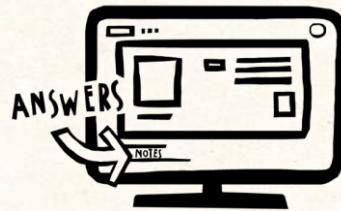


HOW TO USE - NOTES FOR TEACHERS

These resources from Historic Royal Palaces are multi-purpose.
They are ready for you to tweak and use in your lessons.



For the best experience,
download and open the
file in the PowerPoint
desktop app.



Answers are found
under the slide. Click
on the notes symbol at
the bottom of the screen.



Delete text and images
to make your own
worksheets.

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Courtesy of the British Library
Cotton Claudius D.II

WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR

The first Norman King of England

William was the son of Robert, Duke of Normandy. William was 8 years old when his father died. At this point William became Duke of Normandy. He grew up to become an experienced and ruthless **military** commander.

In 1066, he became the king of England after defeating the **Saxon** King Harold at the Battle of Hastings. After this, he was also known as William the Conqueror.

He knew that the key to controlling England was to control London. He ordered the building of a great stone fortress in London. It took 25 years to complete.

- An extremely strong warrior.
- Liked to hunt and created many new royal forests in England.
- Some thought he was greedy and cruel.
- Others thought he was generous and fair.

Q: Why do you think William built a huge **fortress** in London?

Died: c.1027 - 1087
Birthplace: Normandy

Reigned: 1066 - 1087

He was the first king to be **crowned** at Westminster Abbey.



© National Portrait Gallery, London

EDWARD V

The older of the two boys known as the Princes in the Tower

Edward V was the elder son of Edward IV and Elizabeth Woodville. He became Prince of Wales in 1471 and grew up with his uncle Antony Woodville, Earl Rivers, at Ludlow Castle.

Edward became king when he was 12, when his father died. His other uncle, Richard of Gloucester, was named **Lord Protector**. Edward and his younger brother, also called Richard, were taken to the **Royal Apartments** at the Tower of London, to prepare for Edward's coronation.

However, not long before his coronation, his parents' marriage was declared **invalid**. This meant he and his brother were **illegitimate** and he could not become king. Days later, Richard of Gloucester became King.

Edward and Richard were last seen in autumn 1483, playing in the gardens at the Tower of London. They both disappeared soon after.

Lived: 1470 - ?
Birthplace: London

Reigned: 1483

In 1674 skeletons of two children were found at the Tower of London. Many people believe these are the remains of the princes.

Q: Why do you think the story of the two princes still fascinates people?



College of Arms MS Westminster Tournament Roll, 1511, membrane 28. Reproduced by permission of the Kings, Herald's and Pursuivants of Arms.

Lived: unknown
Birthplace: unknown

The only Black Tudor who has an identifiable image surviving today.

Q: Why do you think the image of John on the **Westminster Tournament Roll** is important as historical evidence?
What evidence is there that Henry VIII respected John Blanke?

JOHN BLANKE

A Black trumpeter at the courts of Henry VII and Henry VIII

John had African **heritage**. It is possible he travelled to England from Spain with Katherine of Aragon in 1501. He was a successful, royal trumpeter and was part of a long tradition of Black musicians performing at European royal courts.

- Played at Henry VII's funeral, May 1509
- Played at Henry VIII's marriage and Coronation, June 1509.

John was well paid and received 8d. (pence) per day, the same as a skilled craftsperson. He asked the king for promotion. His request was successful, and his wage was doubled.

In 1511, John was painted on the **Westminster Tournament Roll**. He is shown on horseback, playing his trumpet. In 1512, John got married and the king gave him a new wedding outfit including a gown of violet velvet and a hat.



Chronicle / Alamy Stock Photo

Lived: c.1521 - 1546
Birthplace: Lincolnshire

She travelled to London to demand a divorce from her husband. She was refused.

ANNE ASKEW

A Protestant who refused to give up her beliefs even under torture

Anne was born around 1521. Her father was a wealthy landowner. She was well-educated and **Protestant** and was forced to marry at a young age.

King Henry VIII passed laws that stopped lower class women from reading the Christian Bible (which was a **Protestant** activity). Women from higher status families were only allowed to read the Bible in private.

