

the Tudor trail

Five hundred years ago the world was a very different place.

Two rival families were fighting for the throne of England. The Wars of the Roses between the House of Lancaster and the House of York lasted three decades. It ended when Henry Tudor (VII) married Elizabeth of York; uniting the two families and marking the start of the Tudor Dynasty.

The Tudors ruled England and Wales (from 1485 to 1603) and their most notorious ruler was Henry VIII (King of England 1509 - 1547). He was money-hungry, had six wives and rampaged through the countryside stealing treasures from monasteries.

During the Wars of the Roses, life was not easy. Towns were overcrowded and riddled with disease and fires were very common in the wooden houses. Travel was difficult with muddy tracks. But during the 118 years of Tudor rule, England eventually did become wealthier with beautiful homes and schools being built, and arts and crafts flourished too.

It was called the Wars of the Roses because both houses used roses to represent their families; the House of York used a white rose and the House of Lancaster had a red rose. When the war ended, the two roses merged to become the red and white Tudor Rose.



KEEP IN TOUCH!

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Our pavilion was based on the Pudding House at Montacute House in England.

Why did the Tudors have pudding houses?

- ☐ To impress their guests?
- ☐ Somewhere to eat their desserts?
- ☐ To relax and view their property?

answer below

design your own coat of arms!



Henry VIII Had SIX Wives!

SOME WERE DIVORCED, BEHEADED (yikes!) OR DIED...ONLY ONE SURVIVED! CAN YOU NAME THEM?

answers on back



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Nashford Publishing
www.nashfordpublishing.co.uk



After the Dissolution some monastic buildings were pulled down. However, some were converted into homes for the rich and powerful.



DISSOLUTION OF THE MONASTERIES

By the mid-1530s Henry VIII had spent most of his inheritance. So he set his sights on the wealthy monasteries in England and Wales. The Dissolution of the Monasteries refers to an Act passed in Parliament in 1536 which stated monasteries with incomes less than £200 a year be dissolved and their property passed to the crown. Treasures and monastery wealth 'disappeared' with valuable metal – gold, silver, bronze and lead – taken by the government to be melted down. More than 800 monasteries were dissolved by 1540 and Henry VIII became very rich...

HOW MANY TREASURES CAN YOU FIND ON THIS PAGE?

answers on back



Make Finger puppets!

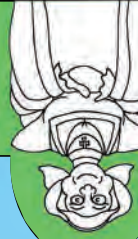
CAREFULLY SNIP AROUND THE OUTSIDE OF EACH PERSON AND TAPE TOGETHER



"To be, or not to be:
that is the question"
William Shakespeare



protect your
jewels...



The past cannot
be cured
Elizabeth I



Don't lose your
head!



mythical beast mash-up!

step one...

Draw a line from a mythical
beast's name to its shadow...

CLUE: Have a look at the
Dragon!

step two...

Then find the shield your
mythical beast is holding...

CLUE: You have to be in the
Garden to find the answers!

DRAGON

BOTTOM

CENTAUR

SATYR

PHOENIX

UNICORN

GRIFFIN

SEA
SERPENT



Queen Elizabeth I
Reigned 1558-1603



Mary, Queen of Scots
Reigned 1542-1567.
Returned to Scotland
and reigned until 1587



Sir Francis Bacon
Lawyer, historian,
writer and scientist



Sir Walter Raleigh
Writer, poet, soldier,
aristocrat and privateer



Sir Thomas More
Lawyer, statesman and
social philosopher



William Shakespeare
Playwright and
poet



Sir Francis Drake
Privateer, slaver
and sailor



King Henry VIII
Reigned 1509-1547



Elizabeth I of England

"I may not be a lion,
but I am lion's cub and
I have lion's heart"
Elizabeth I

7 September 1533 – 24 March 1603

Also known as Good Queen Bess, Elizabeth I of England was the daughter of Henry VIII and his second wife Anne Boleyn (who was beheaded!). This meant Elizabeth was declared illegitimate and her half-brother Edward VI ruled until his death...followed by various family members until 1558 when Elizabeth finally succeeded her half-sister to the throne.

KNOT GARDENS

In 2011 we planted our knot garden. The design is based upon the drawings by Didymus Mountain – the pen-name of sixteenth century writer Thomas Hill. Traditionally plants were often scented and hardy herb bushes such as thyme, box, hyssop, lemon balm, lavender and myrtle were used. To emphasis the knot pattern we have used crushed coal and brick - the Tudors also used shells and stones.



Have you Met Pan? He is a mythical creature associated With Woodlands
WHAT MUSICAL INSTRUMENT IS HE PLAYING?



Hello
my name is

pan