

Tudors and Stuarts

1485-1714



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Elizabeth of York



King Henry the Seventh

• ANNO • ETATIS •

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Henry's six wives

Henry had six wives. His first marriage, to Catherine of Aragon, ended in divorce.



He had Anne Boleyn executed on charges of witchcraft and adultery, after she bore him a daughter, Elizabeth, but no son.



Jane Seymour was Anne Boleyn's lady-in-waiting. She died after giving birth to a son, Edward.



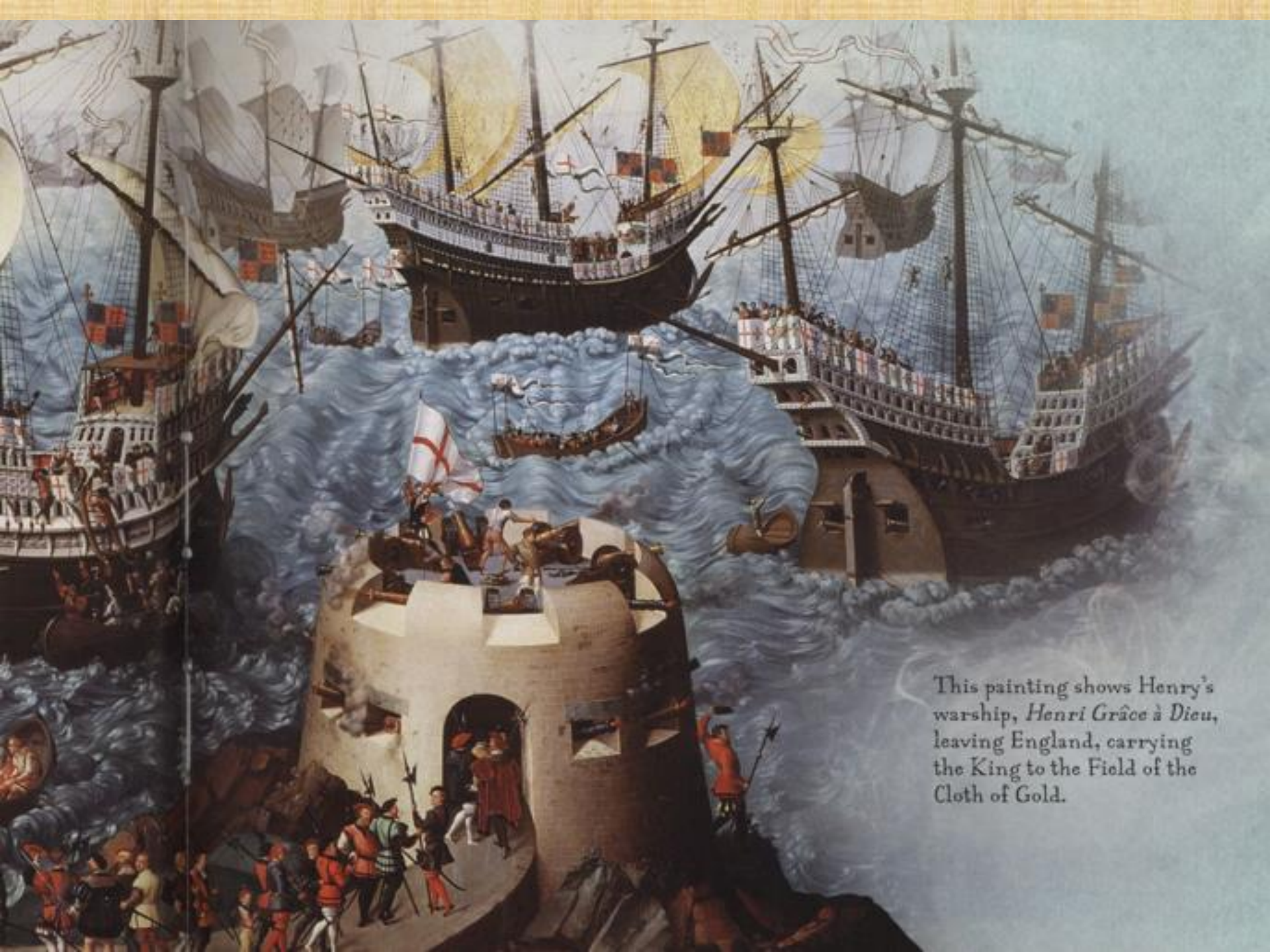
Henry divorced his fourth wife, Anne of Cleves, deciding that she was ugly.

He had Catherine Howard executed for having affairs.



Catherine Parr looked after the old King until he died.

When Henry died in 1547, he spoke the name of Jane Seymour, the only wife that he is said to have truly loved.