As a devout **Protestant** Anne caused much controversy. One of her first acts of **rebellion** was reading the Bible in public in Lincoln Cathedral. She was challenged by Bishops and Priests. Her husband was very angry at her and did not welcome her back home.

In 1544, she travelled to London and continued **Protestant** activities. She was arrested several more times and released. In 1546 she was arrested again for **heresy** and **imprisoned** in the Tower of London. She was tortured and was eventually burnt at the stake.



© National Portrait Gallery, London

Lived: 1533 - 1603
Birthplace: London

Reigned: 1558 - 1603

“I know I have the body of a weak and feeble woman; but I have the heart and stomach of a king, and of a king of England too.”

Elizabeth’s speech at the time of the **Spanish Armada**.

Q: What clues are there that this portrait was painted to celebrate the defeat of the **Spanish Armada**?

ELIZABETH I

Last Tudor monarch – a queen who ruled alone

Elizabeth was the daughter of Henry VIII and his second wife, Anne Boleyn.

- She was **Protestant** and was accused of **plotting** against her half-sister, the Catholic Queen Mary I.
- In 1554, Mary **imprisoned** Elizabeth briefly in the Tower of London.
- Mary thought Elizabeth was involved in a **Protestant Rebellion**.

Elizabeth became queen in 1558, aged 25. In 1588, Philip of Spain planned an invasion of England and launched the **Spanish Armada**. The Armada was defeated by Elizabeth’s much smaller English **navy**.

She was worried there might be more **Catholic rebellions** against her as well as other threats. Elizabeth used the Tower of London as a prison and **imprisoned** many people over several decades.



© Historic Royal Palaces

Lived: 1478 - 1535
Birthplace: London

‘I die the king’s faithful servant, but God’s first.’

Words spoken by Thomas before his execution.

THOMAS MORE

Lord Chancellor who was imprisoned in the Tower for his beliefs

Thomas studied at Oxford University before becoming a lawyer.

He was elected to **Parliament** in 1504 and became a trusted advisor to Henry VIII.

Henry made Thomas **Lord Chancellor** in 1529.

Thomas was a **Roman Catholic**. This meant he could not support Henry when Henry wanted to marry Anne Boleyn, or when Henry claimed to be **Supreme Head** of the **Church in England**. Because of this, he was imprisoned in the Tower of London in 1534.

He was executed for **treason** in 1535.

Q: What impression of Thomas do you have from his image?

Do you think Thomas should have supported Henry?



GUY FAWKES

The most well-known of the Gunpowder Plot conspirators

Guy was **Catholic** and fought for Spain as a young man. At some point Guy moved back to England. At the time England was a **Protestant** country and dangerous for **Catholic** people. There were laws that limited their freedom and rights. Guy joined a group of other **Catholic** men to plan how to bring the **Catholic** faith back to England.

Died: 1570 - 1606
Birthplace: York

At first Guy refused to tell the King who the other plotters were.

Q: Guy Fawkes was described as a 'great devil' by someone who witnessed his execution. What is your opinion of him and his actions?

- The plan was to **assassinate** King James I and his **ministers** at the opening of Parliament on 5th November 1605.
- The plotters hid 36 barrels of gunpowder in a cellar beneath the Houses of Parliament. This would be enough to destroy everything nearby.

Guy was a gunpowder expert, so he waited in the vault to light the fuse. However, he was captured by the King's men and taken to the Tower of London. Guy was tortured and sentenced to death for **treason**.



Wellcome Collection 5464901

ISAAC NEWTON

The scientist in charge of the Royal Mint at the Tower of London

He invented the **reflecting telescope**, which is still used by astronomers today.

Lived: 1642 - 1727
Location: Lincolnshire

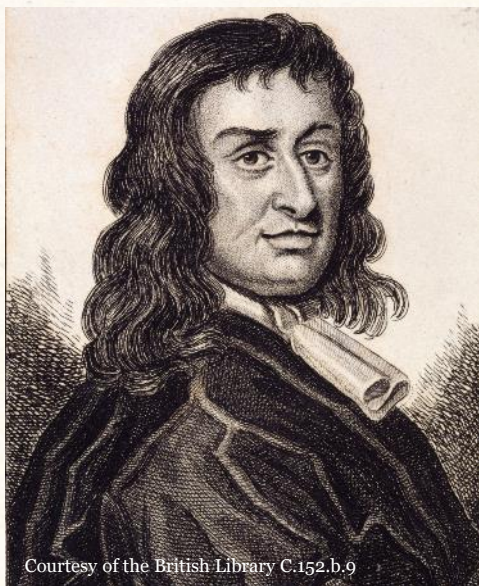
Sir Isaac Newton was a mathematician, **physicist** and **astronomer**.

