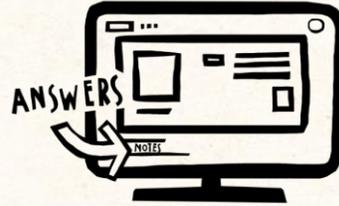


HOW TO USE - NOTES FOR TEACHERS

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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RANULF FLAMBARD

One of the first prisoners in the Tower of London and the first to escape

Ranulf served King William II and became very unpopular. People blamed Ranulf for new taxes and for trying to make more money for the king.

In 1099, Ranulf became **Bishop of Durham**. In 1100, William II died, and his brother became King Henry I. Ranulf was soon arrested. He was **imprisoned** in the White Tower at the Tower of London.

Lived: c.1060 - 1128
Birthplace: unknown

This image shows windows at the White Tower where Ranulf may have been held.

It is said, he paid the king £1000 for his position as Bishop.

Ranulf's escape from the Tower is legendary. One story suggests he escaped by:

- having a rope smuggled into the Tower in a barrel of wine
- giving the wine to his guards, who drank too much and fell asleep
- climbing down the rope to where his friends waited with horses.
- sailing to Normandy.

Q: Can you think of reasons why Henry I might have wanted to imprison Ranulf?



ISAAC OF NORWICH

Jewish financier imprisoned in the Norman Tower of London

Isaac was a wealthy man and an important member of the Jewish community in Norwich. He was a moneylender and supported studies into the Jewish religion.

At the time, Jewish people were only allowed to stay in England with the king's permission. The king could tax them whenever he wanted.

Lived: c. 1170 - c. 1235
Birthplace: unknown

Between 1189 - 1290 much of the building work at the Tower of London was funded by Jewish tax money. This image shows St Thomas Tower which was built using Jewish tax money.

In 1210, King John wanted to increase taxes. As a result, Isaac of Norwich and many other Jewish people were **imprisoned** in Bristol. In 1213, Isaac was transferred to the Tower of London.

The Constable of the Tower was the official who had control of London's Jewish community. The Constable would help protect Jewish people for the king, but was also involved in taking money from them.

Issac of Norwich was released after agreeing to pay the king 10,000 marks – a huge sum of money.

Q: Why do you think one of the Constable's roles was to protect Jewish people? How were Jewish people exploited by Norman kings?



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Lived: ? – 1277
Birthplace: unknown

LICORICIA OF WINCHESTER

Successful Jewish businesswoman and prisoner in the Tower

Licoricia was the most important female Jewish **financier** in medieval England. She was married to one of the richest Jewish men.

At the time, when Jewish people died, one third of all their money had to be paid to the king. In 1244, when her husband died, she was **imprisoned** in the Tower of London because she now owed a huge amount of money. She was held there until she paid it.

Once released, she returned to Winchester and continued to grow her business. She lent money to very important people including the Royal Family and the Christian Church. In 1277, she was found murdered in her home alongside her maid. We do not know who killed them, or why.

Today, there is a statue of Licoricia on Jewry Street in Winchester.

Q: Why was Licoricia **imprisoned** in the Tower?
What does Licoricia's story tell you about the position of some women in medieval England?



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.

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.

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



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Lived: ? – 1534
Birthplace: unknown

This is an image of St Thomas Tower where Alice may have escaped from, using rope to climb down the walls.

Her hands and feet were fastened to the wall with iron manacles.

ALICE TANKERVILLE

The only woman known to have escaped from the Tower of London

In 1534, Alice and her husband John Wolfe were arrested for the murder and robbery of two **merchants**. The crime took place on a boat in the River Thames.

Alice was charged with piracy and **imprisoned** inside the Tower of London. She tried to escape with the help of friends that worked inside the Tower. One of them smuggled her ropes and a key. Alice unlocked her prison door, possibly disguised in men's clothes. She met her friend on the Tower walls, probably near St Thomas's Tower.

Alice slid down the wall into a small boat where they escaped along the river.

However, Alice was quickly re-captured and returned to her cell. She was executed in March 1534.

Q: Why do you think was Alice was charged with piracy?
What does this tell you about how some low-status prisoners in the Tower were treated?



© National Portrait Gallery, London

Lived: 1537 - 1554
Birthplace: Leicestershire

Reigned: 1553

She was given a comfortable place to stay whilst imprisoned.

LADY JANE GREY

The 'Nine Day Queen'

Jane was the great-granddaughter of Henry VII and grandniece of Henry VIII. She married Lord Guildford Dudley in 1553.

Dudley's father was King Edward VI's **chief minister** and may have suggested that Jane should be the next queen, as she was **Protestant** just like him.