This painting shows Henry's warship, *Henri Grâce à Dieu*, leaving England, carrying the King to the Field of the Cloth of Gold.

The Tudor countryside

This painting shows
a fête in the village
of Bermondsey.



A farmer's life

Working in the fields

Farm workers had to be ready to do whatever was asked of them. Their jobs were different at different times of year. The work included:



Kett's Rebellion

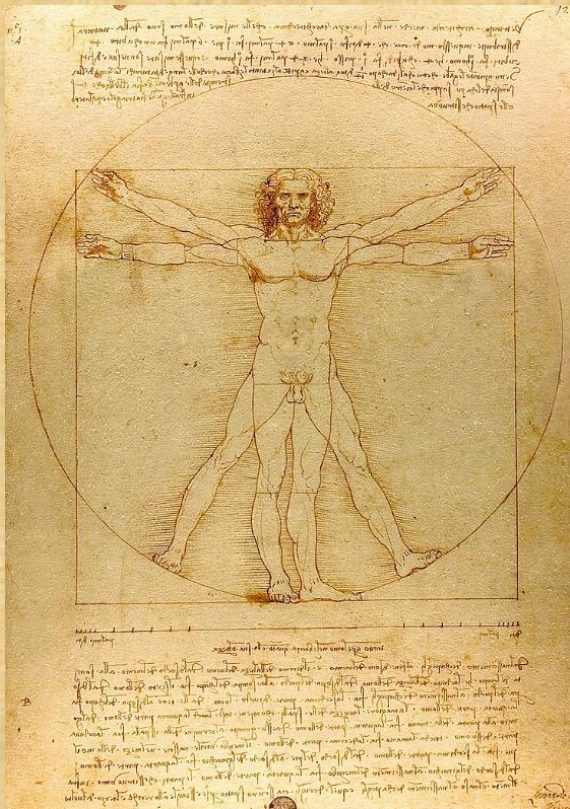


The Earl of Warwick led the force that defeated the rebels



Robert Kett and his followers under the Oak of Reformation on Mousehold Heath

Renaissance men



Hans Holbein the Younger
Jean de Dinteville, French Ambassador to the court of Henry VIII of England,
and Georges de Selve, Bishop of Lavaur.



The Execution of Lady Jane Grey, by the French painter Paul Delaroche, 1833

Mary I (1516–1558), also known as **Mary Tudor**, and as "**Bloody Mary**" by her Protestant opponents, was **Queen of England** and Ireland from July 1553 and **Queen of Spain** and the Habsburg dominions as the wife of King Philip II from January 1556 until her death in 1558.

The Book of Martyrs

After Mary's death, a man named John Foxe put together a *Book of Martyrs*, with accounts of Protestants who had been burned for their beliefs. A copy was put in every church to remind people of the horrors of Catholic rule.



Portrait by Antonis Mor, 1554



The Virgin Queen

(1533–1603)

Ivan the Terrible and Lord Harsey, by A. Litovchenko



The "Darnley Portrait" of Elizabeth I of England

Royal beauty

Everyone wanted to look like the Queen. Women went to great lengths to copy her striking white makeup and red hair.



For the skin, they rubbed on a toxic mixture of white lead, vinegar and raw egg white. False veins were then painted on to make the skin look even paler.



They dyed or bleached their hair, or wore wigs - like Elizabeth herself.

Several of Elizabeth's teeth were rotten and black. Many women even copied this, rubbing their teeth with soot to make them black.



Gentlemen of the court

Elizabeth's courtiers were the best dressed people in all of Britain. Male courtiers wore lots of layers, to make themselves look big and impressive. Some even wore shoulder pads and stuffed their clothing.

First they put on a shirt, and a coat called a doublet.



The doublet was fastened with laces. Buttons were just for decoration.

A jerkin went over the doublet.



A long gown or cloak went on top. This was often trimmed with fur.



On Sundays, every man wore a hat.



Ladies of the court

Ladies of the court were just as stylish as men. They dressed in richly embroidered gowns, made of heavy materials such as velvet. Underneath, they wore special undergarments to change the shape of their bodies.

A farthingale was a cone-shaped frame that pushed out the gown.



Many ladies wore a figure-hugging bodice to flatten their curves.



Ladies had servants to help them dress.