He is well known for developing the theory of gravity. He studied at Cambridge University, and later became a Professor of Mathematics there. In 1696 Isaac moved to London and was in charge of the **Royal Mint**.

He was promoted to master in 1699.

- Calculated the most efficient way to produce coins.
- Helped the mint to **re-coin** £2.5 million of silver.
- Tracked down **counterfeiters** who made fake coins.

Q: What do you think was Isaac Newton's biggest achievement?



Courtesy of the British Library C.152.b.9

Lived c1617 - 1680
Birthplace County Meath, Ireland

He visited the Jewel Keeper and his family for several months to win their trust.

COLONEL BLOOD

The man who almost stole the Crown Jewels

Thomas was an Irish soldier, adventurer and spy.

During the **English Civil War** he fought on both sides, both for and against the king.

In 1671, he planned to steal the Crown Jewels from the Tower of London.

Thomas tricked the Jewel House Keeper into becoming friends. He then attacked him and stole the crown, orb and sceptre. However, he and his **accomplices** were arrested before they could escape.

Thomas asked if he could speak to King Charles II. We don't know what he said, but the king pardoned him and gave him lands in Ireland.

Q: What is surprising about how Charles II treated Thomas after he was caught?



© Historic Royal Palaces

Lived: unknown
Birthplace: unknown

Edward was an **enslaved** African who lived in the home of Thomas Dymock. Thomas looked after the lions at the Tower of London, which were part of the **Royal Menagerie**.

In 1692, Thomas claimed that Edward had tried to poison him. Surprisingly, Edward confessed to the crime.

Q: The image is an artist's impression of Edward. Why do you think we know so little about what he looked like, or where he was born or died?

EDWARD FRANCIS

An African man who lived at the Tower of London

It is thought that Edward might have tried to escape **enslavement** more than once.

He also apparently admitted that he thought he could gain his freedom by killing Thomas.

Edward was fined and **imprisoned**. He somehow managed to pay the fine. It is not known what happened to him after he was released from prison.



PHILLIS WHEATLEY

The first published African American Woman

Phillis was born in West Africa in around 1753. As a child, she was captured, **enslaved** and taken to Boston in America. She was bought by a man named John Wheatley and acted as a servant to his wife.

She was highly intelligent. She was also encouraged to study, which was very unusual for an **enslaved** person. She later became a well-known poet and was the first African American Woman to be published.

Phillis came to London in 1773. She visited several attractions including the Tower of London which she wrote about in a letter.

She described seeing the Crown Jewels, the Armoury, and the **Royal Menagerie**. She was shown round by a famous **abolitionist** called Granville Sharpe who worked at the Tower.

Lived: unknown
Birthplace: West Africa

‘Since my return to America my Master has, at the desire of my friends in England, given me my freedom.’

Phillis Wheatley writing in a letter.

Q: Do you think it was usual for **enslaved** people to be as well-educated as Phillis?

What clues are there which might explain why Phillis gained her freedom when she returned to America?



LEONORA COHEN

A campaigner for women’s rights known as the ‘Tower Suffragette’

Leonora’s father died when she was five. Her mother struggled to support the family alone.

Leonora joined the **suffragette** movement in 1909 and took part in many protests.

In 1913 Leonora smuggled an iron bar into the Jewel House at the Tower of London and used it to smash a display case.

Leonora left a note attached to the iron bar at the Tower of London. It stated: ‘This is my protest against the Government’s treachery to the working women of Great Britain.’

She was charged with causing unlawful and malicious damage.

She defended herself in court and was found not guilty.

Lived: 1873 - 1978
Birthplace: Unknown

‘Life was hard. My mother would say ‘Leonora, if only we women had a say in things’, but we hadn’t... I vowed I’d try to change things.’

Leonora Cohen talking about her experiences.

Q: Is there any evidence from her childhood to suggest why Leonora became a suffragette?

Do you admire Leonora for smashing the case? Why or why not?

