# Aqa a level history the tudors england 1485 1603

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**What was the Tudor period between 1485 and 1603?** In England and Wales, the Tudor period occurred between 1485 and 1603, including the Elizabethan era during the reign of Elizabeth I (1558–1603). The Tudor period coincides with the dynasty of the House of Tudor in England, which began with the reign of Henry VII.

**What type of history is the Tudors?** Tudor History is observed through the years 1485 to 1603, beginning with the reign of Henry VII and ending with Queen Elizabeth I. The Tudor history era was significant in the shaping and reshaping of the English monarchy, religious views, political factions, and the ordinary lives of the common people.

**What is the story of the Tudors?** The Tudor dynasty was marked by Henry VIII's break with the papacy in Rome (1534) and the beginning of the English Reformation, which, after turns and trials, culminated in the establishment of the Anglican church under Elizabeth I. The period witnessed the high point of the English Renaissance.

**How effectively did the Tudors restore and develop the powers of the monarchy?** The Tudors balanced the powers of the monarchy and parliament through a combination of strong monarchical authority and strategic use of parliament. The Tudor dynasty, which ruled England from 1485 to 1603, was marked by a delicate balance of power between the monarchy and parliament.

**How did the Tudors change England?** The Tudor era witnessed the most sweeping religious changes in England since the arrival of Christianity, which affected every aspect of national life. The Reformation eventually transformed an entirely Catholic nation into a predominantly Protestant one.

**Why were Tudors called Tudors?** Why were the Tudors called “the Tudors”? Because it was their name. The House of Tudor were descended from the Welsh Tudor family of Penmynydd in Anglesey in North Wales. The Welsh Tudors included Owain Glynd?r, who was presented as a rather comic figure in Shakespeare's Henry IV Part 1, Owen Glendower.

**What grade do you learn about The Tudors?** Grades 6, 7 and 8 | History | Middle School | Tudor Kings and Queens.

**What were Tudors famous for?** Tudor history is most well-known for the changes to religion in England. During the Tudors' reign, religion changed a lot in England - it began as a Catholic country, and ended up as Protestant under the Tudors.

**Who are The Tudors of England and what time period was their reign?** An Introduction to Tudor England (1485–1603) England underwent huge changes during the reigns of three generations of Tudor monarchs. Henry VIII ushered in a new state religion, and the increasing confidence of the state coincided with the growth of a distinctively English culture.

**What is the plot of Tudor England a history?** We see a monarchy under strain, religion in crisis, a population contending with war, rebellion, plague, and poverty. Remarkable in its range and depth, Tudor England explores the many tensions of these turbulent years and presents a markedly different picture from the one we thought we knew.

**What ended The Tudors?** Elizabeth's death in the year 1603 marked the end of the Tudor household. Without an heir, her English crown passed to James VI of Scotland. Although Elizabeth's death saw the official end of the Tudor Dynasty, their contributions to English society still live today.

**Is The Tudors true to history?** The Tudors is a historical fiction television series set primarily in 16th-century England, created and written by Michael Hirst and produced for the American premium cable television channel Showtime.

**How did the Tudors become rulers of England?** Of Welsh origin, Henry VII succeeded in ending the Wars of the Roses between the houses of Lancaster and York to found the highly successful Tudor house. Henry VII, his son Henry VIII and

his three children Edward VI, Mary I and Elizabeth I ruled for 118 eventful years.

**How did the Tudors claim the throne?** How did Henry VII become king? Henry VII declared himself king by just title of inheritance and by the judgment of God in battle, after slaying Richard III at the Battle of Bosworth Field in 1485. He was crowned on October 30 and secured parliamentary recognition of his title early in November.

**Who came to power after the Tudors in England?** At the same time, Elizabeth established a successful image and legacy as 'The Virgin Queen', married and devoted to England. At her death, the Tudor dynasty died with the childless Queen, and the crown passed to Elizabeth's closest relation, James VI of Scotland.

