

Explorers

Sir Francis Drake

W/C: 8th June 2020



Sir Francis Drake was an Elizabethan Sea Captain, navigator and slaver who became the first Englishman to circumnavigate (sail around) the world from 1577 to 1580. He also helped to defeat the Spanish Armada in 1588.

Subject: History

Activity Outcome: Create a timeline of Sir Francis Drake's life using the information provided and other reliable sources.

Explain: Timelines are used to show events in chronological order. For your task, your timeline should begin with Drake's birth and end with his death. You should note down the key events that occurred in Drake's life and the year in which they took place. Then, you should place these accurately on your timeline. Remember, you can rephrase the key events or even add an illustration to support your findings.

Subject: History

Activity Outcome: Compare life in the Tudor period to life now.

Explain: Sir Francis Drake was incredibly influential in Tudor times. The Tudor period occurred between 1485 and 1603 in England and Wales. Both King Henry VIII and Elizabeth I belonged to the Tudor family. During this period, a lot of changes occurred in England such as the Church of England being founded. However, life in the Tudor period was different compared to how we live now. Today, you will compare the similarities and differences of both time periods.

Subject: Geography

Activity Outcome: To write a report about Sir Francis Drake's circumnavigation.

Explain: Today, we are going to circumnavigate where he actually went.

But what does circumnavigate mean?

To travel on water around something. In this case, to travel around the world on a ship. Sir Francis Drake passed many countries and continents. To do this, he had to navigate around many different obstacles (most importantly land).

Subject: Design and Technology

Activity Outcome: Create a dish (food) from a country that Sir Francis Drake visited during his circumnavigation.

Explain: If we were to complete Sir Francis Drake's voyage today, we would visit many different cultures. Within cultures, there are many different traditions regarding religion, food, music and many more. Today, we are going to look at world food. You will research a chosen country and explore the foods that they consume. You will then make this for yourself. We would LOVE to see your finished product!

There is no exact date of Francis Drake's birth as it was never formally recorded. It has been estimated that he was born in the year 1544. He was born in Tavistock, Devon.

The Drake family then fled to Kent from Devonshire in 1549, due to religious persecution. The Drakes lived next door to the master of a trading ship. Francis became an apprentice to him and the ship master was so impressed with Francis' work that he gave his ship to him when he passed away.



In 1563, when he was 23, Drake made his first voyage to Americas with Sir John Hawkins (his second cousin).

In 1568, Drake's fleet were attacked by the Spanish. Drake and the Spanish became mortal enemies, with the Spanish seeing him as a pirate.

In 1570 and 1571, Drake made two profitable trading trips to the West Indies. In 1572, he sailed to the West Indies again to capture the town of Nombre de Dios but became injured in the attack. He then found an ally in Guillaume Le Testu (a French explorer) and returned to England with Spanish riches. He then became famous for being an amazing privateer.

In 1577, Queen Elizabeth I of England sent Drake to start an expedition against the Spanish. He set off on this voyage on the 13th December. He circumnavigated the globe in The Golden Hind.



Drake purchased Buckland Abbey (which is now owned by National Trust) in 1580. In 1581, Queen Elizabeth knighted Drake aboard the Golden Hind. He became Mayor of Plymouth and a Member of Parliament.

Between 1585 and 1586, Drake carried out raids on Spanish colonies. He then spent the time after this until 1588 preparing for the Spanish Armada. Drake was second in command of the English fleet against the Armada in 1588 where the Spanish Armada were defeated. On a final order to attack the Spanish in the West Indies, he managed to survive a cannonball attack but then died a few weeks later, in January 1596 at the age of 55. He was buried, in full armour, at sea, near Portobello.

Your task

Using the research provided (and your own) we would like you to create a timeline of the life of Sir Francis Drake.

We have provided you with some key facts but you may wish to carry out research of your own for additional information. For example, did he get married? When?

Ensure the information you have selected is relevant to your timeline. E.g. Is it important to know what his favourite food or colour was?

Your timeline should start with his birth and end with his death.

Other key events should be accurately plotted. You may wish to add illustrations too.

I have attached a few links you might find useful:

<https://www.theschoolrun.com/homework-help/sir-francis-drake>

<http://projectbritain.com/calendar/September/drake.html>

https://www.ducksters.com/biography/explorers/sir_francis_drake.php

The Tudors

The Tudor period occurred between 1485 and 1603 in England and Wales. Both King Henry VIII and Elizabeth I belonged to the Tudor family. During this time, there were six Tudor monarchs (kings and queens). Religion was very important and everyone had to go to church.

Food and Drink

Daily food included a dry, grey bread made from rye and barley eaten with vegetable soup. Poor people sometimes had milk, cheese and eggs if they kept animals, but they rarely had meat. People in Tudor times ate their main meal in the middle of the day – around when we'd eat lunch. Their main meal could last for three hours! People baked by putting food in an iron box and placing it on an open fire. They would use honey to sweeten food instead of sugar as it was expensive. Meat was cooked on a spit – it could be turned around and around over the fire so the meat cooked on all sides.

