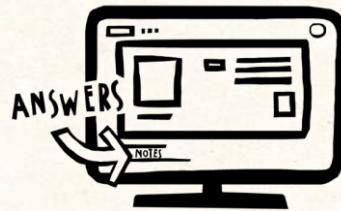


# HOW TO USE - NOTES FOR TEACHERS

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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# HENRY VII

## Founder of the Tudor dynasty

Henry VII's grandmother was Katherine of France. She had been married to Henry V. This meant Henry VII was part of the House of **Lancaster**.

He became king after the Battle of Bosworth in 1485, where King Richard III was killed.

Henry did not have a strong claim to the throne. He made his claim stronger by marrying Elizabeth who was part of the **York** family.

Together, they united the two royal houses of **Lancaster** and **York**. He combined the two families' **emblems**, the red and white roses, and created a new Tudor **emblem**.

Henry created personal bodyguards called **Yeoman of the Guard**, also known as 'Beefeaters'. The Beefeaters still have duties at Tower of London today.

- Defeated two **uprisings** that were led by **imposters**.

Q: How did Henry make sure the Tudors were in a strong position on the throne when he died?

Q: Do you think Henry was a popular king?

- Made the power and reputation of the **monarchy** stronger.
- Reduced the power of **nobles** by banning private armies.
- Increased taxes.

Henry arranged marriages for his children to help make **alliances** with other countries and keep peace.

His son Arthur married Katherine of Aragon in 1501. His daughter Margaret married James IV of Scotland in 1503.

When he died, he left behind a stable country, a secure throne and a full **treasury**.

He enjoyed sports and games including tennis, hunting and playing cards.

His mother was only 13 when he was born.



© National Portrait Gallery, London

**Reigned:** 1485 - 1509

**Lived:** 1457 - 1509 | **Birthplace:** Wales



Royal Collection Trust / © His Majesty King Charles III 2024

**Reigned:** 1509 – 1547

**Lived:** 1491 - 1547 | **Birthplace:** London

## HENRY VIII

### The King who married six times and created the Church of England

Henry VIII was the second son of Henry VII. His elder brother, Arthur, died in 1502. Henry VIII became king aged 17.

- Wrote music and poetry.
- Graceful dancer and excellent sportsman.
- Married his brother's **widow**, Katherine of Aragon.
- In 1516, their daughter Mary was born.

During his time as king, he had two main challenges: having a male **heir** and getting the Pope's permission for a **divorce** (which led to the English Reformation.)

Henry and Katherine did not have a son to become **heir**. Henry thought God was punishing him for marrying his brother's **widow**. He asked the **Pope** to declare that their marriage had been **invalid**, but the **Pope** refused. So, Henry broke away from the Roman Catholic Church.

**Q:** Henry was very popular when he first became king. Why do you think that was?

**Q:** Why was Henry determined to end his marriage to Katherine of Aragon?

**Q:** How does the artist convey Henry's power in the portrait?

- Married his second wife Anne Boleyn in 1533.
- Created a separate **Church of England**.
- Made himself the **Supreme Head** of the **Church of England**.
- In 1534, got **Parliament's** support to make changes to the way the Church was run, and this started the **English Reformation**.

Henry and his chief **minister**, Thomas Cromwell, closed hundreds of **monasteries**, and took land and treasure. Henry used this **wealth** for, developing England's **navy** and building projects at Hampton Court Palace.

He and Anne had one child, Elizabeth, but not long after he accused Anne of **treason**, and she was executed. Around this time, he had an accident whilst **jousting** where he was knocked unconscious for a few hours.

His third wife, Jane Seymour, gave birth to his only son Edward at Hampton Court Palace. He married three more times, and executed another of his wives, Catherine Howard.

When Henry died, he was buried with Jane Seymour in the Chapel at Windsor Castle.



Royal Collection Trust / © His Majesty King Charles III 2024

**Reigned:** 1547 - 1553

**Lived:** 1537 - 1553 | **Birthplace:** London

## EDWARD VI

The Boy King and first English monarch brought up as a Protestant

Edward was born at Hampton Court Palace. His mother, Jane Seymour, died a few days later. He was taught by **Protestant** tutors and grew up a dedicated **Protestant**. He had two older half-sisters, Mary and Elizabeth.

At nine years old, he became king when his father, Henry VIII, died. Before he died, Henry VIII's ordered that Edward would be the next ruler, even though his sisters were older. Henry VIII was worried a female ruler might unsettle the country and lead to **rebellions**.

Since Edward was young, a **council** was set up to rule until he was older. This led to a **power struggle**. Edward's eldest uncle, Edward Seymour made himself **Lord Protector**.

- Edward Seymour wanted to force **Protestant** faith on whole country.

**Q:** The portrait is thought to have been completed just before Edward became king. What impression of the Prince does it create?

