

Compare and Contrast

This can be used as a verbal or written activity. We have created a comparison table for teachers to use with their pupils. This can be found at Lesson plan 6, page 2.

QCA Scheme of Work Link

- KS2 Unit 8
- Unit 19 – Tudor Exploration

National Curriculum Links

KS1

- English 1b, 1c, 1d, 1e, 2b, 2c, 2d, 2e, 3a, 3b, 3e
- History 1a, 1b, 4b, 5

KS2

- English 1a, 2b, 2e, 3b, 3c
- History 3, 4a, 4b, 5c, 10

Learning objectives for KS1

- To understand and use the terms 'same' and 'different'
- To identify the visual differences and similarities between the two portraits
- To understand and use the portrait related vocabulary



Compare and Contrast



Look at the person

- Does she look the same in both portraits?
- How is she feeling? Is it the same in both portraits?

Think about events and timeline

- In which picture is she younger? How do you know?
- In which picture is she older? How do you know?

Look at her face

- What is different about the two faces?
- Which face has flowing long hair?
- Which face has hair tied up?
- Which face is shown 'full face'?
- Which face is shown in profile?
- Which face has some wrinkles and bags under the eyes?
- Can you see Elizabeth's ears?
- Can you spot her earring?

Look at her clothes and body

- What is different about her clothes? What is the same?
- What is different about her body? What is the same?

Look at her hands

- Can you spot any rings on her fingers? How many can you see?
- What is different about the hands?
- What is different about what she is holding?
- What other jewellery is she wearing? Is it the same in both portraits?

Look at the background

- What is different about the backgrounds?

Opinion

- Which portrait do you like the best?
- Why?

Compare and Contrast

Think about the materials

Teachers may wish to elaborate on the types of materials that the artists would have used to make these portraits and have examples of pigments to show the class. You could discuss the materials that would have been used by Elizabeth and other Tudors to make their faces appear white, and how this made Elizabeth look so young in her portraits.

Materials used in the paintings

The Coronation portrait was painted onto a wooden panel. The Ditchley was painted on canvas. To illustrate this, you could use a small piece of wood and compare this to an artist's canvas, as well as providing a range of painting brushes. Colours were made by mixing natural pigments such as coloured stones, plants and earth. They were ground down with oil into a paint consistency.

Tudor Make-up

To create a really white complexion as seen in Elizabeth's portraits, Tudor people would need to mix together the following ingredients to form a face paint:

Egg whites

Borax

Powdered egg shells

White poppy seeds

Alum

As this lotion would bleach the skin, it would be applied no more than three times a week; otherwise it would harm or irritate the skin. It was common for the neck, breasts and hands to be painted and sometimes little blue veins were drawn on top, to shown how clear and fine the skin was.



In the classroom you could show examples of egg whites and egg shells and have children's face paint to try on the skin (if you or your class aren't allergic to face paint).

Compare and Contrast

Red Lips and Cheeks

Lips and cheeks were emphasised using lip salves and cheek rouges made with the following ingredients:

Vermillion (red crystalline mercuric sulphite)

Gum Arabic

Egg white

Milk from figs

This would have been quite harmful on the skin. Elizabeth possibly used a lip salve made from cochineal (Mexican beetles blood), which is a harmless colouring used in food.

In the classroom you could provide red food colouring and a red lipstick or gloss to illustrate this.



Red Hair Dyes

It was thought that Elizabeth dyed her hair before she started to wear wigs.

Red hair dye would have been made with lye, a mixture of wood ash and water.

Compare and Contrast

Extension for Key Stage 2

Toothpastes and Tooth Powders

As white teeth were considered important, pastes and powders were used on the teeth to make them look white. The paste was applied with twigs. These contained quite harmful ingredients mixed together on a slab into a paste, such as:

Crystal	Rock salt
Flint	Cuttlefish
White marble	Shells
Glass	Musk

Mouth Washes

Elizabeth might have used a mouth wash. Tudor mouth washes were often made from honey, vinegar and white wine. Additional ingredients could include rosemary, myrrh and cinnamon.

In the classroom you could compare modern day mouthwashes with the Tudor ingredients.

Make-up

Ingredients for other lotions could include:

- White Vinegar
- Honey
- Lily flower
- Fresh beans
- Verdigris (green rust which forms on copper and brass)
- Rock salt
- Pure silver shreds
- Mercury
- White lead

These ingredients would be mixed into a paste with various oils, such as white poppy seed or almond oil, which could then be applied to the skin.