

Tudor England

Who's Who in Tudor England 1485-1603
Routh, one of the seven volumes of the set
Who's Who in British History. Who's
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biographical dictionary by C. Routh, one of the
seven volumes of the set Who's Who in
British History Who's Who in Tudor England
1485-1603 is a biographical dictionary by C.
N. R. It was originally published in 1990 by
Shepard-Walwyn, and reprinted in the US by
Stackpole Books in 432 pages. R. N
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1525 - Amicable Grant d96c0b60b2

Tudor navy The Tudor navy was the navy of the
Kingdom of England under the ruling Tudor
dynasty (1485-1603). The period involved
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The period involved important and critical
changes that led to the establishment of a
permanent navy and laid the foundations for
the future Royal Navy d96c0b60b2

== Food == d96c0b60b2

Courtship and marriage in Tudor England
Courtship and marriage in Tudor England (1485-1603) marked the legal rite of passage for individuals as it was considered the transition from youth to Courtship and marriage in Tudor England (1485-1603) marked the legal rite of passage for individuals as it was considered the transition from youth to adulthood. While the lower class had more freedom to choose their spouse, the middle and higher classes often searched for ways to build upon a family's wealth, to elevate a family's position within society, or to secure an alliance between families. It was an affair that often involved not only the man and woman in courtship but their parents and families as well d96c0b60b2

1534-7 - Silken Thomas Rebellion (Kildare Rebellion) d96c0b60b2 1497 - Cornish Rebellion of 1497 d96c0b60b2 1486-7 - Simnel Rebellion d96c0b60b2 1536-7 - Pilgrimage of Grace d96c0b60b2 1497 - Second Cornish Uprising of 1497 d96c0b60b2 1553 - Northumberland... d96c0b60b2 1549 - Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire rising d96c0b60b2

Tudor food and drink Meals were commonly eaten at 11am (dinner) and 5pm (supper), with some starting to eat breakfast in the early morning. New foods were being brought from the newly discovered Americas, such as tomatoes and potatoes. A common source of food during the Tudor period was bread, which was sourced from a mixture of rye and wheat. A common source of food during the Tudor period Tudor food is the food consumed during the Tudor period of English history, from 1485 through to 1603. Tudor food is the food consumed during the Tudor period of English history, from 1485 through to 1603. Ale and wine were the common drinks of the time. The rich commonly held banquets that consisted of a large variety of courses. There were religious and legal restrictions on certain types of food that was not to be eaten on certain days. Cookbooks had by now started to appear such as the highly influential Castel of Health (1595) and Herbal (1597) d96c0b60b2

== History == d96c0b60b2 1497 - Warbeck Rebellion d96c0b60b2 == Chronology of Tudor Rebellions: 1486-1601 == d96c0b60b2

Tudor period In England and Wales, the Tudor period occurred between 1485 and 1603, including the Elizabethan era. Historian John

Guy (1988) argued that "England was economically healthier, more expensive, and more optimistic under the Tudors" than at any time since the ancient Roman occupation. The Tudor period coincides with the reign of the House of Tudor, which began with the accession of Henry VII and ended with the death of Elizabeth I. Under the Tudor dynasty, art, architecture, trade, exploration, and commerce flourished. The Tudor period coincides with the reign of the In England and Wales, the Tudor period occurred between 1485 and 1603, including the Elizabethan era

1537 - Bigod's rebellion ==
Origins == The last and greatest of the major Tudor rebellions was Tyrone's Rebellion, more commonly referred to as the Nine Years' War. 1549 - Kett's Rebellion

List of Tudor rebellions g. Some of these were the product of religious grievances (for example Wyatt's Rebellion), while others were regional or ethnic in nature (e. the Cornish Rebellion of 1497), though most combined an element of both (such as the Prayer Book Rebellion in the West Country of England and the Desmond Rebellions in southern Ireland).

List of Tudor rebellions, referring to various movements which attempted to resist the authority of the Tudor monarchs, who ruled over England and parts This is a List of Tudor rebellions, referring to various movements which attempted to resist the authority of the Tudor monarchs, who ruled over England and parts of Ireland between 1485 and 1603 d96c0b60b2

Tudor rose The Tudor rose consists of five white inner petals, representing the House of York, and five red outer petals to represent the House of Lancaster. The Tudor rose (sometimes called the Union rose) is the traditional floral heraldic emblem of England and takes its name and origins from the House of The Tudor rose (sometimes called the Union rose) is the traditional floral heraldic emblem of England and takes its name and origins from the House of Tudor, which united the House of Lancaster and the House of York d96c0b60b2

