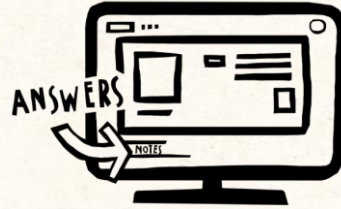


HOW TO USE - NOTES FOR TEACHERS

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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Lived: c.1470 - 1530
Birthplace: Ipswich

'If I had served my God as diligently as I have done the King, he would not have given me over in my grey hairs.'

Words said to have been spoken by Wolsey before he died.

Q: From his portrait, what is your main impression of Thomas Wolsey?

THOMAS WOLSEY

The priest who became a Cardinal and Henry VIII's chief minister

Thomas studied at Oxford University. His father was a butcher, and the family were not of high status. Thomas worked hard and eventually became very powerful.

- Brilliant, ambitious and hard-working.
- Became **Archbishop** of York in 1514 and **Cardinal** in 1515.
- Also became King Henry VIII's Lord Chancellor (chief advisor).
- Immensely powerful and wealthy.

He rented Hampton Court Palace and transformed it from an ordinary country house into a magnificent palace.

When Henry wanted to end his first marriage, Thomas was not able to get the Pope to agree. As a result, he was eventually accused of **treason** in 1529, but he died before going on trial.



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Lived: 1491 - 1547
Birthplace: London

Reigned: 1509 - 1547

'This is like having fun with tamed lions – often it is harmless, but just as often there is fear of harm.'

Sir Thomas More, warning Henry's courtiers to be careful.

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

HENRY VIII

The king who married six times and started the Church of England

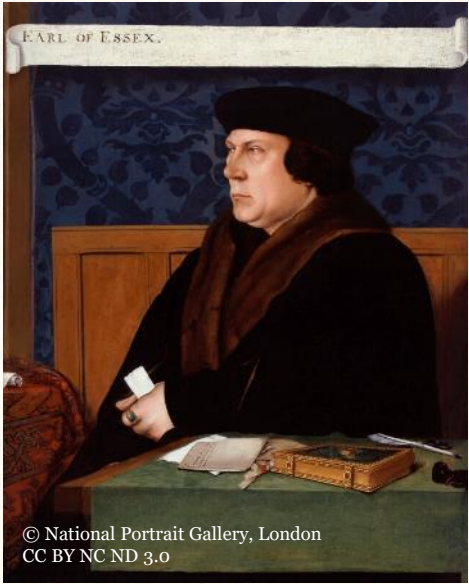
Henry VIII became king aged 17.

- Wrote music and poetry.
- Graceful dancer and excellent sportsman.
- Began spectacular building projects at Hampton Court Palace and the Tower of London.

During his time as king, he faced many challenges. In particular, he struggled with having a male **heir** and getting the Pope's permission for a **divorce**. This led to the **English Reformation**.

He famously had six wives, two of which he had executed. He had two daughters, Mary and Elizabeth, and one son, Edward.

In 1536, he had an accident whilst **jousting** where he was knocked unconscious for a few hours. When he died, he was buried with his third wife, Jane Seymour, at Windsor Castle.



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Lived: c.1485 - 1540
Birthplace: London

Henry described him as
'the most faithful servant'
he had ever had.

Q: What objects has the painter included on the table in Thomas's portrait?
What impression do these objects give you about Thomas's character?

THOMAS CROMWELL

The son of a blacksmith who became Henry VIII's chief minister

Thomas' father was a **blacksmith**. Thomas travelled around Europe, learning several languages. When he returned to England, he became a lawyer and was a loyal servant to **Cardinal** Wolsey.

When **Cardinal** Wolsey died, Thomas Cromwell replaced him as Henry VIII's trusted **minister**. Thomas was loyal and efficient but also cunning and ruthless.

- Became very rich and powerful
- Enforced Henry's new position as head of the Church
- Initially supported Henry's second wife, Anne Boleyn but later **plotted** against her
- Closed catholic monasteries.

Thomas arranged Henry's fourth marriage to Anne of Cleves. However, this marriage eventually failed, and Henry lost confidence in Thomas. He was imprisoned in the Tower of London and executed for **treason**.

CATALINA OF MOTRIL

A Muslim woman at Tudor court



Germanisches National Museum

Lived: unknown
Birthplace: Granada, Spain

This image is not of Catalina.

