

History Year 7 KS3 Spring 2

Blended Learning Booklet

Tudor England

Name:

Form:

Aim to complete one lesson each week. Write out the title and LI and then complete the tasks.

All video links are online using the ClassCharts link.

The Knowledge Organiser on page 3 has all the key information and vocabulary to help you with this unit.

Upload all work onto ClassCharts for feedback.



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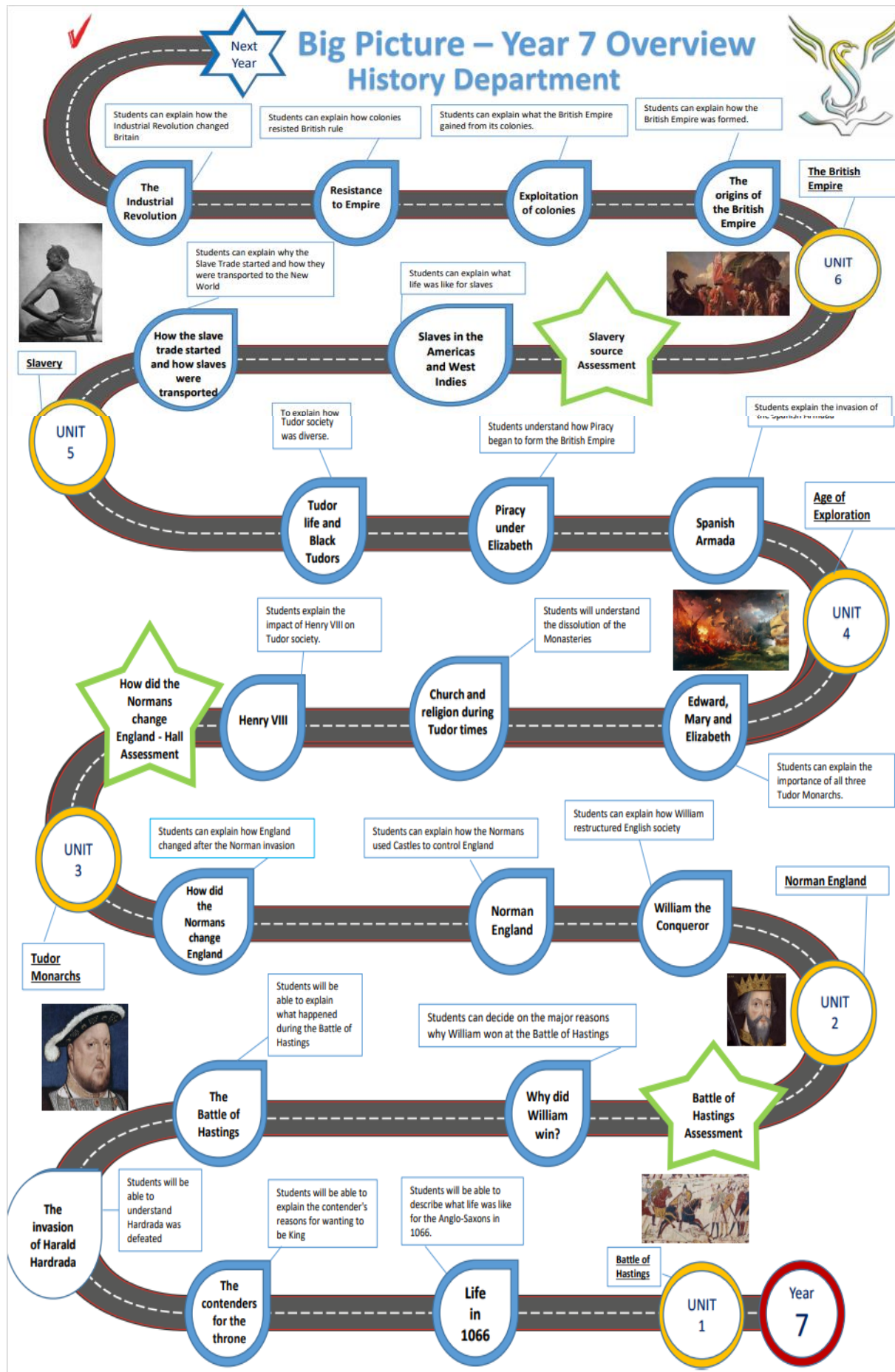
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ZOOM IN... MY LEARNING JOURNEY:

Subject: History **Year: 7** **Unit 4: Tudor Life**

AIMS

1. To understand why Henry VIII married six times
2. To explain the life of a Tudor person.
3. To use Sources to understand the lives of Black Tudors
4. To complete an assessment on the Tudor period.

