



HISTORIC
ROYAL
PALACES

NEW CITY
COLLEGE

COMMUNITY ACCESS SCHEME

**TOWER OF
LONDON
ESOL GUIDE**

ENTRY LEVEL 1, 2 & 3

SPACE TO STIR AND BE STIRRED

TOWER OF LONDON • HAMPTON COURT PALACE • BANQUETING HOUSE
KENSINGTON PALACE • KEW PALACE • HILLSBOROUGH CASTLE AND GARDENS

HOW TO USE HISTORIC ROYAL PALACES' ESOL RESOURCE

This resource has been designed to help tutors independently visit The Tower of London and engage their learners with the Tower's unique stories, spaces and collections.

HRP's Public Engagement team worked in close partnership with New City College to design and test this ESOL resource.

This resource contains a range of pre-visit, during visit and post-visit activities with accompanying tutor's notes.

New City College aligned the activities with the Adult ESOL Core Curriculum. The curriculum reference number is listed for each activity task as such: Sc/L1.2a = Skill Sub-section / Level. Level Descriptor Component skill.

This resource aims to provide tutors with enough historical and practical information to leave them feeling confident about sharing information and delivering activities about the Tower of London.

Resources are organised into levels and are accompanied by guidance notes. The levels are not prescriptive and tutors may wish to select across the levels depending on their class and the topics they consider most appropriate for their learners.

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A person with blonde hair, wearing a black jacket and blue jeans, stands near a black metal fence, looking at an informational sign.

A person wearing a red jacket and blue jeans is leaning over the black metal fence, possibly taking a photo or looking at the ground.

An informational sign is mounted on the black metal fence, providing details about the White Tower.

Themes of the Tower of London

Note that the complex of buildings is a story of expansion outwards from the White Tower as additional fortifications have been added. Part of the Roman city walls were incorporated into the design, the water of the Thames providing additional defence. William I had the Tower built for protection and to subdue the local population which was largely hostile to the new king who had invaded Britain from Normandy in France in 1066

The Buildings Chronologically

1) The White Tower (Built circa 1075 by William I)

An initial Norman wooden structure was replaced by stone at the orders of William the conqueror in around 1075. Its construction took 25 years. It was a typical Norman design and the stone for it was imported from Caen, France. It was during the reign of Henry II (1154 – 1189) that the Tower was whitewashed and the name established.

It's four towers had pointed turrets originally (see pic), but these were replaced in 1532 by Henry VIII with domes. One of the towers is round as it houses the main spiral staircase. This tower is known as Flamsteed's Tower and it was used as the first royal observatory in 1675. (It is said that Flamsteed had asked Charles II to get rid of the ravens as they annoyed him).

Note that the entrance to the tower is well above the first floor. The wooden stairs could be easily removed in case of attack.

2) The Bell Tower (Built 1100's by Richard I)

This polygonal shaped tower houses the bell that has called the closing of the Tower for over 500 years. It was built in the 1100's probably by King Richard the Lion Heart. The important thing to realise is that the Thames extended to this Tower at that time.

3) The Inner defensive wall including the Bloody Tower and Wakefield Tower (Henry III Circa 1238)

Includes ten towers. Henry III was the king who felt the need for this additional protection around the White Tower. Between 1238 and 1241 he spent over £5,000 on the defences, an equivalent of £77m in today's money, but remember that labour was cheaper then!

This ring of defences includes the Bloody Tower, previously known as the Garden Tower and was the living quarters for one of the Tower's most famous prisoners, Sir Walter Raleigh. The Bloody Tower received its gruesome name during the Victorian era as it was thought the two princes were murdered there possibly at the orders of Richard III.

The other towers in this inner circle open to the public include the upper Salt Tower, Lanthorn Tower, Broad Arrow Tower, The Constable's Tower, The Martin Tower, The Brick Tower, The Bowyer Tower and the Flint Tower. The Bell Tower was incorporated into the defensive ring. Next to that is the Beauchamp Tower that can be accessed via the Tower Green where executions took place. The Beauchamp Tower used to house important prisoners and has some extraordinary examples of graffiti left by those incarcerated.

4) The Outer defensive circle including the Traitor's Gate (Built circa 1275 by Edward I)

Having reclaimed more land from the Thames, an outer defensive tower (barbican) was built outside the main complex beyond the main entrance. Lions were kept here to impress visitors and it was known as the Lion Tower. Only the foundations remain.

A new 50 metre moat was dug and it was 4.5 metres deeper in the middle than it is today.

Traitor's gate was originally called Watergate and it was designed to be a fitting majestic entrance to the Tower from the river. Edward I had St Thomas's Tower built with his bedroom and an impressive hall directly over and around the gate. He also had a bridge built over to the Wakefield Tower (part of Henry III's inner encirclement of defences). It was in the chapel of this tower that Henry VI was stabbed to death while praying.








Returning to the outer defensive wall, just along from St Thomas's Tower and Traitor's Gate there is the Cradle Tower. This tower tells the story of Ranulf Flambard the first prisoner held in the tower by Henry I and of his daring escape.

Richard II (1377 – 1399) built the wharf for ships to unload, hence pushing the Thames back further still from the walls of the Tower of London.





5) Other important developments at the Tower.

- It was in the era of Henry III that the royal menagerie was established at the Tower of London.
- Edward I moved the royal mint into the secure surroundings of the Tower from 1279. It remained until 1810!
- After an attempt to steal the Crown Jewels from Westminster Abbey during Edward I's reign (1272-1307), it was decided that there was only one safe place for them – the Tower of London!
- After another almost successful attempt to steal the Crown Jewels again, by the enigmatic Colonel Blood in 1671, they were moved from Martin Tower to where there were a lot of soldiers! Today they are securely housed in the Jewel House based within the Wellington Barracks.

Places to visit with your students

Place	Notes	Items of interest
<p>The Crown Jewels</p>	<p>Yes, the queue will look long, often extending back to the café, but don't let this put you off! Even from here, it should take no more than 40 minutes to actually get to see the regalia and be back outside.</p> <p>While in the queue look out for costumed interpreters. It will also be a chance to discuss the history of the White Tower using the picture story resource.</p>	<div data-bbox="991 394 1086 490">  <p>The earliest surviving piece of regalia</p> </div> <div data-bbox="991 510 1086 607">  <p>Queen Elizabeth's pearls now in the imperial state crown</p> </div> <div data-bbox="991 627 1086 723">  <p>The Koh-I Nur in the Queen Mother's Crown</p> </div>
<p>Tower Green</p>	<p>This was where nine executions took place, including three queens (Anne Boleyn, Catherine Howard and Lady Jane Grey). They are buried in the Chapel Royal of St Peter ad Vincula.</p> <p>There is a memorial for all the executed giving their names.</p>	
<p>Beauchamp Tower</p>	<p>Overlooking Tower Green beyond the memorial, this tower is worth visiting for the intricate and poignant graffiti left by prisoners. The stairway is to the left as you enter the tower and does require reasonable mobility.</p>	<div data-bbox="991 1077 1126 1267">  </div> <div data-bbox="1142 1077 1276 1267">  </div>
<p>The Bloody Tower</p>	<p>To the left of where the sentry stands overlooking Tower Green you will see a small garden. These are examples of plants grown by Sir Walter Raleigh for medicinal tonics and are interesting to discuss with students. The stairway leads to Sir Walter Raleigh's study. Beyond this there is a spiral stair way that is challenging, so please check it yourself before taking students up it! It can also be prone to queues, but is worth doing as the top floor is dedicated to the story of the Two Princes.</p>	

Places to visit with your students

Place	Notes	Items of interest
<p>The Ravens</p>	<p>Apart from the Beefeaters, there is probably no greater emblem of the Tower of London. Their cages are situated near the exit, through an arch in the inner curtain wall. The superstition is that if the ravens leave the Tower the kingdom will fall. It is thought Charles II, aware of his father's fate, ordered their protection after the astronomer John Flamsteed asked for them to be removed. They are free to roam and it is advised not to approach them.</p> <p>There are seven of these magnificent birds and chicks are now being reared at the Tower.</p> <p>It is possibly timely at this stage to consider the menagerie that was kept at the Tower of London.</p>	
<p>Traitors Gate</p>	<p>If the area is crowded when you arrive, it is worth catching it before you leave. It is moving to think that Anne Boleyn glided in a boat through the gate a young bride, only to return three years later branded a traitor. Other famous prisoners such as Guy Fawkes would have also have viewed this gate with trepidation.</p>	
<p>The Mint</p>	<p>Depending on when you arrive, this is a good place to either start or finish with.</p> <p>It can get congested, so spread out and monitor! On the way out note the alcove and the story of an attempted theft. Feel the weight of just one of the bags of coins that were carried.</p>	
<p>The White Tower</p>	<p>The interior is impressive and contains a large collection of armour and arms including items once belonging to Henry VIII. You will need to decide with your class if this is a theme they are interested in and be prepared to commit some time to following the route through the building.</p>	

Themes of the Tower of London

The Monarchy

While the buildings bear testimony to the power and strength of the monarchy they also tell stories of political manoeuvring and murder. Consider Henry VIII and Anne Boleyn.

The Menagerie

The different exotic animals kept captive at the Tower can be seen as symbolic of the nation's growing connection with the wider world.

The Crown Jewels

Does pomp and ceremony have a purpose? The regalia of the crown are steeped with symbolism and historical significance. The Koh-i-Nur and Queen Elizabeth's pearls are of particular interest.

The restoration of the monarchy is of huge importance in this section. Nearly all the regalia is from Charles II onwards, Oliver Cromwell having had the original Crown jewels destroyed.

The Reformation and Anne Boleyn

Anne Boleyn stayed at the Tower as a new bride and as a prisoner destined to be executed at Tower Green. Henry VIII's divorce of his wife led to the fateful break from the Catholic faith and the creation of the Church of England.

Traitor's gate was born.

The Mint

The relationship between power and money is obvious. The act of controlling production and policing the system can be seen as another stage in the development of the state. The involvement of Sir Isaac Newton and the fight against crime make this an interesting stop.

Sir Walter Raleigh and prisoners at the Tower

Nine prisoners were executed on Tower Green, while many more died on Tower Hill. The Tower of London was not built as a prison, but as the most secure building in the realm it is maybe not surprising that it was given this use.

At various times when succession for the crown was uncertain possible contenders found themselves potential victims. Lady Jane Grey and the Two Princes paid the price and even Elizabeth I came dangerously close to joining them.

James I imprisoned Sir Walter Raleigh because he had attacked Spanish ships. The tension between Protestants and Catholics was a major reason for incarceration at the Tower.

ENTRY LEVEL 1 ACTIVITIES

TUTOR'S NOTES

E1:1 Introduction and Orientation

- Word Search (matching picture to vocabulary / pelmanism)
- Maps (giving directions, reading maps, tube lines)
- Visit information (finding information in texts)
- Reading signs

E1:2 Important People & Stories

- Family tree - Henry VIII (elicit ideas / vocabulary, form simple sentences, gap fill)
- Roman numerals, (clock, family vocabulary, reading skills)

E1:3 The Royal Menagerie (Zoo)

- Preparation (animal names, text and questions, puzzle, pronunciation)

E1:4 The Ravens

- Matching sentence halves

E1:5 The Crown Jewels

- Vocabulary matching
- Descriptive language

E1:6 Post Visit Activities

- Multiple choice quiz
- Word formation worksheet
- Postcard

Curriculum reference

- E1:1 RWE1.1a Recognise a limited number of words, signs and symbols, WSE1.1a Construct a simple sentence using basic word order and verb form, ScE1.3b,3c,4c Ask for information, ask for directions, make statements of fact clearly, give directions
- E1:2 RtE1.1b Obtain information from texts, WwE1.2b Form digits
- E1:3 SdE1.1d Give a description, WtE1a Compose a simple text
- E1:4 ScE1.4d Give a description, WSE1.1a Construct a simple sentence
- E1:5 WtE1.1a Compose a very simple text to communicate ideas or basic information

ACTIVITY E1:1 INTRODUCTION AND ORIENTATION

- a) This may be used as a warmer and a way to introduce some of the themes of the Tower of London. The pictures are to be matched with vocabulary from the side of the word search puzzle. It might be useful to refer to the web site <https://www.hrp.org.uk/tower-of-london> for photographs. For differentiation purposes look at the Entry 2 version.
- b) The maps section invites directional language for roads and the underground network. Students can discuss their likes and dislikes of different types of transport. The reading activity practises scanning for information.
- c) The signs matching activity is intended to make the students aware that the Tower of London does have rules and areas such as the Crown Jewels are policed closely! Students need to be reminded that neither phones nor cameras can be used in this section of the Tower.