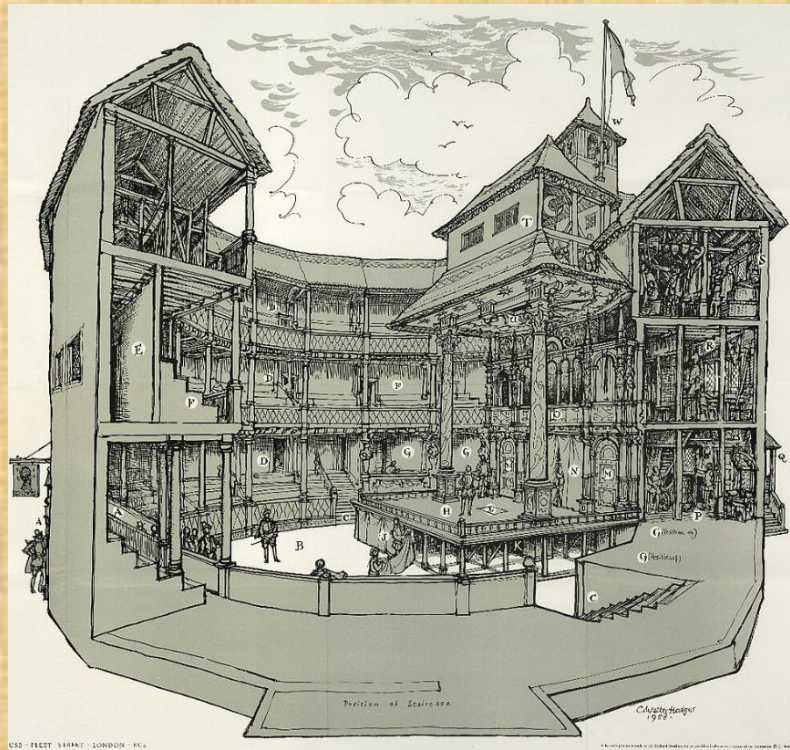
A pomander, a container of sweet-smelling spices, was hung from the waist.



Both men and women wore large, frilly collars called ruffs.



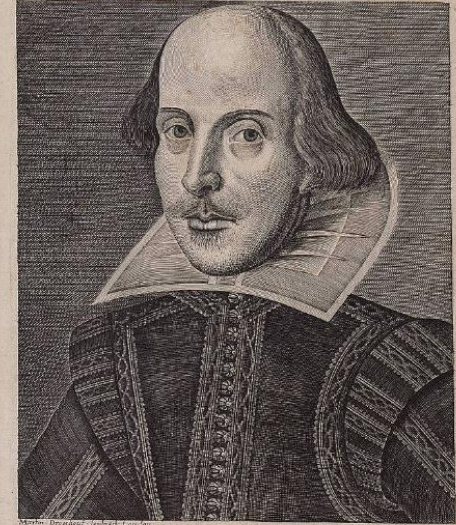
(1533–1603)



William Shakespeare

(1564–1616)

MR. WILLIAM
SHAKESPEARES
 COMEDIES,
 HISTORIES, &
 TRAGEDIES.
 Published according to the True Originall Copies.



Title page of the first
 impression

LONDON
 Printed by Isaac Iaggard, and Ed. Blount. 1623.

The Globe Playhouse (1599–1613)



The Poor Law

In England and Wales, the Elizabethan Poor Law made sure that all districts provided work for the poor, and shelter for those who couldn't work. The poor were divided into categories:

The 'impotent poor' were those who were considered too old, young or sick to work.



The 'able-bodied poor' were those who were unable to find work.



'Sturdy rogues' were those who could work but chose not to. They were thought to be lazy and dangerous, and were punished.



This picture shows a typical town in Elizabethan England.

It was against the law to kill large birds such as ravens. They were needed to eat the waste in the streets.

This farmer has come to sell bales of wool.

Streets are narrow and dirty.

The market

A pickpocket

Market stalls

Most buildings have tiled roofs and are made of wooden frames filled with plaster.





Exploring the world

Sir Francis Drake,
Marcus Gheeraerts, 1591



Mary, Queen of Scots (1542 –1587), also known as **Mary Stuart** or **Mary I of Scotland**, was **Queen of Scotland** from 14 December 1542 until her forced abdication in 1567. The only surviving legitimate child of **James V of Scotland**



Mary and Francis in Catherine de' Medici's book of hours, circa 1574.



Mary in captivity,
by Nicholas Hilliard,
circa 1578

The Armada in Ireland



→ Route of the Armada

■ Spanish lands

Many Spanish ships were wrecked on the coast of Ireland. Around 5,000 Spaniards were drowned or killed by local Irishmen.