DEVELOPING COURAGE

- C To confidently share opinion with class on how Tudor life in England.
- O Given the opportunity to work on extended writing.
- U Teamwork to compare views about Tudor Sources.
- R Showing Resilience when completing extended pieces of writing
- A Learning to appreciate the past
- G Being generous with Historical detail in writing
- E Finish a History essay.

PREVIOUS LEARNING

- Why William won at the Battle of Hastings.
- How the Normans changed England
- The Reformation
- Tudor Kings and Queens

WHAT WE KNOW/REMEMBER

The different Tudor Kings and Queens changed England each in their own way.

RECOMMENDED READING

- Battlefield Britain
- History Learning Site

PERSONAL OBJECTIVES

-
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-
-
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-
-
-
-

CAREERS

- Journalist reporting on events
- Archaeologist
- History Teacher

UP NEXT

The Transatlantic Slave Trade



1. Henry VIII's wives

Catherine of Aragon - Henry and Catherine had a daughter, Mary, but it was a son that Henry wanted. Frustrated that Catherine seemed unable to produce a male heir to the throne, Henry had their marriage annulled (cancelled) in 1533.

Anne Boleyn - Anne was unable to provide Henry with a son, but instead with a daughter, Elizabeth. Following accusations of numerous crimes, including treason, she was beheaded.

Jane Seymour - Jane finally provided Henry with a son, Edward, but Jane became ill and died just two weeks after the birth.

Anne of Cleves - Henry received a picture of Anne before he married her, believing her to be beautiful. However, when he finally met her, after agreeing to marry her for an alliance with Cleves, he said she looked like a horse. He annulled the marriage soon after.

Catherine Howard - By the time they married in July 1540, Henry was 49 years old, overweight, and unable to walk, and Catherine a lively teenager. She was beheaded after being accused of being unfaithful to the King.

Catherine Parr - She looked after Henry in his old age and sickness, surviving Henry after he died in 1547.

2. Henry's Chief Ministers in his government

- King Henry VIII relied on His Chief Minister's very much.
- Cardinal Thomas Wolsey and Thomas Cromwell, Henry's two Chief Ministers, made sure that any problem the King had was solved. Their job was to make the King's life easier. Cromwell, for example, gave Henry the divorce from Catherine he craved.
- Both Wolsey and Cromwell came from poor backgrounds, rose up to be the two most important people in the country after the King and unfortunately both met bad endings due to upsetting the King.

Tudors

3. Tudor life

Life in Tudor England was hard, and you had to be tough and lucky to survive. There was a very high infant mortality rate, around 14 percent died before their first birthday, and women had a shorter life expectancy than men due to the risks posed by childbirth. So even reaching adulthood was an achievement and those who lived to their 40th birthday was considered to have arrived at old age. Nine out of ten people still lived in the countryside and worked on the land as farmers. Most villages simply lived on what they could grow. If they grew more than what they needed, it was sold at market, but for many families, it was a struggle to keep fed.

4. The Black Tudors

John Blanke - It is likely he arrived with Catherine of Aragon when she travelled over from Spain. He played at Henry VII's funeral, Henry VIII's coronation and gained good wages after asking Henry VIII for a pay rise. He married in 1512 and got a wedding present from Henry VIII, but after this he disappears from record.

Cattelena of Almondsbury - One of several Africans recorded in rural locations, Cattelena lived in the small village of Almondsbury, not far from Bristol, until her death in 1625. A list survives of the goods she owned. Her possessions, from her cooking utensils to her tablecloth, each tell us something of her life, but the fact that she had them at all tells us even more. Africans in England, like Cattelena, were not owned, but possessed property themselves.

Henry VIII's wives



John Blanke



Lesson One Henry VIII and his wives

L/I: To understand the reasons for Tudor marriage.

Task One - Watch the video clip and list Henry VIII's wives in order.

<http://www.schooltube.com/video/123d1074578941487a5f/>

Why did people get married in Tudor Times?