ACTIVITY E1:2 HISTORY OF THE TOWER OF LONDON

- a) The four set of pictures introduce some of the most important stories of the Tower. They can be used to elicit vocabulary or simple sentences. The cut-up sentences are to be matched to the correct set of pictures. The dates can be used to make a timeline and for students to work out how long the characters lived or ruled. Below is some general information to help to prepare tutors for the topics.

Set 1: William the Conqueror

- The Norman (French) nobleman who invaded Britain
- His army won the Battle of Hastings in 1066
- The King of Britain Harold was killed as shown in the Bayeux tapestry by an arrow in his eye.
- William became King and in order to be safe in the capital, he had the White Tower built.

Set 2: Henry III starts the menagerie (zoo)

- Henry was made King when he was 9 years old.
- Important visitors from other countries gave him animals that people in this country had not seen before. He decided to keep them at the Tower.

-
- b) The roman numerals matching game, clock and worksheet may be introduced at this stage to explain the titles of the kings and queens.

- c) The family tree can be used to elicit family vocabulary and name pronunciation. After the reading exercise as an extension activity if it is considered appropriate, students could discuss their own family tree.

Can you answer these questions about the Tudor family? Answers:

Set 3: Henry VIII and Anne Boleyn

- Some students may know Henry VIII for having had 6 wives (*not at the same time!*)
- He wanted to divorce his second wife Anne Boleyn because he wanted to marry Jane Seymour. The Pope would not allow this, so Henry accused Anne of being unfaithful and had her executed in the Tower of London on Tower Green.

Set 4: Queen Elizabeth I and Sir Walter Raleigh

- Queen Elizabeth was the daughter of Anne Boleyn. Before she managed to become Queen she was a prisoner herself at the Tower of London. She is considered one of the country's most important monarchs.
- Sir Walter Raleigh was a famous explorer. He travelled to places new to Europeans and brought back amazing new things like potatoes and tobacco.
- Queen Elizabeth liked Sir Walter Raleigh very much. Note how Raleigh wore a pearl earring because it was a symbol of the Queen.

-
- Q1. What was the name of Henry VIII's father?
Henry VII
- Q2. What was the name of Henry VIII's mother?
Elizabeth of York
- Q3. What was the name of Catherine of Aragon's daughter?
Mary I
- Q4. What was the name of Henry VIII's only son?
Edward (VI)
- Q5. How many wives did Henry VIII have?
Six
- Q6. What was the name of Henry VIII's second wife?
Anne Boleyn
- Q7. What was the name of her daughter?
Elizabeth (I)

ACTIVITY E1:3 THE ROYAL MENAGERIE (ZOO)

The handout can be used after the word search or with reference to the word search handout. The pictures of the animals can be used to elicit the countries where they live. Elicit what animal they would give to the king or queen. Discuss if students have a favourite animal, or have a pet.

The flag activity likewise invites students to talk about different flags and their colours.

As an extension activity, students could design their own flag with the animal that they would give to the monarch.

ACTIVITY E1:4 THE RAVENS

This task can be used on the interactive whiteboard and can be supported by images and video on the website.

ACTIVITY E1:5 THE CROWN JEWELS

This task introduces key vocabulary and leads on to the production of simple descriptive language. Look at the legend of the Koh-I-Noor in Entry 2 for possible use or adaptation. Again, the web site has some useful images.

ACTIVITY E1:6 POST VISIT ACTIVITIES

The multiple-choice quiz answers are:

Q1. William I Q2. Beefeaters Q3. Diamond Q4. Pearls
Q5. A Polar Bear Q6. Anne Boleyn Q7. Colonel Blood

Teams could also think up questions of their own.

The word formation task is to support students with literacy needs to help with letter formation. Groups could produce their own examples for the class to try to guess words that would fit.

The gap fill postcard activity could be exchanged for the text activity in the Entry 2 materials section. The postcard option can be fun if students actually post the cards to each other.

ENTRY LEVEL 1 ACTIVITIES

Word Search

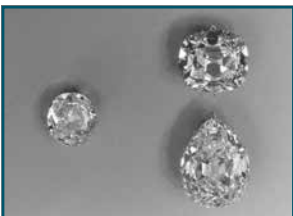
R	B	C	A	T	H	O	L	I	C	C	H	E	N
E	A	R	N	N	C	N	A	L	N	R	T	A	E
P	Y	T	E	R	A	R	E	R	O	O	E	S	E
A	P	T	O	N	I	L	B	V	W	W	B	L	U
L	T	T	L	O	O	E	R	I	A	N	A	A	Q
A	L	O	E	A	O	S	L	A	A	R	Z	M	E
C	E	G	W	L	Y	L	I	I	Q	L	I	I	R
E	W	N	A	E	I	O	M	R	P	A	L	N	Y
O	E	I	R	A	R	C	R	C	P	R	E	A	G
G	J	K	M	L	B	E	E	F	E	A	T	E	R
A	B	A	T	T	L	E	M	E	N	T	S	O	P
T	T	W	C	T	A	O	M	R	E	V	L	I	S
E	C	O	I	N	T	R	A	I	T	O	R	V	C
I	N	T	T	I	E	I	I	T	R	O	C	E	A

TOWER
PRISONER
MOAT
ELIZABETH
RAVEN
PALACE
BATTLEMENTS
GATE
BEEFEATER
ANIMALS
CATHOLIC
TRAITOR
QUEEN
CROWN
KING
JEWEL
WILLIAM
SILVER
ROYALTY
COIN

Can you match the pictures with the words above?



Picture Matching ✂



TOWER

BEEFEATER

RAVEN

MOAT

GATE

CROWN

PRISONER

COIN

JEWEL

HAMMER

QUEEN

QUEUE

Picture Matching

Look at the words below. Can you say these words?

SILVER BLACK WATER STRONG
GOLD CROWN FREE

Can you put the words in these sentences?

1. The gate is strong.
2. The queen wears a _____.
3. The raven is _____.
4. The coin is _____.
5. The prisoner isn't _____.
6. The crown is _____.
7. The moat has _____.

A long time ago Kings and Queens had animals at the Tower of London.
Which animals below lived at the Tower of London?
What do you think?



yes/no

GIRAFFE



yes/no



yes/no



yes/no



yes/no



yes/no

Can you match the names with the pictures above?

MONKEY LION ELEPHANT
PENGUIN GIRAFFE POLAR BEAR

Can you say their names?
These animals live in which countries?
What do they like to eat?

E1:1 INTRODUCTION AND ORIENTATION

Directions

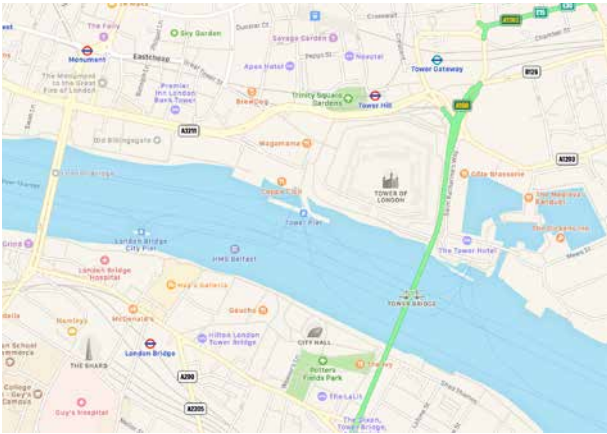
Look at the tube map. Can you find Tower Hill?



Do you travel on the tube? Do you like the tube? Why?

Tower Hill or **London Bridge** are tube stations near to the Tower of London.

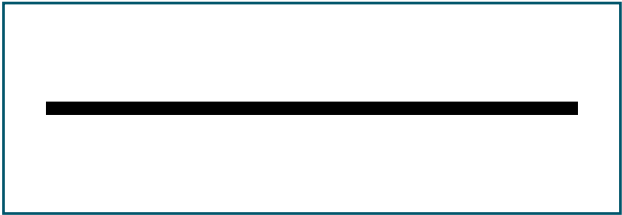





Discuss in groups how you can get to the Tower of London from: Camden Town, Finsbury Park, Island Gardens, your College, your home. Is there a bus you can catch? Is a bus better for you? Why?



Look at the map. Can you give directions from the tube stations to the Tower of London? Try to use the words in the box.

TURN LEFT TURN RIGHT GO STRAIGHT ON
GO ACROSS THE BRIDGE GO ACROSS THE ROAD
TAKE THE FIRST/SECOND ROAD ON YOUR LEFT/RIGHT

Matching Exercise

PICCADILLY LINE	
DLR	
NORTHERN LINE	
CENTRAL LINE	
CIRCLE LINE	
VICTORIA LINE	

A dashed line connects the 'PICCADILLY LINE' box to the 'DLR' box.

Opening Times

Winter opening hours

1 November - 29 February

Sunday-Monday - 10.00-16.30

Tuesday-Saturday - 09.00-16.30

Last admission is 16.00

Summer opening hours

1 March - 31 October

Sunday-Monday - 10.00-17.30

Tuesday-Saturday - 09.00-17.30

Last admission is 17.00

Please note that individual buildings within the Tower will close 30 minutes before the Tower closes. We recommend at least 2-3 hours for your visit.

Getting to the Tower

Public Transport

The Tower can be reached by many forms of public transport. Up to date public transport information can be obtained from www.tfl.gov.uk which also has a useful journey planner.



Tower Hill (Circle and District lines)
Bank (Central and Northern lines)
Monument (Circle and District lines)



15, 25, 42, 78, 100, D1 and RV1



Fenchurch street



London Bridge (15-20 minute walk)
Cannon Street (15-20 minute walk)
Liverpool Street (20-25 minute walk)



Tower Gateway Bank

Coach parking

Coaches should drop groups off in the coach park off Lower Thames Street. There is a free drop-off period of 15 minutes and thereafter parking charges apply.

Tower Hill Coach and Car park
50 Lower Thames Street
London
EC3R 6DT

Getting to the Tower

Can you answer these questions?

Q1 Fatima would like to visit the Tower of London on a Sunday in January.

When will the Tower be open?

- a. 9.30 – 5.30
- b. 10.00 – 5.30
- c. 9.30 – 4.30
- d. 10.00 – 4.30

Q2 Tamana would like to visit the Tower of London on a Saturday in September.

Which hours will the Tower be open?

- a. 9.30 – 5.30
- b. 10.00 – 4.30
- c. 9.00 – 5.30
- d. 10.00 – 5.30

Q3 How long do people visit the Tower of London for?

- a. 1 to 2 hours
- b. 2 to 3 hours
- c. 4 to 5 hours

Q4 How will you get to the Tower of London?

Q5 Which central line station is near to the Tower of London?

Q6 Where can you get transport information from? _____

Q7 What is the postcode for the car and coach park? _____

Reading Signs

Can you finish the sentences about the signs?



Please do not _____



You can not _____



Please do not _____



Please do not _____



Please do not _____



You can not _____



You can _____

Reading Signs

ANSWER SHEET



Please do not drop litter



You can not smoke



Please do not eat or drink



Please do not use your mobile phone



Please do not leave bags



You can not take photographs



You can change nappies here

Picture Stories

Look at the pictures. What do they tell you?