**Does the Tudor bloodline still exist?** Henry the VIII does not have any living descendants. None of his children had any children of their own. The Tudor dynasty ended with his daughter Elizabeth I.

**What religious changes did the Tudors make?** The Tudor monarchs left the Catholic Church and set up their own churches, changing England's official religion from Catholicism to the new Protestant faith. There is much debate about what the real motives were for this and whether England was a stronger country as a consequence of it.

**How did the Windsors take over from the Tudors?** Answer and Explanation: The Windsors did not take over from the Tudors. The Tudor dynasty went extinct in 1603. They were replaced by the Stuarts.

**What are some interesting facts about the Tudors?** Top 15 fascinating Tudor Facts: The Tudors didn't have forks – they ate with knives and their fingers. Only rich boys could go to school in Tudor times. Rich girls received an education at home and poor children had to work to earn money for their families.

**Why do they call Henry Harry in the Tudors?** Harry, its English short form, was considered the "spoken form" of Henry in medieval England. Most English kings named Henry were called Harry.

**What did the Tudors invent?** Thanks to developments during this era, you can visit a theatre, get your portrait painted, read a newspaper, drink tea or coffee and eat with a fork. They also invented the flushing toilet and an ingenious way of making

cannon balls bounce off castles.

**What was the Elizabethan period between 1558 and 1603?** The term, “Elizabethan Era” refers to the English history of Queen Elizabeth I's reign (1558–1603). Historians often depict it as the golden age in English history and it's been widely romanticized in books, movies, plays, and TV series.

**What was the order of the Tudor timeline?**

**What was the main cause of Tudor rebellions in the period 1485 1570?** Religious change was undoubtedly a primary motivation of many rebellions in both England and Ireland during the Tudor rule between 1485 and 1603.

**What was the Tudor Stuart period?** The Tudors (1485-1603) and Stuart (1603-1711) periods were great times for new ideas and new inventions. Thanks to developments during this era, you can visit a theatre, get your portrait painted, read a newspaper, drink tea or coffee and eat with a fork.

**What are the 4 laws of geometrical optics?** Geometrical optics is based on four laws: ? the law of rectilinear propagation of light ? the law of independence of light rays ? the law of reflection ? the law of refraction of light. The law of rectilinear propagation of light states that light propagates in straight lines in homogeneous media (picture 1).

**What are the branches of optics?** optics, science concerned with the genesis and propagation of light, the changes that it undergoes and produces, and other phenomena closely associated with it. There are two major branches of optics, physical and geometrical. Physical optics deals primarily with the nature and properties of light itself.

**What is geometrical optics class 12?** Geometric optics, or ray optics, refers to a model of optics that in terms of rays describes light propagation.

**What is meant by the expression paraxial approximation in the context of geometrical optics?** Paraxial Approximation in Geometrical Optics Geometrical optics (ray optics) describes light propagation in the form of geometric rays. Here, the paraxial approximation means that the angle between such rays and some reference axis of the optical system always remains small, i.e. ? 1 rad.

**Is geometric optics a wave theory?** Geometrical optics is based on the wave theory of light, and it may be though of a tool that explain the behavior of light, and helps to predict what will happen with light in different situations.

**What is Snell's law in geometric optics?** Snell's law, the law of refraction, is stated in equation form as n1sin?1=n2sin?2. The incident angle that produces an angle of refraction of 90? is called critical angle.

**Does optics have math?** It may not be surprising to hear, as in most subject areas, that there is a substantial amount of mathematics in Optics. Luckily for most of us (or unluckily if you like maths) this maths is 'hidden' by using rule of thumb systems, data tables or computer software that does all the work for us.

**What are people who study optics called?** An optical scientist, also called an optical engineer , is a professional who designs devices that use laser technology. They apply optics, the study of light and how it interacts with matter, to solve problems in a variety of areas.

**What is the difference between physical optics and geometrical optics?** Physical optics uses the wave nature of light. Geometrical optics deals with the particle nature of light. In physical optics, light is represented as a transverse wave front, like the sinusoidal wave. In geometrical optics, light is represented as straight lines in a path known as rays.

