

GLOSSARY

Act of Supremacy: An English law of 1534 that declared King Henry VIII to be the supreme head of the Church of England.

Annul: To cancel. King Henry VIII's marriage to his first wife Catherine of Aragon was annulled so he could marry Anne Boleyn.

Apothecary: A person who kept a stock of wine, spices and herbs to make medicines and drugs.

Bodice: A part of a woman's dress covering the area between their neck and their waist.

Breeches: Knee-length trousers worn by men.

Catholic, Catholicism: A type of Christian religion, also known as Roman Catholic, ruled by the pope in Rome. This was the main religion in England until Henry VIII took over as ruler of the Church of England in 1534.

Cesspit: A hole in the ground to hold waste from toilets and other rubbish.

Church of England: The Christian church in England which was officially established in 597. The Church of England was under the pope's control until King Henry VIII took it over in 1534.

City of London: A city within London that is controlled by the City of London Corporation and the Lord Mayor. In Tudor times it was the mostly the area inside the ancient City walls.

Clergy: People like bishops and priests who have religious jobs.

Coronation: The ceremony where the monarch is given the crown.

Decapitate: To cut off someone's head, usually as a punishment for a crime.

Dissolution of the Monasteries: The process of closing (dissolving) the religious houses. In 1535 the Suppression of Religious Houses Act gave King Henry VIII the power to close religious houses.

Execution: A legal punishment of death for a crime.

Hanging: One of the ways that Tudor criminals were executed.

Jerkin: A type of short jacket, usually without sleeves.

Jetty: An upper floor in a building that projects further into the street than the lower floors.

Monarch: The king or queen.

Noble: Noble men or women were part of the highest levels of society and could be very wealthy.

Plague: A disease that spread very easily. People who caught plague were very likely to die.

Playhouse: A special building used for plays.

Pope: The bishop of Rome and head of the Roman Catholic Church.

Privy: A toilet.

Protestant, Protestantism: A type of Christian religion not ruled by the Pope in Rome. Followers believe in the teachings of the Bible.

Reformation: The religious movement that aimed to make changes to the Roman Catholic Church and led to the establishment of Protestant churches.

Religious house: A place where a community of monks or nuns live.

Scrofula: Tuberculosis (a type of disease) of the glands which can lead to swellings in the neck.

Stocks: A hinged wooden frame with holes for the legs and hands, used as a form of punishment.

Thatch: Straw or reeds used to cover a roof.

Tudor: The surname of the royal family which ruled England from 1485 to 1603.

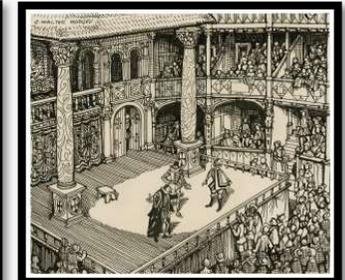
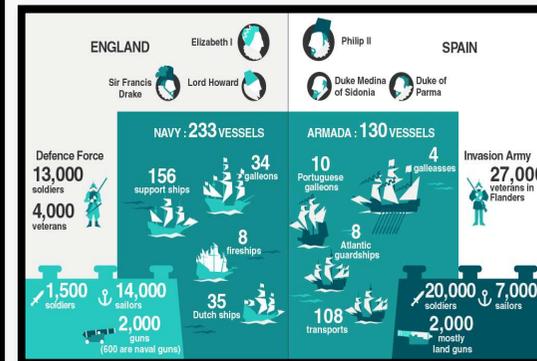
Treason: The act of betraying your country or trying to kill or hurt the monarch.

Ulcer: An open sore on the skin that can be very painful, red and swollen.

Queen Elizabeth I – The 'Golden Era'



The reign of Queen Elizabeth I was from 1558 to 1603. Historians call this period the golden age in English history. It saw the flowering of poetry, music and literature. The defeat of the Spanish Armada in 1588. From 1577 to 1580, Sir Francis Drake circumnavigated the globe. Economically, the country began to benefit greatly from the new era of trans-Atlantic trade, persistent theft of Spanish treasure, and the African slave trade.



Playhouses – The Globe Theatre

FRANCIS DRAKE'S CIRCUMNAVIGATION OF THE GLOBE

