

The Tudors

Learning Objective:

To compare England in the Tudor period with England today.

Let's play Spot the Difference!



You're going to be shown two pictures of the same spot in London – one from Tudor times and one from today. See how many differences you can spot! Westminster Abbey has been circled on each one so you can see how the pictures match.

BACK

NEXT

Spot the Difference!

London in 1586

London today



Westminster Abbey (built in the 10th century)

BACK

NEXT



How many differences did you spot? Write a list!

Differences between London in Tudor times and London today:



BACK

NEXT

England was a very different place in Tudor times to today, but there were lots of things that were the same. Can you think of any?

Discuss your ideas.



Today we are going to be looking at the similarities and differences in the physical and human geography of England from the Tudor time to today.

Physical geography

Human geography

Do you know what these two types of geography are?



BACK

NEXT

Physical geography

Physical geography looks at the natural processes of the Earth, such as rivers, mountains and climate.



Human geography

Human geography looks at how humans interact with the natural world and the impact they have on Earth. Human geography can include things like population, cities, land use, religion and language.



BACK

NEXT



Which do you think will
have changed more from the
Tudor period to today: human or
physical geography? Why?

hills and mountains

population

shops

buildings

lakes

currency

coasts

land use

transport

rivers

cliffs

kingdom

How do you think
each of these things
might have been
the same or
different during the
Tudor period,
compared to today?

Think, pair, share your ideas.



BACK

NEXT

Hills and Mountains



The hills and mountains in England would have been largely the same in the Tudor period as they are today. Mountains and hills can continue to move and grow but not so much that you would notice anything different in the last 500 years.

Population

The population of England today is around 56 million people. It is estimated that at the start of the Tudor period, the population was around 2 million people. By the end of the Tudor period, it had doubled to 4 million.

This means that for every one person living in Tudor England, there are seventeen people in modern England! In other words, the population is 17 times bigger!



Shops

The Tudors didn't have supermarkets but would have smaller shops that would sell just one thing. For example, you would go to a baker to get bread, a butcher for meat, a shoemaker for shoes, a grocer for fruits and vegetables. There were lots more markets during the Tudor period too. There were far fewer shops in Tudor times than we have today.

Did you know that Tudor shops often had pictures on the signs outside the door instead of words because many people couldn't read?



BACK

NEXT

Buildings

Most Tudor buildings were built from wattle and daub – only very rich people could afford to have houses made from bricks. Today, we mainly use bricks and concrete to make houses and other buildings.

The Tudors didn't have tall skyscrapers like we do today either. The skyline in Tudor towns and cities was much lower than the skyline in modern towns and cities.



You can still see many Tudor buildings in towns and cities today.



BACK

NEXT

Lakes

Natural lakes have not changed much since the Tudor period. However, there are now lots of man-made lakes and reservoirs in England that would not have been there during the Tudor period.



This is Lake Windermere in the Lake District. It was formed around 12,000 years ago! That's long before the Tudors!



BACK

NEXT

Currency

The Tudors had a different money system to what we have today. They had pounds, but they also had sovereigns, angels, crowns, shillings, groats, pennies and farthings.

- Farthing = $\frac{1}{4}$ penny
- Half penny = $\frac{1}{2}$ penny
- Penny = 1 penny
- Groat = 4 pence
- Sixpence = 6 pence
- Shilling = 12 pence
- Crown = 60 pence = 5 shillings
- Angel = 120 pence = 10 shillings
- Pound = 240 pence = 20 shillings = £1
- Sovereign = 360 pence = 30 shillings = £1 10 shillings

There were 16 different coins in Tudor times but no paper money!



£1 in Tudor times would have been worth around £486 in today's money!

Coasts



A coastline is where the land meets the sea around it.

You may not notice much difference on the English coastline from Tudor times compared to today, but coasts can erode and sea levels can rise, which both change the coastline. Erosion is when rock or soil is slowly worn away. This can happen from weather, the sea and many other factors. Experts say sea levels are rising much more quickly than they used to, as well as coasts being eroded more quickly.