The key things to remember about Tudor marriage:

- The KEY REASON why people got married in the 1500 was to have boy babies to carry on the family name.
- Gaining WEALTH, LAND and POWER were also very important.
- LOVE was hardly ever involved.
- PARENTS would decide who their children were going to marry.

Task Two – Complete the table below, using the information below.

Wife Number 1



- Daughter of King Ferdinand and Queen Isabela of Spain.
- Catherine was in fact married to Henry's older brother Arthur, who died of sickness at just 15 years old.
- Together, Henry and Catherine had a daughter, Mary - but it was a son that Henry wanted. Frustrated that Catherine seemed unable to produce a male heir to the throne, Henry had their marriage annulled (cancelled) in 1533.
- towards the end of their marriage, Henry fell in love with one of Catherine's ladies-in-waiting (woman who assisted the queen) - Anne Boleyn...

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Wife Number 2



- Henry's second wife after the pair married secretly in January 1533. By this time, Anne was pregnant with her first child to Henry, and by June 1533 she was crowned Queen of England.
- Together they had a daughter, Elizabeth. But, still, it was a son - and future king of England - that Henry wanted.
- Frustrated, he believed his marriage was cursed and that Anne was to blame. And so, he turned his affections to one of Anne's ladies-in-waiting, Jane Seymour.
- And Anne's fate? Following accusations of numerous crimes, including witchcraft and treason (plotting to kill the king), she was arrested and beheaded. Eek!

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Wife Number 3



- Unlike his previous wives, however, Jane never had a coronation and so was never crowned Queen of England. Some people believe this was because Henry wanted her to provide an heir to the throne first.
- And in October 1537, the time had finally come - Henry became the proud father of Prince Edward. But the prince came at a price - Jane took ill and died just two weeks after the birth.
- She was buried in a tomb at Windsor Castle, and would later become the only one of Henry's six wives to be buried with him.

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Wife Number 4



- Henry was single for two years after Jane Seymour's death. But as time passed, the King and his ministers felt that England needed a foreign ally - and so the hunt for a new bride began!
- Henry sent a talented painter called Hans Holbein to Germany to paint portraits of the Duke of Cleves' daughters, Anne and Amelia.
- Anne's portrait pleased him, and arrangements were made for the pair to wed. But Anne's arrival in England proved to be a bit of a disaster to say the least.
- Seeing her in person, Henry took an instant dislike to Anne and, finding her ugly, referred to her as "The Mare of Flanders". Poor Anne! Too late to cancel, their wedding took place 6 January 1540, only for the marriage to be annulled a few weeks later.

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Wife Number 5



- Next in line to marry King Henry VIII was young Catherine Howard - lady-in-waiting to Anne of Cleves and first cousin to Henry's second wife, Anne Boleyn.
- By the time they married in July 1540, Henry was 49 years old, overweight and unable to walk, and Catherine a lively teenager.
- Delighted with his new wife, Henry is said to have spoilt Catherine with gifts and called her his 'rose without a thorn'. But trouble lay ahead for Katherine - two years into their marriage, she was accused of being unfaithful to the king. Her fate...? Beheaded!

Wife Number 6



- An educated woman who loved to learn new things, Catherine married Henry on 12 July 1543.
- She proved to be a kind wife who looked after Henry in his sickness, and a good stepmother to the king's three children, Mary, Elizabeth and Edward.
- But yes - you guessed it - she didn't have it easy with Henry! Her interest in Protestantism (a new religious faith) made her enemies in court - enemies who tried to turn the king against her and have her arrested.
- Luckily for Catherine, she managed to convince Henry that she was loyal to him and his religion and was spared execution. Phew! Henry died in 1547, leaving Catherine widowed and free to marry her former love, Thomas Seymour.



Name of Wife	Good qualities	Bad qualities	Overall rating for Henry out of 10	Why that rating?
Catherine of Aragon				
Anne Boleyn				
Jane Seymour				
Anne of Cleves				
Catherine Howard				
Catherine Parr				



Main Activity:

1. Who was the best wife for Henry? Why?
2. Who was the worst wife for Henry? Why?

This image shows a full page of blank white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page, providing a guide for writing. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

Lesson Two – Tudor Government

L/I: To understand who helped the Tudor Monarchs run the country.