Water was collected from wells, pumps or streams and it was often dirty.

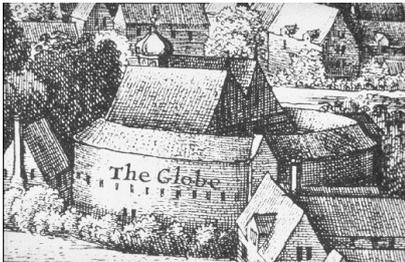
The Tudors didn't have forks – they ate with knives and their fingers.



Sport and Entertainment

Music was enjoyed by everyone, no matter which class they came from – gentlemen, citizens of the cities, yeomen of the countryside, and the poor. People often practised their instruments so they could become good enough to play in the royal court. Dances were also popular too. Theatres were also very popular in Tudor times, which is how William Shakespeare got to be so famous for the plays he wrote. Both rich and poor people went to the theatre.

Most people weren't allowed to play sports in Tudor England. In 1512, Henry VII passed a law that banned 'ordinary' people from playing sports, apart from at Christmas when the rules were relaxed a bit. Some of the games played in Tudor times are games we still play today, such as bowls and tennis. The version of tennis played by Tudors was called 'paume'.



Education

Only boys went to school, though sometimes girls from rich families would have tutors. Most girls stayed at home to help with housework or went out to work to earn money. School could be expensive, so only people who could pay for it would send their children. Most village children never went to school in their lives but a few might have attended a local dame school, where they were taught the alphabet and maybe to read. At grammar school, they'd learn maths, Latin and Greek, and about religion. When Edward VI was king, some schools were set up that didn't cost anything so more people were able to be educated.

Children who were naughty at school would be beaten with a cane – boys from rich families would sometimes pay for another boy to get beaten instead.

Religion

At the beginning of the Tudor period, England was a Catholic country. However, Henry VIII set up the Protestant Church of England, which meant England broke ties with the Catholic church. This also meant that Catholics weren't very popular in England – some were even put to death. But, when Mary I became Queen it was the other way around – her mum, Catherine of Aragon, was Catholic and Mary was Catholic too. She had over 280 people put to death because of their religion!

Punishments

Punishments for crimes were very harsh in Tudor times in the hope it would deter people from committing crimes. Common punishments included the stocks, ducking stools, having your limbs cut off, being crushed by a 'presser', or being burned at the stake.

Executions and punishments were another form of entertainment in Tudor times. They were public events that lots of people would come to watch.



Other interesting facts

If people felt sick, they wouldn't take the medicines that we take today. Some of the cures they used sound funny to us now – for example, bald people thought they could grow hair if they used a shampoo made from crushed beetles!

Tudor towns and villages weren't very clean. People threw rubbish in the street, and even emptied the loo there! It was very smelly.

Toilets (called privies) were not at all private. They were a piece of wood with a gap over a hole or bowl. People would use leaves or moss as they didn't have toilet roll.

People didn't usually live to be older than age 35 in Tudor times.

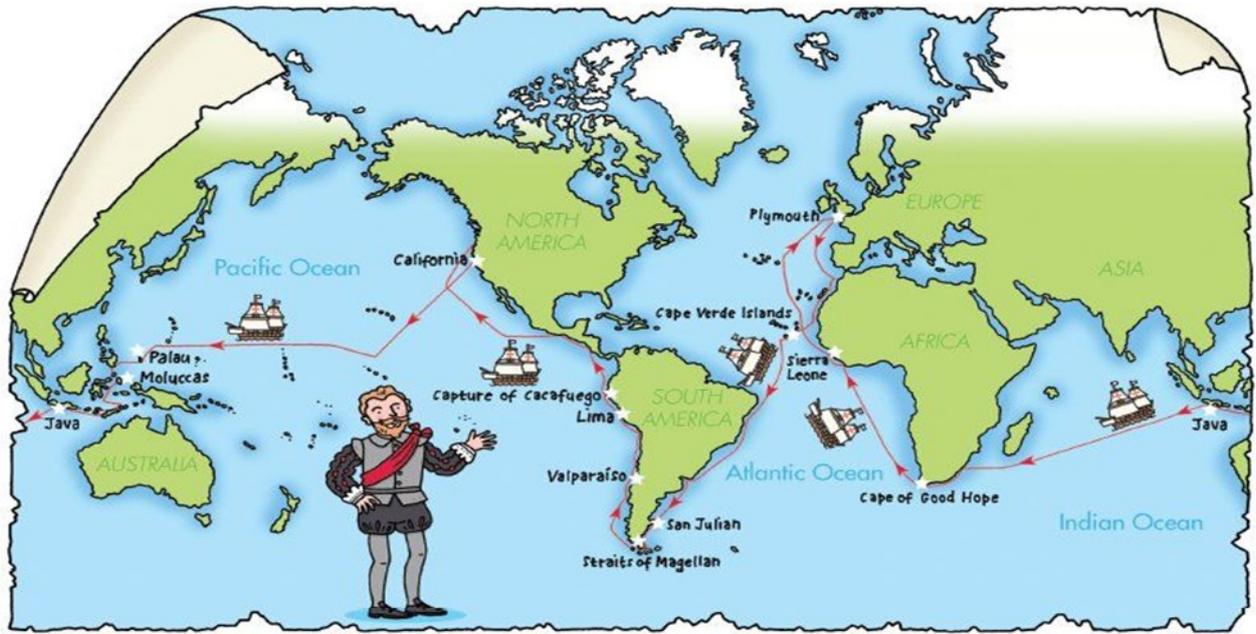
Task One

We have provided you with some key facts about life in the Tudor period.

