

Real tennis





Fencing





Hunting on horseback with hounds

Men & Women





Hawking

Men & Women





Fishing

Men & Women





Bowls





Sport for <u>all</u> classes * NOT together

Wrestling
(Lower classes betted on matches





Working Class: Craftsmen, farmers & labourers

Football:

Very violent – men were killed

Men

You could:

- Pick up the ball and run with it
- Have as many players as you wanted
- You could trip up the other players
- Have any sized pitch



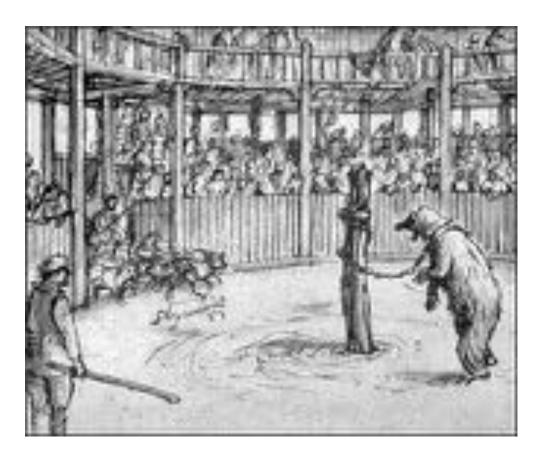


Spectator Sports *All classes*

Often large amounts of money betted on the outcome

The bears teeth were broken so it couldn't bite the dogs, but the bears still often won by pinning the dogs under their claws. This was so popular, they built arenas for all to come and watch

They also used bulls and this was a fight to the death, again using dogs against the chained bulls, often the dogs would be thrown high into the air by the bull's horns



Baiting



Spectator Sports *All classes*

Again, large bets were placed on the outcome of the cock-fighting and again, arenas were built to house these events

Not everyone enjoyed these sports - Puritans opposed them, but more so because they were held on a Sunday



Cock-Fighting



Patimes Educated people

There was lots of new literature in Elizabethan England, history was very popular as well as the accounts of Drake's voyages of discovery. The Canterbury Tales were also very popular.

Most well-educated people wrote and read poetry and plays and the theatre was undergoing a revolution.



Literature

What has helped with this new pastime?



Music & Dancing Men & Women

All classes (Not together)

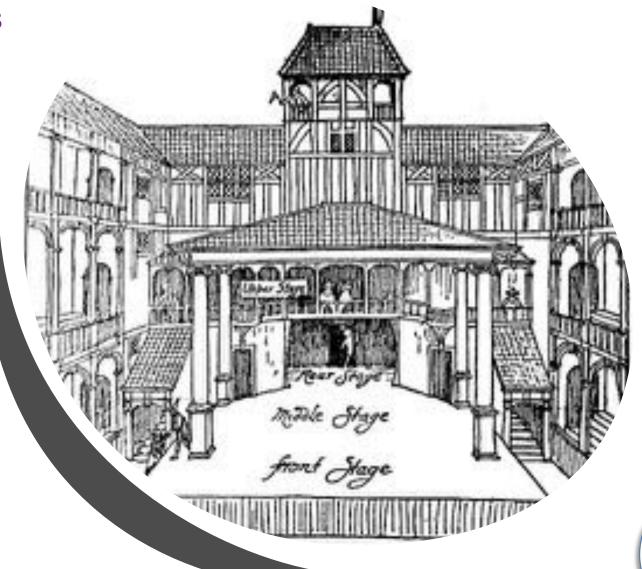
- Elizabethans were passionate about their music, although instruments were expensive so usually only found in noble's homes, the poor had fiddles and bagpipes.
- The rich would employ a musician to play during meals (only men could be paid).
- Lower classes got their music at fairs, markets, church, taverns and barber's shops.
- New music was being composed to accompany the theatres
- Dancing brought men and women together