Starter - Use Box One on your knowledge Organiser Page 5, to complete the task below:

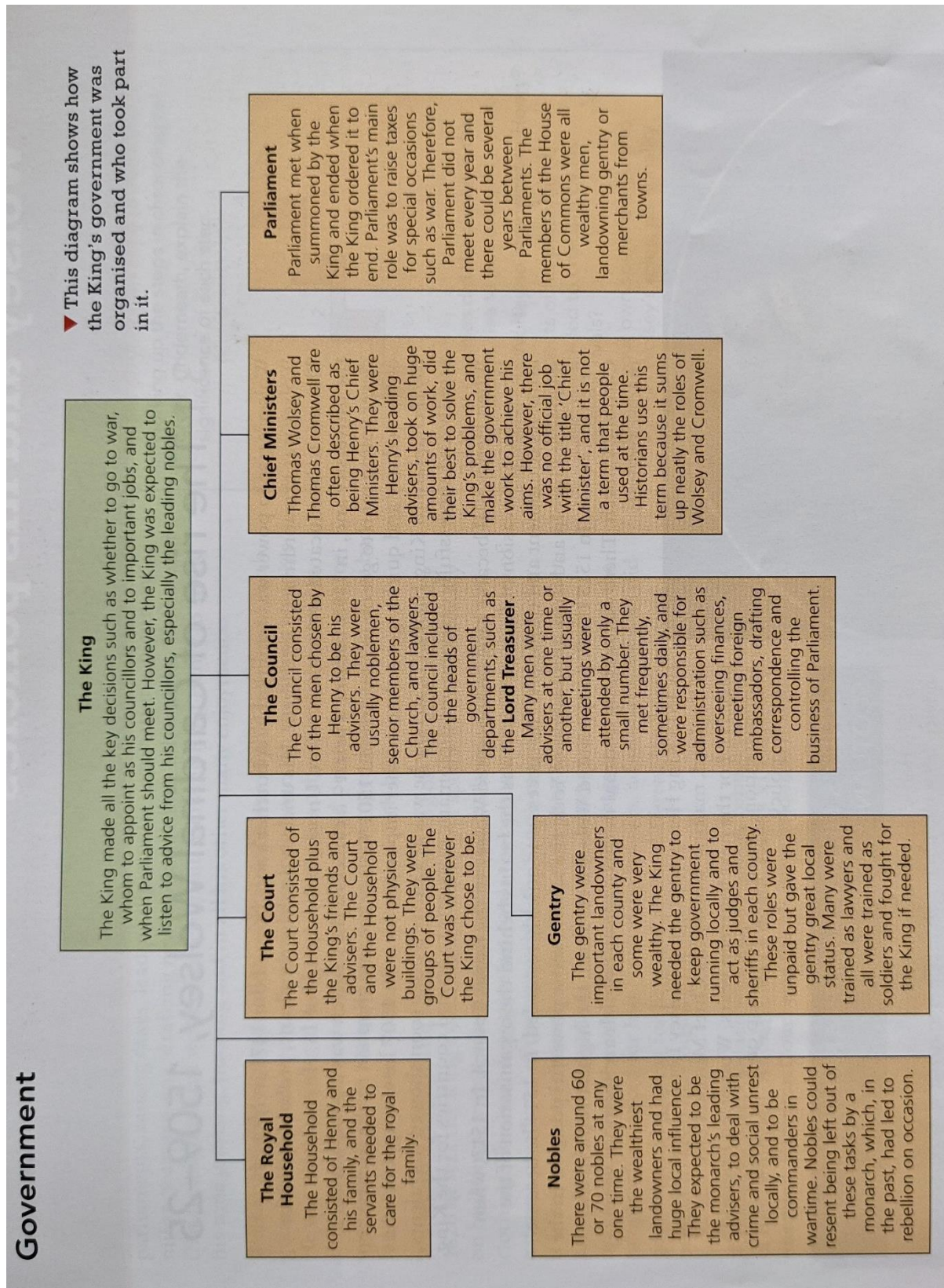
Tudor England KO H/W Quiz One Henry VIII's wives

List the names of Henry's six wives, below, with some information on each.

1.	4.
2.	5.
3.	6.



DART – read through the different jobs of Henry's government.