- Edward died and Jane was proclaimed Queen of England.
- She was reportedly surprised and upset by this.

However, support was growing for Mary to become queen. Mary was Edward VI's half-sister and Jane's cousin. Mary was also **Catholic**. Jane was queen for only nine days before Mary was proclaimed queen. Jane and her husband became high-status prisoners and were held separately in the Tower of London.

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



Chronicle / Alamy Stock Photo

Lived: c.1521 - 1546
Birthplace: Lincolnshire

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 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.

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



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Lived: 1554 - 1618
Birthplace: Devon

SIR WALTER RALEIGH

Famous explorer and one of Queen Elizabeth I's favourites

Walter was a soldier as a young man. In the 1580s he led voyages to North America, helped suppress **rebellions** in Ireland and defend England against the **Spanish Armada**.

He was one of Elizabeth I's favourite people at court and became a **Knight** in 1584. He secretly married Bess Throckmorton and they had had a baby but in 1592, Elizabeth found out. Walter, Bess and the baby were **imprisoned** in the Tower of London. Sadly, their baby did not survive an outbreak of the plague. Bess was released shortly after. Walter was released a few months later and was banned from court for five years.

In 1603, he was accused of **plotting** against James I. He was **imprisoned** in the Tower of London again. He was held for 13 years. During this time, he created a garden and used plants to make herbal remedies.

In 1616, he led an **expedition** to South America which went badly. Because of this, he was executed in 1618.

'Strike, man, strike.' reportedly Walter's final words to his executioner.

During his **imprisonment** he wrote a book called 'The History of the World.'



Died: 1570 - 1606
Birthplace: York

GUY FAWKES

The most well-known of the Gunpowder Plot conspirators

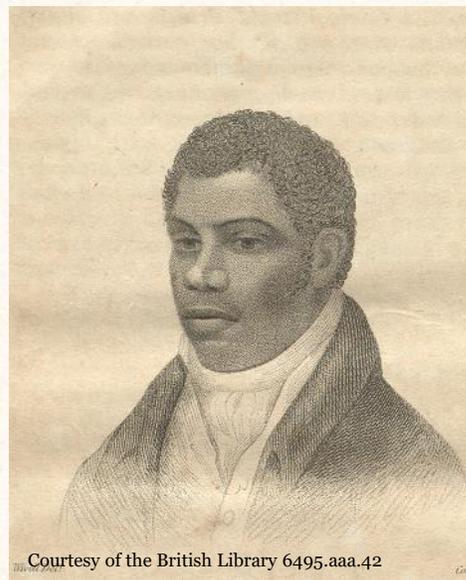
Guy was **Catholic** and fought for Spain as a young man. At some point Guy moved back to England. At the time England was a **Protestant** country and dangerous for **Catholic** people. There were laws that limited their freedom and rights. Guy joined a group of other **Catholic** men to plan how to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

- 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**.

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?



Courtesy of the British Library 6495.aaa.42

Died: 1786 - 1820
Birthplace: Jamaica

WILLIAM DAVIDSON

Part of a secret plot to kill the Prime Minister

William was born in Jamaica. He was the son of a British government official and Black woman whose name we do not know. At 14, he was sent to England to study. He left his studies to go into the **Navy**. He returned to England and became an apprentice to a lawyer.

William became involved in a group that wanted to make changes to **Parliament**. In 1820, he was part of Cato Street Conspiracy, which planned to start a **revolution** by murdering the **Prime Minister** and his cabinet **ministers**.

However, one of the conspirators was a spy and reported them. William and others were arrested and **imprisoned** in the Tower of London. He was executed for **treason**. Afterwards there was a public campaign to investigate the spy George Edwards for **treason**. There were claims he had created the **plot** so he could report it and claim reward money.

He was also a skilled furniture maker.

Q: From what you know so far how would you describe William?

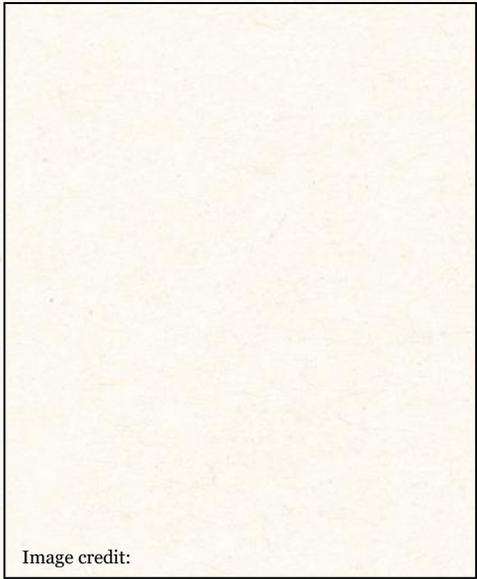
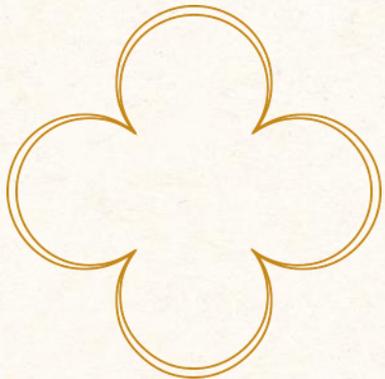
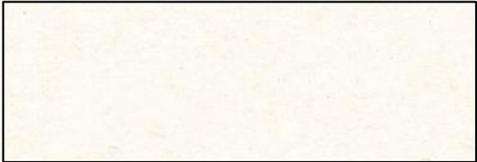