**What is another name for geometrical optics?** Ray optics is also called geometrical optics. It is a branch of science that describes light propagation in terms of “rays”.

**What is snail law?** Snell's law, in optics, a relationship between the path taken by a ray of light in crossing the boundary or surface of separation between two contacting substances and the refractive index of each. This law was discovered in 1621 by the Dutch astronomer and mathematician Willebrord Snell (also called Snellius).

**What is f in ray optics?** Rays which are coming parallel to the principal axis falling on spherical mirrors intersect or meet at the point on the principal axis called the principal focus. It is represented by the letter F. The distance between pole and principal focus is called principal focal length and it is represented by f.

**What is F in geometric optics?** focal point for a converging lens or mirror, the point at which converging light rays cross; for a diverging lens or mirror, the point from which diverging light rays appear to originate.

**What are the rules for geometric optics?** Two primary laws govern the reflection and refraction of light in Geometrical Optics: The Law of Reflection ( ? 1 = ? 2 ) and Snell's Law of Refraction ( n 1 sin ? ( ? 1 ) = n 2 sin ? ).

**What is NA in optics?** The “Numerical Aperture” (NA) is the most important number associated with the light gathering ability of an objective or condenser. It is directly related to the angle of the cone which is formed between a point on the specimen and the front lens of the objective or condenser, determined by the equation NA = n sin ?.

**Who invented geometrical optics?** The first known author of a treatise on geometrical optics was the geometer Euclid (c. 325 BC–265 BC). Euclid began his study of optics as he began his study of geometry, with a set of self-evident axioms. Lines (or visual rays) can be drawn in a straight line to the object.

**What are the limitations of geometric optics?** The main limitation of geometrical optics is that it ignores the wave properties of light, as described in wave optics. In particular, that means that the phenomena of diffraction, interference and polarization are not taken into account.

**What is the conclusion of the geometrical optics?** Conclusion. Light propagation is described in geometrical optics in terms of rays, which is useful for approximating the routes along which light propagates in specific situations.

**What is the intensity law of geometrical optics?** The law states that the energy carried along a ray must remain constant. Therefore, when an electromagnetic field Ei is transmitted through a lens, its amplitude should be rescaled according to Eq. (4.40).

**What does n stand for in optics?** "n = c / v" "c" is the speed of light in a vacuum, "v" is the speed of light in that substance and "n" is the index of refraction.

**What is the angel of incidence?** The angle of incidence, in geometric optics, is the angle between a ray incident on a surface and the line perpendicular (at 90 degree angle) to the surface at the point of incidence, called the normal. The ray can be formed by any waves, such as optical, acoustic, microwave, and X-ray.

**What are the 4 laws of reflection?** The law of reflection states that the incident ray, the reflected ray, and the normal to the surface of the mirror all lie in the same plane. The angle of reflection is equal to the angle of incidence. Was this answer helpful?

**What are the basic laws of optics?** two basic laws of optics are the law of reflection: ? i = ? r (the angle of incidence is equal to the angle of reflection) and the law of refraction, also known as Snell's law: n 1 sin? 1 = n 2 sin? 2 where n i refers to the refractive index of medium i and ? i is the angle between the normal and the incident and ...

**What do 4 the laws of reflection hold good for?** The laws of reflection hold good for all types of mirrors. It states that the angle of incidence is equal to angle of reflection. Also, the incident ray, the normal to the reflecting surface at the point of incidence and the reflected ray, all lie in the same plane.

**What are the principles of geometric optics?** Fundamental Principles of Geometric Optics In geometric optics, there are two basic rules: First, light moves in straight lines when it travels through something even like air or water. Second, if light goes back through the same stuff it came from, it goes back along the same path it took before.

**What's the difference between a Strat and a Stratocaster?** The HM Strat® features the flattest fingerboard with a radius of 17", while the Vintera '50s Stratocaster features the roundest fingerboard with a radius at 7.25". The Ultra features a 10”-14” compound radius that get flatter as you progress up the neck.