**Q:** What evidence is there that Edward was intelligent and well-educated?

- Young Edward supported this.
- Many **Catholic** traditions were banned, including statues and stained-glass windows in churches.
- From 1549, churches had to use the new Book of Common Prayer in English, not Latin.
- This led to **uprisings** in the West of England.

Edward became ill, probably suffering from **tuberculosis**. He wanted the next ruler to be a male **Protestant**.

He did not want his half-sisters to be next in line for the throne, and none of his cousins had sons. So, he named his **protestant** cousin, Lady Jane Grey, as heir. He died aged 15.

He was fluent in several languages including French, Greek and Latin.

He acted in masques at Hampton Court Palace.



© National Portrait Gallery, London

**Reigned:** 1553

**Lived:** 1537 - 1554 | **Birthplace:** Leicestershire

# LADY JANE GREY

## The 'Nine Day Queen'

Jane's mother, Lady Frances, was Henry VIII's niece. They were a high-status family and Jane was well-educated. She learnt Latin, Greek, French and Italian.

When she was 10, she was sent to live in Thomas Seymour's household. He was the uncle of King Edward VI. It was a strongly **Protestant** household.

- Married Lord Guildford Dudley in 1553.
- His father was a duke and may have suggested to Edward VI that Jane should be next in line to **inherit** the throne.
- Edward died in 1553 and the duke told Jane she was now the Queen.
- She was reportedly surprised and upset by this.
- She arrived at the Tower of London to prepare for her coronation.

However, Edward's half-sister Mary did not agree that Lady Jane Grey should be the next queen. Mary had a loyal army and many supporters which was a huge threat. Jane was queen for only nine days before the plans were changed and Mary became queen instead.

**Q:** After Jane's death she was viewed by Protestants as a martyr. Later she was seen as an innocent victim. How do you view her?

Mary was angry at Jane's attempt to take the throne. Many of the people who had supported Jane becoming queen – including her own parents - changed sides to save themselves.

Jane and her husband became high-status prisoners and were held separately in the Tower of London. They were well-treated, and records suggest Mary wanted to pardon Jane. However, Jane refused to change to the **Catholic faith**.

In 1554, Jane and her husband were sentenced to death for **treason**. Guildford was beheaded. Jane saw his body brought back to the Tower of London before her own execution.

*'Lord, into thy hands I commend my spirit.'*

Jane's last prayer  
before her execution.

She was given a  
comfortable place to  
stay whilst imprisoned.



© National Portrait Gallery, London

**Reigned:** 1553 - 1558

**Lived:** 1516 - 1558 | **Birthplace:** London

# MARY I

The first female monarch to rule England in her own right

Mary was the daughter of Henry VIII and his first wife, Katherine of Aragon. She was well-educated and brought up a devout **Catholic**.

She was declared **illegitimate** when her father remarried in 1533. This meant she was no longer called Princess Mary but Lady Mary.

- Banned from seeing her mother.
- Remained a loyal Roman **Catholic**.
- Refused to recognise her father as the Head of the **Church of England**.

Despite this, Henry VIII included Mary in his will. He ordered that she would be second in line to be the next ruler. When Edward became king, he banned many **Catholic** traditions. When he died a few years later Mary did not agree that Lady Jane Grey should be the next queen.

**Q:** Look closely at the portrait. What date was it painted? Hint: look at the corners.

**Q:** What was Mary's title at this time and how old was she?

**Q:** After her death, she became known as 'Bloody Mary'. Do you think this is a fair nickname?

Mary had a loyal army and many supporters which was a huge threat. Jane was queen for only nine days before the plans were changed and Mary became queen instead. Lady Jane Grey was executed.

- Mary wanted to restore the **Catholic** faith in England.
- Brought back **Roman Catholic** bishops.
- Executed **Protestants** who refused to change religion.
- Around 300 **Protestants** were burnt as **heretics**.

She wanted to have children so there would be a **Catholic heir**. In 1554, she married **Catholic** Philip of Spain, but this was a very unpopular decision and led to **Protestant rebellions**.

When she died, she had no children. She was forced to agree that her half-sister Elizabeth would be the next queen.

She thought she was pregnant twice, but these were false alarms.

When she was two years old, plans were made for her to marry the French **heir**.



© National Portrait Gallery, London

**Reigned:** 1558 - 1603

**Lived:** 1533 - 1603 | **Birthplace:** London

## ELIZABETH I

Last and longest reigning Tudor monarch – a queen who ruled alone

Elizabeth was the daughter of Henry VIII and his second wife, Anne Boleyn. When she was three, her mother was **executed** for treason. Elizabeth was well-educated by **Protestant** tutors.