William the Conqueror (King 1066 – 1087)



Henry III (King 1216 – 1272)



Picture Stories

Look at the pictures. What do they tell you?

Henry VIII (King 1509 – 1547)



Queen Elizabeth I (Queen 1558 – 1603)



Sir Walter Raleigh (1552 – 1618)



Picture Stories

Match the sentences with the pictures.

**William the Conqueror came from France.
His men killed the King of Britain in 1066.**

**William the Conqueror built the big White
Tower in London.**

**Henry III was king when he was a boy.
He was 9 years old.**

**He had a lot of different animals. They lived
in the Tower of London.**

**Henry VIII married Anne Boleyn. She was
his second wife.**

**The king had his wife executed and then
married another woman.**

Queen Elizabeth I liked Sir Walter Raleigh.

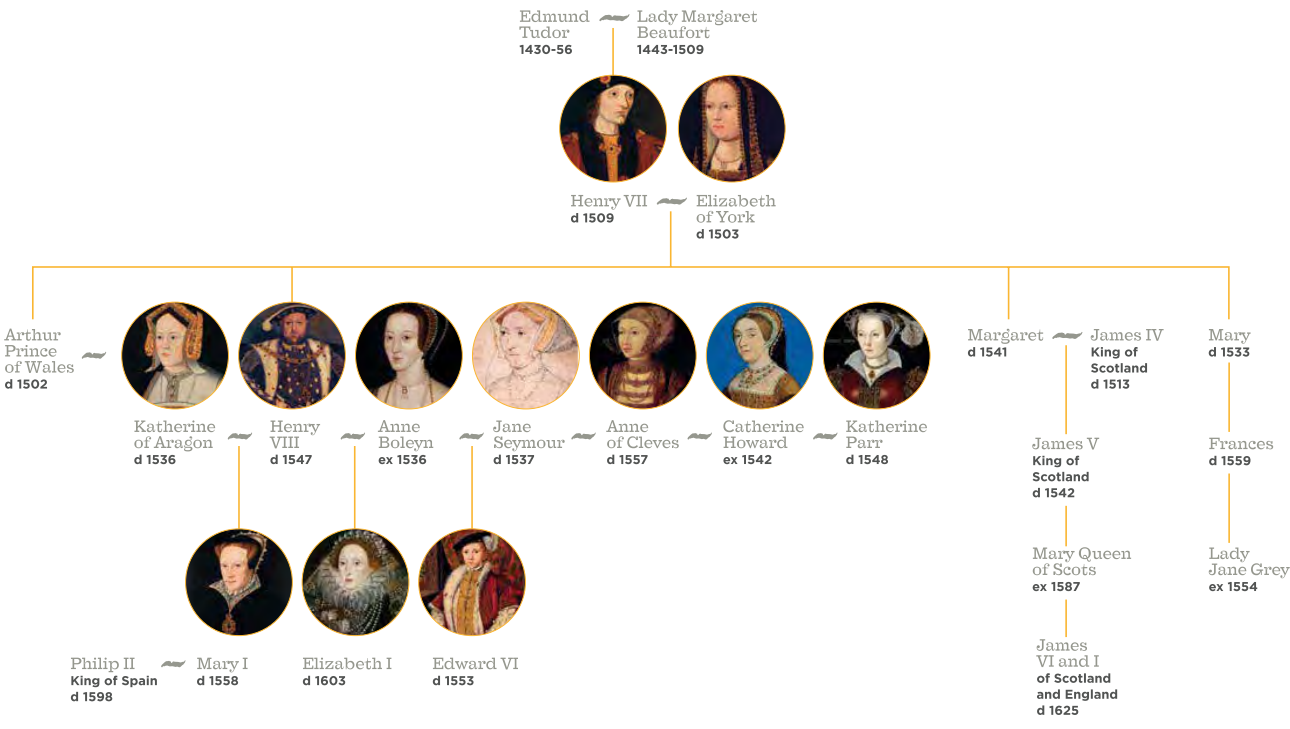
**Sir Walter Raleigh found potatoes and
tobacco when he visited America for
the first time.**

Stories

Can you finish the sentences below?

1. William the Conqueror _____ from France. His men _____ the King of Britain in 1066. William _____ the big White Tower in London.
2. Henry III was king when he _____ a boy. He was 9 years old. He had a lot of different animals. They _____ in the Tower of London.
3. Henry VIII _____ Anne Boleyn. She _____ his second wife. The king _____ his wife executed and then _____ another woman.
4. Queen Elizabeth I _____ Sir Walter Raleigh. Sir Walter Raleigh _____ potatoes and tobacco when he _____ America for the first time.

Family Tree



Can you answer these questions about the Tudor family?

- Q1 What was the name of Henry VIII's father? _____
- Q2 What was the name of Henry VIII's mother? _____
- Q3 What was the name of Katherine of Aragon's daughter? _____
- Q4 What was the name of Henry VIII's only son? _____
- Q5 How many wives did Henry VIII have? _____
- Q6 What was the name of Henry VIII's second wife? _____
- Q7 What was the name of her daughter? _____

TUTOR'S INFORMATION



Henry VII

Birth: 28 January 1457, *Pembroke Castle*

Accession date: 22 August 1485 (crowned at Westminster Abbey on 30 October 1485)

Marriages: Elizabeth of York

Death: 21 April 1509, *Richmond Palace* aged 52

Claim: Descent from Edward III of England through his mother Lady Margaret Beaufort



Henry VIII

Birth: 25 June 1491, *Greenwich Palace*

Accession date: 21 April 1509 (crowned at Westminster Abbey on 24 June 1509)

Marriages: Catherine of Aragon, Anne Boleyn, Jane Seymour, Anne of Cleves, Catherine Howard, Catherine Parr

Death: 28 January 1547, *Palace of Whitehall* aged 55

Claim: Son of Henry VII and Elizabeth of York



Edward VI

Birth: 12 October 1537, *Hampton Court Palace*

Accession date: 28 January 1547 (crowned at Westminster Abbey on 20 February 1547)

Marriages: –

Death: 6 July 1553, *Greenwich Palace* aged 15

Claim: Son of Henry VIII and Jane Seymour

TUTOR'S INFORMATION



Lady Jane Grey (disputed)

Birth: 1537, *Bradgate Park*

Accession date: 10 July 1553 (never crowned)

Marriages: Lord Guildford Dudley

Death: 12 February 1554, *executed at the Tower of London* aged 16-17

Claim: Great granddaughter of Henry VII; granddaughter of Henry VIII's sister, Mary Brandon (*née* Tudor), Duchess of Suffolk; first cousin once removed of Edward VI



Mary I

Birth: 18 February 1516, *Palace of Placentia*

Accession date: 19 July 1553 (crowned at Westminster Abbey on 1 October 1553)

Marriages: Phillip II of Spain

Death: 17 November 1558, *St James' Palace* aged 42

Claim: Daughter of Henry VIII and Catherine of Aragon; known as "Bloody Mary" for burning Protestants during her reign



Elizabeth I

Birth: 7 September 1533, *Greenwich Palace*

Accession date: 17 November 1558 (crowned at Westminster Abbey on 15 January 1559)

Marriages: –

Death: 24 March 1603, *Richmond Palace* aged 69

Claim: Daughter of Henry VIII and Anne Bolyen; known as "The Virgin Queen" or "Gloriana" during her reign

*Note that Henry VIII had a brother, Arthur Tudor. When Arthur died, Henry married his brother's widow, Katherine of Aragon.

Roman Numerals (numbers)

I	II	III	IV
V	VI	VII	VIII
IX	X	XI	XII

Can you write these sums in roman numerals?

1. $2 + 1 = 3$ II + I = III
2. $3 + 2 = 5$ _____
3. $5 + 3 = 8$ _____
4. $7 + 5 = 12$ _____
5. $12 - 3 = 9$ _____

Roman Numerals (numbers)

Can you place the roman numerals around the clock?



I	II	III	IV
V	VI	VII	VIII
IX	X	XI	XII

Picture Matching Activity



A TIGER

AN ELEPHANT

A POLAR BEAR

A MONKEY

A BIRD

A SNAKE

A LION

What can you see?



What animals can you see?

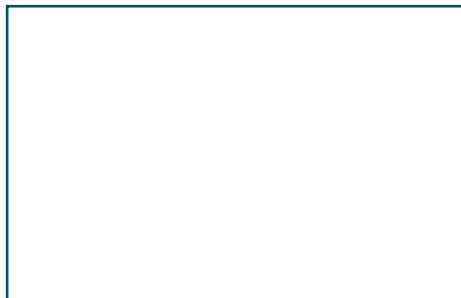
How many?

What colours can you see?

There is a story to this picture.

In 1235 the Holy Roman Emperor gave Henry the Third three lions. Henry the Third was very happy. The lions lived in the Tower of London and the King put their picture on his flag. Today, it is a flag for kings and queens in England.

This is a picture of **a flag**.
Can you draw a flag for a country you know?



Questions:

Q1 Who gave Henry the Third the lions? _____

Q2 How did the king feel? _____

Q3 Where did the lions live? _____

Q4 Where did the king put their picture? _____

E1:3 THE ROYAL MENAGERIE (ZOO)

Word Search

For 600 years many animals lived at the Tower of London.
Can you find the names of some of the animals below?

L	A	C	B	M	W	M	Q	S	R	G	Y	J	K
I	N	T	P	O	E	N	R	T	P	F	E	A	C
R	H	U	S	N	V	B	G	A	C	P	L	A	F
Y	A	E	R	K	U	O	M	K	V	E	M	I	R
T	C	N	T	E	J	L	N	A	T	E	F	P	S
G	V	D	N	Y	S	E	R	N	L	J	N	L	S
U	A	O	A	L	C	O	E	G	I	V	B	M	N
T	I	R	H	K	Q	P	D	A	C	A	N	G	A
L	G	V	P	H	I	A	F	R	S	L	Z	B	K
R	O	E	E	K	D	R	B	O	Q	A	V	L	E
E	S	A	L	W	T	D	C	O	M	T	E	Z	P
G	O	G	E	I	C	N	R	X	B	O	S	F	J
I	P	L	B	N	E	S	T	I	G	W	K	N	S
T	A	E	J	O	Z	G	L	F	B	J	S	T	E

LION
TIGER
BIRD
ELEPHANT
SNAKE
CAMEL
KANGAROO
RAVEN
LEOPARD
EAGLE
MONKEY

By 1820 there were 300 different animals living at the Tower of London. There were too many! In 1835 many of the animals went to a new home in Regents Park. This was how London Zoo started.

E1:3 THE ROYAL MENAGERIE (ZOO)

Pronunciation Practice

Are the sounds long or short?

LI - ON TI - GER BIR - D ELE - PHANT
SN - AKE CA - MEL KANG - A - ROO
RA - VEN LEO - PARD EA - GLE MON - KEY

Can you write the name of the animal?

1. nilo lion _____
2. riget _____
3. lecam _____
4. venar _____
5. gonkoara _____
6. keans _____
7. yemonk _____
8. drib _____
9. penaeth _____

Missing Word Activity



Fill in the missing words from the box below.

**MEAT BIRD INTELLIGENT SEVEN
LONDON LUCK BITE STORY**

The raven is a big black _____.

Ravens eat _____ every day.

Be careful – they can _____!

They are very _____ and like to play with toys.

There is a _____ that if they leave the Tower of London there will be bad _____.

That is why there are always _____ at the Tower of _____.

Matching Sentence Activity

The raven is

Ravens eat meat

Be careful -

They are very intelligent

There is a story that if
they leave

That is why there are
always seven

and like to play with toys.

the Tower of London
there will be bad luck.

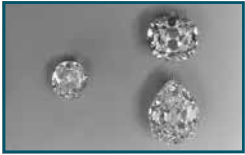
a big black bird.

they can bite!

at the Tower of London.

every day.