**What is the best Fender Stratocaster for beginners?** Our best overall pick for beginner guitarists is the Affinity Series Stratocaster HH. With its iconic Strat body, the guitar is both thin and lightweight while still packing a powerhouse of sound.

**Why do Fender Strats sound so good?** Telecaster and Stratocaster bodies are mostly constructed from alder — a lightweight, closed-pore wood with a resonant,

balanced tone that imparts excellent sustain and sharp attack.

**Is the Stratocaster a beginner guitar?** The Player series stratocaster is our most versatile beginner instrument because it combines a timeless model with contemporary appointments including a dedicated bridge pickup control and "Modern C"-shaped neck. most versatile beginner series with Fender's timeless body-style.

**Why Stratocaster is better than Telecaster?** The Stratocaster has a more versatile sound than the Telecaster, with its style being more suited to blues and rock genres. And with the three-pickup configuration, volume and tone controls for individual electronics, and 5-way switch, you're provided with an incredible tonal palette to experiment with.

**What genre is best for Stratocaster?** Strats are already extremely versatile, so putting a slightly thicker and hotter pickup at the bridge allows you to tackle all of the harder, louder sounds that a typical Strat can underperform with. Rock, punk, blues, shred, grunge…an HSS pickup layout just gives you that little extra bump when you need it.

**Why do old Strats sound better?** Microphones: The way the microphones of the first Strat models were manufactured almost entirely by hand, the same happens with the type of process of the magnetic and coupling poles. All this considerably modifies the final sound of the instrument.

**Which year Strat is best?** The Best Year for the Stratocaster While certain years for the Stratocaster stand out, 1962 stands above all of them. Compared to other years, there were more changes made to the Stratocaster that year than usual. The Brazilian rosewood used for the fretboard of the neck was made thinner to bring out a brighter tone.

**Is it better to start on acoustic or electric?** People all over the world have learnt on both electric and acoustic guitars but the more common way is to learn on acoustic guitar first. This will give you greater finger strength and force you to have the discipline to learn chords for songs with strumming in them.

**Why do people love Stratocaster?** The Stratocaster is also the most self serviceable, DIY instrument, and the more you play it the more customized it is to

your body and how you play. After years of use and tinkering, your Stratocaster is one of a kind. It was affordable. It was reliable, easy to work on.

**Why are Strats so buzzy?** Either the nut or bridge has worn down a bit on that string to allow it too close to a particular fret. The other possibility is that there is a damaged fret wire that is a bit bowed up under that string. Also check the warpage of the neck. Those are the only reasons it would buzz.

**Does Fender sound better than Squier?** So, what is the difference between Fender and Squier? The Squiers aren't quite up to the same standard as the Fenders. Many of the components used to make the Fender guitars tend to result in an instrument that resonates more.

**Is Les Paul harder to play than Strat?** Other players love it because they can easily adjust the volume while picking or strumming, which is much more difficult on the Les Paul. You'll also notice the Les Paul has 4 knobs to the Strat's 3, so let's explore that. The Strat has 3 pickups.

**Can Stratocaster play any genre?** The Stratocaster's three single-coil pickups and five-way selector switch offer a wider array of tonal options, making it one of the most versatile guitars ever made. From the bright, snappy bridge position to the warm, full neck pickup sound, the Strat can cover almost any musical genre.

**What is the easiest guitar to play?** Electric guitars are generally the easiest to play: the strings are usually thinner, the 'action' is lower and therefore the strings are easier to press down. The necks are generally narrower too which can help in the early stages.

**Which is better, Fender or Gibson?** Both brands have a long history of producing high-quality instruments with distinct characteristics. Gibson guitars offer a warm, rich tone and are well-suited for rock and metal genres, while Fender guitars provide bright, versatile tones and are popular in blues, country, and pop.

