



Do you know who this man was?

What was he famous for?



*Order the cards task*



1. Catherine of Aragon was Henry's first wife, having previously been the wife of his older brother, Arthur. She married Henry in 1509 after Arthur's death and this was Henry's longest marriage. In 1533, Henry had their marriage annulled (cancelled).



2. Anne Boleyn married Henry in January 1533. Although she bore him a daughter, Elizabeth, Henry was still determined to have a son and turned his attentions towards Jane Seymour. Anne Boleyn was executed for alleged crimes including treason and witchcraft on 19th May, 1536.



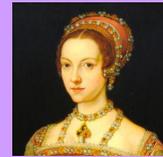
3. Jane Seymour became Henry's third wife in 1536. She gave birth to a son in October 1537 but died two weeks later. Of Henry's six wives, she was the only one to be buried with Henry.



4. Anne of Cleves travelled from Germany to marry Henry in January 1540. Henry had been sent her portrait by the famous painter of the time, Hans Holbein, and was enamoured of her beauty in the painting. However, in the flesh, he found her to be unappealing and the marriage lasted a few weeks before he divorced her.



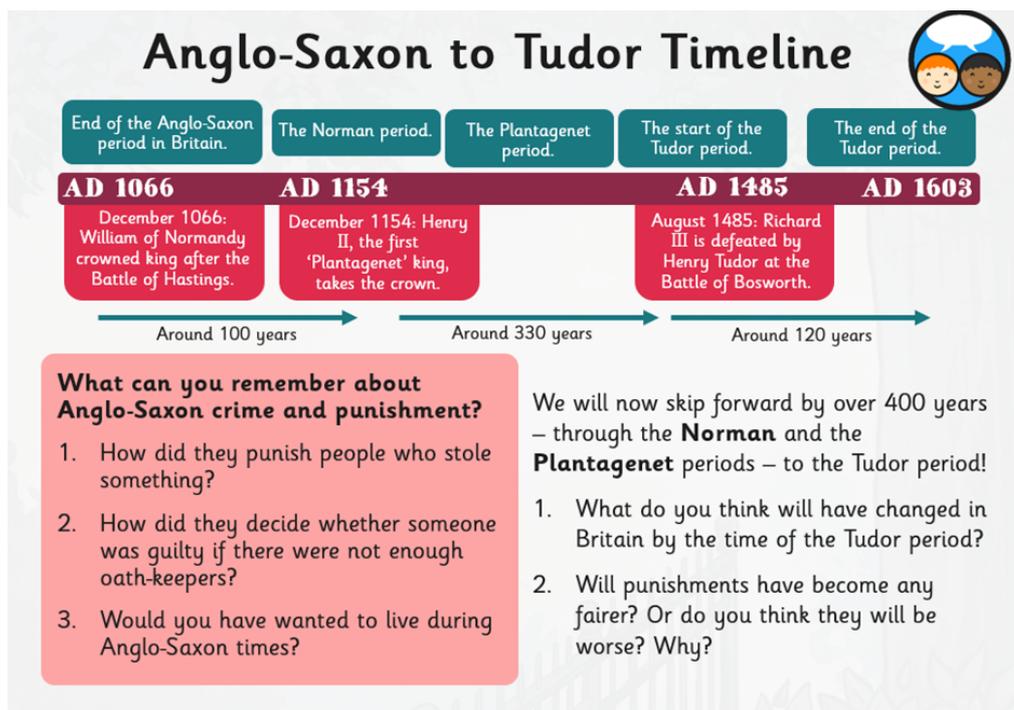
5. Kathryn Howard married Henry in 1540. She was 19 and he was 49. Their marriage quickly turned sour and she was executed in 1542, having been found guilty of adultery.



6. Henry's final wife was Catherine Parr. She married Henry in July 1543. She was a very educated woman and provided solace to Henry in his final years, as well as reconciling his three children. She outlived her husband.

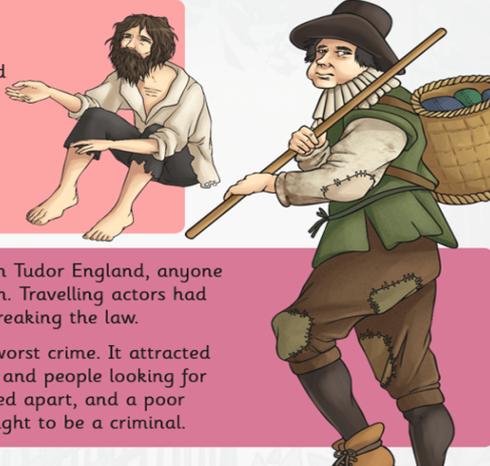
What does Henry V's treatment of his wives infer about  
Crime and Punishment in the Tudor period.