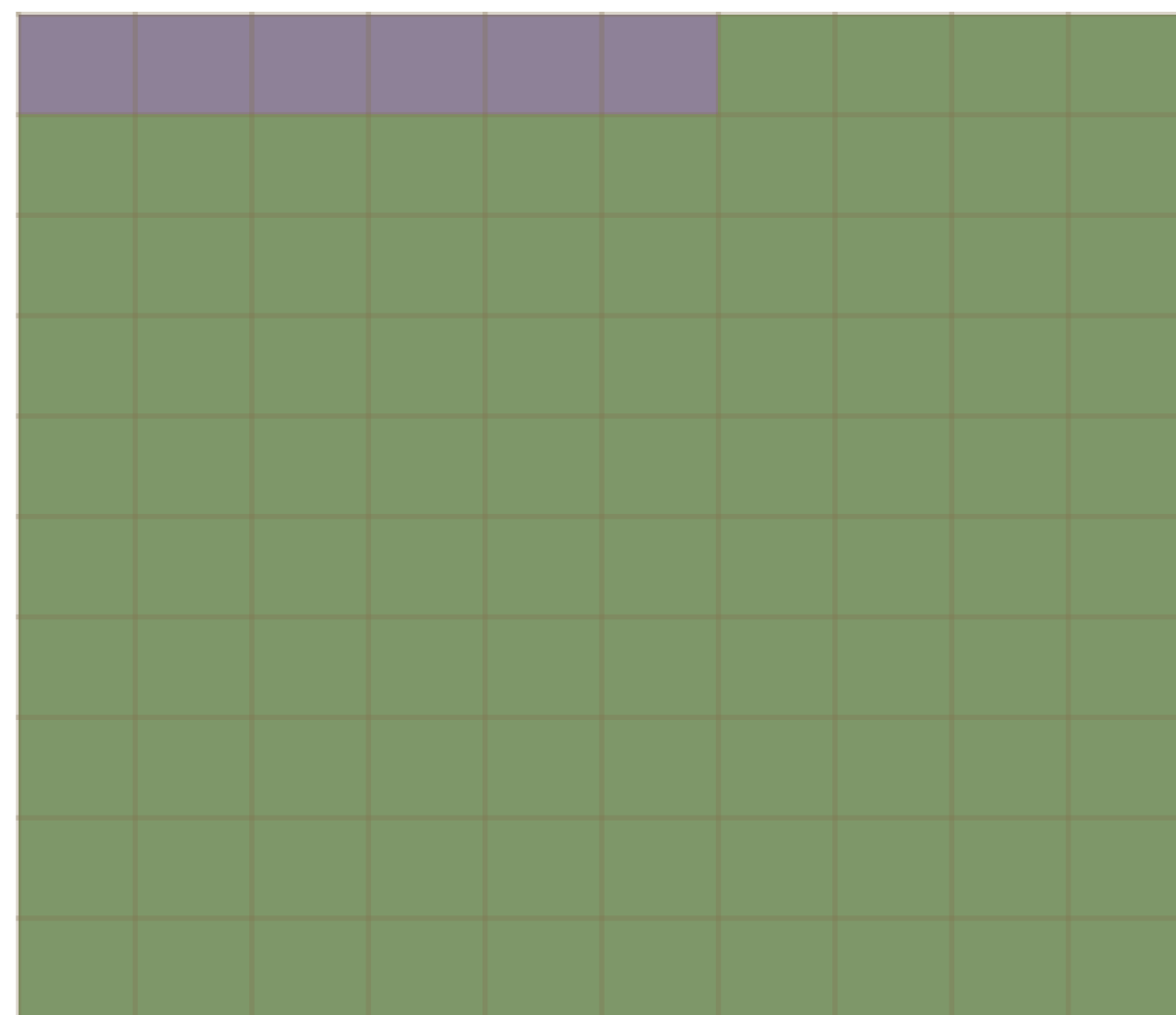
BACK

NEXT

Land Use

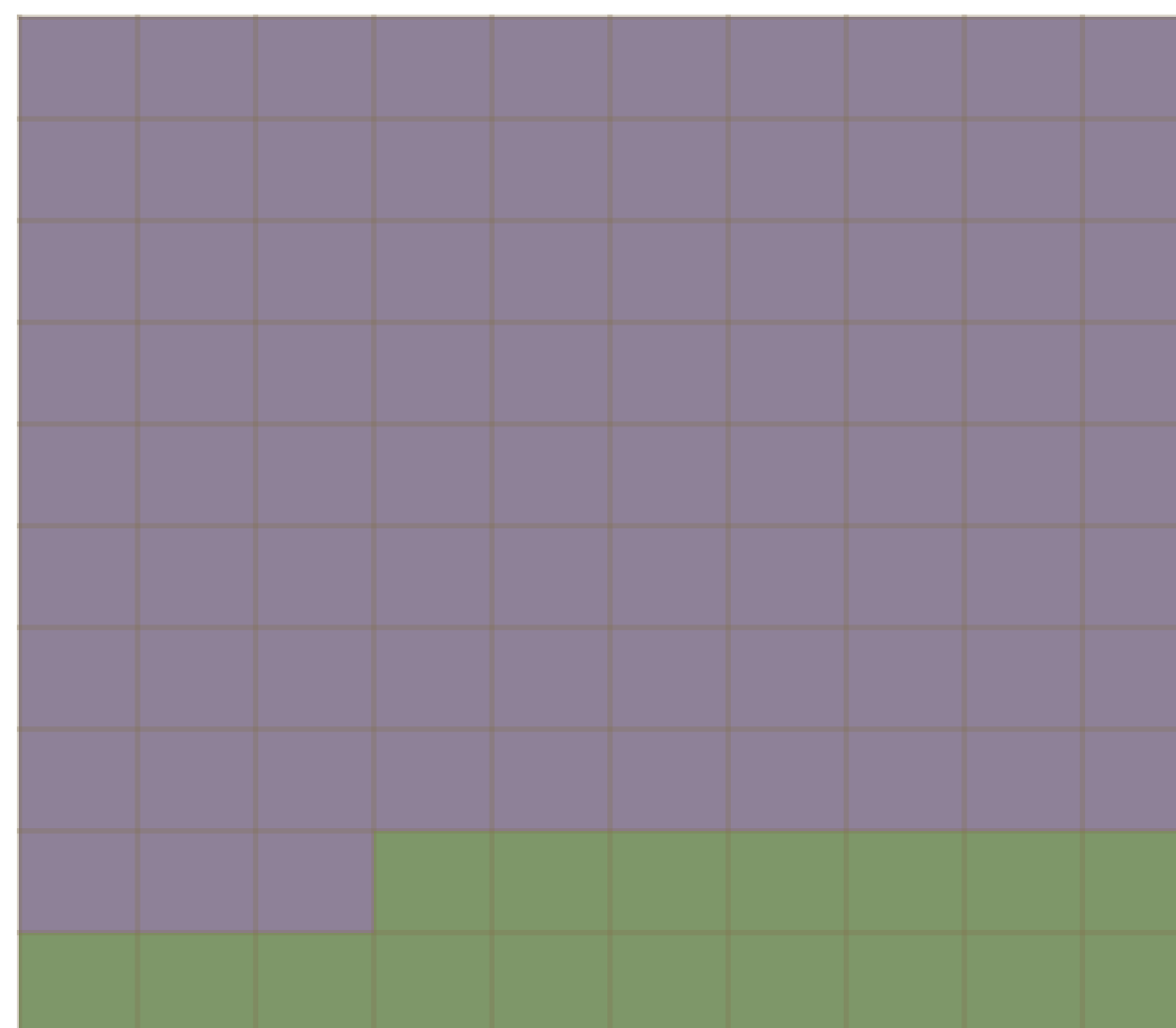
In 1520, only 6% of people lived in urban areas, 3% of which lived in London. Most people lived in rural areas and farmed the land. Most towns remained small during Tudor times, although the population in London grew to around 250,000 (quarter of a million) people by 1600. The population of London today is around 9 million.