Henry's Chief Ministers

- King Henry VIII relied on His Chief Minister's very much.
- Cardinal Thomas Wolsey and Thomas Cromwell, Henry's two Chief Ministers, made sure that any problem the King had was solved. Their job was to make the King's life easier.
- Both Wolsey and Cromwell came from poor backgrounds, but rose up to be the two most important people in the country after the King and unfortunately both met bad endings due to upsetting the King.



Task One – Answer the questions below, using the information below:

Cardinal Wolsey

1. Give two jobs of the King's Chief Minister.
What did the Chief Minister allow Henry to spend time doing?
2. Describe Wolsey's personality.
3. Describe Wolsey's wealth including:
 - What did he buy?
 - What did his rivals think of him?
 - Why did Wolsey need all this money?

Challenge – Explain why the role of Chief Minister is so important to the King.



For fifteen years Wolsey juggled the most demanding roles in England. As a cardinal and archbishop he was the leading churchman in England. However, his major role was as the King's Chief Minister, managing parliaments, raising taxes, leading diplomatic negotiations, planning military campaigns, drafting new laws and many other tasks. This meant that he did the hard work of government, allowing King Henry to spend his time jousting, hunting and in all his other many enjoyments.

Wolsey was able to juggle all this because he was highly intelligent, with great stamina and energy to work very long hours on the King's business. He was also deeply loyal to Henry. Among his other strengths were his skills as a negotiator and ability to charm and persuade people to agree with him. At other times he could lose his temper deliberately and use bad language to over-awe those who disagreed with him.

Wolsey also enjoyed and took pride in showing off his great wealth. By 1520 he was the King's wealthiest subject and spent his money lavishly on buildings, jewels, silver plate to decorate his houses, tapestries and clothing. This spending gave his rivals the opportunity to accuse him of extreme greed and of trying to rival the King's magnificence. However, it is important to remember that Wolsey was the King's leading adviser, an archbishop and cardinal. In these roles he was expected to live as magnificently as he could. He also needed a huge income to pay all the people who worked for him, including lawyers, administrators who did government business for him and all the different kinds of servants needed to keep his houses running.

Cardinal Wolsey: Henry's first Chief Minister

▼ Hampton Court Palace was a small house, rebuilt by Wolsey. There he lived in a style that his enemies said rivalled that of Henry himself. After Wolsey's death, Henry VIII took over Hampton Court and used it as a royal palace. To Wolsey's enemies, Hampton Court was the clearest evidence that the butcher's son thought he was the equal of the King.



Read through the information below on Henry's second Chief Minister, then watch the video:

Thomas Cromwell

- Cromwell was Henry's next Chief Minister, after Wolsey's death. Cromwell had been very close to Wolsey. By this time, Cromwell had seen the world and started a family.
- When Cromwell was Chief Minister, he secured Henry's divorce from Anne Boleyn, dissolved Catholic Monasteries all across England and began the Parliament we know today.
- Cromwell however, made a series of mistakes which eventually led to him being executed for **treason**.



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Y6dTjtUEqVY>

Why was the position of Chief Minister such an important job? **Explain your answer using examples from today's lesson.**

Begin by explaining what a Chief Minister is, and what their job involves.

The position of Chief Minister meant that you must.....

Next, explain how it is clear that Wolsey was important to the King. What did Henry provide him with lots of?

It was very clear that Wolsey was valued as Chief Minister, and was seen as very important, because.....

Go on to explain some of the important jobs Cromwell did for Henry and why they were important. E.g. dissolving the Catholic monasteries.

Cromwell accomplished great things for Henry during his time as Chief Minister, such as.....

Finally, answer the question! Why was it such an important job?

The position of Chief Minister was an important job, because.....

Challenge – Use look, cover, write, check, to remember all the positions in Henry's government and a little bit about each position.



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[illegible]

Lesson Three – Life in Tudor England

L/I: To understand what life was like for different groups of people in Tudor England.

Starter - Use Box Two on your knowledge Organiser Page 5, to complete the task below:

Tudor England KO H/W Quiz Two Henry's Chief Ministers

1. Why were Henry's Chief Ministers so important for him?

2. Henry's two Chief Ministers are named below, explain a little about each:

Wolsey –

Cromwell -

Read through the following DART below:

Life in Tudor England DART

Life in Tudor England was hard, and you had to be tough and lucky to survive. There was a very high infant mortality rate, around 14 percent died before their first birthday, and women had a shorter life expectancy than men due to the risks posed by childbirth.