**Why do people prefer Telecasters?**

**Which is more expensive Stratocaster or Telecaster?** They aren't. Strats and Telecasters are similarly priced, while Les Pauls are more expensive than either Fender guitar. How come guitar brands copy only certain models, specifically the

Stratocaster and the Les Paul?

**Why does Eric Clapton prefer a Stratocaster?** Strats had been on his mind after being intrigued by a white Strat he had seen his future Blind Faith bandmate Steve Winwood playing. (For his part, Winwood, speaking to Vintage Guitar in 2008, revealed, "I didn't realize that I had convinced Eric to play the Strat until reading his book.")

**Who famously played a Stratocaster?** Jimi Hendrix Hendrix oozed emotion out of his Strat, with interesting chord voicings and feedback aplenty. Hendrix's most famous Strats include the ones he played at Monterey in 1967 and Woodstock in 1969, the latter of which he used for his historic performance of “The Star-Spangled Banner.”

**Why did Jimi play a Strat?** Also, because Jimi Hendrix was left-handed. And as left-handed guitars were in very short supply at the time, it was about the most lefty-friendly guitar that was commonly available in most shops. If Hendrix smashed one or gave it away, a replacement could be easily gotten by a roadie from a local music store.

**Do lighter Strats sound better?** The lighter one is likely to be more responsive: tickle the strings and it mews like a kitten; whack it hard and it roars like a tiger. The hefty one will be more of a bruiser, with less dynamic response but more midrange grunt.

**Why do Strats hum?** This is how it was built. For a guitar to be silent, it typically requires more than one coil to cancel out the hum. Stratocasters were designed with 3 single coil pickups. Each of the pickups on it's own produces a loud humming noise.

**How can I make my Strat sound better?**

**What is the number one Stratocaster?** This Fender Stratocaster was used by Stevie Ray Vaughan for much of his career. Dubbed "Number One" and "First Wife" by Stevie, the guitar was used on all of Double Trouble's studio albums. Stevie Ray acquired the guitar from the owner of an Austin, Texas music shop in 1973.

**What is the most valuable year of Stratocaster?** The first year of the Fender Stratocaster was 1954, and you guessed it, that is the most valuable year. The values descend year by year after that. In this price guide, we will be covering Stratocasters made from 1954-1965.

**What year was the most expensive Stratocaster?** The Reach out to Asia Fender Stratocaster became the most expensive guitar ever in 2005 when it fetched $2,700,000 (£2,232,000) under the hammer in Qatar. Proceeds went to the charity Reach Out to Asia, which was set up to help victims of the Boxing Day tsunami in 2004.

**Is Strat short for Stratocaster?** The Fender Stratocaster, colloquially known as the Strat, is a model of electric guitar designed between 1952 and 1954 by Leo Fender, Bill Carson, George Fullerton, and Freddie Tavares.

**Why is it called a Strat?** In the mid-1950s when the Stratocaster was introduced, the prefix “Strato” was used to create the names of several iconic military aircraft and connotated something has highflying and modern. And just like the venerable Strat, the Stratofortress and Stratotanker are still alive and well.

**What does Strat stand for?** Strategy ("strat" is a commonly used abbreviation in online gaming) STRAT-X, American nuclear research project. Strat-O-Matic, American sports board game manufacturer. The Strat Hotel, Casino and Skypod, official name of Stratosphere Las Vegas hotel-casino.

**What makes a Stratocaster a Stratocaster?** CONTOURS AND CUTAWAYS Fender expanded on the Tele's “slab” body by shaping the body of the Stratocaster with sleekly comfortable foream and body contours that help make the instrument feel like one with the player.

**What guitar did Jimi Hendrix use?** A player of many riffing machines, Jimi's favourite was undoubtedly the Stratocaster. Even so, the occasional Gibson Flying V and SG cropped up during his time, not to mention all the guitars he got through before his rise to fame.

**Is Squier the same as Fender?** Squier was acquired by Fender in 1965 and started producing cheaper Strats, Teles and more in the 80s. Ever since then, beginners

have been able to get these legendary guitars, without having to spend big money on a Fender.