Picture Matching Activity



PEARL

CROWN

KING

RUBY

DIAMOND

SILVER

QUEEN

GOLD

EARRINGS

E1:5 THE CROWN JEWELS

Describing a King and a Queen



This is a picture of the King of England in 1670. His name was Charles II.
Can you describe him?

**EXPENSIVE CLOTHES
LONG GOLD CURLY
BUG SITTING
WEARING SMILING
RED AND WHITE CLOTHES**

His hair is _____

He is wearing _____

The crown is _____

He is _____



This is a picture of Queen Elizabeth I in 1600.
Can you describe her?

**GOLD GOLDEN HAIR
CROWN JEWELS
RUBIES PEARLS
A COLLAR A CHAIN
A NECKLACE**

E1:6 POST VISIT ACTIVITIES

Quiz

How much can you remember about your trip to the Tower of London?
Try the quiz below

Q1 The Tower of London was built by:

- a. King Harold
- b. King William
- c. King Henry

Q2 These guards at the Tower are called:

- a. Soldiers
- b. Keepers
- c. Beefeaters

Q3 The Koh-i-Noor is a:

- a. Ruby
- b. Diamond
- c. Sapphire

Q4 Queen Elizabeth liked to wear

- a. Diamonds
- b. Gold
- c. Pearls

Q5 Which animal swam in the Thames and caught fish

- a. A Lion
- b. An Elephant
- c. A Polar Bear

Q6 Who died at Tower Green?

- a. Henry VIII
- b. Elizabeth I
- c. Anne Boleyn

Q7 Which person tried to steal the Crown Jewels?

- a. Guy Fawkes
- b. Colonel Blood
- c. Sir Walter Raleigh

E1:6 POST VISIT ACTIVITIES

Writing Practice

Put the words in the correct boxes

money raven tower king
beefeater london jewel

example:

t	o	w	e	r
---	---	---	---	---

1

--	--	--	--	--

2

--	--	--	--	--

3

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

4

--	--	--	--	--	--

5

--	--	--	--	--

6

--	--	--	--

E1:6 POST VISIT ACTIVITIES

Writing a Postcard

Use the words in the box to write to a friend.

**INTERESTING CHILDREN BLACK
THE TOWER OF LONDON AMAZING**

Dear _____ ,

I am having a lovely time at _____ .

It is very old and very _____ .

The ravens are very _____ .

The Crown Jewels are _____ .

You must bring your _____ .

Lots of Love, _____

E1:6 POST VISIT ACTIVITIES

Writing a Postcard

Now write your message on the card.

The image shows a postcard template. On the right side, there is a decorative box with the text "Place Stamp Here". Below this box, there are four horizontal lines for writing a message. A vertical line runs down the center of the card, with a decorative flourish at its midpoint.

Timeline Matching Game

(keep left side as a strip)



1066		Harold is killed. William the Conqueror is now king.
1087		The White Tower is finished.
1235		Henry III starts a 'zoo'
1279		Money is made at the Tower of London.
1485		The Beefeaters come to the Tower of London.
1536		Anne Boleyn is killed.



E1:6 POST VISIT ACTIVITIES

Timeline Matching Game

(keep left side as a strip)



1605	 <p>Thomas Guido Robert Percy Fawkes Catesby</p>	Guy Fawkes is a prisoner.
1671		Colonel Blood tries to steal the Crown Jewels
1835		The animals are moved to the new London Zoo.
1850		The Kohinoor diamond comes to Britain.
Today		Over 2 million people visit the Tower of London a year.



ENTRY LEVEL 2 ACTIVITIES

TUTOR'S NOTES

E2:1 Introduction to the Tower of London

- Word Search
- Picture stories (sentence gap fills)
- Information grid (exchange dates etc)
- Key people (milling game)
- Focus on characters (listen or read, role play, but sentences)

E2:2 Map

- Directions to places within the Tower

E2:3 The Royal Menagerie (Zoo)

- Animals, comparatives, countries

E2:4 The Koh-i-Noor

- Picture Matching
- Vocabulary
- Cut up story

E2:5 Post Visit Activities

- Organising a timeline
- Sending a text message

Curriculum reference

- E2:1 RWE2.4a, ScE2.2a Make requests and ask questions to obtain information, ScE2.3 Express clearly statements of fact and short accounts, LrE2.3 Listen for and identify the main points of short explanations or presentations, RtE2.1b Obtain information from texts
- E2:2 ScE2.2d Ask for factual information, ScE2.3e Give directions, RtE2.4a Obtain information from illustrations and maps
- E2:3 WsE2.2a Construct simple and compound sentences
- E2:4 ScE2.1b Articulate the sounds of English to make meaning understood, RtE2.1b Obtain information from texts
- E2:5 WsE2.1a Compose simple text, selecting appropriate format for the purpose, RtE2.1a Trace and understand the main events of chronological and instructional texts

ACTIVITY E2:1 INTRODUCTION TO THE TOWER OF LONDON

a) **Word Search**

For the matching task, students choose from the vocabulary given for the puzzle below. Note that there are word searches at E1 and E3 that can be used for differentiation.

b) **Picture Stories**

Elicit language about the pictures. In groups of four, each student can have a story to look at and reorganise the jumbled sentences. Students can then group according to which story they have and check their sentences. They then feedback to the class about their story.

c) **Information Grid**

The information grid invites pairs to ask for numerical information and facts about six key people. The questions will need to be modelled so that the pronoun is replaced by a specific name. Students will also need to practise saying dates and work out people's ages etc.

d) **Key People**

Review the type of questions that will be needed for this task. Students mill and complete the question sheets about important characters living at the Tower of London.

e) **Focus On Characters**

The focus on four key characters builds on the information grid, but could simply be used instead if the grid is too challenging.

Groups could be given an A3 version showing the four people. They are also given the texts about the people to read. These could be read out loud as a class and new vocabulary discussed. The groups then need to place the information slips by the correct key figure.

After checking, students copy the sentences on to their own handout. As an extension groups match sentence halves which practice the use of 'but'.

ACTIVITY E2:2 MAP

This is a site orientation activity which is intended to reassure more nervous students. As pairs or in groups students can give directions to the different buildings starting at the entrance.

This might also be an appropriate time to mention the rules (E1 signs handout available) noting that devices (cameras, mobiles) are not allowed to be used in the Jewel House.

Information and other maps are also available in the E1 section.

ACTIVITY E2:3 THE ROYAL MENAGERIE (ZOO)

Pictures are matched to animal names and then these are placed with country names. It is worth noting that many of these countries had diplomatic and possibly commercial contact with Britain.

The activity leads to comparatives practice. This can be extended with groups make further comparative or superlative sentences about the different animals.

Animals that were not kept at the Tower of London were hippopotamus, giraffe and African elephant. At its height, the Tower of London housed over 300 species. It became a popular attraction and members of the public paid to visit. It was not without its hazards with visitors, animal keepers and soldiers being bitten and even killed.

In 1831-2 the menagerie was moved to Regents Park and London Zoo was born.

ACTIVITY E2:4 THE KOH-I-NOOR

The Koh-i-Noor is a very famous diamond that can be seen in the Queen Mother's Crown.

a) **Picture Matching**

Key vocabulary is also covered in a second picture matching game.

b) **Vocabulary**

As a warmer there is a precious stones matching exercise (an extended version at Entry 3).

c) **Cut up story**

The legend of Koh-i-Noor is a cut-up activity. It can be differentiated by either being presented as full sentences or as half sentences.

ACTIVITY E2:5 POST VISIT ACTIVITIES

a) **Organising a timeline**

Students can be reminded about dates and key figures with a timeline they have to put into order.

b) **Sending a text**

The texting activity could be extended with students texting each other.

ENTRY LEVEL 2 ACTIVITIES

Word Search

J	I	F	L	U	E	L	I	Z	A	B	E	T	H
T	N	J	M	Q	E	S	D	R	A	U	G	R	S
E	U	E	M	A	I	L	L	I	W	A	B	L	I
S	E	W	N	R	S	H	E	N	R	Y	D	D	L
L	C	E	A	E	E	N	D	C	R	O	W	N	V
A	C	L	N	C	E	N	A	L	U	L	T	O	E
M	K	A	L	R	O	U	O	N	B	A	Y	M	R
I	T	I	S	E	I	I	Q	S	Y	Y	L	A	B
N	T	Y	N	T	N	O	N	U	I	O	E	I	I
A	W	A	N	G	L	I	E	A	U	R	L	D	U
T	A	M	O	A	T	E	T	A	G	D	P	E	A
N	B	E	E	F	E	A	T	E	R	B	E	E	L
I	O	V	S	A	R	A	V	E	N	H	A	Y	R
Y	E	R	S	I	A	A	A	L	E	S	T	I	F

- ROYAL**
- RUBY**
- COIN**
- WILLIAM**
- KING**
- RAVEN**
- ANIMALS**
- ELIZABETH**
- QUEEN**
- BEEFEATER**
- GATE**
- HENRY**
- CROWN**
- GUARD**
- MOAT**
- JEWEL**
- PRISONER**
- CASTLE**
- DIAMOND**
- SILVER**

Can you match the pictures with the words above?



Picture Stories

Look at the pictures. What do they tell you?

William the Conqueror (King 1066 – 1087)



Write correct sentences with the words below:

Q1 French / William the Conqueror / was

example: William the Conqueror was French

Q2 king / British / the / was called / Harold

Q3 soldiers / William's / Harold / killed / in 1066

Q4 London / the / Tower / of / built / William

Picture Stories

Look at the pictures. What do they tell you?

Henry III (King 1216 – 1272)



Write correct sentences with the words below:

Q1 nine years old / king / was / Henry III / when he was

Q2 gave / visitors / animals / him

Q3 the animals / Henry III / put / the Tower of London / in

Q4 started / zoo / he / a

Picture Stories

Look at the pictures. What do they tell you?

Henry VIII (King 1509 – 1547)



Write correct sentences with the words below:

Q1 Anne Boleyn / Henry VIII / in / married / 1533

Q2 son / Henry VIII / a / wanted

Q3 Anne Boleyn / daughter / had / Elizabeth / a / called

Q4 died / Anne Boleyn / 1536 / in / at / the Tower of London

Picture Stories

Look at the pictures. What do they tell you?

Queen Elizabeth I

(Queen 1558 – 1603)



Sir Walter Raleigh

(1552 – 1618)



Write correct sentences with the words below:







Q1 Anne Boleyn's / Queen Elizabeth I / daughter / was

Q2 friend / Sir Walter Raleigh / was / Queen Elizabeth's







Q3 found / Sir Walter Raleigh / and / potatoes / tobacco

Q4 was / Sir Walter Raleigh / prisoner / a / the Tower of London / at







Information Grid

ANSWER SHEET		How long did they live for?	How long were they king /queen?	What did they do at the Tower of London?	Why are they important?
	William the Conqueror	59 years	King 1066 – 1087	Began the building of the Tower of London	In 1066 he came from France and killed the King of Britain. He then became king.
	Henry III	65 years	King 1216 – 1272	He started to keep different animals at the Tower of London.	People remember him as a good king.
	Henry VIII	56 years	King 1509 – 1547	He had big feasts	He wanted to have a son and married many times. To divorce he left the Catholic church.
	Anne Boleyn	35 years	Queen 1533 – 1536	She came to the Tower of London when she got married and returned to die.	Her daughter became a very important queen.
	Elizabeth I	70 years	Queen 1558 – 1603	When young she was a prisoner at the Tower. Later she became queen.	She helped to protect Britain from Spain and made Britain strong.
	Sir Walter Raleigh	66 years	–	He was a prisoner at the Tower three times.	He brought the potato and tobacco to Britain.