Choose which topics you would like to compare from the Tudors to our life today. For example, you might want to explore entertainment in more detail. How was their entertainment different to the entertainment we have today? Maybe you could research what their houses were like in the Tudor period and see how they are similar or different to the ones we live in.

Task Two

Draw a table in your book like the one below. This will help you easily identify any similarities and differences. Then, I would like you to write two paragraphs – one comparing the similarities and one comparing the differences. You may wish to add fun facts around this or add illustrations!

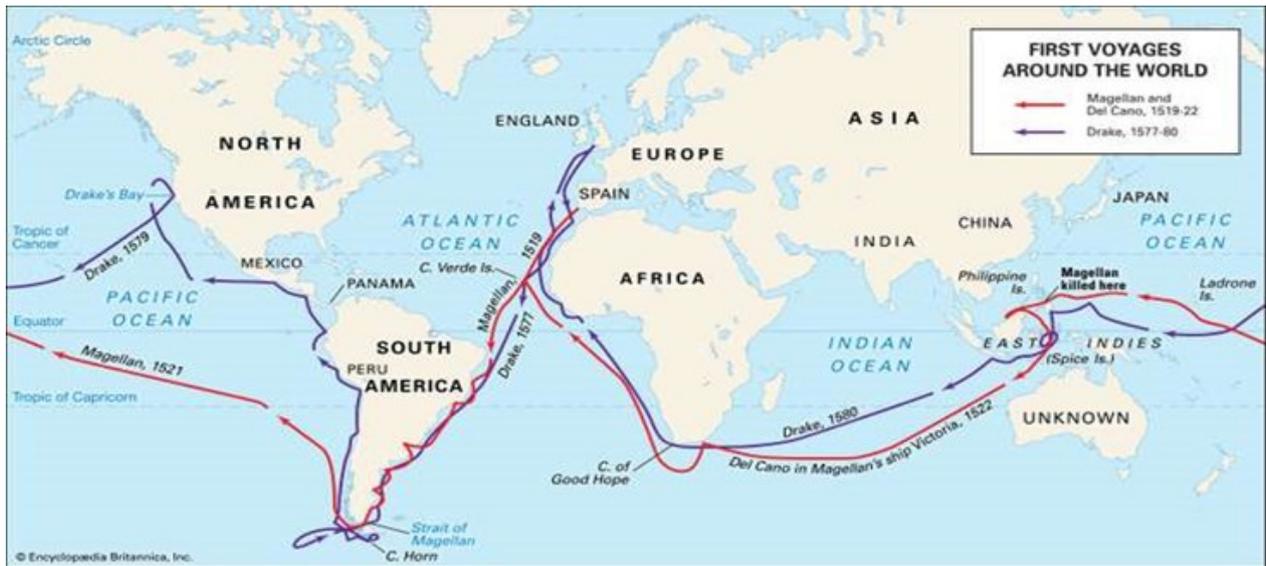


In the above picture, you will see Sir Francis Drake's voyage across the world by ship. Today we are going to circumnavigate where he actually went.

Your Task

Your task today is to write a report explaining/describing Sir Francis Drake's voyage across the world by ship. In your report you need to include:

- Where he started
- Each country that he stopped at
- Each ocean/sea he crossed
- Each continent that he passed.
- At what points he went through the equator, tropic of cancer and tropic of Capricorn
- Major cities he stopped at
- Where he finished



From the many places that Sir Francis Drake visited, I would like you to choose one country. From this country, I would like you to create one traditional dish. I am going to give you the freedom of what country you want to choose and what food you wish to create. However, that food must have originated from that country. To make sure your dish goes right, you need to make sure you plan correctly. All chef's plan before they prepare food so it is important that you do as well.

Your task

- Your research – what country and dish are you going to create?
- Your ingredients – what will you need to make your dish?
- Your step by step guide – use research and adults at home to help plan your steps to making.
- Health and safety
- Use your feedback from last cooking lesson – what went well and what didn't go so well so that you can build on it for this cook.

On the next page is a design sheet to help you plan your dish you are cooking, write down the recipe and instructions to follow and then an opportunity for you to evaluate once you have tasted your dish.

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| Your research (country and dish) | Drawing design of dish |
| Ingredients needed (including amount): | Step by step guide to make dish |
| Health and safety to be aware of | How will you use your feedback from your last cook? |
| Evaluation of this dish. What went well? What can you improve on for next time? | |