**Why are Strats cheaper?** If you look at all of the manufacturers who make Strat style guitars vs Teles, you'll likely find the market is over- saturated with strats, hence the lower price. More available means more competitive pricing in order to drive sales. This is not to say one style is inherently better or worse than the other.

**Why is it called the Strat?** The resort was named after the stratosphere in Earth's atmosphere, as a reference to the height of the tower. At 1,149 ft (350 m), it is the tallest freestanding observation tower in the United States, and the second-tallest in the Western Hemisphere, surpassed only by the CN Tower in Toronto, Ontario.

**Why did Jimi Hendrix play Stratocasters?** Because it's a great guitar design. Also, because Jimi Hendrix was left-handed. And as left-handed guitars were in very short supply at the time, it was about the most lefty-friendly guitar that was commonly available in most shops.

**Why is the Stratocaster so famous?** Simply put, it's the most versatile and physically comfortable to play, not only of guitars, but all instruments. It's designed with the player in mind. The Stratocaster is also the most self serviceable, DIY instrument, and the more you play it the more customized it is to your body and how you play.

**What makes a Strat special?** The Stratocaster had a distinctive voice thanks in part to its three pickups, the wire-coiled magnets that transmit string vibrations to the amplifier. Most electric guitars at that time had one or two. Fender also designed a new vibrato — the metal arm at the end of the strings that allows player to vary their pitch.

**What is the nickname for the Fender Stratocaster?** Blackie is the nickname given by Eric Clapton to his favorite Fender Stratocaster.

**What are the 5 positions on a Strat?**

**Which is better, Stratocaster or Telecaster?** Again, if you are looking for that specific Strat sound, then a Tele is hardly going to get you there. The Strat is, in many ways, the most versatile guitar you can buy, but it's worth taking into account

that the Telecaster is probably the second most versatile one!

**Why do people like Stratocasters so much?** The Stratocaster is a very versatile guitar. The bridge pickup is almost as bright and cutting as a Telecasters, it has a middle pickup, and the “in-between” or switch positions 2 and 4 are noise cancelling “humbucking” modes. It is much lighter than a Les Paul. It has a longer scale, which many prefer…

**What is special about a Stratocaster?** Not only did 3 single coil pickups change the sonic spectrum of electric guitar forever but it brought all the controls right beneath the players picking hand. The pickups had the magnet poles set according to the strength and radius of the strings, so the sound was much more balanced.

**Tamerlane Phillips' Mysterious Death: Unanswered Questions Linger**

Tamerlane Phillips, a renowned musician and member of the Rolling Stones, met a tragic end on December 4, 1997. His death remains shrouded in mystery, with many unanswered questions fueling speculation and conspiracy theories.

**Q: What were the circumstances of Phillips' death?** A: Phillips was found dead at his Los Angeles home at the age of 36. The official cause of death was ruled as an accidental heroin overdose.

**Q: Were there any suspicious circumstances surrounding his death?** A: Rumors and speculation have persisted that Phillips' death may not have been accidental. Some critics have pointed to the existence of multiple punctures on his arm, suggesting he may have been injected with a lethal dose of drugs against his will.

**Q: Was an investigation conducted into Phillips' death?** A: Yes, the Los Angeles Police Department conducted a thorough investigation. However, no evidence emerged to support foul play. The medical examiner concluded that Phillips' death was a self-inflicted overdose.

**Q: Why did the investigation fail to uncover any evidence of foul play?** A: Despite the existence of multiple puncture wounds on Phillips' arm, toxicology reports revealed that the amount of heroin in his body was consistent with an accidental overdose. Furthermore, there was no evidence of a struggle or forced

injection.

**Q: Do the unanswered questions surrounding Phillips' death suggest a cover-up or ongoing doubts?** A: While the official investigation concluded that Phillips' death was accidental, the lingering questions and lack of a clear motive have kept the case alive in the minds of many. Some believe that the full truth about Phillips' death may never be known.

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