Information Grid

STUDENT A	How long did they live for?	How long were they king /queen?	What did they do at the Tower of London?	Why are they important?
 <p>William the Conqueror</p>	59 years	?	Began the building of the Tower of London	?
 <p>Henry III</p>	65 years	King 1216 – 1272	?	People remember him as a good king.
 <p>Henry VIII</p>	56 years	King 1509 – 1547	He had big feasts	He wanted to have a son and married many times. To divorce he left the Catholic church.
 <p>Anne Boleyn</p>	?	Queen 1533 – 1536	She came to the Tower of London when she got married and returned to die.	Her daughter became a very important queen.
 <p>Elizabeth I</p>	70 years	?	When young she was a prisoner at the Tower. Later she became queen.	She helped to protect Britain from Spain and made Britain strong.
 <p>Sir Walter Raleigh</p>	66 years	–	He was a prisoner at the Tower three times.	?

Information Grid

STUDENT B	How long did they live for?	How long were they king /queen?	What did they do at the Tower of London?	Why are they important?
 <p>William the Conqueror</p>	?	King 1066 – 1087	Began the building of the Tower of London	In 1066 he came from France and killed the King of Britain. He then became king.
 <p>Henry III</p>	65 years	King 1216 – 1272	He started to keep different animals at the Tower of London.	People remember him as a good king.
 <p>Henry VIII</p>	56 years	?	He had big feasts	He wanted to have a son and married many times. To divorce he left the Catholic church.
 <p>Anne Boleyn</p>	35 years	Queen 1533 – 1536	She came to the Tower of London when she got married and returned to die.	?
 <p>Elizabeth I</p>	70 years	Queen 1558 – 1603	When young she was a prisoner at the Tower. Later she became queen.	?
 <p>Sir Walter Raleigh</p>	?	–	?	He brought the potato and tobacco to Britain.

Key People



William the Conqueror

King 1066 to 1087

He came from France and killed the British king in 1066.

He built the big White Tower.



Henry III

King 1216 to 1272

He gave to charity and started to keep animals at the Tower of London.



Edward I

King 1272 to 1307

Moved the place for making money to the Tower of London.

Key People



Richard II

King 1377 to 1399

When he was 10 years old he was king.

People did not like him.

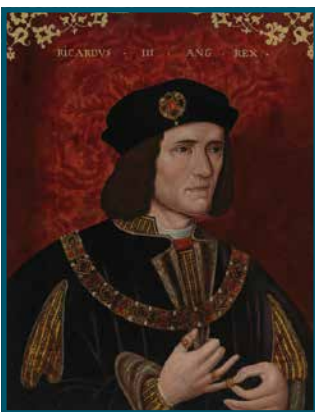


Edward & Richard

Died 1483

Edward was king when he was 12 years old.

People think they were killed by their uncle, Richard III in the Tower of London.



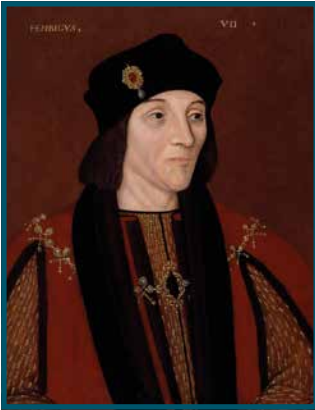
Richard III

King 1483 to 1485

People think he killed the Two Princes because he wanted to be king.

He was good at being a soldier.

Key People



Henry VII

King 1485 to 1509

His men killed Richard III.

He started the Beefeaters.

His family were called Tudor.



Anne Boleyn

Queen 1533 to 1536

She was Henry VIII's second wife.

She was executed at the Tower of London.



Lady Jane Grey

Queen in 1553 for 9 days.

She was 16 when she was executed at the Tower of London.

Key People



Walter Raleigh

He was born in 1552 and died in 1618.

He was in prison at the Tower of London 3 times.

Queen Elizabeth I was his friend.

He brought the potato and tobacco to Britain from America.



James I

King 1603 to 1625

He liked to see dogs fight lions at the Tower of London.

He was anti smoking.



Guy Fawkes

He was born in 1570 and died in 1606.

He wanted Britain to be a Catholic country not protestant.

He tried to kill the king at Parliament.

Key People



Thomas Blood

He was born in 1618 and died in 1680.

He tried to steal the Crown Jewels, but the king liked him and gave him money!



Isaac Newton

He was born in 1646 and died in 1727.

He was a famous scientist.

He helped to make money at the Tower of London.



Leonora Cohen

She was born in 1873 and died in 1978.

She tried to smash the Crown Jewels because she wanted women to have the vote.

Key People

Each student has some information about an important person. Students move around asking questions to find answers to the questions below.

Student A

Find the answers to these questions:

- Q1 What was Henry VII's family name?
 - Q2 What did Thomas blood try to do?
 - Q3 Isaac Newton was a famous _____
 - Q4 What did William the Conqueror build?
 - Q5 What did Leonora want women to have?
 - Q6 What was King James I anti?
 - Q7 What did Henry III keep at the Tower of London?
 - Q8 How long was Lady Jane queen?
-

Student B

Find the answers to these questions:

- Q1 What did Sir Walter Raleigh bring from America?
_____ and _____
- Q2 What religion was Guy Fawkes?
- Q3 When did Edward I and Richard II die?
- Q4 What did Edward I have made at the Tower of London?
- Q5 How long was Lady Jane Grey queen for?
- Q6 Did people like Richard II?
- Q7 What was Richard III good at?
- Q8 When did Leonora die?

Focus on Characters ✂

Match the information with the correct person



Henry VIII



Anne Boleyn



Elizabeth I



Sir Walter Raleigh

Focus on Characters

Match the information with the correct person

He married his brother's wife.

His daughter became queen of Britain.

He was very tall - 6 feet 4 inches.

He did not like the Pope.

She was married for three years.

At 8 am on 19 May 1536 she was executed.

She gave a lot of money to charity.

In January 1533 she married the king.

He was born in Devon in about 1533.

He brought potatoes and tobacco to Britain.

He went to America to find gold.

He was a prisoner in the Tower of London three times.

Before she was queen, she was a prisoner at the Tower of London.

She was queen from 17th November 1558 to 24th March 1603

She loved Sir Walter Raleigh.

She didn't marry.

Focus on Characters

Henry VIII

Read about Henry VIII and then find the sentences about him.

Henry VIII married his brother's wife.

He wanted a son. That is why he had six wives.

Anne Boleyn was his second wife. She had a daughter called Elizabeth. Her daughter became queen of Britain.

When Henry wanted a new wife the Pope (leader of the Catholic religion) said that he could not.

Henry did not like the Pope and started his own church – The Church of England. Now he could marry who he wanted.

Henry was a tall man, but he ate too much.

Anne Boleyn

Read about Anne Boleyn and then find the sentences about her.

Anne was Henry VIII's second wife. In 1533 she married him.

Anne was intelligent and did charity work.

Three years later Henry put Anne in prison. He said that she was not a good wife.

He sentenced her to death at the Tower of London.

Henry wanted a son to be king, but later his daughter Elizabeth was a very famous queen.

Focus on Characters

Sir Walter Raleigh

Read about Sir Walter Raleigh and then find the sentences about him.

He was a famous man. He was born in Devon in about 1533.

He went to America to find gold. He found potatoes and tobacco and took them to Britain.

He liked Queen Elizabeth and she liked him.

He was a prisoner at the Tower of London three times.
When Elizabeth died the new king did not like him.

Queen Elizabeth I

Read about Elizabeth I and then find the sentences about her.

When she was young, she was a prisoner. Then she was Queen.

She did not marry, but she loved Sir Walter Raleigh.

She was queen from 1558 to 1603.

Focus on Characters

Henry VIII wanted
to marry,

The king was tall,

Anne married Henry,

Walter Raleigh went
to find gold,

Elizabeth I did not
marry,

but he found potatoes.

but she loved Sir
Walter Raleigh.

but the Pope said 'no'.

but ate too much.

but he wanted a
new wife.

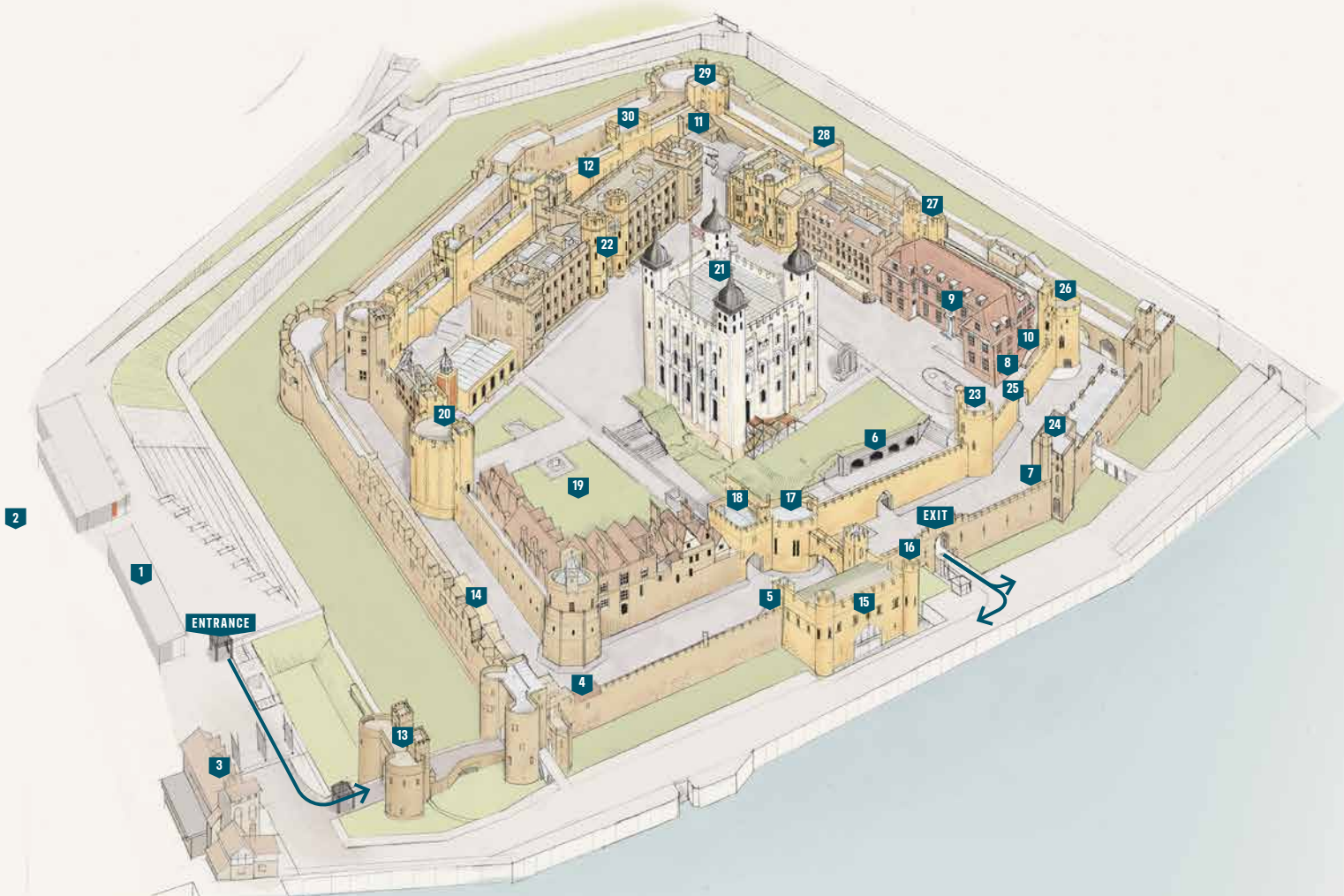
A Map of the Tower of London

Facilities

1. Welcome Centre
2. Coach Car Park
3. Shop
4. Shop & Audio Guides
5. Buggy Park
6. Shop & Café
7. Toilets/Baby-Change
8. Buggy Park
9. New Armouries café
10. Toilets/Baby-change
11. Shop
12. Toilets/Baby-change

Locations

13. West Gate
14. The Tower's Mint
15. Water Gate/Traitors Gate
16. St Thomas' Tower
17. Wakefield Tower
18. Bloody Tower
19. Tower Green
20. Beauchamp Tower
21. White Tower/St John's Chapel
22. Jewel House
23. Lanthorn Tower
24. Cradle Tower
25. Outer Ward
26. Salt Tower
27. Broad Arrow Tower
28. Constables Tower
29. Martin Tower
30. Brick Tower



A Map of the Tower of London

You are standing at 4. Can you give directions to these places?