So even reaching adulthood was an achievement and those who lived to their 40th birthday was considered to have arrived at old age.

In 1500, most of the land had not been altered by humans. There were still huge areas of forest where wild pigs, wild cats and even wolves still lived. Much of the rest of the land was wasteland, covered in weeds and shrubs.

Only a small part of the land was farmed and an even smaller part of this was used for growing crops. Most of the farmland was used for grazing sheep. There were about 8 million sheep and only about 2.7 million people! The sheep were kept supplying wool for the cloth industry.

Nine out of ten people still lived in the countryside and worked on the land as farmers. Most villages simply lived on what they could grow. If they grew more than what they needed, it was sold at market, but for many families, it was a struggle to keep fed.

During Tudor times, one of the most serious worries for people were the number of vagrants in towns and villages. Vagrants were poor people with no homes and no work, wandering around the country and begging to keep themselves alive.

A little better off than the vagrants were people who were poor, but at least had somewhere to live and a few belongings. Most of these people worked in the countryside, farming the land. When the harvests were good, they just managed to feed their children and look after the old and sick people in their families. When harvests were bad, however, people had to beg or else they would starve to death. In Sheffield 1616, for example, a third of the population were begging to keep themselves alive.

SOURCE 7 A modern historian summarising the position of the poor in the sixteenth century

The situation grew worse during the sixteenth century. Henry VIII had closed the monasteries, which had helped to look after the poor.

Many landowners had enclosed [fenced off] common land on their manor and used it themselves. So poor villagers now had nowhere to graze their animals.

Some landowners stopped growing crops altogether. There was a big demand for wool, so they took up sheep farming instead. This meant fewer jobs.

Prices were going up faster than wages and people's pay didn't buy as much as it used to. The poor were getting poorer.



SOURCE 2 Written in 1577 by William Harrison, who lived in Essex

There are old men living in my village who have noticed three things to be greatly changed.

One is the many chimneys recently erected.

The second is [the beds]. Their fathers used to sleep on straw on rough mats covered only with a sheet and a good round log under their heads. Pillows were only for women in childbed.

The third is the change from wooden plates and spoons to silver or tin.

SOURCE 3 Richard Carew's description of farmers' houses in Cornwall in the 1580s

Walls of earth, low thatched roofs, few partitions, no glass windows, and scarcely any chimneys other than a hole in the wall to let out the smoke; their bed, straw and a blanket.

SOURCE 4 A sixteenth-century dinner

The first course:

- a collar of brawn
- a roasted tongue and udder
- a leg of pork, boiled
- a piece of roast beef
- a venison pasty
- a marrow pudding
- a goose
- a salad

The second course:

- two joints of lamb, roasted
- a couple of rabbits
- a dish of larks
- sliced venison, cold
- a dish of tarts and custard

Then serve your cheese and fruit.

Task One – Use all the information you have read through so far, to make a list of all the differences between Tudor life and life in 2021.

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-
-
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-

Read through the information below:

Tudor Social groups

What life was like depended a great deal on which of the groups you belonged to:

Gentry – Some Gentry were rich dukes and earls, that owned land all over England and helped the King run the country. Most just owned one estate, with farmers working on it.

Citizens – These were rich people who lived in the towns.

Yeomen – Farmers who owned land or rented it. They lived a reasonably good life.

Labourers – They had no land. In the country, they worked on farms, but in towns they did many different jobs.

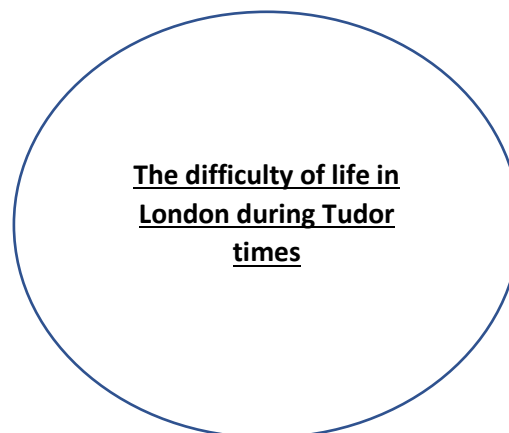


Task Two:

London during Tudor times -

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FKlvtrwyEk&list=PLcvEcrcF_9zLTTFTWEPC-St2l7TedKwG6&index=6

Create a mind map which shows the difficulty of life in London during Tudor Times.



