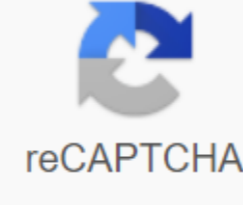




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Social classes in elizabethan times

Let's say that within his country there were only two separate groups of people. The basis was about how much money you made and you were segregated for it. How do you think you'd feel? It probably wouldn't be very good. In general, however, this was how society worked during the Isabella period. Either you were considered upper class or lower class. This was decided mainly by where he lived and how much money he made. Perhaps much like today, it would depend heavily on his level of education and the things he wore as well. The fortunate part is that the gap between the upper class and the lower class began to dissipate slightly. However, the rich were getting rich, but the poor seemed to be doing pretty well too. In general, this was caused by the state of the economy in which England had for the vast majority of Queen Elizabeth I's reign as Queen of England. Elizabethan Society The trade industry was flourishing and most people had good stable jobs that paid well. People were able to provide for their families and this was something the country had suffered through many monarchs before Queen Elizabeth I. I think it was the economy that also helped introduce some level of equality, if that's what could be called. With the enormous renaissance between literature and theatre in England, both upper-class and lower-class citizens were able to attend. This is probably something that didn't happen much in previous years. In general, they were heavily segregated and probably not even around the other much. Social classes of the Elizabethan era in Social Sites such as theatres still had special seats for the upper class that used to depend on the price they paid. In general, the lower class would pay less (which is fair) and would only have standing space. The sad part is that this was known as the stinky well. This was clearly a derogatory reference to lower-class citizens who were forced to enter this area. Overall, however, the Elizabethan Society seemed to improve and make good progress towards equality of the system between two separate classes. More information About- Elizabethan-era religion and religious beliefs England in the Elizabethan era had a strong sense of social differences - belonging to a particular occupation, wealth and ancestry, had a big impact on an individual's social position. Social classes were flexible, i.e. families could move from one class to another, but most people were born into a particular class and stayed there. Social class could determine a person's entire life, from what they could take, to where they could live or even what jobs their children would get. Isabella's social classes are divided into four categories, The Nobility, The Nobility, The Yeomen and The Poor. The nobility were the lords and ladies of the earth. They were rich and powerful, and large households. This was the smallest of all Isabella classes. During the reign of Elizabeth I, there were only about 50 noble families. Each noble family was headed by a duke, a baron or an earl. A person could become a member of the nobility by obtaining a grant from the Queen or King. The titles of nobility were also hereditary, going from father to eldest son, and once a person became noble, it only took a high crime, such as treason, to lose its title. The nobility lived lavishly because they had no choice. The nobles were expected to have luxurious houses, dresses and habits. The nobles who visited England from other countries were the responsibility of the English nobility, who had to host and entertain the guests on their own. They were also expected to serve senior positions that often carried more debt rather than profits. For example, the appointment to the post of foreign ambassador brought its own financial burdens. The ambassador was expected to keep a home of at least 100 attendees. This class was a peculiar feature of English society. Only about 5% of the population was classified as knights, squire and knights. Their numbers, however, grew. The rise of gentry was the dominant feature of Isabella's society. The gentleness of the most important social class of the Isabella era. The key to becoming gentry was wealth. The gentry was further divided into three categories: Knights, originally a military rank, in Elizabethan times became a mark of honor. This title could be received from a monarch or military leader. The Esquires, also known as 'squire' had knights in their ancestry. The knights were people who had become wealthy landowners, by acquiring large amounts of property. More on everyday life in England During the Elizabethan Social and Elizabethan Society era, Period of time, social and religious situation in Isabella Nobility England There were four social classes in Isabella England. The nobility was the highest social class below the Queen in Elizabethan England. The nobles were the lords and the ladies. They were rich and powerful and were the youngest of all social classes. There were only about 50 noble families during the reign of Elizabeth the First. To become noble, a person had to receive the title by the king or queen. The title of nobility was also passed through familiar blood lines. Once a person was noble, they had to commit a serious crime in order to be stripped of the title. (1) Gentry The second social class was the Gentry. Only 5 per cent of Britain's Elizabethan society belonged to the Gentry class. Gentry was a rich social system. This social class consisted of knights, squire and knights. The knights were a military rank of honour awarded by a monarch or military leader. Squire, also known as esquires, esquires, people who had knights in their ancestry. The knights were wealthy landowners. (1) Yeomen The third social class were the Yeomen. By current standards, this social class would equal the middle class. This was the largest social class in England. The Yeomen class consisted of the ownership of land that held communes, merchants and artisans, and servants (hired help). The communes of the land paid knighthood to maintain their lands. Knights could take land from the commons at any time. The communes of the earth passed their hereditary land. Merchants and artisans were not bound by people of higher social classes and were free to sell their products and services at their own will. The servants (hired help) consisted of waiters, institutes and tutors. They were commonly treated as part of the family that hired them. Migrant workers and cattle workers also fit into this category. (1) Poor and unemployed The fourth social class and the lowest strata in England were the poor and the unemployed. This social class is also divided into sub-commendable. These sub classes were the helpless poor, the poor with body, and the rogues and wanderers. The helpless poor were the old, sick, disabled and children. Because of their poor situation, these people were given resources. The elderly and people with disabilities were given free food from parishes. Children were given apprenticeships until they were in their early 20s so they could master a certain ability to escape the poor and unemployed social class. The full-bodied poor worked in parish work houses and were paid out of the poor rate until they could get a better job. Rogues and Vagabonds can work, but choose not to. To live, beg and steal. Begging and theft were illegal during the Elizabethan era. He was punished for flogging and forced slavery for 2 years. (2) Could people change social class? People could change social class in a number of ways. The poor and unemployed could become Yeomen to get an apprenticeship to learn a valuable skill. Although highly unlikely, Yeomen and Poor and Unemployed could become gentlemen if they were knights. A person of nobility could go down in the social order if they committed a crime, but this was also highly unlikely. (2) The social classes in order of the highest to lowest class are: Monarchy, Nobility, Nobility, Merchants, Yeomen and Workers. These classes are determined by their fame, wealth, skills, and even birth. Monarchy The monarch class is given to the ruler of the nation, either the king or the This is the highest ranking and to be in this class you usually had to be born into it. This was also known as the Golden Age for those who were in a higher rank as the Monarch class. Queen Elizabeth ruled for 45 years. It was also regarded as God at that time. Nobility Is only the second in The Monarch. The people of this class are whole families, with the head of the family as the father was a duke, earl or baron. They were rich people who owed big homes. This class was how families looked at others being judged. This stage was where we saw a split between old and new. GentryGentry, this class is for knights, knights, gentlemen, squire of the kingdom. This great key to becoming a gentry is wealth. Gentry always worked on having a good amount of land and homes. Gentry was not born as a gentriium who would make a fortune by owning a lot of property. Merchants are in fourth place from social class levels. Traders were the main and real growth of the time. They made a good wealth by making fabric and knitting and selling goods to each other. They made a minimum of money. They were not poor or wealthy, but gained a lot of wealth by buying their small business. Traders were the real helpers who produced goods for everyone. YeomenYeomen made enough money to have a good lifestyle. These were mostly framers, merchants and craft workers. 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 his money into expanding his land and improving it. Lately they were the workers. They were regarded as servants, the peasants won nothing at all. They had a very hard life with no gain of interest. They did all their awakening by their hands, like picking up manure and picking up small jobs. ¼The staff were very friendly and helpful, Booking.com the room was clean and comfortable. Life for the workers was stressful, hard and very difficult to live. For many they were known as nothing