A The Mint

B The Cafeteria

C The Crown Jewels

D Tower Green

Picture Matching Activity ✂



INDIAN ELEPHANT



MONKEY (BABOON)



AFRICAN ELEPHANT



POLAR BEAR



HYENA



PORCUPINE



LION



BOA CONSTRICTOR



TIGER



VULTURE



GRIZZLY BEAR



HIPPOPOTAMUS



GIRAFFE



KANGAROO



CROCODILE



WOLF

Picture Matching Activity ✂

INDIA

CANADA

AFRICA

NORWAY

BANGLADESH

**SOUTH
AMERICA**

MOROCCO

USA

AUSTRALIA

EUROPE

Comparing Animals



African Elephant

Height: 3-4 metres tall

Weight: 4,000 – 7,500 Kilos

Ears: large, shape of Africa

Food: leaves



Indian Elephant

Height: 2-3,5 metres tall

Weight: 2,000 – 5,000 Kilos

Ears: small, round

Food: grass

An African elephant is _____ than an Indian elephant.

An Indian elephant is _____ than an African elephant.

Make sentences using the following vocabulary

tall / short heavy / light big / small but

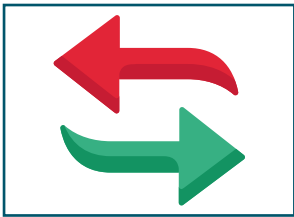
Many different animals lived at the Tower of London. They were presents from other countries to the king. Today we would call it a zoo, but 600 years ago, people called it a menagerie.

Look at the different animals. Which do you think lived at the Tower of London?

Compare the animals using these adjectives

tall / short fast / slow dangerous friendly endangered

Picture Matching Activity



TO SWAP

**EMPEROR
BARBUR**

TURBAN

A MOUNTAIN

DIAMOND

TO INVADE

Vocabulary Activity



**A
DIAMOND**
(The Koh-I-Noor)



A PEARL



A SAPPHIRE



**AN
EMERALD**



A RUBY



**THE KOH-I
-NOOR**
(in a crown)



**AN
AMETHYST**



**A GOLDEN
CROWN**
(The Edward Crown)

Cut Up Story Activity



500 years ago, there was a king called Barbur	and he lived in India.
He was very rich	and had the biggest diamond in the world.
When Barbur died he gave the diamond to his family	and his family had the diamond for 200 years.
In 1739 the ruler of Iran, Nadir Shah, invaded India	and heard about the diamond.
Nadir wanted the diamond,	but where was it?
He spoke to one of Muhammad's wives	and she said that he hid the diamond in his turban.
Then Nadir met with Muhamad	and said that he wanted to be his friend.
He asked Muhammad to swap turbans	because that is what friends did in Iran.
Muhammad could not say no	because he knew Nadir would kill him.
When Nadir saw the diamond he said ' <i>Koh-I-Noor</i> '	because the big diamond was 'a mountain of light'.
Today, people say that the Koh-I-Noor' is lucky for women,	but unlucky for men.



Cut Up Story Activity

Can you finish the stories below?

500 years ago, there was a king called _____ and he lived in India. He was very _____ and had the biggest diamond in the world.

When Barbur died he gave the diamond to his _____ and his family had the diamond for 200 years.

In 1739 the ruler of _____, Nadir Shah, invaded India and heard about the diamond. Nadir wanted the diamond, but where was it?

He spoke to one of Muhammad's _____ and she said that he hid the diamond in his turban.

Then Nadir met with Muhammad and said that he wanted to be his _____. He asked Muhammad to swap turbans because that is what friends did in Iran. Muhammad could not say no because he knew Nadir would kill him.

When Nadir saw the diamond, he said 'Koh-I-Noor' because the big diamond was 'a _____ of light'.

Today, people say that the Koh-I-Noor' is lucky for women, but _____ for men.

Cut Up Story Activity

COMPLETE TEXT

500 years ago, there was a king called Barbur and he lived in India. He was very rich and had the biggest diamond in the world.

When Barbur died he gave the diamond to his family and his family had the diamond for 200 years.

In 1739 the ruler of Iran, Nadir Shah, invaded India and heard about the diamond. Nadir wanted the diamond, but where was it?

He spoke to one of Muhammad's wives and she said that he hid the diamond in his turban.

Then Nadir met with Muhammad and said that he wanted to be his friend. He asked Muhammad to swap turbans because that is what friends did in Iran. Muhammad could not say no because he knew Nadir would kill him.

When Nadir saw the diamond, he said 'Koh-I-Noor' because the big diamond was 'a mountain of light'.

Today, people say that the Koh-I-Noor' is lucky for women, but unlucky for men.

Organising a Timeline

(page 1 of 2)

1066	William of Normandy comes to Britain.
1066	Harold, the British king is killed.
1066	William is now king.
1076	He starts to build a great tower in London.
1229	Henry III starts making coins at the Tower of London.
1230	Lions and other animals start to live at the Tower of London.
1485	The Beefeaters come to the Tower of London.
1533	Henry VIII marries Anne Boleyn. She is his second wife.

Organising a Timeline

(page 2 of 2)

1536	Henry VIII has Anne Boleyn executed.
1605	Guy Fawkes tries to kill the king.
1605	Guy Fawkes is in prison at the Tower of London.
1671	Colonel Blood tries to steal the Crown Jewels.
1835	The animals go to London Zoo in Regents Park.
1850	The Koh-i-Noor diamond comes to Britain from India.
Today	2.5 million tourists come to the Tower of London a year

E2:5 POST VISIT ACTIVITIES

True or False?

What can you remember about the Tower of London?

Q1 William of Normandy was British.

True / False

Q2 Harold, King of Britain, died because he was very old.

True / False

Q3 William built The Tower Bridge.

True / False

Q4 Henry III said that money should be made at the Tower of London.

True / False

Q5 In the 1230's London Zoo opened in Regents Park.

True / False

Q6 In 1485 The Beefeaters came to The Tower.

True / False

Q7 Anne Boleyn was married to Henry VIII for three years.

True / False

Q8 In 1605 Colonel Blood tried to steal the Crown Jewels.

True / False

Q9 In 1850 a jewel called the Koh-I-Noor comes to Britain from India.

True / False

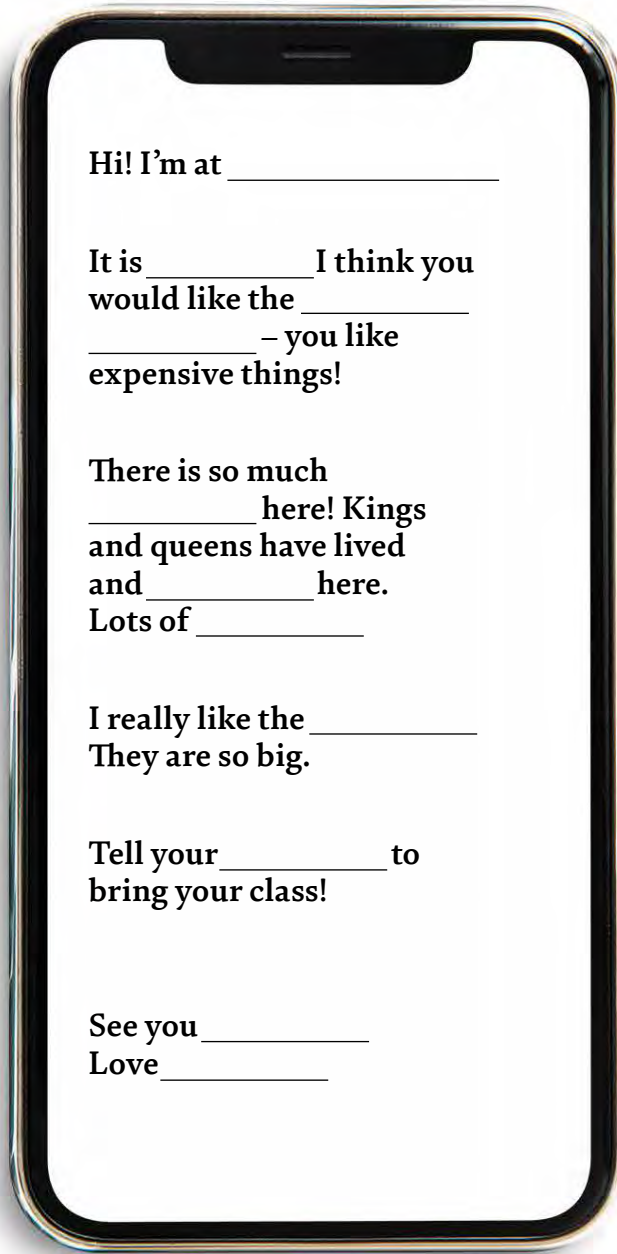
Q10 2.5 million tourists come to the Tower of London a month.

True / False

E2:5 POST VISIT ACTIVITIES

Send a Text Message

Send a text message to a friend about your trip to the Tower of London.



Complete the text with the words below:

**TO SEE RAVENS AMAZING DIED
THE TOWER OF LONDON TEACHER
STORIES TOMORROW CROWN JEWELS**

ENTRY LEVEL 3 ACTIVITIES

TUTOR'S NOTES

E3:1 Introduction to the Tower of London

- Word Search
- The Tower's history (comprehension questions)
- Quiz (passives)
- Cut up text (sequencing)

E3:2 Key Characters

- Picture Prompts (writing sentences about key people)
- Information Grids (information gap activity with follow-up questions)
- Relative Pronoun Sentences (research task, to present information).

E3:3 The Koh-i-Noor

- Cut up story
- Past tense gap fill

E3:4 Ravens and Superstitions

- First conditional practice

E3:5 Map

- Direction
- Planning the visit

E3:6 Post Visit Activities

- Did you find? (tasks for second visit)
- The Beefeaters (Discussion /traditions/work)

Curriculum reference

- E3:1 Vocab WtE3:3a (sequencing) RtE3:1a,7a,8a (scanning / close reading) Reading Rt4a (predict words from context), 1a (identify chronological sequencing)
- E3:2 Speaking ScE3:3b (obtain factual information), 4a (express clearly statements of fact) ScE3:4c (give an account of events in the past)
- E3:3 Writing WsE3:2a (Use basic grammar accurately)
- E3:4 Writing WsE3:1a (Produce complex sentences)
- E3:5 ScE3:3c (ask for directions), 4e (give directions) Lr7c (participate in a discussion)
- E3:6 SdE3:1c (discuss pros and cons, likes and dislikes), 1d (give opinions), 2a (ask about other people's opinions)

ACTIVITY E3:1 INTRODUCTION TO THE TOWER OF LONDON

- a) **Word Search**
This is available at the other levels that may be useful for differentiation purposes. Students choose from the puzzle vocabulary words to match the pictures.
- b) **The Tower's History**
This is a straightforward reading activity accompanied by questions
- c) **Cut-up text**
This is slightly simplified and leads to activities focusing on chronological sequencing and predictive skills. This could be used in conjunction with activity B or separately.

ACTIVITY E3:2 KEY CHARACTERS

- a) **Picture Prompts**
The pictures act as prompts to help to elicit language and ideas while establishing some of the major events linked with the Tower of London. It could be used as a group activity or an individual writing activity.
- b) **Information Grid**
The information grids build on the previous narratives. The students can practise asking questions and giving information clearly.
- c) **Relative Pronoun Sentences**
This extension activity introduces the use of complex sentences and the opportunity to use this language with a short presentation. Ideally students can research key figures online, otherwise there is information available in the Level 1 materials.