However, it is a representation of how women in Motril, Granada may have looked at the time.

Q: Why do you think we know so little about Catalina's life after she left the Tudor court?

Catalina was probably born in Motril, Granada and she might have had North African heritage. Granada was a Muslim kingdom, but it was conquered by Spain in 1492 and many Muslim people were **enslaved**. Catalina may have been one of those people.

She came to England with Katherine of Aragon and was her maid. Slavery was not a recognised status in 16th-century England and it is not clear if Catalina of Motril was still **enslaved**.

Years later, Catalina returned to Spain. Catalina married a crossbow-maker called Oviedo. They had two daughters.

When Henry was trying to get a divorce from Katherine of Aragon, Catalina was asked to give details of Katherine's first marriage. There is no record of her response or what happened to her after this.



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Lived: unknown
Birthplace: unknown

Q: Why do you think a payment was made to someone to 'keep' Will?

How long did Will serve Henry and his children (Edward and Elizabeth) and what does this tell you about how he was seen by them?

WILL SOMER

A famous entertain to Henry VIII

“Fools” (or jesters) entertained people at court. This might have included singing songs, telling jokes and playing music. However, some “fools” probably had learning disabilities. These people are sometimes called “natural fools”.

Will Somer started serving Henry VIII around 1535. Will was known for his clever word play. His work was even published by writers at the time. He sometimes joined the king as he travelled around the country.

Some historians think that Will was a “natural fool”. In 1551 a man was paid to help Will. A record states *‘whom his Majesty hath appointed to keape him, and money for men to do his laundry and shave him.’* This might suggest that Will needed someone to take care of him or it might suggest that he was high status.

Will performed for Henry’s son, Edward VI at Christmas time in 1551. Will also was part of Elizabeth I’s coronation in 1559. When Will died he was buried at St Leonard, Shoreditch, London. Many Tudor “fools” and actors were later buried in that church.



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Lived: unknown
Birthplace: unknown

This image is a portrait of an unknown woman and could have been painted around 1590. The woman is wearing silk and pearls. Some historians think this portrait is linked to Aura.

Q: What might this portrait tell us about links between the Islamic world and the Tudor court?

Why do you think we know so little about Aura?

AURA SOLTANA

A Muslim woman at the Elizabethan court

Little is known about Aura. More research is needed to understand her role at Tudor court. Aura was described as a 'Tartar girl', meaning she was probably from a Muslim background in North or Central Asia.

When she was young, Aura was **enslaved** and sold to an English **merchant**. She was transported to England. She may have been given as a gift to Queen Elizabeth I. She may have become a **lady-in-waiting**.

Aura's original name is unknown. She was given the name 'Aura Soltana' by the people who **enslaved** her.. She may have also been known as 'Ippolyta the Tartarian'.

Around this time, Queen Elizabeth was making new political **alliances** with Muslim rulers in North Africa and Asia.

As a result, Muslim ambassadors visited the Tudor court and new trade routes opened up. Items such as silk, sugar and pearls were exchanged and brought to England.



© 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 to her army 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 caught smallpox at Hampton Court Palace in 1562 but eventually recovered.



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Lived: unknown
Birthplace: unknown



Mary gave Jane a large shoe collection.

Q: Jane may have had a learning disability. What do you think her treatment shows about how learning disability was treated by the court?

JANE THE FOOL

Court entertainer who worked for many queens

“Fools” (or jesters) entertained people at court. This might have included singing songs, telling jokes and playing music. However, some “fools” probably had learning disabilities. These people are sometimes called “natural fools”.

Jane might have been a “natural fool”. She first served Queen Anne Boleyn and later served Queen Katherine Parr and Queen Mary. Jane took part in activities like riding and sewing and was given her own horse. She was given food and clothing. When she was ill, Queen Mary paid for her care.

However, we do not know if Jane was paid for her work. Like other “fools” her head was shaved once a month. “Fools” were often considered childlike and did not always have the freedom to choose their employers.



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Lived: 1564 - 1616
Birthplace: Stratford-Upon-Avon

William's father was a **glover**. William married Anne Hathaway and they had three children. Later William moved to London.

- Became an actor and **playwright**.
- Jointly owned a theatre company called 'The Lord Chamberlain's Men'.
- Based in Globe Theatre from 1599.
- Renamed the group 'The King's Men' in 1603 after James I became **patron**.

WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE

Known as one of the greatest writers in the English language

Shakespeare is best known for writing at least 37 plays.

They were invited to perform at court more often than any other theatre company. The first performance of 'Macbeth' may have been in the Great Hall at Hampton Court Palace in 1606.

Q: We know very little about Shakespeare as a man. Can you describe how he is portrayed in his portrait?



© Historic Royal Palaces

William: 1689-1702, Netherlands
Mary: 1689-1694, London

Reigned: 1689 – 1694 & 1702

William was devastated when Mary died and did not remarry.

WILLIAM III AND MARY II

The only British monarchs to have ruled together

Mary was the daughter of James II. William was the grandson of Charles I.

They were both **Protestants** and got married in 1677.

As part of the **Glorious Revolution** 1688-1689:

- **Catholic** King James II was unpopular
- William and Mary were invited to become rulers instead.
- They became joint **monarchs**.

It was called the **Glorious Revolution** because it did not involve violence in England, however it did lead to violence in Ireland.

As monarchs, they hired the **architect** Sir Christopher Wren to transform Nottingham House into Kensington Palace. This included new **State Apartments**, accommodation for courtiers and kitchens and stables.

Mary died of smallpox and a few years later William died after a riding accident.



Lived: 1876 - 1942
Birthplace: Suffolk

'No vote, no census. As women do not count, they refuse to be counted.'

Written by Sophia Duleep Singh on her census return, 1911.

Q: Describe Sophia's character and give evidence to support your opinions.

SOPHIA DULEEP SINGH

The Indian princess who fought for women's right to vote

Sophia was daughter of Duleep Singh, last **Maharaja** of Lahore, and his wife, Bamba. She was also the goddaughter of Queen Victoria.

- Given Faraday House, part of the estate at Hampton Court Palace, by Queen Victoria as a **Grace and Favour** residence.
- Visited India as an adult with her sisters. They were welcomed as famous princesses.

Sophia was deeply affected by her visits to India. She was a passionate supporter of Indian causes for the rest of her life.

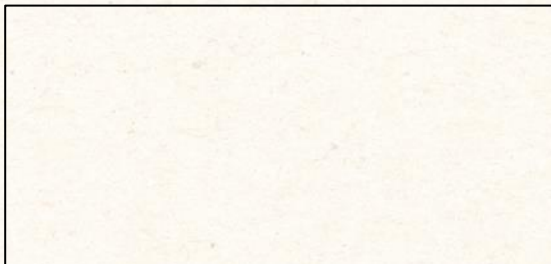
She was a key part of the Sikh community in London and helped create a club to support Indian sailors in England. She also raised funds to support the Indian Army and nursed Indian soldiers during World War One.

Sophia was heavily involved in the 'Votes for Women' campaign. She sold copies of a **suffragette** newspaper outside Hampton Court Palace. She also refused to pay tax or fill in the census and took part in marches on Downing Street.

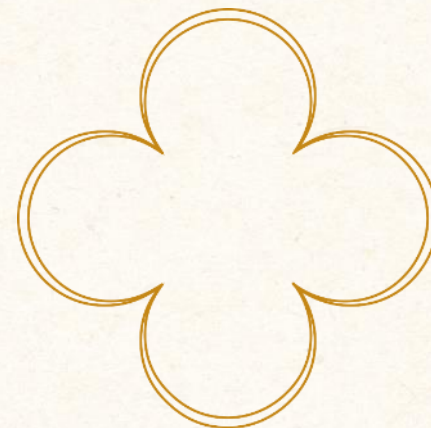


Image credit:

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Q:



