

# Curriculum Visions®

## Video/English/Subject Lesson Plan and Guide

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### What Tudor palaces were like

Where does the video go when it's not on the home screen? New and recent videos appear on the home screen. But then they always go to and stay in the subject areas. So this one lives in Tudors under History. So it is always accessible when you want it, provided you have a membership.

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# What Tudor palaces were like: teacher guide

This Lesson Plan and Guide matches the video Hampton Court in Tudors history section (and in search).

So, if you want to cover

- GPS and comprehension
- Tudor grand buildings,
- Location of settlements
- Changes in building styles
- Tourism

and also fit them into the time you have allocated to English, here is a way to do it using our video Hampton Court.

Hampton Court is one of the world's great Tudor age palaces. It is an example of the extraordinary wealth of a few powerful people in Tudor times. It was also built at a time when the Roman Catholic Church was still in control of England.

It was built when the need for castles had subsided because England was a more stable place internally, the last civil war (Wars of the Roses) having ended with the creation of Tudor times (although it was still not immune from overseas invasion threat which is why Henry VIII was the founder of the Royal Navy).

This is shown by the palace. It does not need to be a castle, but the building design of castles over the centuries is hard to put to one side, and so many pseudo-features of castle are in the design (towers, crenellations, mock mot and so on).

This is also the time when new building materials were being used. In particular brick was new and expensive, and so to build in brick – something we all take for granted nowadays – was a sign of wealth and innovation.

The video is a very good example of how to use an interesting building in order to study a period in history and to bring in many other aspects, such as building materials (science and technology).

1. Play the video right through. This is a drone video, so it gives a unique view, but also moves slowly, so there is plenty of time for discussion. It is extremely important that you help students to look for detail. The questions will help with that, but using a video as a primary source is like an archaeologist looking at remains: it needs a practised eye.

Tell students that on a second run through they will need to find some facts and write them down. That is, familiarity with information will allow you to get more from it. Students should always see the point of reading, listening or watching something containing information more than once. That is good research technique. They may very well use that skill in the jobs in later life.

2. Give out the worksheet below. Tell students they have to use the video as a primary source in order to answer the questions. The questions are designed to extract facts, summarise and finally to provide a challenge for discussion and development. Keep them all in, or select as you feel appropriate.

Keep in mind that this is also a good opportunity to get students to research background knowledge.

Here are places on our website they can do that

a. Specific: Hampton Court search article.

b. General: Rich and poor in Tudor times textbook, the Wives of Henry VIII textbook and the Tudors toolkit screen (the first one you come to when you choose Tudors from the subject menu).

At the end of the questions, students should have understood

1. That some people were very rich and could build on a gigantic scale
2. That they were keen to show this wealth
3. That travel overland was still difficult and dangerous, so they built close to waterways
4. That powerful people were permanently in a struggle to survive – and often did not make it.

3. If you wish, you can give out all or part of the supplied text and use it for summarising, and your own GPS questions. It is at the end of this guide and is extracted from the search article on Hampton Court.



# Why did people want palaces?

1. What does the word palace mean?
2. What kind of person besides the king or queen used to live in a palace (and still does (Hint: Lambeth Palace)?
3. Why is Hampton Court close to the River Thames?
4. How far is Hampton Court from London?
5. Why was it important to build close to London?
6. Which is the oldest part as you see it, the left or the right-hand part?
7. Who built this palace?
8. Two new materials were used. One was brick. What was the other one?
9. What did Henry VIII do to the palace?
10. What did later kings and queens do to the palace?
11. Do you think it was right that parts were knocked down and built in a newer style?
12. Would you knock down an old building today, or find a way of reusing it as it is?
13. Suppose Hampton Court had been bought by a wealthy businessman and turned into a hotel. Design a poster to advertise rooms there and give some idea of who you expected to stay).
14. What does each part of the word 'floodplain' tell us about what a floodplain is like?
15. Write a postcard to a friend in Canada telling them about changes to the palace during Tudor times.

And here are some generic gps questions you could add yourself:

14. Find and copy an example of a \_\_\_\_\_ from the video. (Noun, verb, fronted adverbial, adjective, conjunction)

15. Why do the words \_\_\_\_\_ have capital letters?

16. Write down a sentence from the text that contains punctuation. What is this punctuation used for?

17. The word \_\_\_\_\_ is a compound word. Write down the two root words it is made from.

18. Make a list of synonyms for the word \_\_\_\_\_

19. Write down any word that has a prefix in the text. Then think of two other words that have the same prefix.

20. Choose any word from the text and add a suffix.

21. Find a sentence that contains a subordinate clause. Write out the sentence and underline the clause.

22. Write down three words that come from the same word family as \_\_\_\_\_

23. Write the word \_\_\_\_\_ as a noun.

24. Write down all the compound words that have the word \_\_\_\_\_ in them that you can think of (ex: way)

25. Write down three adjectives from the text. Describe what each of them means.

26. Are there any modal verbs in the text (verbs that help to modify other verbs).

## Text to read and work from

The Tudor age was a time of great wealth and deep poverty. For the wealthy few, there were no bounds to what they could afford to do. Hampton Court Palace is of this time.

Hampton Court is one of the world's finest palaces. It was built in Tudor times, starting in 1514 when Cardinal Wolsey, one of King Henry VIII's most important and wealthy advisors, designed a palace to give himself a status equal to the cardinals in Rome, but which was to rival the palaces of the king.

It was sited close to the River Thames about 12 miles from central London. At that time river transport was still the fastest and safest means of travel, and nearly all of King Henry VIII's many palaces were also by the river.

The floodplain of the Thames is wide and flat, giving plenty of opportunity for building on a grand scale, and in later years for digging out a great formal lake.

Wolsey lived in an age when castles were just being made redundant, and also when a new building material - brick - was becoming all the rage. The earliest buildings were built around a courtyard by Wolsey, and they still show some mock features of a castle in the form of round towers. The entrance to the court is almost like a gatehouse to a castle bailey and the grounds in front almost look like a moat.

But the use of brick, and the development of large panes of glass, gave a completely new style to palace building. These new palaces were not cold, damp and draughty like the ancient castles. They were warm, with doors, galleries, fireplaces, wooden and tapestry walls, and many of the comforts of what we would think of as modern living.

When Cardinal Wolsey fell out of favour with Henry VII, he gave Henry his palace, and Henry began to add to it, adding massive extra areas for his vast court, and kitchens to feed them. Henry also built the Great Hall seen just behind and to the left of the entrance court. It was also at this time that the formal gardens including the famous maze were laid out.

But by the 17th century, much of the rear of the Tudor palace was pulled down to make way for a new development designed by Sir Christopher

Wren for King William and Queen Mary, and meant to be of the same style as the famous French palace near Paris at Versailles. That is why the 'back' half of the palace looks so different from the Tudor front.