Task Three – Look at these three Sources:



Source A



Source B



Source C



Source D

For each Source (A, B, C and D) Explain:

1. What is happening?

A

B

C

D



2. Whether or not life seemed hard and miserable, or comfortable and pleasant, during Tudor Times. You must explain why you have given your answer for each Source!

A

B

C

D

Main Task:

Q. Did live seem hard and miserable or comfortable and pleasant? You must back up your answer with evidence.

Use the Sources we have looked through as a class, to answer this question.

Challenge – ‘Tudor life was not much different to today.’ Do you agree with this statement? You must explain your answer.

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Lesson Four - Black Tudors

L/I: To use Sources to understand the lives of Black Tudors.

Starter - Use Box Three on your knowledge Organiser Page 5, to complete the task below:

Tudor England KO H/W Quiz Three Tudor Life

Explain what life was like, in Tudor England, below:

[illegible]

DART Read the information below and watch the video:

Why is it important to learn about Black Tudors? DART

Until recently, the History of Black Tudors has been largely ignored, but now Historians are learning more and more about them everyday. They came to England from Africa, from Europe and from the Spanish Caribbean. They came with privateers, pirates, merchants, aristocrats, even kings and queens, and were accepted into Tudor society. They were baptised, married and buried by the Church of England and paid wages like other Tudors.

Yet their experience was extraordinary because, unlike the majority of Africans across the rest of the Atlantic world, in England they were *free*. They lived in a world where skin colour was less important than religion, class or talent: before the English became heavily involved in the slave trade, and before they founded their first surviving colony in the Americas. They force us to reexamine the 17th century to find out what had caused perceptions to change so radically.

Introducing Black Tudors means a reassessment of our national story and what it means to be British today. They are just one piece in the diverse jigsaw of migrations that make up our island's multicultural heritage. The knowledge that Africans lived free in one of our most formative periods of our national history can move us beyond the invidious legacy of the slavery and racism that were in later periods of our history. BLACK TUDORS challenges the accepted narrative that racial slavery was all but inevitable and forces us to re-evaluate our shared history.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3WsogpDr5f4>

John Blanke– Court Trumpeter

-

A circular portrait of a woman, likely a historical figure, wearing a red dress with a white collar and a white headscarf. She is holding a round object, possibly a coin or medal, in front of her. The background is dark green with star-like patterns. The portrait is set within a circular frame with a blue and white decorative border.

Main Task – Complete the worksheets below:

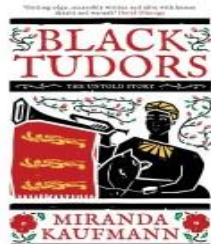
Exploring Black Tudors

John Blanke the Trumpeter

**Westminster Tournament
Roll 1511**



**This is the only known image of
John Blanke . It is from Henry VIII's
jousting tournament to celebrate
the birth of his son**



1- *"Given his youthful appearance, we can believe that he was born in north or west Africa or in southern Europe to African parents in the late 15th century. The turban suggests an Islamic heritage and its relatively flat shape is reminiscent of north African or Andalusian styles. That said Henry VIII enjoyed dressing himself and his courtiers in Turkish or Moorish fashion and may also have chosen to dress John Blanke in this way."*

1- What did Kaufmann learn about John Blanke using the Westminster Roll ?

2- *"A position at court was the best any musician could hope for; it brought high status and a regular wage, as well as board lodging and a clothing allowance... Trumpets have been used to mark power, status, military might... The royal musicians of Europe were highly cosmopolitan hailing predominantly from Flanders, France and Italy. African musicians had been playing for European monarchs since at least the 12th century."*

2- What does this suggest about John Blanke's status in England?

Exploring Black Tudors

Cattelena of Almondsbury

Cattelena was an independent single woman- the only record we have of her is an inventory of what she owned when she died in 1625.