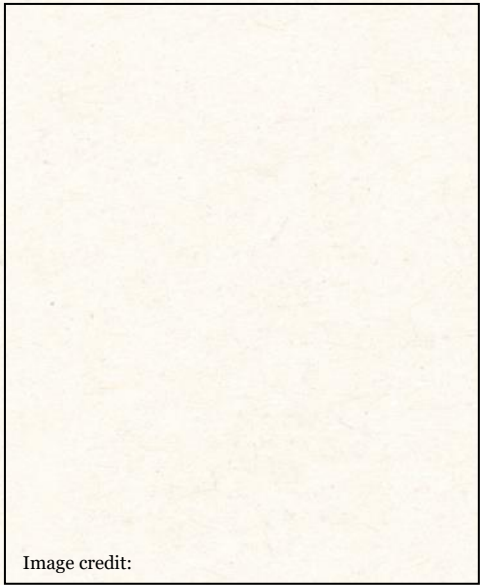
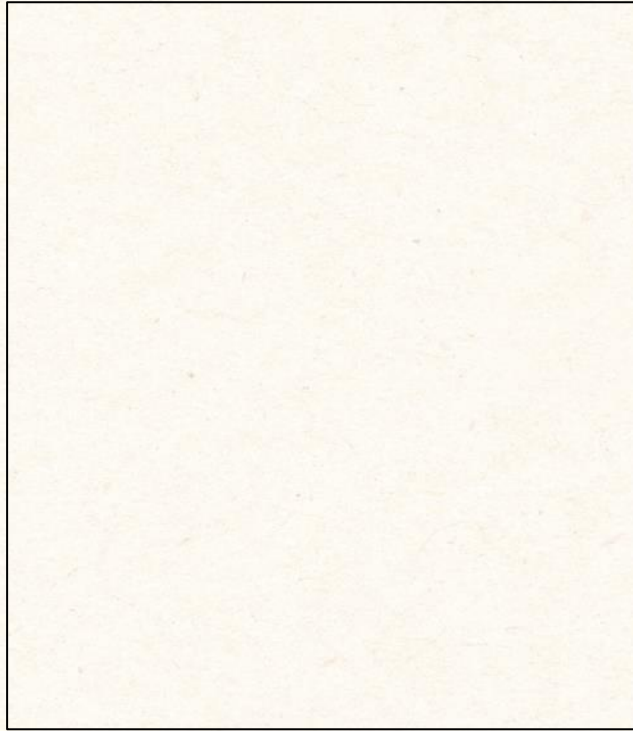
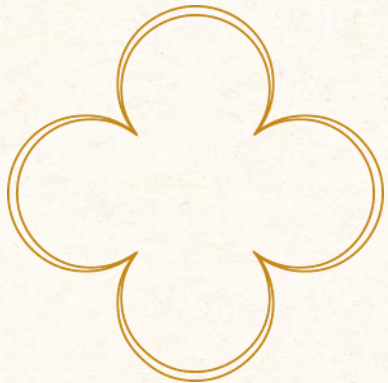
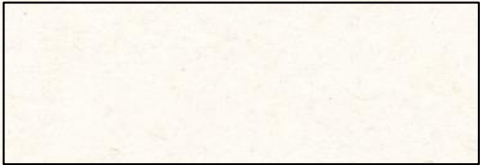


Image credit:

Lived: _____
Birthplace: _____



Q:

