



## Welcome to Tudor England.

Today we are going to explore the DESIGN FEATURES of one of the most famous Tudor palaces in England: Hampton Court Palace. Our aim is to find out what materials / designs were used to build the exterior and interior of the Palace.

To begin, let's find out about building techniques used for houses generally before concentrating on the Palace itself!

# The Tudor Dynasty

The Tudor era began in 1485 when Henry Tudor defeated Richard III at the Battle of Bosworth Field and ended in 1603 when Elizabeth I died.

The Tudor era was a time of great wealth and extravagance. Affluent people demonstrated how rich they were by the houses they owned.



# Wattle and Daub

Ordinary Tudor houses were built from wooden beams which formed the 'skeleton' of the building. Small wooden sticks and twigs were woven together – called wattle – and a mixture of clay, sand and animal dung daubed all over the wattle – called daub – was then attached to the frame.



The daub was then painted in limewash to look white, and the wooden beams were left exposed.

# Brick Walls

The wealthy could afford houses made from bricks. These homeowners made sure everyone knew they had money. Houses were built in a symmetrical formation.



# Beams

The beams were uneven because they were cut by hand and not machines.

The beams were evident from the outside.



# Making Space

Buying land to build a property was expensive, especially in London. Tudor builders had the ingenious idea of building the first floor, and sometimes the second floor, wider than the ground floor.

This created an overhang, which was called a gallery or jetty.



Photo courtesy of Leimenide (@flickr.com) - granted under creative commons licence - attribution

# A Tudor Roof

Most Tudor houses had a thatched roof made from straw and water weed.



Many Tudor houses had tiled roofs made from clay or stone tiles.

Photo courtesy of Clare (@commons.wikimedia.org) - granted under creative commons licence - attribution



# Tall Chimneys

Only wealthy Tudors could afford to have chimneys. These were ornate, tall and thin structures using moulded or cut brick.

The poor had a hole cut into the roof to allow smoke to escape.



Photo courtesy of Evelyn Simak (@commons.wikimedia.org) - granted under creative commons licence - attribution

# Glass Windows

The best way to show off how wealthy you were in Tudor times, was to have as many windows as possible. They were expensive, as each pane had to be made by hand, and were very tiny. These are called casement windows.

Hardwick Hall in Derbyshire was built in the 1590s. The owner, Bess of Hardwick, was so wealthy that local people came up with the following saying: “Hardwick Hall, more glass than wall.”



## Did you know...?

Poor people had windows made from horn or even paper!

# Furnishings

Furniture was wooden, often made from oak but sometimes elm.

It would have been very heavy. People tended to sit on benches and stools rather than chairs. The furniture would have been made for practical reasons rather than comfort.

Only wealthy Tudors could afford carpets, however, these were often hung on the walls.

Instead, the floor would be covered in rushes and reeds. The rushes would be replaced when it became smelly!



# Your Task!

The next few slides provide some information about the important Tudor apartments at Hampton Court Palace which were designed during the reign of Henry VIII.

- As you read through the slides, make some notes about the front of the Palace and then each room, concentrating on design features. The last slide shows you how different life was downstairs in the kitchens!
- If you can use the internet, there are links to help you find more detailed information for yourselves.
- When you have all your notes ready, add sketches to make your research come to life. For example, it is much easier to draw the Tudor chimneys when explaining about the patterns used. You can use the “Exterior Design Images” sheet to help you!
- Collate all your information and designs/ sketches onto a non chronological report template from your resources - “Hampton Court Palace- non chronological report templates.”
- Give your work an interesting title to hook the reader in. e.g. **Grand Designs- A Tour of Henry VIII’s Magnificent Hampton Court Palace.**

# Hampton Court Palace- front



# Have a look at the front of the Palace...

What design features can you find?

- What are the walls made of?
- Why do you think there are carvings of beasts and dragons near the entrance?
- What do you notice about the chimneys?
- How are the patterns on chimneys/ walls designed?
- How is the shape of the building designed?