After her half-brother Edward died, Elizabeth supported Mary becoming queen. However, this changed as Mary tried to return the country to the **Catholic** faith. Elizabeth was accused of **plotting** against Mary and in 1554, she was briefly imprisoned in the Tower of London. Mary thought Elizabeth was involved in a **Protestant Rebellion**.

When Mary died, Elizabeth became queen at age 25. She had a magnificent **procession** from the Tower of London to celebrate.

She wanted to find a religious compromise and heal tension in England. In 1559, the Elizabethan Religious Settlement began which aimed to end religious struggles between **Catholics** and **Protestants**.

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

**Q:** How is Elizabeth portrayed?

- Carefully chose **chief ministers** and inspired loyalty.
- Supported explorers and adventurers such as Francis Drake and Walter Raleigh.
- Led to expansion of trade routes and first English **colony** in America.
- Refused to get married and lose or share her power.

In 1588, King Philip of Spain planned an invasion of England and launched the Spanish Armada. This was a mighty fleet of 150 ships. The Armada was defeated by Elizabeth's much smaller English **navy**, and this was celebrated as a great victory. She died without an **heir** and is buried in Westminster Abbey.

Secretly wore her mother's necklace under her clothes.

Fluent in several languages including Latin, French, Spanish and Italian.

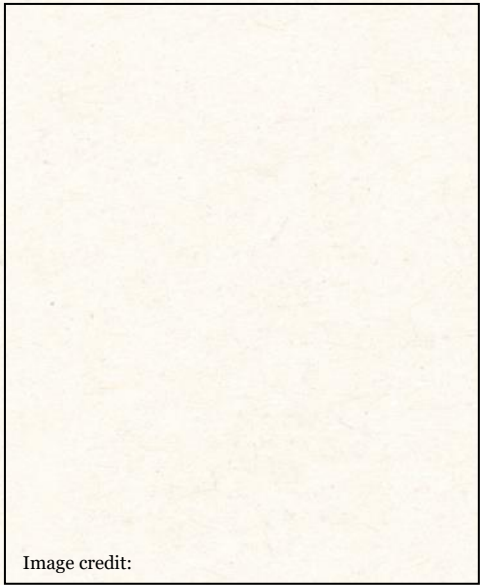
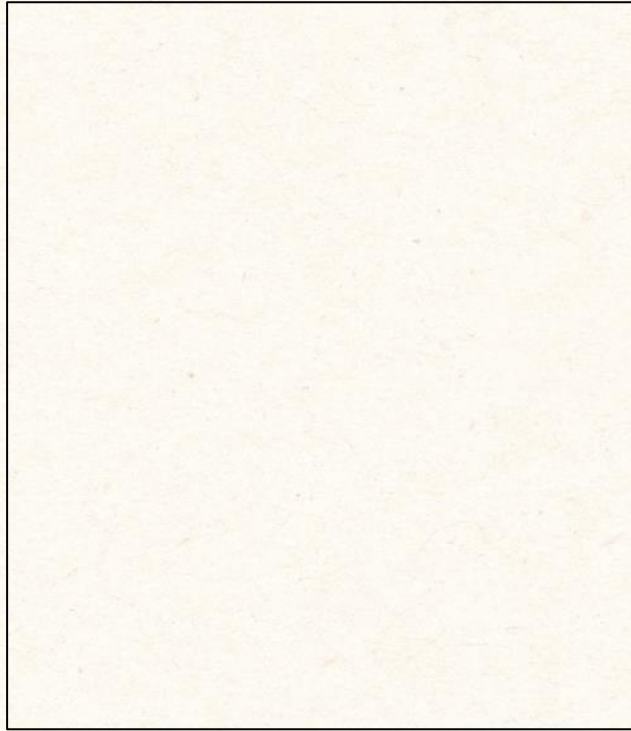
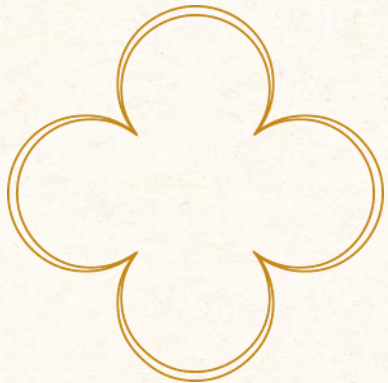
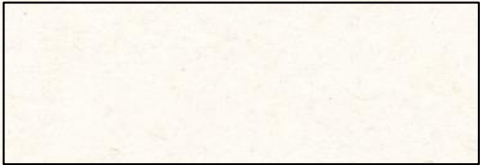


Image credit:

