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Elizabethan era social class facts

The social classes in order from the highest class to the lowest are: Monarchy, Nobility, Gentry, Merchants, Yeomen, and workers. These classes are determined by their fame, wealth, skills and even their birth. Monarchy The monarch class is given to the sovereign of the nation, be it the king or the queen. This is the highest ranking and to be in this class, you usually had to be born into it. It was also known as the golden age for those who were in a higher rank as the monarch class. Queen Elizabeth was known as one of the best monarchs in England. Queen Elizabeth reigned for 45 years. She was also considered a God at that time. Noblesse/Nobility is only second behind The Monarch. The people of this class are whole families, with the head of the family as the father was a duke, a count or a baron. They were rich people who owed large households. This class was the way families looked at others being judged. It is at this stage that we have seen a division between the old and the new. Gentry/Gentry, this class is for knights, gentlemen, sweet women, squires of the kingdom. These major keys to becoming a Gentry is wealth. Gentry has always worked on having a good amount of land and households. Gentry were not born as a Gentry, they would make a fortune by having a large amount of property. The merchants are in fourth place from the levels of the social classes. Merchants were the main and real growth at the time. They made a good wealth by making fabric and weaving and exchanging goods with each other. They made a minim of money. They were neither poor nor rich, but gained a lot of wealth buying their small business. The Merchants were the real helpers who produced goods for everyone. Yeomen/Yeomen makes just enough money to have a decent lifestyle. They were mainly framers, merchants and craftsmen. Although they made some money, it was still difficult for them to get medical help and other types of support. They spent their money very wisely. Yeomen lived a simile life and tried to put their money on expanding their land and improving it. The workers were the workers. They were considered servants, the peasants won nothing at all. They had a very hard life without interest gain. They woke up with hands such as picking up manure and picking up small jobs. They don't own their own land/property that they would be in other worlds renting in a very low cost house that was nothing but an old broken room. Workers' lives were stressful, difficult very difficult to live with. For many they were known as nothing Liza Picard described how, between the queen at the top and the beggars at the bottom, there was jockeying for the position in the different levels of Elizabethan society. There were the very rich, and the very poor. Not much has changed? Except perhaps the rich were so obvious to the poor, and the poor were so unlikely to be rich. Queen Elizabeth was at the top of the social pyramid. When she chose to show herself to her she shone with jewels and gold like an icon. He couldn't misunderstand who she was. She rode on horseback, or on a litter box, carried above the level of the eyes of the crowd. They should not have known that the glamour of her richly embroidered and bejewelled clothes was frugally maintained by constant refurbishment and modification - she even wore renovated dresses that had belonged to the previous queen, Mary Tudor. As the country's leader, iconography, glamour and demonstrations of wealth were important propaganda tools for Queen Elizabeth. See the images of this article (1) Terms of use © Portrait of Queen Elizabeth I (1533-1603) in ceremonial costume (oil on canvas), Zuccari, or Zuccaro, Federico (1540-1609) Pinacoteca Nazionale, Siena, Italy / Bridgeman Images The Queen was a fountain of honneu. The quickest path to such honor, influence, power and wealth, was through the court, and the best way to succeed was to attract the queen's attention. Many of an aspiring young man mortgaged his family estates in the country, spent the product on ultra-fashionable clothes, and left for London. He might not succeed, in which case he slunk back home in the hope of recovering his broken fortune. But for those who did, including Christopher Hatton, Francis Drake and Elizabeth John Harrington's godson, royal favor could provide a good, so precarious, life. Another option was to stay in your family mansion and invite the queen to visit you there. If she agreed, a huge expense for the house and land would be necessary, which would be wasted, if finally the royal visit had ever taken place. Southampton was well known at Elizabeth's court for her flamboyant looks and clothes. But he was disgraced after marrying Elizabeth Vernon, one of the Queen's bridesmaids. View images from this article (1) Terms of use NPG L114 Private Collection; loaned to the National Portrait Gallery, London Apart from the glittering court circles, merchants lived a relatively quiet life. Most lived in London. The