
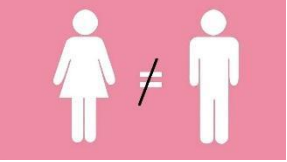






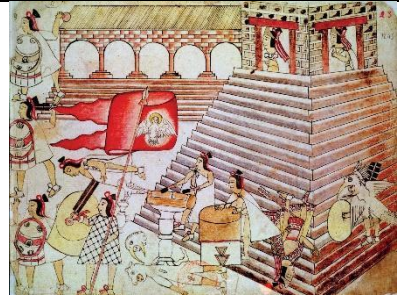


Was it terrible to be a Tudor?

Powerful knowledge				Vocabulary	
				Tier 2	Tier 3
		<p>The Tudors are famous for their women: the 6 wives of Henry VIII, the unlucky Jane Grey and sisters Queen Mary and Queen Elizabeth, who wore the crown.</p>		<p>worthy</p> <p>oppression</p> <p>discrimination</p>	<p>annulment</p> <p>Protestant</p> <p>Catholic</p> <p>Reformation</p>
		<p><i>"Naturally the male is more worthy."</i></p> <p>Boys were entitled to a full education, but not many girls attended school. Boys were educated for work, but girls were educated for marriage and running a household.</p> <p>Life would be very different depending on the wealth of your family.</p>			
<p>The Tudors sorted people into four categories.</p>					
Gentlemen	Citizens of the cities	Yeomen of the countryside	The Poor		
Own land. Likely to be part of Government	Rich merchants and craftsmen in the towns/cities.	Farmers. Own or rent land in the countryside.	Would work but couldn't. Were helped.	Could work but wouldn't. Punished.	Too ill, old or young to work. Looked after.
		<p>The Tudor period is full of <i>what if</i> moments. History could have been very different if...</p>			
		<p>Author Tudor hadn't unexpectedly died</p>	<p>Catherine of Aragon had produced a male heir...</p>	<p>The Pope <i>had</i> granted Henry VIII an annulment of his marriage to Catherine of Aragon.</p>	



Henry VIII: man or monster?

Powerful knowledge		Vocabulary	
		Tier 2	Tier 3
Man	Monster		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We cannot judge a 16th Century King by our 21st Century standards. He may be seen as a tyrant by today's standards, but he was simply a successful monarch by 16th Century standards. Punishments and executions- Henry VIII was simply responding to threats and upholding the rule of law. He was one of the most cultured and sophisticated monarchs ever to sit on the throne. He shared his passion for music, painting and poetry and dragged England into a new age of creativity. He led England into a period of stability. His father had won the crown in battle and Henry VIII provided the strong leadership the country needed. The things he did for England are still influencing the country we live in today (Reformation of the Church and creating the Royal Navy). Without the things Henry VIII did, Elizabeth I would not have had a successful reign. Elizabeth I is held as one of the greatest monarchs of all time. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> He believed a woman was not able to rule a kingdom and tried desperately to father a son. He married six women, two of whom he had killed. Thomas Moore- once Henry's role model and friend, yet he had him executed. Henry VIII used brutal punishments against anyone who stood in his way. He robbed Monasteries of anything valuable and took land from private ownership to pay for his luxurious lifestyle and foreign wars. The Reformation of the Church was only in order to enable his selfish desire for a divorce from Catherine of Aragon. 	stability monarch tyrant judge	Reformation Dissolution

Powerful knowledge		Vocabulary	
		Tier 2	Tier 3
	<p>Central America is a bridge of land which connects North and South America. It is part of the continent of North America. It is made of 7 countries: Panama, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Honduras, Belize, El Salvador and Costa Rica.</p>		
	<p>The Aztecs settled in Tenochtitlan (Place of the Cactus Fruit) in the 13th Century. For the next 300 years, they thrived. They were a community of innovative developers, advanced farmers and fierce warriors.</p>	<p>thrive settle innovate / innovative</p>	<p>nomad / nomadic plantation empire</p>
	<p>What was everyday life like for the Aztec people? A lot of farming, a lot of school, and a human sacrifice here and there. They used cacao beans as money to trade and buy things. The two most important Aztec gods were the god of war and sun, and the god of rain. The people offered the gods the blood of the innocent. The calendar they used was a lot like ours today, with 365 days, but theirs had 18 months. They used to make a spicy chocolate drink from the cacao beans they grew.</p>		
	<p>Cortez explored Central America and brought many riches back to Spain, including chocolate. He also set up cacao plantations in the Spanish Empire. The Spanish were not satisfied with the spicy drink, and added more sugar and vanilla. It changed over the centuries into the bar we love today in 1830, invented by J S Fry.</p>		



Where did chocolate come from?

History of Chocolate



1500-400 BC
First recorded use of cacao bean - Olmec Indians, Mexico.

900 - 250 BC
The Ancient Maya of Mexico and Central America made chocolate into a spicy drink (cacao paste mixed with chili peppers, vanilla and other ingredients) used in ceremonies.

1200 - 1500
The Aztecs used cacao for trade and the cacao seeds as a form of money.

1500 BC

AD 0

1200

1300



1519
Spanish Conquistador, Hernán Cortés, arrives in Central America. He sees Moctezuma II, Aztec Emperor, drinking 'Xocolatl,' the earliest known hot chocolate and realises its great value.

1671
Pralines are invented when an accident occurs that combined pecans, chocolate and burnt sugar.

1753
The cocoa tree was given an official latin botanical name from Linnaeus: *Theobroma cacao*. The name refers to the mythical background of the tree and means literally: "cocoa, food of the gods".

1400

1500

1600

1700

1502
Christopher Columbus is the first European explorer to come into contact with cacao in Nicaragua.

1528
Hernán Cortés establishes a cacao plantation for trading. He takes the beans back to Spain with him along with the chocolate drink recipe.

1540
When the Spanish brought cacao home, they added cinnamon and other spices to the bitter brew and began sweetening it with sugar.

1657
The first chocolate house was opened in London. Cacao was an expensive import only those with money could afford. In France, chocolate could be drunk only by the royal family!



1830
'Eating Chocolate', the first real, moulded chocolate bar, is produced by J.S Fry and Sons of England.

1861
Introduction of the first mass marketed boxes of chocolates by the Cadbury brothers, England.

1875
After eight years of experimentation, Daniel Peter from Switzerland puts the first milk chocolate on the market.

1941-45
The American military decided to include three chocolate bars, in a soldier's "D-Ration," to sustain and nourish the men. The chocolate is still a standard issue in the military.

1800

1900

1765
Chocolate was introduced to the United States when Irish chocolate maker John Hanan and Dr. James Baker built the first American chocolate mill.




1789
During the Industrial Revolution, the steam engine was invented, which made it possible to grind cacao and produce large amounts of chocolate cheaply and quickly.

1894
Milton S. Hershey built a chocolate factory and started to produce milk chocolate using modern, mass-production techniques that made the product more affordable to all.





How do you make a chocolate bar that's fit for the future?

Powerful knowledge		Vocabulary	
		Tier 2	Tier 3
	Fair Trade is trade between companies in developed countries and producers in developing countries in which a fair price is paid to the producers.	trade	producer developing developed
	Climate change could make it too hot and dry for cacao plants to survive.		
	Market research is an important stage in designing a product. Producers need to ensure that their product will be popular and make money.		