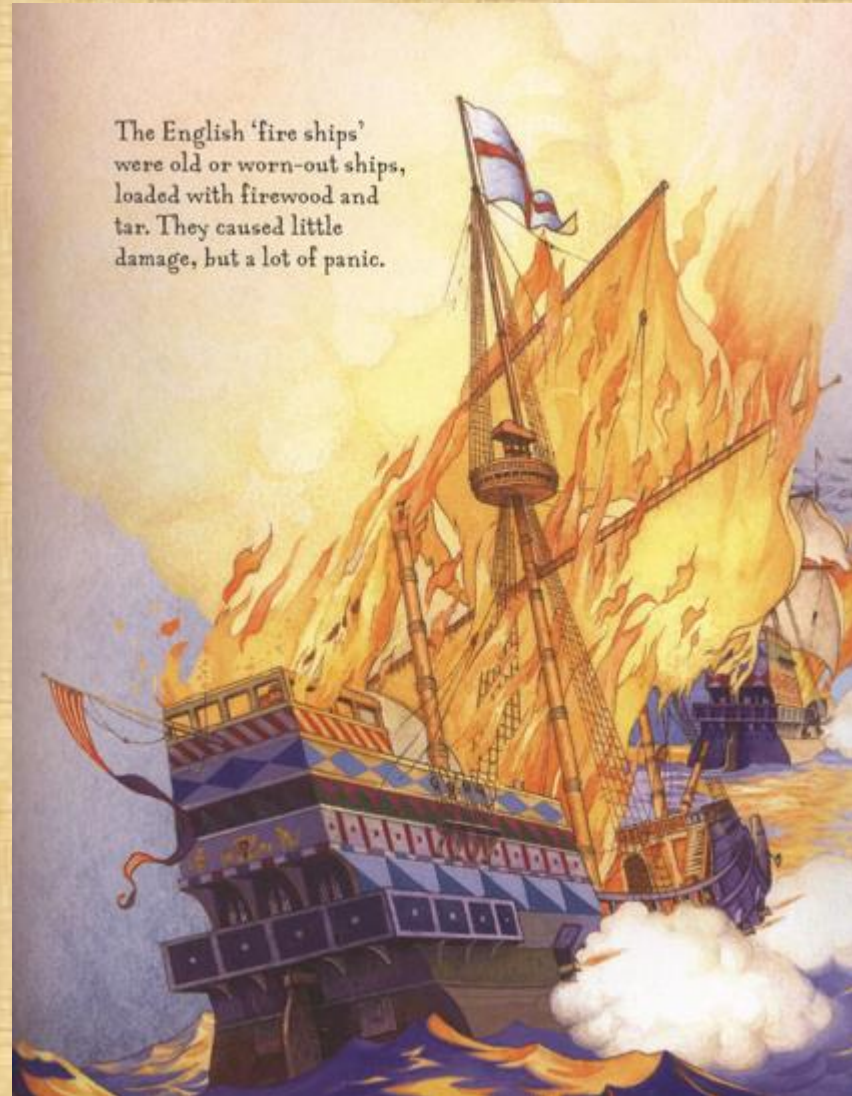
The Spanish Armada

Facing the Armada

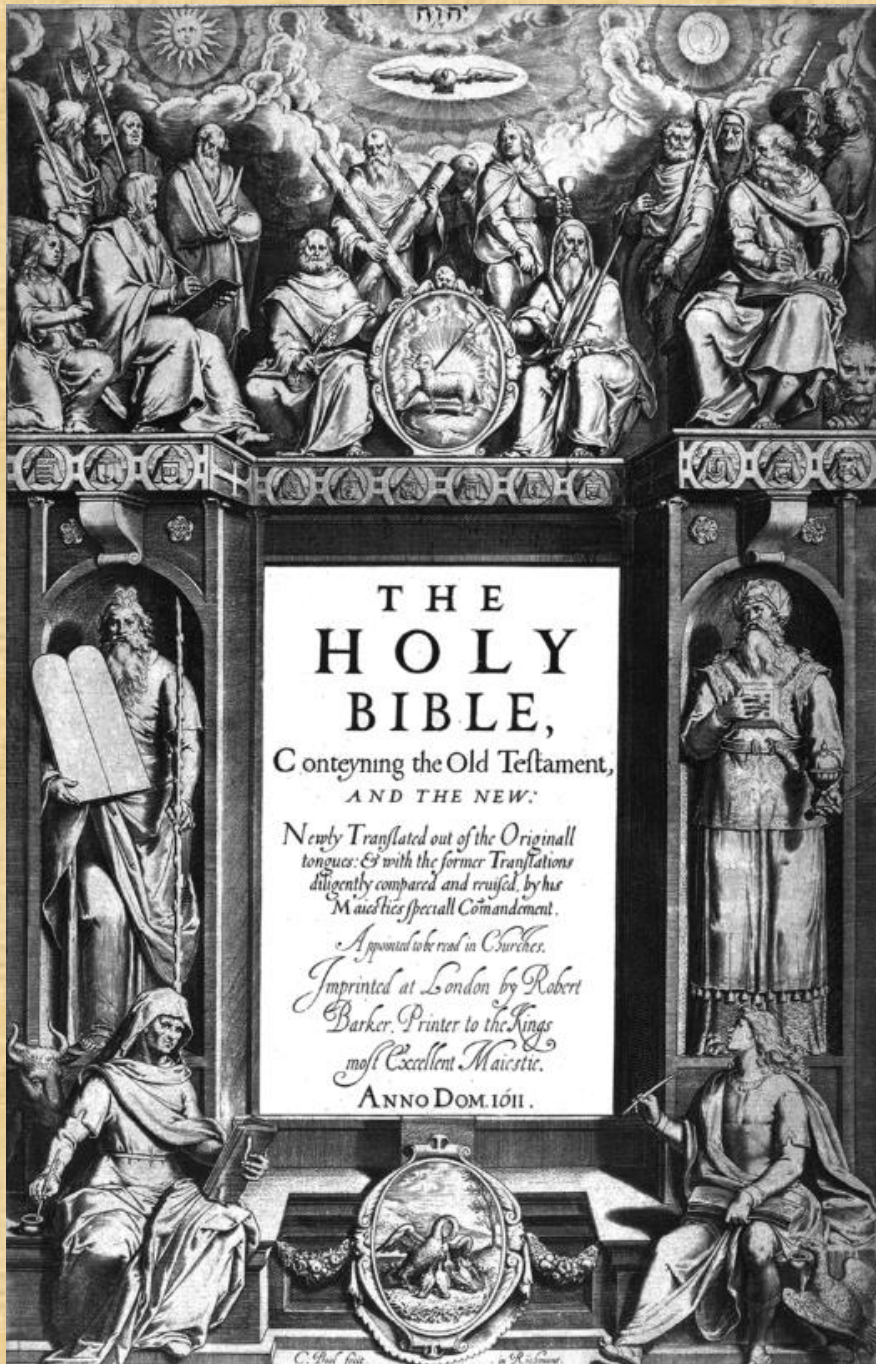
Legend has it that when news reached England that the Armada was approaching, Sir Francis Drake was playing a game of bowls. He is supposed to have remarked casually, "we have time to finish this game, and beat the Spaniards too."



The English 'fire ships' were old or worn-out ships, loaded with firewood and tar. They caused little damage, but a lot of panic.



Frontispiece to the King James' Bible, 1611



On the ceiling of the Banqueting House, Rubens depicted James being carried to heaven by angels

The Gunpowder Plot



This print shows the Gunpowder Plot conspirators. Their leader was Robert Catesby, who is second from the right. Guy Fawkes stands next to him.





Charles I Insulted by Cromwell's Soldiers [allegory to the Mocking of Christ], by Delaroche



Lord Protector
of the Commonwealth
of England, Scotland
and Ireland

Oliver Cromwell

Oliver Cromwell,
by Samuel Cooper, 1656

Puritan England

This painting shows the Puritan family of Henry Chorley, a cloth merchant from Preston. Puritans wore simple, plain clothes, unlike the extravagant outfits of Charles I's court.



The Merry Monarch

This painting shows Charles entering London the day before his coronation. He is wearing a tall hat and riding a white horse.