 <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=n1r3qvzaOGU>



## Tudor Crime and Punishment

In Tudor times, there were still no police. Crime – mainly stealing – was widespread, as many poor people could not afford to pay for increasingly expensive food. However, punishments were harsh, in the belief that it would stop others from committing the same crime. New punishments were created to be even more terrifying than before.



Because most people did not travel far in Tudor England, anyone who did was often treated with suspicion. Travelling actors had to have a license, otherwise they were breaking the law.

Tudor London experienced some of the worst crime. It attracted many vagrants (people without a home) and people looking for work. The Tudor rich and Tudor poor lived apart, and a poor person in a wealthy area was often thought to be a criminal.

## Tudor Crime and Punishment

Public executions were extremely popular and people would wait for hours to watch them, often taking their children with them!

Some historians have estimated that about 70,000 people were executed during the reign of Henry VIII.



Vagrancy (being homeless) was a crime and punished by being whipped, or even hanged. Many people were afraid that all vagrants were criminals and murderers.

Stealing was considered a serious Tudor crime, and people could be punished for just stealing a bird's egg. Stealing even a small amount of money could mean the death penalty.





Detective, detective...  
What do these objects tell us about Tudor  
crime and punishment?



	<p><b>Source 1 - A Brank or Scold's Bridle</b></p> <p>Description: The brank or scold's bridle was used to punish women who gossiped or told tales. It was a metal cage that fitted over the head and was extremely uncomfortable to wear, and would let everyone know that the wearer was a gossip.</p>
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	<p><b>Source 2 - The Stocks</b></p> <p>Description: The stocks were a wooden structure used as a method of punishment for smaller crimes. The culprit would sit on a wooden bench with their ankles through the holes. Punishment in the stocks would last for several hours. During this time, people would pass by and throw foul smelling or rotten food at them.</p>
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	<p><b>Source 3 - The Ducking Stool</b></p> <p>Description: The ducking stool was used mainly as a torture method for women. The device was a chair that was hung from the end of a long piece of wood. The woman was strapped into the chair, which was positioned at the side of a river. The chair would then be swung over the river and the woman would be ducked into the freezing cold water. The method was often used to decide whether the woman was practising witchcraft. If the 'witch' floated, she was guilty. If she drowned, she was innocent. Either way, the outcome would be death.</p>
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	<p><b>Source 4 - The Rack</b></p> <p>Description: The rack in the Tower of London was used throughout the Tudor period in England. It was reserved for those identified as having committed the most serious of crimes against the state. On the rack, a victim's legs and arms were tied to bars at either end of the device; rollers were then used to stretch the body. This stretching was also used to gain a confession from a victim.</p>
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	<p><b>Source 5 - The Drunkard's Cloak and the Scold's Bridle</b></p> <p>Description: This was a wooden barrel that a person was forced to wear for causing a nuisance due to having too much to drink! The man had to walk up and down the streets wearing this for several hours, in order to cause them public humiliations - in the same way as the stocks would. It would be very difficult and uncomfortable to walk in. The children may recognise the scold's bridle that the woman is wearing in this picture, from source 1.</p>
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## Tudor Crimes: Treason



The Tudor monarchs were very worried about people trying to take the crown from them. The act of attempting to overthrow or kill the king or government in charge is called treason.



The Star Chamber (a type of court) was set up to hear cases of treason. It became feared, as being on trial here meant no jury, witnesses or possibility of appealing.

The punishment for treason would be death, usually by a very gruesome method to scare anyone else from thinking about it!

### Fascinating Fact!

By the late 18<sup>th</sup> century, punishment for treason became very rare, but the official punishment for treason remained death until 1998!



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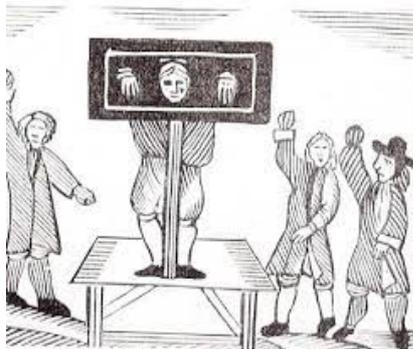
## Tudor Crimes: Vagrancy



This is a woodcut from around 1536 depicting a vagrant being punished in the streets in Tudor England.

1. What can you see happening in this picture?
2. Why do you think the rich Tudor people wanted to punish people who were begging?

# Complete the Crime and Punishment Matching Activity



## Attachments

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Tudor People and Their Punishments HA.doc

Tudor People and Their Punishments Answers.pdf

Tudor People and Their Punishments MA.doc

Tudor People and Their Punishments LA.doc