**Lived:** \_\_\_\_\_  
**Birthplace:** \_\_\_\_\_



**Q:**

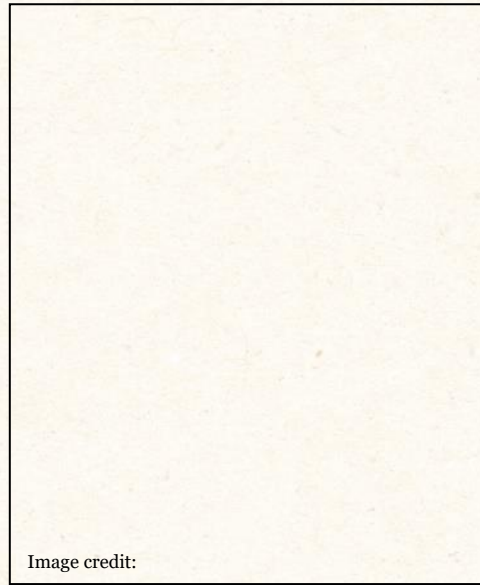
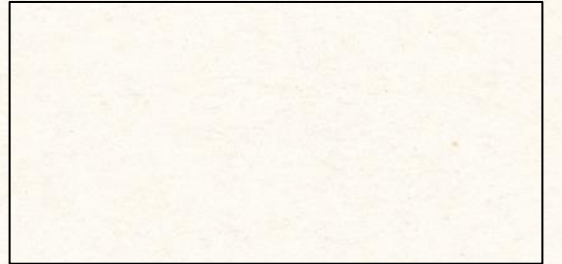
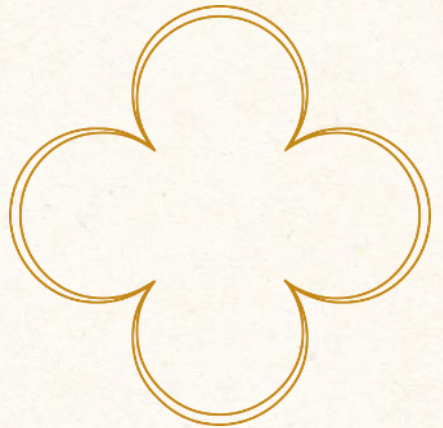


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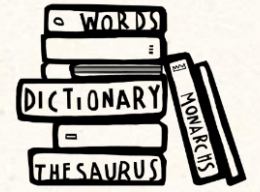
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**Q:**



# VOCABULARY LIST



**alliance** | agreement between people or countries to help each other

**bishop** | important and powerful member of the Christian church

**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

**colony** | group of people from one country who build a settlement in another land

**council** | group of people who advise the king or queen and help make decisions

**divorce** | the legal ending of a marriage

**dynasty** | series of leaders from the same family

**emblem** | picture of an object used to represent something else, such as membership of a group or an idea

**English Reformation** | name given to ending the Pope's control of the English Church and the religious changes that followed

**Elizabethan Religious Settlement** | laws passed by Parliament in 1559 which made the Church of England the country's official religion

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

**heir** person who will become the next king or queen

**heretic** | someone who holds opinions or beliefs opposite to accepted Christian teaching at the time

**imposter** | person who pretends to be someone else

# VOCABULARY LIST



**illegitimate** | child whose parents were not legally married to each other when they were born

**invalid** | not legal

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

**Lancaster** | one side of the Plantagenet royal family who fought in the Wars of the Roses; their emblem was the Red Rose

**Lord Protector** | title used by someone in charge of a country, when the king or queen is unable to rule (if they are unwell or a child, for example)

**martyr** | person who chooses to die rather than give up their religious beliefs

**masque** | show with music, poetry and dancing, and fantastic sets and costumes

**merchant** | person who buys and sells things in large amounts

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

**monarch** | ruler of a kingdom or empire, such as a king or queen

**monarchy** | system of government with a king or queen as its head

**monastery** | building or buildings where religious communities of men called monks live and worship

**navy** | ships built and maintained to defend a country

**nobles** | people of high rank in society

**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

**Plantagenet** | royal family who ruled England from 1154 to 1485

# VOCABULARY LIST



**playwright** | someone who writes ('makes') plays

**plot/plotting** | secretly plan to harm someone, especially a government or ruler

**Pope** | the head of the Roman Catholic Church

**power struggle** | a fight for control between two or more people or groups

**procession** | a number of people (sometimes on horses) 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

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

**Supreme Head** | the highest in rank

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

**treasury** | place or building where money is stored

**tuberculosis** | infectious disease that affects the lungs

**uprisings** | protests against the government or ruler by people who are angry and want change; usually in one part of the country and often violent

**Yeoman of the Guard** | the king or queen's bodyguards, set up by Henry VII in 1485

**Wars of the Roses** | name given to battles fought in England between 1455 and 1485 between members and supporters of two different sides of the Plantagenet family

**wealth** | a large amount of money, property, land and valuable possessions

# VOCABULARY LIST

**widow** | woman whose husband has died

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**York** | one side of the Plantagenet royal family who fought in the Wars of the Roses; their emblem was the White Rose