goal of their ambition was to be the Mayor of London, elected by the aldermen. The mayor was powerful enough, on occasion, to oppose the monarch, for example, when the City insisted that theatres be closed during a plague epidemic in London, although Elizabeth would have preferred them to continue since she enjoyed a good play. A Venetian merchant. See the images of this article (18) The nerves of the merchant community were the livery companies. (They are still flourishing, and still exert a huge influence in the city.) There were nearly 100 companies in London, 12 of which were big companies, between them almost everything that was bought and sold in London, from the pins - the Haberdasher - to the wine - the Winemakers. The Clothworkers controlled the finishing processes of the fabric, the Ironworkers supplied iron bars for the building trade and iron rims for the wheels. Carpenters regulated the building trade like all new building buildings Wood. The Goldsmiths oversaw the quality of the gold and silver items, which had to be marked in their company's room (ation-branded) before they could be sold. The livery companies, in short, have made the elisabate trade s elizabeth small. A young man would be apprenticed in a master belonging to a livery company, to learn the trade. Some companies, such as Goldsmiths' Company, could charge a significant premium for an apprenticeship contract. As he progressed, the young man went from a responsibility to be shown in all the details to a trusted employee who could negotiate on behalf of his master, manipulating large sums of money. The life of an apprentice has not always been pleasant. He was not allowed to pay, although his master could voluntarily acknowledge his usefulness if he remained on course and proved his worth. The apprenticeship lasted at least seven years, sometimes longer, during which the young man was required to faithfully serve his master and keep his (commercial) secrets. He could not hope to be released until he was at least 24 years old. During this period of hormones of his life I must not commit fornication or marriage contract ... he doesn't have to play cards... or any other legal game. It will not haunt the playhouses or illegally absent itself from the master's service day or night... The master's obligations were only to keep his apprentice in food and accommodation, and clothe him in simple blue clothing appropriate to his position, and teach him his craft. It is not surprising, then, that the dropout rate is so high, often about 50 per cent. Some who had acquired enough marketable skills decided to try their luck in the provinces, after several years of near-servitude in London. Frequent references to apprentices who fight and revolt and who frequent playhouses, it is suspected that the strict rules that prevented them from enjoying almost all normal pleasure were often flouted. Once the apprentice had completed his term, he became a free man from London. He could either become a companion - paid for per day, or, in French during the day - or settle on his own account. If so, he would move up the corporate ladder until he was allowed to wear his distinctive uniform, or delivered. For those who had failed to climb the ladder of the livery business, finding a job was more complicated. There were places in educated families for governors - guardians - but not for housekeepers: girls were taught by their mothers. Rich men have maintained huge households. The Earl of Oxford came on a social visit to London in 1562 with 140 servants mounted, all carrying his livery for their allegiance. The small families employed one or two men on duty and maids. Ship captains would sign almost anyone; there might be a chance of money prize, but a greater chance of death by shipwreck or disease. In the countryside, there was usually seasonal work to be done. But there was no security, no pension, much less the right to sickness. Public Domain Use Terms in Most Countries than the United Kingdom. What happened to the poor, people who couldn't find work or who were too disabled to work? The monasteries looked after them, but more. It eventually appeared on the government that the poor could not simply be left to die; something had to be done for them by the state. It came, at first, and cynically, in the form of begging permits, limited to an area, such as a parish, and a period, between six months and two years. As it was made so difficult to obtain them, many were forged. In 1569, a kind of welfare system was in place in the City of London, an example followed nationally by a general law of 1572 that formed the basis of the National Law on the Poor until 1834. Its purpose was to separate the poor, elderly and powerless people, i.e. disabled, whom the state could and should help, from the thrifty and shy, whom the state would not help. The system became more and more complicated, but it worked, in its own way. The poor were not, in theory at least, left to starve. Hungry.

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