1549 - Prayer Book Rebellion (Western) d96c0b60b2 Following the Black Death (1348) and the agricultural depression of the late 15th century, the population of England began to increase. In 1520, it was around 2.3 million. By 1600, it had almost doubled to 4 million. Prior to the Black Death the population had been

much larger with numbers estimated at 4 to 6 million people. The growing population stimulated economic growth, accelerated the commercialization of agriculture, increased the production and export of wool, encouraged trade, and promoted the growth of London.

d96c0b60b2 1489 - Yorkshire Rebellion

d96c0b60b2 Elizabeth's younger brothers, the "Princes in the Tower", mysteriously disappeared from the Tower of London shortly after their uncle Richard III seized the throne in 1483. Although the 1484 Act of Parliament *Titulus Regius* declared the marriage of her parents as invalid, Elizabeth and her sisters returned to court under Richard III, after spending ten months in sanctuary in Westminster Abbey. It was rumoured that Richard was plotting to marry his niece Elizabeth. The final victory of the Lancastrian faction in the Wars of the Roses may have seemed a further disaster for the Yorkist princess. However, Henry Tudor knew the importance of Yorkist support for his invasion and promised to marry Elizabeth before he arrived in England. This may well have contributed to the haemorrhaging of Yorkist support for Richard, and...

d96c0b60b2 Henry VII (a descendant of Edward III, and the son of Edmund Tudor, a half-brother of Henry VI) succeeded in presenting himself as a candidate

not only... The high wages and abundance of available land seen in the late 15th and early 16th centuries were replaced with low wages and... Who's Who in Tudor England 1485-1603, C. R. N. Routh. Stackpole Books, Mechanicsburg, PA. 2001 ISBN 0-8117-1639-2

Elizabeth of York She was the daughter of King Edward IV and Elizabeth Woodville, and her marriage to Henry VII followed his victory at the Battle of Bosworth Field, which marked the end of the civil war known as the Wars of the Roses. This may well Elizabeth of York (11 February 1466 - 11 February 1503) was Queen of England from her marriage to King Henry VII on 18 January 1486 until she died in 1503. However, Henry Tudor knew the importance of Yorkist support for his invasion and promised to marry Elizabeth before he arrived in England

== Social and economic considerations ==
== Resources ==

Tudor architecture The Tudor architectural style is the term for English architecture in the Tudor period (1485-1603). This was a time of architectural transition, as the Gothic Perpendicular style was gradually replaced by

a Renaissance aesthetic derived from Italy via France and the Low Countries. This was a time of architectural transition, as the Tudor architectural style is the term for English architecture in the Tudor period (1485–1603). A subtype of Tudor architecture is Elizabethan architecture, from about 1560 to 1600, which has continuity with the subsequent Jacobean architecture in the early Stuart period. Coupled with the change from Gothic to Renaissance forms was a shift from religious to secular architecture, due to the impact of the English Reformation d96c0b60b2

The low pointed Tudor arch was another defining feature. Some of the most remarkable oriel windows belong to this period. Mouldings are more spread out and the foliage becomes more naturalistic. During the reigns of Henry VIII and Edward VI, many Italian artists arrived in England; their decorative features can be seen at Hampton Court Palace, Layer Marney Tower, Sutton Place, and elsewhere. However, in the following reign of Elizabeth I, the influence of Northern Mannerism, mainly derived from pattern books, was greater. Courtiers and other wealthy Elizabethans competed to build... d96c0b60b2

House of Tudor The House of Tudor (/ˈtjuː.

They descended ultimately from Ednyfed Fychan and the Penmynydd family, a Welsh noble family, and Catherine of Valois. They descended ultimately The House of Tudor (, TEW-dər) was an English and Welsh dynasty that held the throne of England from 1485 to 1603. dər/, TEW-dər) was an English and Welsh dynasty that held the throne of England from 1485 to 1603. The Tudor monarchs were also descended from the House of Lancaster. They ruled the Kingdom of England and the Lordship of Ireland (later the Kingdom of Ireland) for 118 years with five monarchs: Henry VII, Henry VIII, Edward VI, Mary I and Elizabeth I. The Penmynydd family came to power and started the Tudor period in the wake of the Wars of the Roses (1455-1487), which had resulted in the main House of Lancaster (with which the Tudors were aligned) becoming extinct in the male line. The Tudors succeeded the House of Plantagenet as rulers of the Kingdom of England, and were succeeded by the Scottish House of Stuart. The first Tudor monarch, Henry VII, was descended through his mother from the House of Beaufort, a legitimised branch of the English royal House of Lancaster, a cadet house of the Plantagenets d96c0b60b2

== Population and economy == d96c0b60b2

1486 - Stafford and Lovell Rebellion
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