

Historical Princess Study Guide

Rival Sisters

Mary and Elizabeth Tudor



Mary

Mother: Catherine of Aragon

Born: February 19, 1516

Declared illegitimate: 1533

Became Queen: July, 1553

Died: November 17, 1558

Spouse: Philip II of Spain

Children: none

Successor: Elizabeth I

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mary_I_of_England

Elizabeth

Mother: Anne Boleyn

Born: September 7, 1533

Declared illegitimate: 1536

Became Queen: November, 1558

Died: March 23, 1603

Spouse: none

Children: none

Successor: James I

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Elizabeth_I_of_England

Henry VIII

Catherine of Aragon

Anne Boleyn

Jane Seymour

Anne of Cleves

Catherine Howard

Catherine Parr

Mary

Elizabeth

Edward

Non-Fiction Book List

- "To Be a Princess" by, H. Brewster and L. Coulter
- "Mary Tudor, Bloody Mary" by, G. Maurer
- "Mary Tudor, Courageous Queen or Bloody Mary?" by, J. Buchanan
- "Elizabeth I--the People's Queen Her Life and Times : 21 Activities" by, K L Hollihan
- "Good Queen Bess, The Story of Elizabeth I of England" by D. Stanley
- "Elizabeth and the Royal Pony, Based on A True Story of Elizabeth I of England" by J. Holub
- "Who was Henry VIII?" by, E. Labrecque

Tudor and Elizabethan Era Literature

- Any Play by William Shakespeare
- The Faerie Queen by Edmund Spenser
- The Collected Poems of Sir Walter Raleigh
- Utopia by Thomas More

Historical Fiction

-A book series called "My Story" is available on Amazon that has many Tudor and Elizabethan era books done in diary format. They claim to be suitable for ages 8-12.

-Philippa Gregory has some excellent historical fiction novels based on the Tudors (and more). These are not kid's books, but if you have a high school aged child, or want a good read for yourself, you should check out her books.

Tudor and Elizabethan Art

Top five examples of Tudor art:

1. **The Rainbow Portrait** which dates back to 1600 and depicts **Queen Elizabeth** in a portrait with a lot of iconography.
2. **The Manuscript Portrait of Henry VIII** which dates back to 1525.
3. **The Story of Abraham** which dates back to mid-16th century and is an excellent example of the embroidery during the Tudor era.
4. **The Portrait of Jane Seymour** which dates back to 1536 and is another example of Tudor-era portraiture.
5. **The Coram Rege Rolls** which dates back to 1554 and are an example of the illuminated manuscripts of the Tudor era.

List From <http://www.medievalchronicles.com/medieval-art/tudor-art/>

Queen Elizabeth I's loved the arts and it showed. During her reign, paintings were dominated by portraiture and miniatures in particular. Elaborate textiles as well as embroidery were also prevalent in the decorative arts while sculpture found a place in architectural decoration and tombs.

The Queen also took interest in her portraits. She guided many artists such as Nicholas Hilliard as well as Marcus Gheeraerts in creating stylized imagery which portrayed elegance, power and wealth. Artists like the ones aforementioned received various commissions from the Crown and they all employed the techniques from European Mannerism as well as from the school of Fontainebleau.