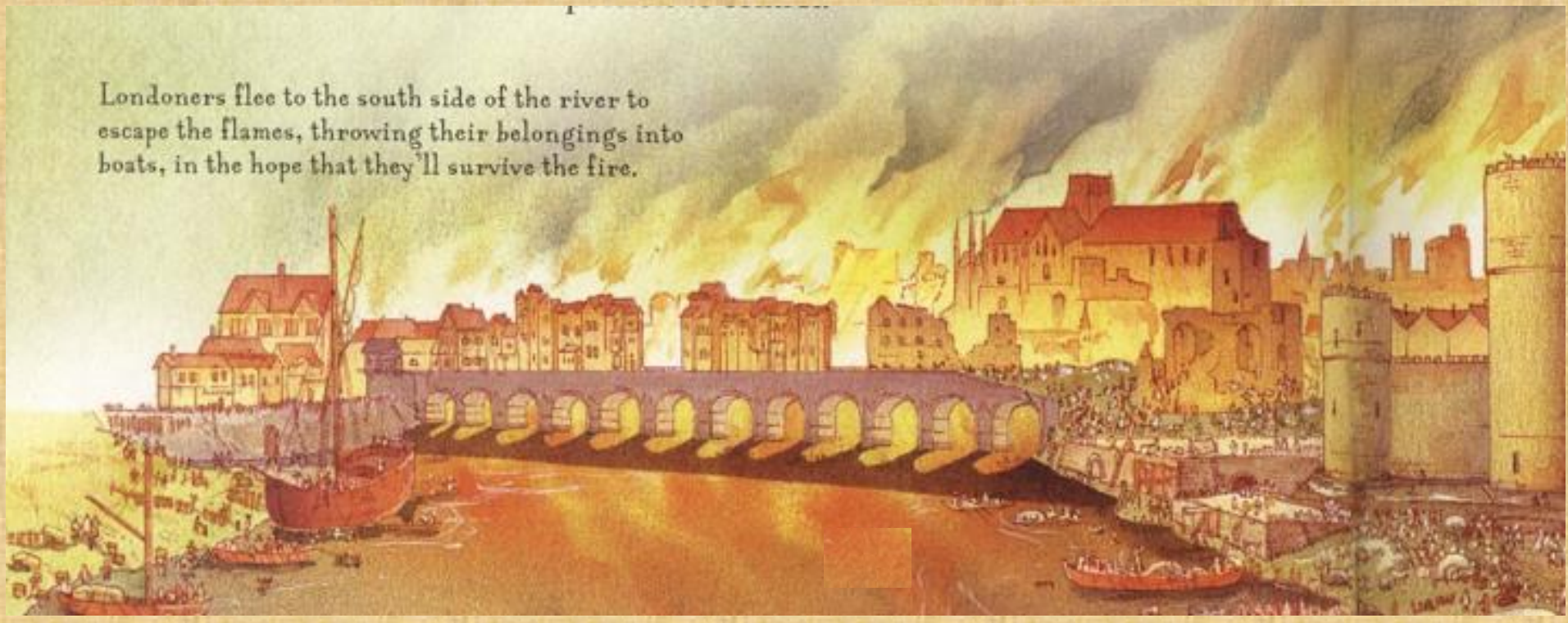
The plague



Yersinia pestis

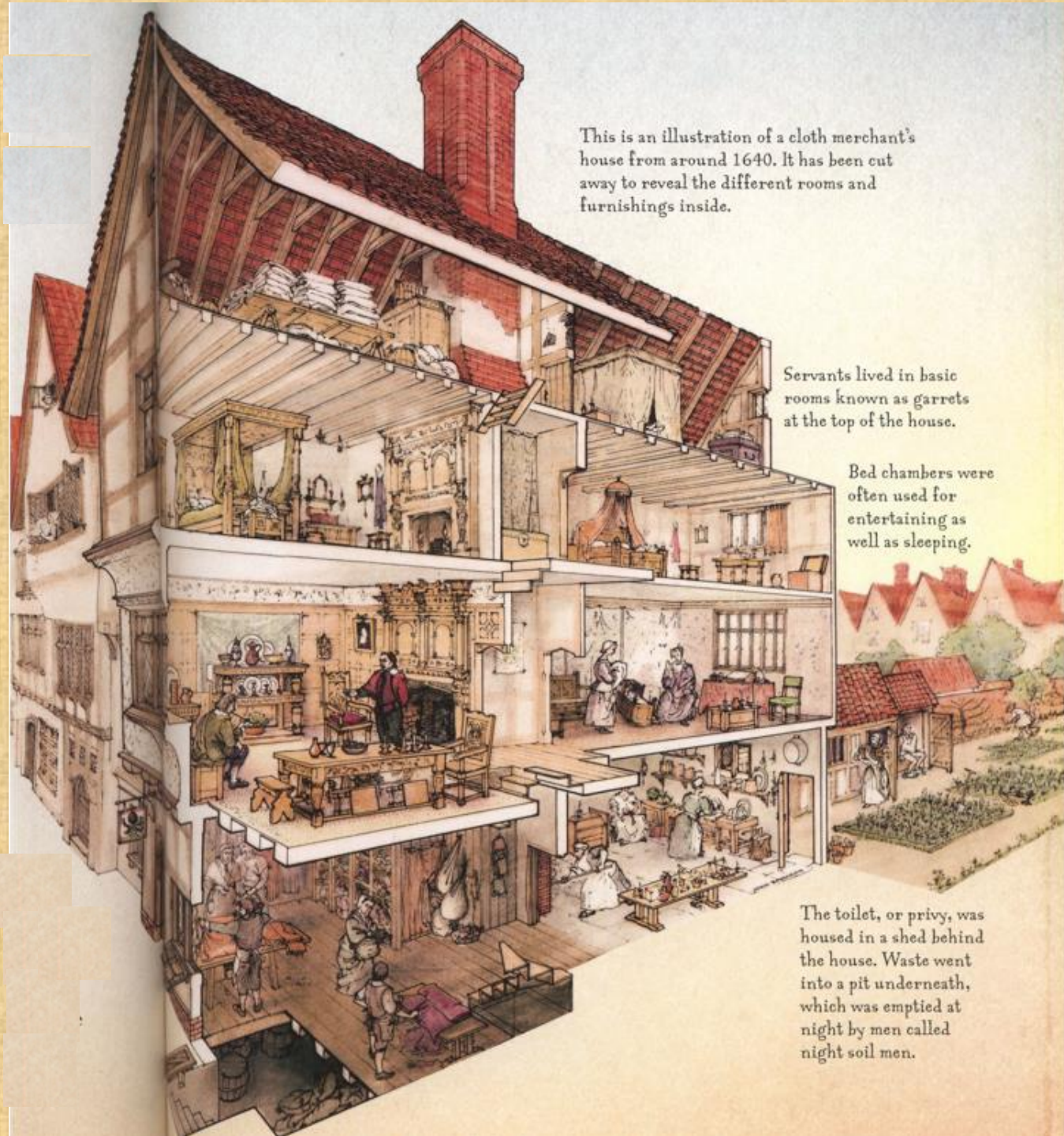
London's burning

Londoners flee to the south side of the river to escape the flames, throwing their belongings into boats, in the hope that they'll survive the fire.