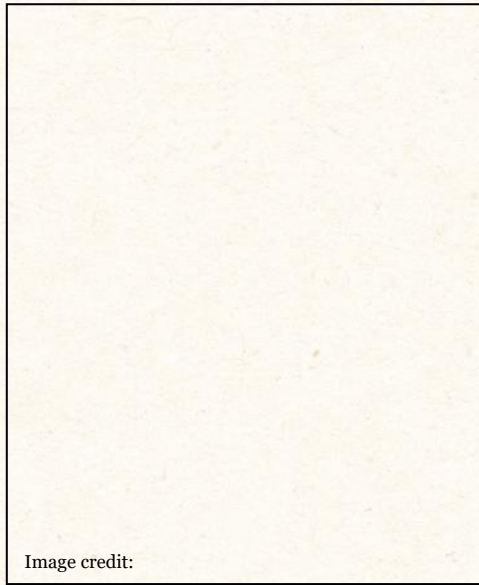
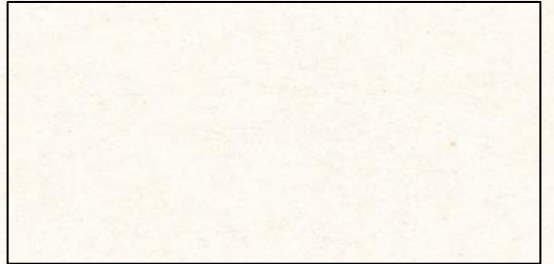
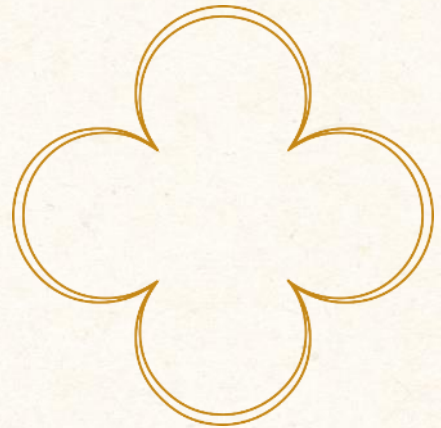


Image credit:

Lived: _____
Birthplace: _____



Q:

VOCABULARY LIST



abolitionist | person who campaigned to end slavery

accomplice | someone who helps another to commit a crime

assassinate | murder an important person for political or religious reasons

astronomer | scientist who studies the stars, planets and other natural objects in space

Catholic | member of the Roman Catholic Church, a type of Christianity that follows the teachings of the Pope

Church of England | the Christian church in England based on the Protestant faith, established by King Henry VIII, with the king or queen as its head

civil war | a war between groups of people of the same country

counterfeiter | person who makes a copy of something to deceive someone else

English Civil War | battles that took place between 1642 and 1651 between the supporters of King Charles I and the supporters of Parliament (led by Oliver Cromwell)

enslaved | someone who is forced into slavery

fortress | strong building or place that can be defended from attack

garrison | group of soldiers defending a town or building, or the buildings that the soldiers live in

government | group of people that have the authority to rule a country

heresy | opinion or belief opposite to accepted Christian teaching at the time

heritage | something that is handed down from the past, including culture and traditions

imprisoned | kept in a prison

VOCABULARY LIST



joust | sport developed in the Middle Ages as training for soldiers who fought on horseback

Lord Chancellor | in the past, the king or queen's most important advisor

malicious | intended to harm someone or something

menagerie | collection of wild animals

military | word used in connection with an armed force such as soldiers

minister | someone with a lot of power and responsibility in government

navy | ships built and maintained to defend a country

Parliament | the group of people elected to make and change laws in a country; in the past only very rich and powerful people were Members of Parliament

patron | someone who gives financial or other support to a person or organisation

physicist | scientist who studies the relationship between matter (solids, liquids and gas) forces and energy

Pope | the head of the Roman Catholic church

procession | a number of people (sometimes on horseback) moving in an orderly fashion

Protestant | A type of Christianity that believes people do not need officials (such as the Pope or Bishops) to communicate with God

rebellion | a fight by a large group of people against the government or ruler; or an action against rules and accepted ways of behaving

recant | say that you no longer hold an opinion or belief

re-coin | make new coins by melting down old ones

VOCABULARY LIST

reflecting telescope | type of telescope that uses mirrors to reflect light and form an image

Roman Catholic Church | Christian religion with the Pope as its head

Royal Mint | factory that makes a country's coins; in the past coins were made out of precious metals which were worth the value of the coins

Saxon | one of a group of people who lived in Britain from around 410 to 1066; the first Saxons came from what is now Germany

slavery | the practice of one person losing their freedom and being owned by another as property

Spanish Armada | the large fleet of ships sent to invade England by Philip II of Spain in 1588

state prison | in the past, a prison used for political or religious prisoners or people charged with very serious crimes

suffragette | member of the Women's Social and Political Union (WSPU) who campaigned for the right of women to vote in the UK

Supreme Head | the highest in rank

theologian | someone who studies religious belief

treason | the crime of acting against your own country, especially by trying to kill the king or queen, or overthrow the government

Westminster Tournament Roll | long painting of a joust held in 1511 to celebrate the birth of Henry VIII and Katherine of Aragon's son, who died a few weeks later