ACTIVITY E3:3 THE KOH-I-NOOR

This is a cut-up reading activity that requires the students to sequence the text using context and subject clues. The extension activity tests past verbs knowledge.

If the class is keen to visit the Crown Jewels this is a particularly relevant resource as the Koh-i-Noor can be seen in the Queen Mother's crown.

ACTIVITY E3:4 RAVENS AND SUPERSTITIONS

For weaker students there is a ravens activity at Entry 2. This activity uses the topic of the ravens to introduce that of superstitions. Go to the Tower web page to find images and possible footage of the chicks.

ACTIVITY E3:5 MAP

This activity prepares students for the logistics of the visit. It is worth suggesting that everyone wears comfortable footwear as there can be quite a lot of walking and medieval stairs!

The activity helps students to familiarise themselves with the general layout and to plan a possible itinerary.

ACTIVITY E3:6 POST VISIT ACTIVITIES

a) **Did You Find?**

A simple class or group checklist to discuss. Some more obscure items are included which students may wish to search out on their return visit.

b) **The Beefeaters**

The class will now be familiar with who the Beefeaters are. This activity provides some information and considers the role as a job. Students are invited to give their opinions about the pros and cons of the post and also to consider traditions in other countries.

ENTRY LEVEL 3 ACTIVITIES

Word Search

B	A	W	A	E	R	A	T	F	R	G	E	N	R
D	K	I	R	E	W	O	T	O	W	I	A	T	I
B	A	L	C	O	I	N	N	A	U	A	L	T	O
E	E	L	A	P	I	N	E	V	A	R	T	M	E
E	L	I	I	A	F	I	L	D	A	T	I	D	R
F	I	A	E	L	E	K	I	N	G	A	I	S	O
E	Z	M	Y	A	R	I	M	N	I	A	P	I	T
A	A	H	R	C	R	O	Y	E	M	A	S	E	I
T	B	T	C	E	E	R	Y	O	M	O	I	L	A
E	E	N	C	R	N	T	N	A	O	D	L	T	R
R	T	N	M	E	A	D	R	D	L	E	V	S	T
A	H	I	H	O	R	Q	U	E	E	N	E	A	R
L	L	E	M	P	R	I	S	O	N	E	R	C	N
C	V	E	L	Y	E	F	E	L	T	C	A	E	R

TOWER
 PALACE
 RAVEN
 DIAMOND
 CASTLE
 ROYAL
 BEEFEATER
 WILLIAM
 MOAT
 KING
 TOURIST
 ELIZABETH
 GATE
 SILVER
 PRISONER
 HENRY
 ARCH
 COIN
 TRAITOR
 QUEEN

Can you match the pictures with the words above?



The History of the Tower of London

In around 55BC the Romans first invaded Britain. In 50AD, they built London with a great big wall around to defend themselves and a bridge across the river Thames.

Over a thousand years later, an army from Northern France came to fight for the crown of Britain. Their leader was called William the Conqueror and in a battle at a place called Hastings, his army killed Harold, the King of Britain in 1066.

Now William the Conqueror was King and to show the people of London he was strong he built several big castles. One of these castles was the Tower of London. He wanted to scare the people in London with this huge 90 ft. tall tower, which was later called the White Tower. It was also a good place to protect the river.

Over hundreds of years different kings and queens added walls and towers to the castle. A lot of building was done by Henry III who also started to keep animals such as lions in 1235. This zoo grew as different countries gave unusual animals to the king as gifts.

Animals, large and small, were kept at the Tower of London. By the 1800s, there were over 330 animals and many tourists came to see them. In 1826, many of the animals were sent to a new home. This was the beginning of London Zoo.

The Tower of London was a castle with soldiers, but also a palace where some kings and queens lived. Today when you visit, you can see the king's bedroom and even the royal toilet (very modern!).

For many of the kings this was a safe place to live in a dangerous world. The palaces were full of colour and magnificent. Imagine kings such as Henry VIII enjoying big feasts and meeting important people from around the world.

The Tower of London was not just a palace, but also a prison. Many of the prisoners are famous people even today. Have you heard of Guy Fawkes, Anne Boleyn or Sir Walter Raleigh? Even if you were famous, you were not safe from the axe.

The History of the Tower of London

Cut up story activity (*page 1 of 2*)

The story begins in 55BC when the Roman soldiers first invaded Britain. In 50AD, they built London with a great bit wall around to defend themselves and a bridge across the river Thames.

Over a thousand years later, an army from Northern France came to fight for the crown of Britain. Their leader was called William the Conqueror and in a battle at a place called Hastings, his army killed Harold, the king of Britain in 1066.

After the death of Harold, William the Conqueror was King and to show the people of London he was strong he built several big castles. One of these castles was the Tower of London. He wanted to scare the people in London with this huge 90 ft. tall tower, which was later called the White Tower. It was also a good place to protect the river from enemy ships.

After William the Conqueror died different kings and queens added walls and towers to the castle.

For example, a lot of building was done by Henry III who also started to keep animals such as lions in 1235. This zoo grew as different countries gave unusual animals to the king as gifts.

At about the same time Henry III ordered that the Tower be painted white and people started to call it the White Tower.

A little later, in 1275 a king called Edward I built a new wall around the castle and several new towers including St Thomas's Tower.



The History of the Tower of London

Cut up story activity (*page 2 of 2*)

While the Tower of London was growing in size, in 1279, the factory for making money was moved there.

Hundreds of years later, in 1533 Henry VIII and his wife Anne Boleyn celebrated their wedding there and Henry had the Queen's House built.

Unfortunately, the marriage did not last and three years later Anne Boleyn returned to the Tower of London to be tried and executed on Tower Green.

In 1605, because of the religious war between Catholics and Protestants, Guy Fawkes tried to blow up the Houses of Parliament. He was caught and brought to the Tower of London as a prisoner. He was later executed.

Over half a century later, in 1671, Colonel Blood tried to steal the Crown Jewels. He nearly escaped with it, but was caught by soldiers. He was lucky because the king liked him and did not punish him.

In 1820 the animals were moved out to Regents Park. This was the beginning of London Zoo!



Cut up History Questions

Q1 What helped you to put these sentences into order?

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____
- d. _____

What other clues can help?

Make a list of the time phrases in the text.

Q1 How can you understand a piece of writing that has words in it you do not understand?

Find these words in the story and discuss what they might mean:

- a. to invade
- b. a battle
- c. a castle
- d. huge
- e. to protect
- f. Catholics and Protestants
- g. to escape

Possible Answers to the Class Discussion

ANSWER SHEET

Q1 What helped you to put these sentences into order?

- a. **The dates** _____
- b. **The names of people** _____
- c. **Time phrases** _____

What other clues can help?

Make a list of the time phrases in the text.

**The story begins over a thousand years later
at about the same time a little later while
hundreds of years later half a century later after**

Q1 How can you understand a piece of writing that has words in it you do not understand?

**Try to use the information you do understand to help to guess.
Good guessing is a skill!**

Also, it can help to look at the parts of the word – is it a verb or a noun? If it begins with ‘un’ is it an opposite?

Find these words in the story and discuss what they might mean:

to invade – **we know it is something done by soldiers**

huge – **it is 90 ft tall**

Catholics and Protestants – **the sentence talks about a religious war**

And if you really can't guess look in a dictionary!

E3:2 KEY CHARACTERS

Picture Prompts

Look at the pictures. Write some sentences about what they tell you.

William the Conqueror (King 1066 – 1087)



**NORMANDY BATTLE HAROLD TO BUILD
THE TOWER OF LONDON WHITE TOWER**

Henry III (King 1216 – 1272)



**NINE YEARS OLD ZOO/MENAGERIE
HENRY III ANIMALS GIFTS**

E3:2 KEY CHARACTERS

Picture Prompts

Look at the pictures. Write some sentences about what they tell you.

Henry VIII (King 1509 – 1547)



**HENRY VIII ANNE BOLEYN
EXECUTED JANE SEYMOUR**







Queen Elizabeth I (Queen 1558 – 1603)



**ELIZABETH I TO BECOME A FAVOURITE
SIR WALTER RALEIGH TO BRING TO EUROPE
POTATOES AND TOBACCO**







E3:2 KEY CHARACTERS

Information Grid

ANSWER SHEET	How long did they live for?	How long were they king /queen?	What did they do at the Tower of London?	Why are they important?
 <p>William the Conqueror</p>	1028 – 1087	King 1066 – 1087	Began the building of the Tower of London	In 1066 he came from France and killed the King of Britain. He then became king.
 <p>Henry III</p>	1st Oct 1207 – 16th Nov 1272	King 1216 – 1272	He started to keep different animals at the Tower of London.	People remember him as a good king.
 <p>Henry VIII</p>	28th June 1491 – 28th Jan 1547	King 1509 – 1547	He had big feasts	He wanted to have a son and married many times. To divorce he left the Catholic church.
 <p>Anne Boleyn</p>	1501 – 1536	Queen 1533 – 1536	She came to the Tower of London when she got married and returned to die.	Her daughter became a very important queen.
 <p>Elizabeth I</p>	7th Sept 1533 – 24th Mar 1603	Queen 1558 – 1603	When young she was a prisoner at the Tower. Later she became queen.	She helped to protect Britain from Spain and made Britain strong.
 <p>Sir Walter Raleigh</p>	1552 – 1618	–	He was a prisoner at the Tower three times.	He brought the potato and tobacco to Britain.







E3:2 KEY CHARACTERS

Information Grid

STUDENT A	How long did they live for?	How long were they king /queen?	What did they do at the Tower of London?	Why are they important?
 <p>William the Conqueror</p>	1028 – 1087	?	Began the building of the Tower of London	?
 <p>Henry III</p>	1st Oct 1207 – 16th Nov 1272	King 1216 – 1272	?	People remember him as a good king.
 <p>Henry VIII</p>	28th June 1491 – 28th Jan 1547	King 1509 – 1547	He had big feasts	?
 <p>Anne Boleyn</p>	?	Queen 1533 – 1536	?	Her daughter became a very important queen.
 <p>Elizabeth I</p>	7th Sept 1533 – 24th Mar 1603	?	?	She helped to protect Britain from Spain and made Britain strong.
 <p>Sir Walter Raleigh</p>	1552 – 1618	–	He was a prisoner at the Tower three times.	?

E3:2 KEY CHARACTERS

Information Grid

STUDENT B	How long did they live for?	How long were they king /queen?	What did they do at the Tower of London?	Why are they important?
 <p>William the Conqueror</p>	?	King 1066 – 1087	?	In 1066 he came from France and killed the King of Britain. He then became king.
 <p>Henry III</p>	1st Oct 1207 – 16th Nov 1272	King 1216 – 1272	He started to keep different animals at the Tower of London.	?
 <p>Henry VIII</p>	28th June 1491 – 28th Jan 1547	?	?	He wanted to have a son and married many times. To divorce he left the Catholic church.
 <p>Anne Boleyn</p>	1501 – 1536	Queen 1533 – 1536	She came to the Tower of London when she got married and returned to die.	?
 <p>Elizabeth I</p>	7th Sept 1533 – 24th Mar 1603	Queen 1558 – 1603	When young she was a prisoner at the Tower. Later she became queen.	?
 <p>Sir Walter Raleigh</p>	?	–	?	He brought the potato and tobacco to Britain.

Relative Pronoun Sentences

Look at the information below. Can you complete these sentences which have a relative pronoun?

1. Henry VIII is the king who ...
2. Sir Walter Raleigh is the man who ...
3. Anne Boleyn was the queen who ...
4. The Tower of London is where ...
5. The Bloody Tower is where ...
6. Henry III is the king who ...