Trade triangle

Britain's wealth was largely thanks to booming trade overseas. The 'trade triangle' was most valuable. British merchants traded iron and guns for African slaves, and then sold them in the New World. Meanwhile, British ships brought home sugar, cotton and tobacco.



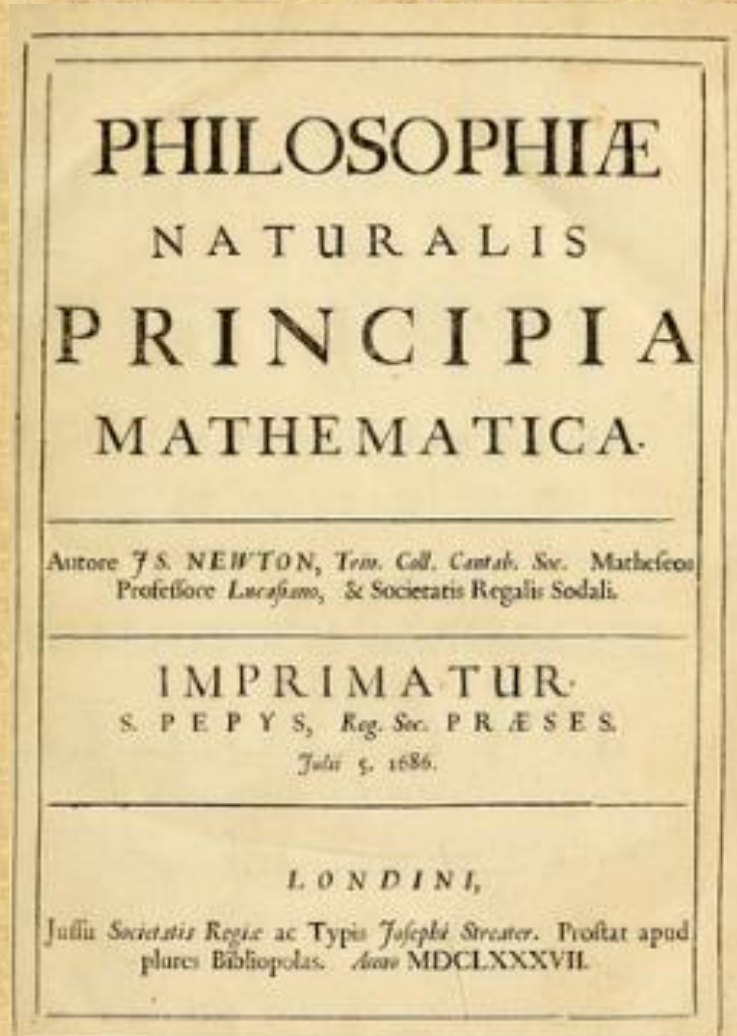
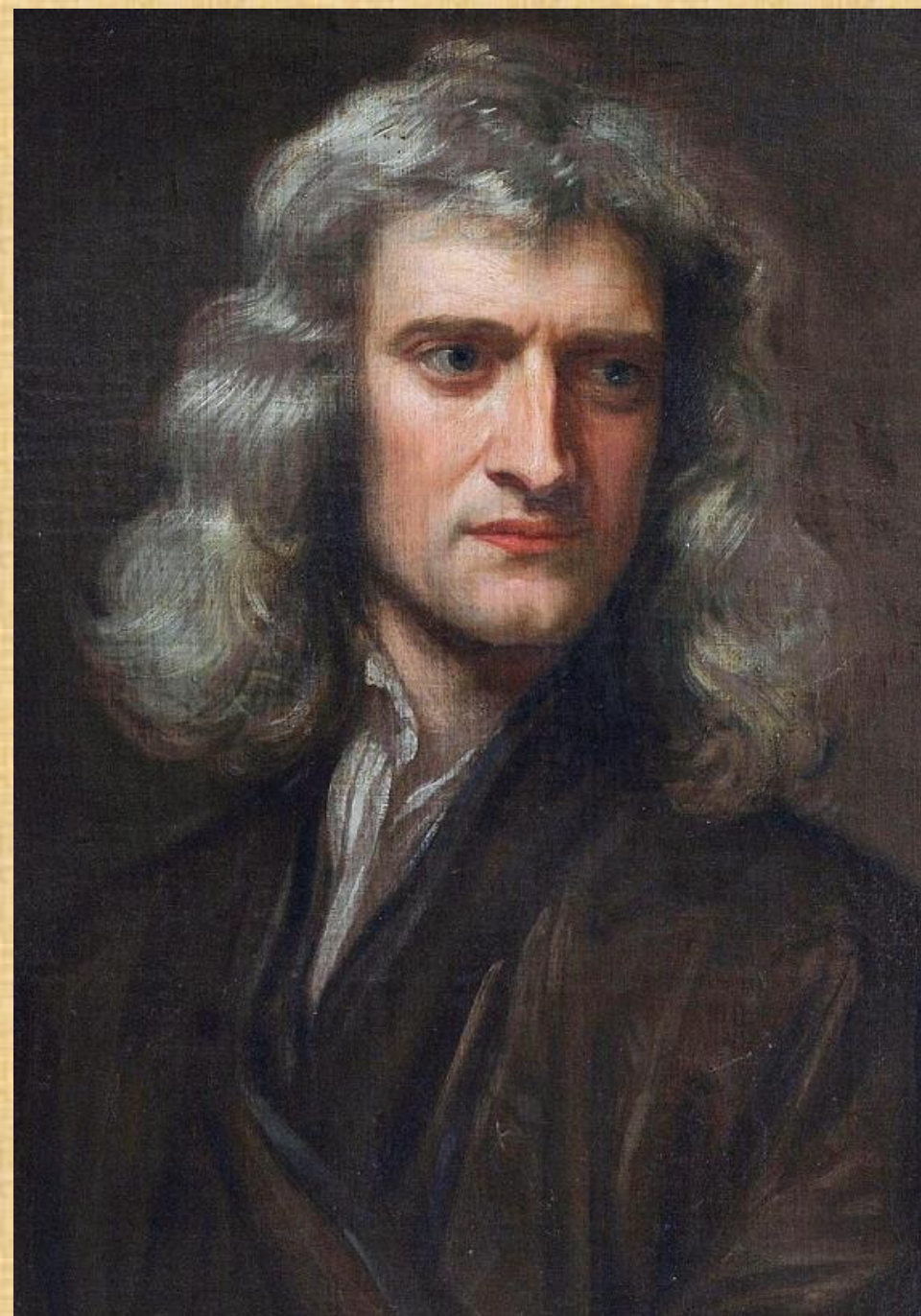
This is an illustration of a cloth merchant's house from around 1640. It has been cut away to reveal the different rooms and furnishings inside.