From <http://elizabethanenglandlife.com/art-during-elizabethan-england.html>

Renaissance Music

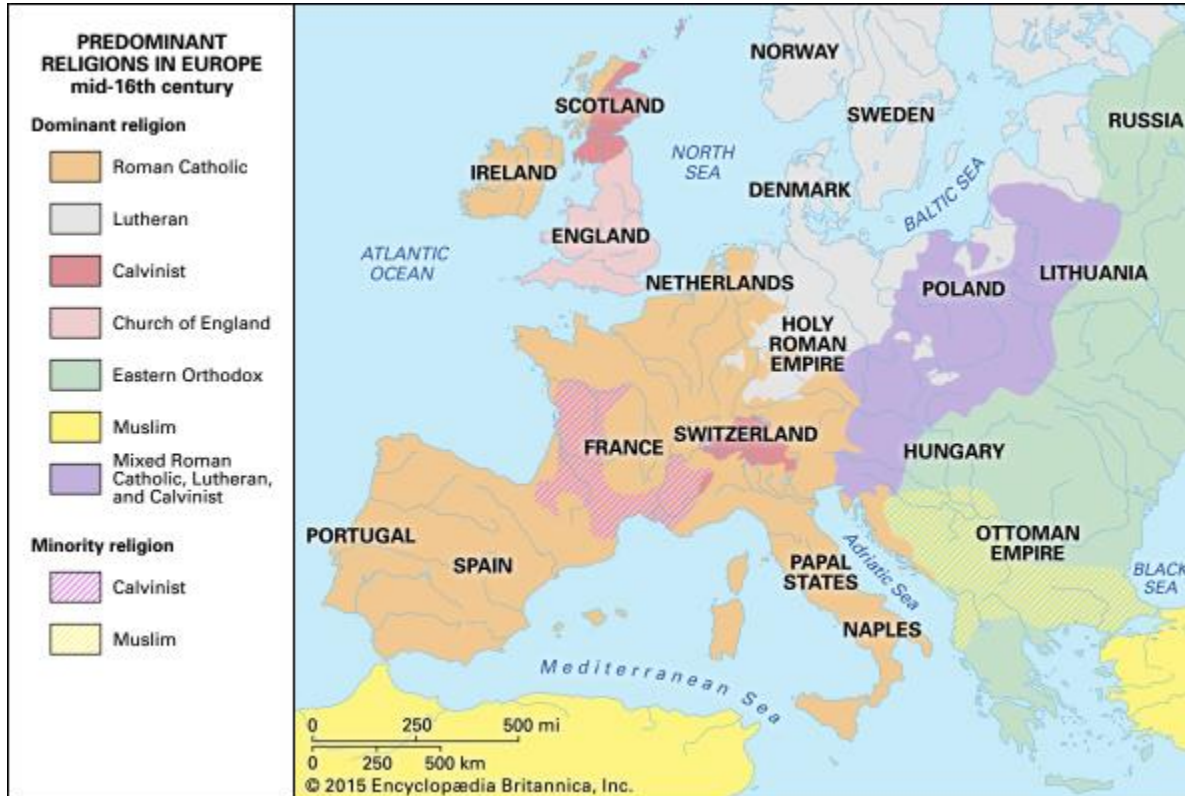
Principal liturgical (church-based) musical forms remained in use throughout the Renaissance period.

Secular music was music that was independent of churches. The main types were the German Lied, Italian frottola, the French chanson, the Italian madrigal, and the Spanish villancico.

The invention of the printing press in 1439 made it cheaper and easier to distribute music and musical theory texts on a wider geographic scale and to more people. Prior to the invention of printing, written music and music-theory texts had to be hand-copied, a time-consuming and expensive process. Demand for music as entertainment and as a leisure activity for educated amateurs increased with the emergence of a bourgeois class. Dissemination of chansons, motets, and masses throughout Europe coincided with the unification of polyphonic practice into the fluid style which culminated in the second half of the sixteenth century in the work of composers such as Giovanni Pierluigi da Palestrina, Orlande de Lassus, Thomas Tallis and William Byrd. Relative political stability and prosperity in the Low Countries, along with a flourishing system of music education in the area's many churches and cathedrals allowed the training of large numbers of singers, instrumentalists, and composers. These musicians were highly sought throughout Europe, particularly in Italy, where churches and aristocratic courts hired them as composers, performers, and teachers. Since the printing press made it easier to disseminate printed music, by the end of the 16th century, Italy had absorbed the northern musical influences with Venice, Rome, and other cities becoming centers of musical activity. This reversed the situation from a hundred years earlier.