Population of England in Tudor times



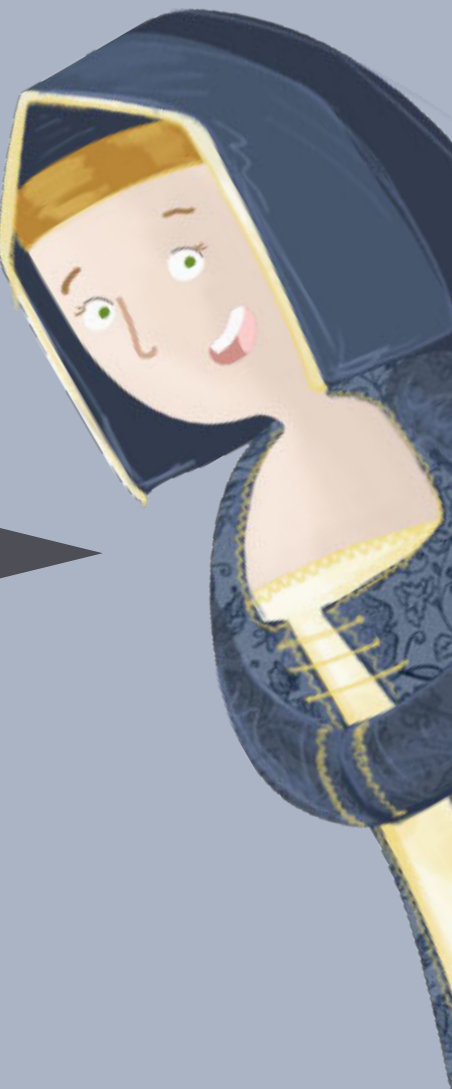
■ = urban ■ = rural

Population of England today



■ = urban ■ = rural

These diagrams show the proportion of people living in urban and rural areas in England in Tudor times and today. What does this tell you?



Transport

The Tudors travelled by horse and carriage or by boat. There were no cars, buses, trains or aeroplanes. People in Tudor times didn't often travel far in their lifetimes; they would live and work around the area they were born. Today, lots of people move to other parts of the country, or even different parts of the world.



Travelling could be difficult in Tudor times because the roads weren't very good.

BACK

NEXT

Rivers



This picture shows the River Thames in London in 1550.
What can you see?



Most of the rivers in England are much the same today as they were in Tudor times, although there are more bridges and locks on today's rivers and canals. The River Thames was very important in the Tudor era as it was used to help transport goods in and out of London. Waterways in general were very important because transportation across land was so difficult.

BACK

NEXT

Cliffs

Like coasts, cliffs can erode over time although you wouldn't notice much difference just by looking at them. A Tudor explorer would have seen the same White Cliffs of Dover on his return from a voyage as we see today when we cross the English Channel.



BACK

NEXT

Kingdom

Great Britain and the UK were not formed until after the Tudor period. Before then, England, Scotland, Wales and Ireland were separate political countries. Great Britain was formed in 1707, uniting England, Scotland and Wales. The United Kingdom was formed nearly 100 years later in 1801, which united Great Britain with the Kingdom of Ireland.



Wow! We've learnt a lot!
Are you ready to go and
compare the physical and
human geography of England
for yourselves?



BACK

NEXT

Plenary:



Have a look at the photo of England on the next slide. Can you point out things that would and wouldn't have been there during the Tudor period?

BACK

NEXT



BACK

www.planbee.com

NEXT