Servants lived in basic rooms known as garrets at the top of the house.

Bed chambers were often used for entertaining as well as sleeping.

The toilet, or privy, was housed in a shed behind the house. Waste went into a pit underneath, which was emptied at night by men called night soil men.

The rise of science



PHILOSOPHIÆ
NATURALIS
PRINCIPIA
MATHEMATICA.

Auctore JS. NEWTON, Trin. Coll. Cantab. Soc. Mathematicos
Professore Lucasiano, & Societatis Regalis Sodali.

IMPRIMATUR.
S. PEPYS, Reg. Soc. PRÆSES.
Julii 5, 1686.

LONDINI,
Jussu Societatis Regiæ ac Typis Josephi Streater. Prostat apud
plures Bibliopolas. Anno MDCLXXXVII.

Sir Isaac Newton, by Godfrey Kneller, 1689



The Anatomy Lesson of Dr Nicolaes Tulp, by Rembrandt, 1632

Monmouth Rebellion

The subsequent Bloody Assizes of Judge Jeffreys were a series of trials of Monmouth's supporters in which 320 people were condemned to death and around 800 sentenced to be transported to the West Indies, for ten years' hard labour.

The Morning of Sedgemoor,
by Edgar Bundy, 1905



Glorious Revolution



William and Mary

Massacre of Glencoe (13 February 1692)



Glencoe, by Horatio McCulloch, 1864

The last Stuart

ANNA

Portrait of Anne of Great Britain (1665-1714),
daughter of James II of England,
by Michael Dahl, 1705



Thank you for your attention!