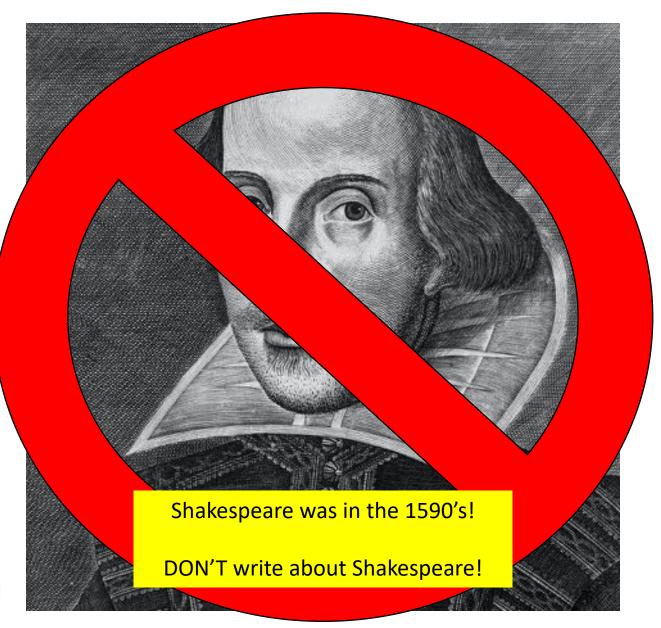




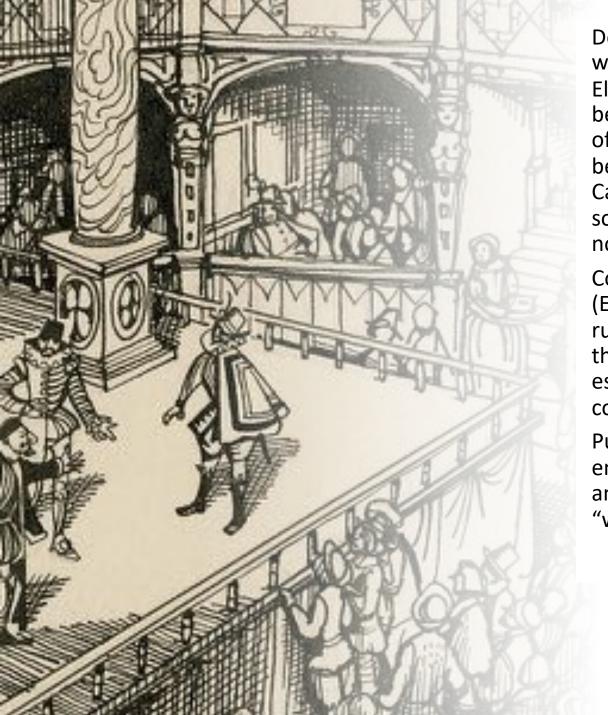
The Elizabethan Theatre

All classes









Developed due to Protestantism, which influenced much of Elizabethan life. Mystery plays had been common, bringing the stories of the Bible to life, but Protestants believed this was a way for the Catholics to control interpretations, so they were banned, replaced by non-religious plays instead.

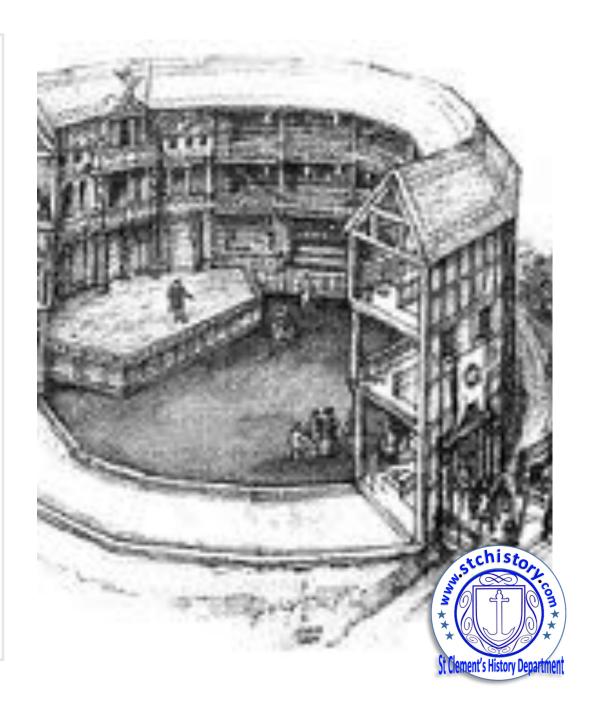
Comedies were also very popular, (Elizabethan sense of humour was rude and vulgar). Demand for the theatre grew rapidly and the nobility established theatres around the country

Puritans hated the theatre, saying it encouraged idleness, spread disease and create unrest, they were the "work of the devil".



Elizabeth got worried about the spread of religious or political messages so she introduced censorship in 1572, all acting companies needed a licence and had to present scripts to the government before they were performed.

What else was going on around the early 1570's that might have made Elizabeth so worried?





<u>Features of the</u> <u>Elizabethan Theatre:</u>

Due to the demand, and money to be made, purpose-built theatres were built, mainly in London.

- Only men were allowed to act, women's parts were taken by boys
- Sometimes there were queues of 2000 people
- Poor people could pay 1p to stand in the pit in front of the stage
- The most important seats were directly above the stage, not the best view, but it was more important to be seen sitting there by the rest of the audience
- It was a great day out, with food and drink, cheering, booing. Entrance fees were cheap too!
- The first theatre to be built was in 1576, called "The Theatre", then in 1577 came "The Curtain" and then "The Rose" in 1587