Image credit:

Lived: _____
Birthplace: _____



Q:

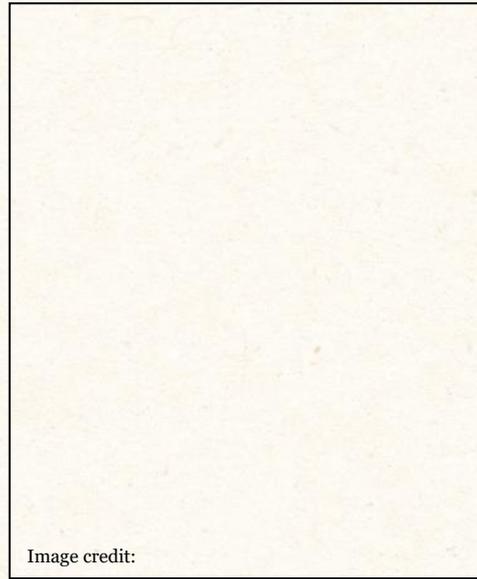
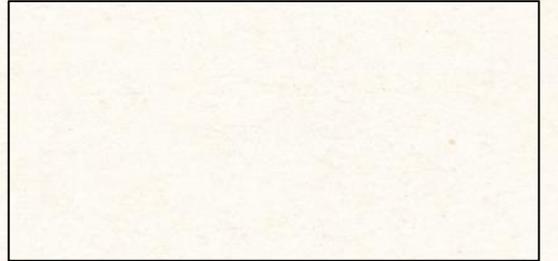
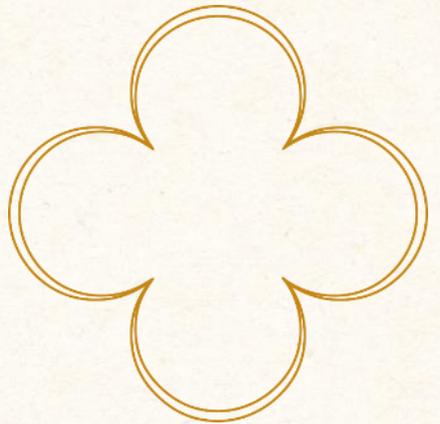
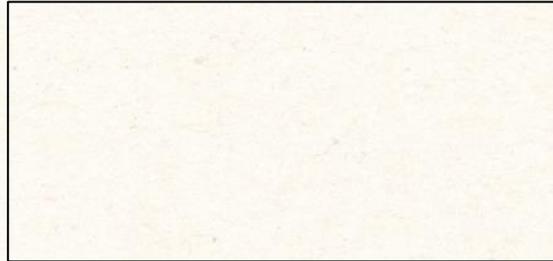


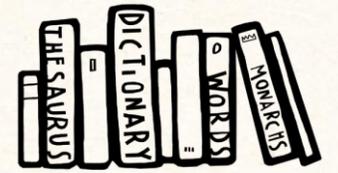
Image credit:

Lived: _____
Birthplace: _____



Q:

VOCABULARY LIST



assassinate | murder an important person for political or religious reasons

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

conspiracy | a secret plan to do something illegal

Constable of the Tower | person in charge of the Tower of London when the king or queen is away

counterfeit | exact copy of something else used for a dishonest purpose

financier | a person or company that controls a large amount of money

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

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

imprisoned | kept in a prison

Knight | title awarded to a man for services to the king or queen; he can then use the title 'Sir' before his name

manacles | two metal rings joined by a chain

merchant | person who buys and sells things in large amounts

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

VOCABULARY LIST

piracy | crimes committed at sea

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

policies | plans for how to do things, usually used by the government or big organisations

Prime Minister | the leader of the government

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

revolution | an attempt by a large group of people to change the government or ruler of a country

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

taxes | money that you have to pay to the government or ruler; in the past taxes were used to pay for things such as building projects and wars

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