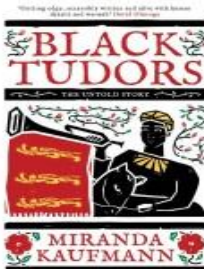


The inventory of May 1625 listed Cattelena's possessions as:

One cow
One bed, one bolster, one pillow, one pair of blankets, one sheet, one quilt
Four little pots, one pewter candlestick, one tin bottle, one dozen of spoons
Three earthen dishes, two dozen of trenchers
One table cloth
All her wearing apparel
One coffer and two little boxes

1- List 4 things you can tell from this inventory:

- 1-
- 2-
- 3-
- 4-

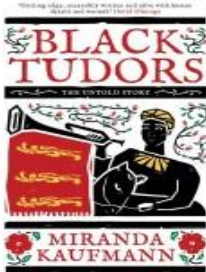


"At a time when Africans elsewhere in the world were themselves property it is significant that she was the legal owner of anything at all. Not only was she free as in not enslaved but she seems to have been free from service or any family obligation. Thanks to her cow, she was able to support herself"

2- What does Miranda Kaufmann conclude about Cattelena? What does this suggest about life in England for Black Tudors compared with the rest of the world?

Exploring Black Tudors

Conclusion



1- List two of the sources Miranda Kaufmann used to find out about John Blanke and Cattelena:

1-

2-

2- Describe what you have learned about the lives of Black Tudors from John Blanke and Cattelena:

3- Did Kaufmann's discoveries about the lives of Black Tudors surprise you? Explain why/why not.



4- Evaluate why you think it is important to learn about the lives of Black people in England before the Slave trade:

Exploring Black Tudors

Extension

Your extension is to channel your inner Miranda Kaufmann and do your own research about the lives of Black Tudors. It is up to you how you present your information, it could be through:

- A fact file
- A story
- A PowerPoint
- A video explanation
- An analysis of sources



Some of the names in Miranda Kaufmann's book 'Black Tudors' that you could research are:

- Diego, the Circumnavigator
- Mary Fillis, the Moroccan Convert
- Jacque Francis, the Salvage Diver
- Edward Swarthy, the Porter
- Reasonable Blackman, the Silk Weaver
- Dederi Jacquaoh, The Price of River Cestos
- John Anthony, Mariner of Dover
- Anne Cobbie, the Tawny Moor with Soft Skin



For an extra challenge, you could see if you can research and find out about a Black Tudor not represented in Miranda Kaufmann's book.



Lesson Five - Year 7 History Tudor Assessment

L/I: To complete an assessment on Tudor England.

Starter – Use Box Four on your Knowledge Organiser Page 5, to complete the task below:

Tudor England KO H/W Quiz Four The Black Tudors

Two Black Tudors are named below. Explain a little bit about each of them

John Blanke –

Cattelena of Almondsbury -

Assessment:

- 1. List all of Henry VIII's wives, giving a little bit of relevant information about each.**
- 2. Explain what life was like in Tudor England.**

In your answer mention try to mention the following:

- *What life was like for the poor.*
- *The different Tudor Kings and Queens the people would have lived through.*
- *The importance of Black Tudors in Tudor England.*

- 3. 'The introduction of Protestantism to England did not change Tudor England much.' Do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer.**

Structure for your answer:

Paragraph One – The differences between Protestants and Catholics

Paragraph One – The Dissolution of the Monasteries

Paragraph Two – The different Tudor Monarchs and their views on it.

Paragraph Four – To what extent did it change England?



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[illegible]



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[illegible]

Attainment Band :	Tudor England	
	Knowledge and Understanding	Skills
Yellow Plus	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All Questions are completed to a very high standard. Question three has a clear structure, including a paragraph. Detail and explanation are throughout each answer. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clear consequences of the introduction of Protestantism into Tudor England have been clearly explained. E.g., Dissolution of the Monasteries.
Yellow	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All Questions completed to a good standard. Detail and explanation are good in at least Question Three. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protestantism and Catholicism have been compared, with obvious differences being pointed out. Good conclusion is reached for Question Three.
Blue	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Question One and Two completed Question Three attempted 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explanation of key parts of Tudor life. E.g., Poverty in Tudor England Use of key words.
Green	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Question One complete with Question Two attempted 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Answer organised into paragraphs for at least Question Two.
White	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Question One attempted 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sentence based answers.