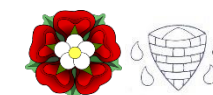




THE TUDORS



Link to locality: Nantwich, Tudor Buildings and Salt

Nantwich is a market town in Cheshire, 10 miles from Winsford. The River Weaver runs through both towns. It is known for having the highest concentrations of listed buildings in England, with particularly good examples of Tudor buildings.

The local salt-making industry developed from brine springs associated with the River Weaver.

The name "Nantwich" is derived from the Welsh name "Nant yr Heledd Wen" meaning the stream of the white salt pit.

By the end of Tudor times there were 216 salt-making houses drawing their brine from a salt pit known as the "Old Biot", adjacent to the river.

The salt was mainly transported to the garrison at Chester – which dates back to Roman times.

Nantwich was also important during the Tudor era as a transport link between London and Wales.

The Great Fire of Nantwich

In 1583 a fire struck Nantwich. It had a huge impact on its infrastructure.

A Nantwich brewer, living in Waterlode, accidentally started a blaze which burned for 20 days, destroying 150 houses and, inns and other buildings.

900 people became homeless but only 2 people died.

Queen Elizabeth I (a Tudor) ordered a nationwide collection of funds to rebuild Nantwich.

Features of Tudor structures:

Made of wattle and daub

Wooden frames (coated in tar to prevent rotting)

The windows were made up of small leaded glass panes. Buildings featured a chimney – a fireplace was essential to warm a Tudor home.

Jettying – increasing the available space in the building without obstructing the street.

Key Locations



Key Enquiry Questions

What are the reasons why Elizabeth I was so significant?

- She secured the Church of England.
- She defeated the Spanish Armada in 1588.
- She maintained peace in what had been a very divided country.

What factor led to the most change during the Tudor era?

- Henry VIII's Reformation – England converted to a Protestant state from Catholic.

How can I see the impact of the Tudor era on our locality?

- See 'Link to locality' section.

Timeline of Major Events (Dates to be recalled):

1509 – Henry VIII is crowned King.

1534 – 'Act of Supremacy'

1547 – Edward VI becomes King.

1553 – Mary I becomes Queen.






1559 – Elizabeth I is crowned Queen.

1603 – Elizabeth I dies with no heir – end of Tudor line. Start of Stuart Dynasty

Year 6 – Autumn Term Themes: Local, Pride

Which, Witch or Wich?

Tudor Monarchs - date of reign, biography and spouse info

Henry VII reigned 1485-1509		-Henry VII was the first Tudor monarch, after winning the Battle of Bosworth Field. -He married Elizabeth of York (from the enemy family) to end the war. -During his reign, he avoided further wars at all costs, bringing peace to England. -He made England rich during his reign.	Elizabeth of York	Key Vocabulary: Catholic - A form of Christianity, followers of the Roman Catholic Church. Protestant - A member or follower of any of the Western Christian Churches that are separate from the Roman Catholic Church. They broke away from the Church during the Reformation. E.g Church of England / Anglican Church.
Henry VIII reigned 1509-1547		-Henry VIII is famous for having six wives -two of which he had executed. -He also brought England away from the Catholic church: instead developing the Church of England (he became head of it).	Henry had six wives – see the section on the left.	Reformation - Reformation, also called Protestant Reformation, the move of part of the church away from the authority of the Pope.
Edward VI reigned 1547-1553		-Edward VI came to the throne at only 9 years of age. Therefore, the country was run by his protectors. -He is often considered to have been a sickly child, however many historians now believe that this was not true. -He died aged only 15, naming Lady Jane Grey (a distant relative) as the new Queen.	Did not marry	Pope - The Spiritual leader of the Roman Catholic Church, he is based in the Vatican City, in Rome (Italy).
Mary I reigned 1553-1558		-Mary I was Henry VIII's first daughter – her mother was Catherine of Aragon. - She aggressively tried to return England to Rome and Catholicism, burning those against her on the stake and earning the name 'Bloody Mary.'	Philip II of Spain	Monarch – a sovereign head of state (king or queen). Heir - A person who is next in line to the throne.
Elizabeth I reigned 1558-1603		-Henry VIII's second daughter, Elizabeth turned the country Protestant again. -She had a long and successful reign. -It was expected that Elizabeth would marry and produce an heir, but she never did. She was sometimes called the Virgin Queen, Gloriana or Good Queen Bess. -She had Mary, Queen of Scots, executed, as she saw her as a threat to the throne.	Did not marry	As Elizabeth had no children, and therefore no heir to the throne, she was the last Tudor monarch. Following her death, James VI of Scotland – was named King James I of England.