**the Two Princes
disappeared.**

**brought potatoes and
tobacco to Europe.**

**started to keep animals
at the Tower of London.**

had six wives.

the Crown Jewels are kept.

**was executed at the
Tower of London**

Cut Up Story

500 years ago a man called Babur wrote about this famous diamond.

Babur was the ruler of a lot of South Asia – where India, Pakistan, Afghanistan and Bangladesh are today. He ruled at the same time as Henry VIII was king in Britain.

His diamond stayed with his family for 200 years, but in 1739 the ruler of Iran, Nadir Shah, invaded India.

Nadir was now the ruler and he wanted the famous diamond.
But where was it?

Nadir called one of the wives of the king and asked her where he kept the famous diamond.

She told him that Muhammad always hid the diamond in his turban. So, Nadir then met with Muhammad and said he wanted to be friends.

To show that they were friends Nadir said he would give Muhammad his turban and Muhammad should give him the turban he was wearing.

Muhammad could not say no and handed over his turban and in it the diamond. When Nadir saw it he was amazed and said 'Koh-i-Noor' which means 'mountain of light'.

The Koh-i-Noor many years later moved from Nadir's family to a ruler called Ahmed Abdali in Afghanistan. From there it finally returned to India to the Sikh ruler of the Punjab, Ranjit Singh.

When Ranjit Singh died, his 5 year old son Duleep Singh, had the diamond. It was then presented to Queen Victoria as the British were now ruling India.

That is the story of the Koh-i-Noor. People say that it will bring bad luck to a man, but good luck to women. That is why it is in a queen's crown.

Try to find it when you visit the Tower of London!

Fill in The Gaps

Can you finish the story by filling in the gaps with the words in the box. They are all verbs in the past tense.

**WROTE KEPT WERE DIED HID
MOVED STAYED RETURNED AMAZED**

500 years ago, a man called Babur _____ about this famous diamond.

Babur was the ruler of a lot of South Asia – where India, Pakistan, Afghanistan and Bangladesh are today. He ruled at the same time as Henry VIII was king in Britain.

His diamond _____ with his family for 200 years, but in 1739 the ruler of Iran, Nadir Shah, invaded India.

Nadir was now the ruler and he wanted the famous diamond. But where was it?

Nadir called one of the wives of the king and asked her where he _____ the Koh-i-Noor.

She told him that Muhammad always _____ the diamond in his turban. So, Nadir then met with Muhammad and said he wanted to be friends.

To show that they _____ friends Nadir said he would give Muhammad his turban and Muhammad should give him the turban he was wearing.

Muhammad could not say no and handed over his turban and in it the diamond!

When Nadir saw it, he was _____ and said 'Koh-i-Noor' which means 'mountain of light'.

The Koh-i-Noor many years later _____ from Nadir's family to a ruler called Ahmed Abdali in Afghanistan.

From there it finally _____ to India to the Sikh ruler of the Punjab, Ranjit Singh.

When Ranjit Singh _____, his 5 year old son Duleep Singh, had the diamond. It was then presented to Queen Victoria as the British were now ruling India.

That is the story of the Koh-i-Noor. People say that it will bring bad luck to a man, but good luck to women. That is why it is in a queen's crown.

Finish the Sentences

If the ravens leave the Tower of London, the crown will fall! This is the old superstition about the ravens. Do you believe in superstitions?

Q1 Can you finish these common British superstitions?

a. If you walk under a ladder, _____

b. If you catch a falling leaf, _____

c. If someone sneezes, _____

Q2 Do you know any superstitions? Try to write two below:

a. If _____

b. If _____

Finish the Sentences

Superstition EXAMPLES

1. **If you walk under a ladder,** *you will be unlucky.*
2. **If you blow out all the candles on your birthday cake,** *you can make a wish.*
3. **If you break a mirror,** *you will have seven years bad luck.*
4. **If you catch a falling leaf,** *you will be lucky.*
5. **If you wish for something to happen,** *you should knock on wood.*
6. **If a spider walks over your hand,** *you will get money.*
7. **If the bottom of your right foot itches,** *you will go on a trip.*
8. **If you spill salt,** *you should throw some over your left shoulder.*
9. **If you knock twice on wood,** *you will stop bad luck.*
10. **If someone sneezes,** *you should say 'bless you!'*

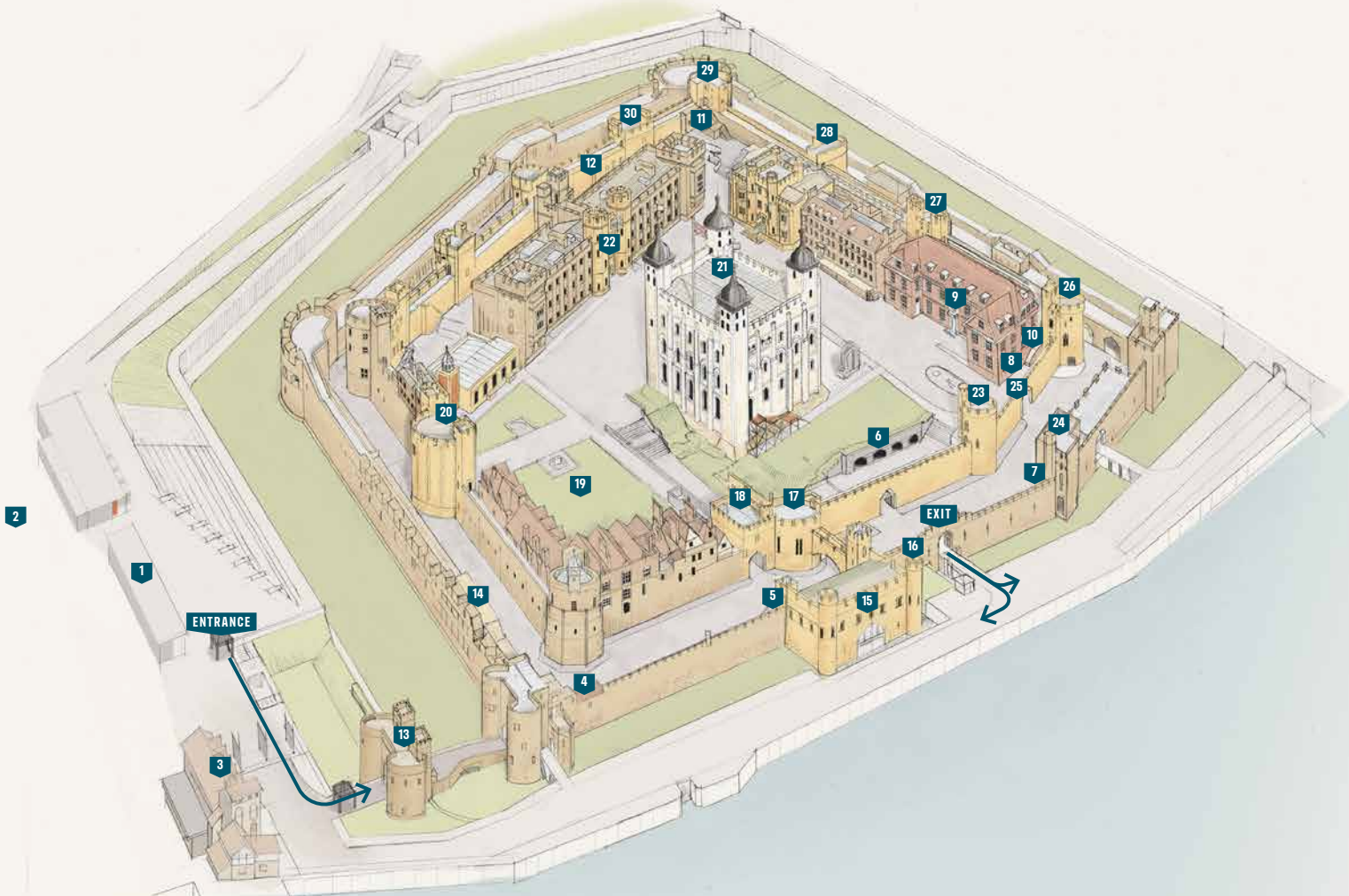
A Map of the Tower of London

Facilities

1. Welcome Centre
2. Coach Car Park
3. Shop
4. Shop & Audio Guides
5. Buggy Park
6. Shop & Café
7. Toilets/Baby-Change
8. Buggy Park
9. New Armouries café
10. Toilets/Baby-change
11. Shop
12. Toilets/Baby-change

Locations

13. West Gate
14. The Tower's Mint
15. Water Gate/Traitors Gate
16. St Thomas' Tower
17. Wakefield Tower
18. Bloody Tower
19. Tower Green
20. Beauchamp Tower
21. White Tower/St John's Chapel
22. Jewel House
23. Lanthorn Tower
24. Cradle Tower
25. Outer Ward
26. Salt Tower
27. Broad Arrow Tower
28. Constables Tower
29. Martin Tower
30. Brick Tower



A Map of the Tower of London

TASK 1:

Label the map with the places in the box.

1. WELCOME CENTRE
9. CAFETERIA
14. THE MINT
15. WATER GATE
19. TOWER GREEN (WHERE ANNE BOLEYN DIED)
20. THE BLOODY TOWER (THE PRISON OF SIR WALTER RALEIGH)
21. THE WHITE TOWER (BUILT BY WILLIAM I)
22. THE CROWN JEWELS

TASK 2:

Imagine that you are at the entrance to the Tower of London. Take turns with your partner to give directions to the various places listed in the box (*the numbers are marked on the map*)

TASK 3:

Discuss as a group the places you would most like to visit. Plan the order you might visit the buildings. Think about how popular places might be and what you could look at on the way out.

It is possible that there may be crowds (for example at 15 the Water Gate) so you may have to change the order.

E3:6 POST VISIT ACTIVITIES

Did you find?

Did you find the things below?

Tick if you found them!



**THE
RAVENS**

How many?



**THE
KOH-I-NOOR**

In which crown?




**QUEEN
ELIZABETH'S
PEARLS**

In which crown?



**THE
ROYAL MINT**



**TOWER
GREEN**



**TRAITOR'S
GATE**

The Beefeaters

The name Beefeater is a 'nickname' for a group of soldiers who had the job of protecting the king or queen and would travel everywhere with them. They are known as Yeoman Warders. It was Henry VII who decided that some of these soldiers should also guard the Tower of London.

How the name started is uncertain. One theory is that the name comes from 'buffetiers' who guarded the French king's food (an important job!), but most people believe that it is because the soldiers were partly paid with meat.

Because of the importance of their job they were allowed to wear the famous red uniform. There is also a blue version that was introduced in the nineteenth century for everyday use.

Beefeaters Today

All Beefeaters have served at least 22 years in the armed forces with 'good conduct'. They live with their families in homes that they rent in the Tower of London and have various duties including guarding the Crown Jewels at night. They are very much the public face of the Tower of London dealing with questions from visitors and taking groups on tours.

Moira Cameron became the first female Yeoman Warder in 2007. The number will slowly increase as women no longer have to leave military service when they want to start a family.

One of the more unusual jobs is that of Ravens Master. The Beefeater who does this job is responsible for looking after the resident ravens.

Traditions

The Beefeaters and the ravens are good examples of traditions that have lasted over hundreds of years.

Discuss in groups the traditions that are in other countries.

Do you think that traditions are good or bad? Discuss and give examples.



The Beefeaters

Discuss in groups the positives and negatives of the job

Points for the job	Points against the job

E3:6 POST VISIT ACTIVITIES

The Pros and Cons of a job



Cut up and sorting activity

Do a famous job

Live where you work

Work in a world-famous place

Live in an expensive area

Live with your family in an amazing place

Have the public ask you questions everyday

Job security

Work some night shifts

Meet people from around the world

Stand a lot

Live by the River Thames

Guard the Crown Jewels

Wear a uniform

Have a lot of traditions

Work in a team

Speak to crowds of tourists

Work outside a lot

Work in a possibly haunted castle

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