# Hampton Court Palace. The Great Hall



# The Great Hall

- Have a look at the ceiling. Can you describe how it is designed?
- Can you spot the tapestries hanging on the walls? They tell the bible story of Abraham. Why do you think Henry wanted to show off these stories to his guests?
- What do you think the Hall was used for? What clues help you to decide?
- How would you describe the Hall? Look carefully at the picture for clues.
- Find out more using:  
<https://www.hrp.org.uk/hampton-court-palace/whats-on/great-hall/#gs.704v9t>

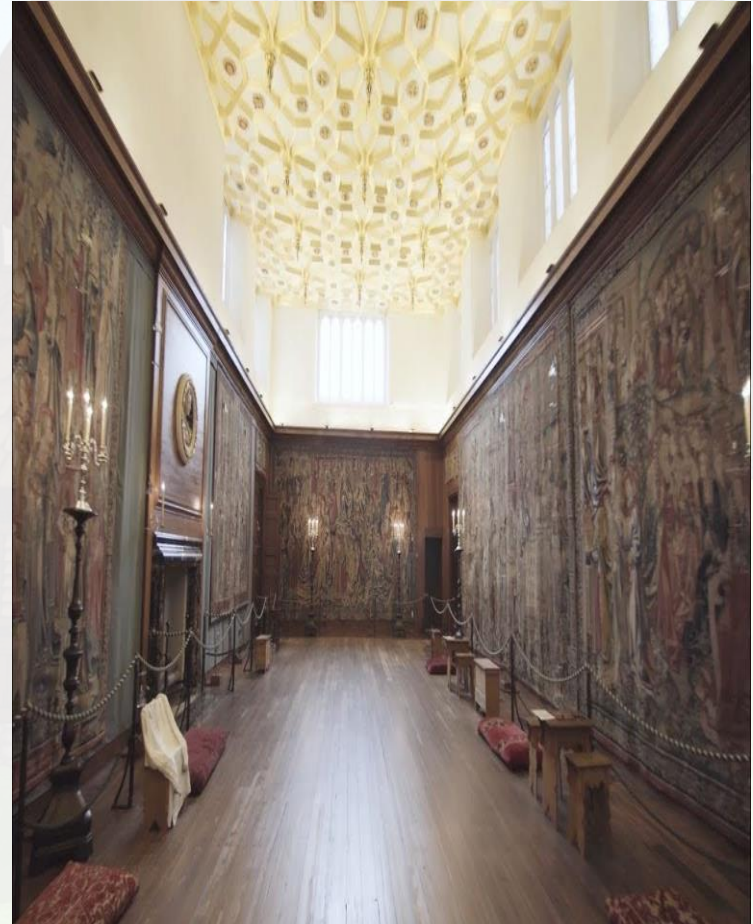


# The Great Watching Chamber



# The Great Watching Chamber

The Great Watching Chamber was the first of Henry VIII's State Apartments beyond the Great Hall. Here, members of the Yeoman of the Guard stood 'watch' and controlled access to this important part of the palace; only visitors of high rank were permitted to enter.



# The Great Watching Chamber

<https://www.hrp.org.uk/hampton-court-palace/whats-on/great-watching-chamber/#gs.706f7x>

This is the ceiling in the Great Watching Chamber. It is made of gold leaf. See if you can spot Henry VIII's royal coat of arms and the personal badge of his third queen, [Jane Seymour](#): a phoenix rising from a flaming tower. These powerful symbols of the Tudors were included to remind visitors of Henry's power.



# The Royal Chapel



Henry VIII was head of the Church and a religious man who would attend prayers every morning in his own chapel inside the Palace. The chapel's vaulted ceiling was installed by Henry VIII in the 1530s and is designed to be rich and beautiful, showing just how important and powerful Henry was.

<https://www.hrp.org.uk/hampton-court-palace/whats-on/the-chapel-royal/#gs.72majy>

# Life in the kitchens!



Henry VIII's Kitchens at Hampton Court Palace were the largest of Tudor England. 200 cooks, sergeants, grooms and pages worked to produce over 800 meals a day for the hungry household of Henry VIII.

Feeding the court was a complex business all done without modern conveniences as 1.3 million logs burned in the large fires every year. From boiling cauldrons to roasting spits, life as a cook in Henry's kitchens was hard!

<https://www.hrp.org.uk/hampton-court-palace/whats-on/henry-viiis-kitchens/#gs.72mp6v>