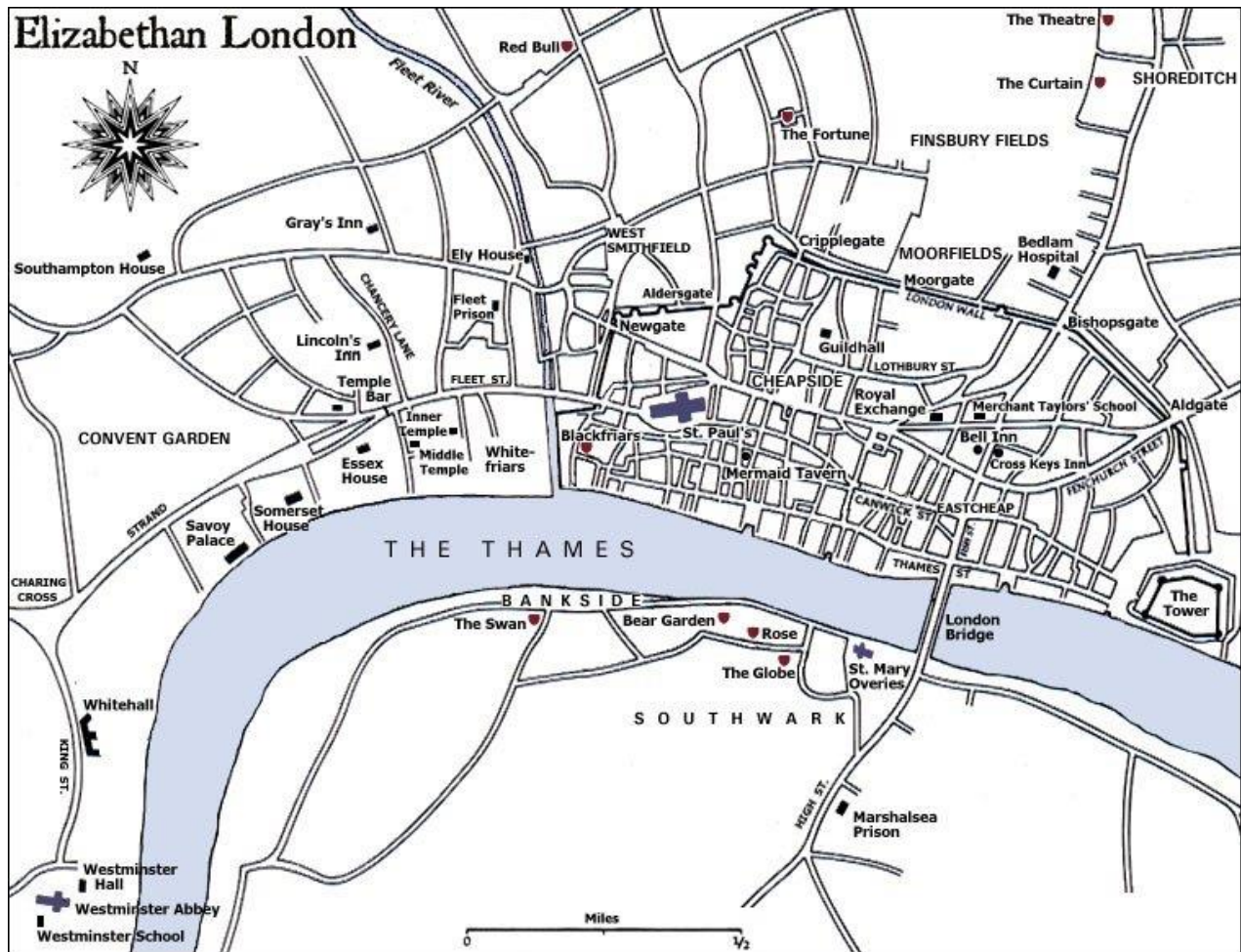
Opera, a dramatic staged genre in which singers are accompanied by instruments, arose at this time in Florence.
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Renaissance_music

Maps



Tudor England



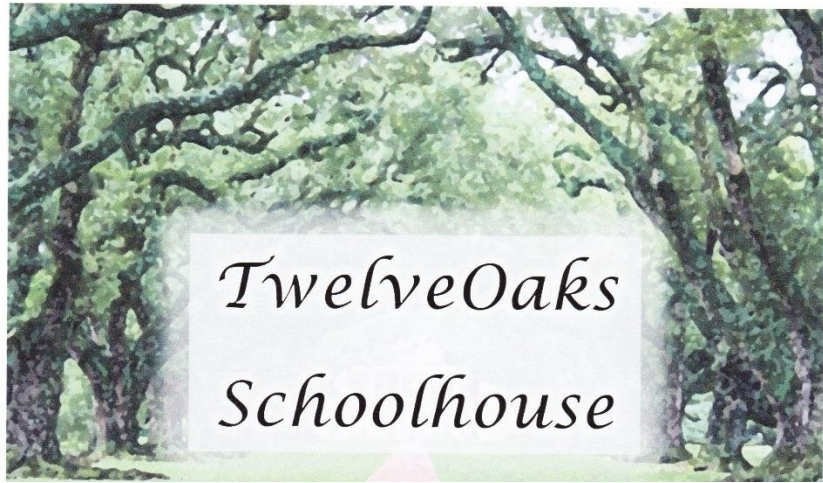


Discussion or Essay Questions

1. In your opinion, who had the best claim to the throne, Mary or Elizabeth? What are your reasons?
2. What are some of the successes Mary and Elizabeth had as Queens? What are some failures?
3. How was the relationship between Mary and Elizabeth? How was Elizabeth treated when Mary was Queen?
4. Discuss the changes in religion during Henry VIII's reign. What changes were made during the reigns of his children?
5. Why did neither queen have children? Why did Elizabeth never marry?
6. While Mary was queen, Elizabeth was her rival. Who was Elizabeth's rival while she was queen?

Activities

- Make a timeline; include important dates like when each princess was born, became queen, died, etc.
- Make a family tree; start with Henry VII and Elizabeth of York, include all their children/ spouses, and grandchildren. Mark the succession of the Monarchy.
- Research important places, where each princess lived, where they traveled, where family members came from. Where battles took place, etc. Mark each place on the maps.
- Choose a book to read from the list above and write a report on what you learned.
- Study Art, Science, fashion and hair styles from the Tudor and Elizabethan Eras.



Historical Princesses Study Guides – Mary and Elizabeth Tudor

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