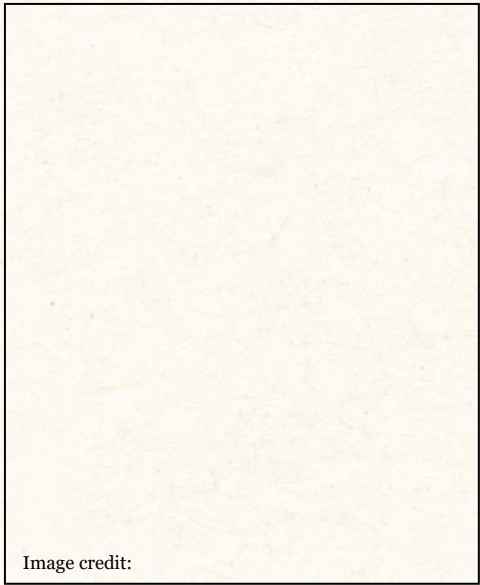
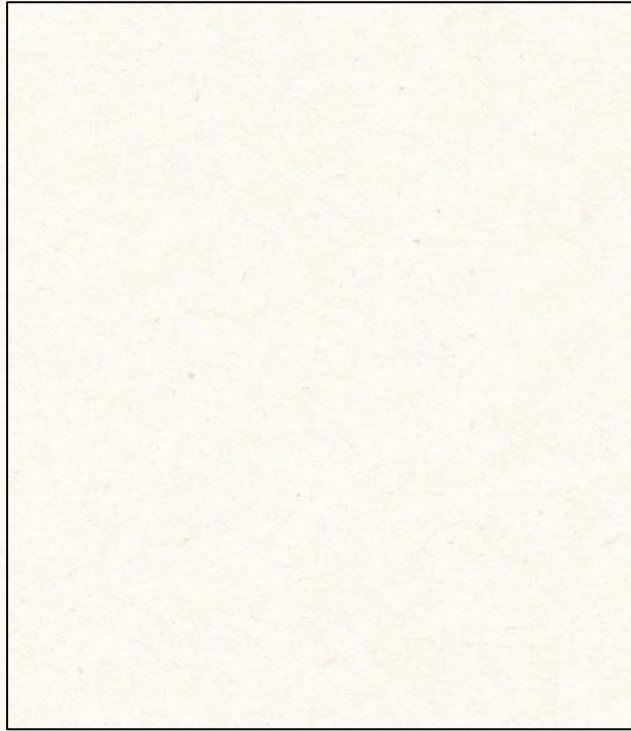
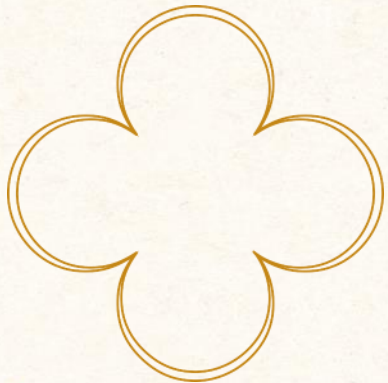
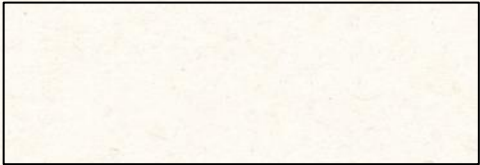


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Lived: _____
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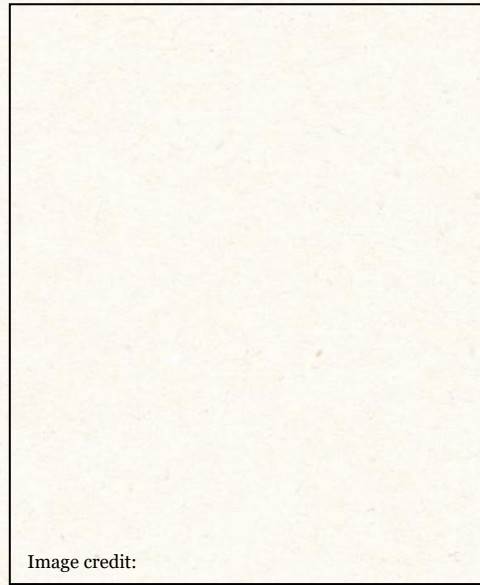
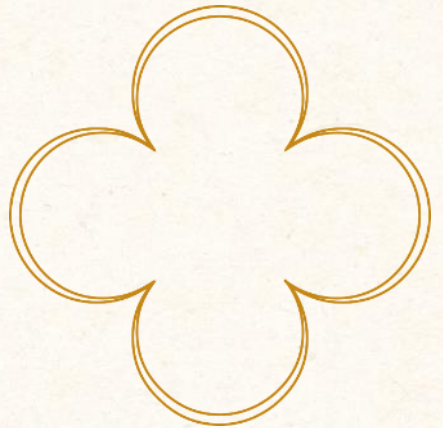
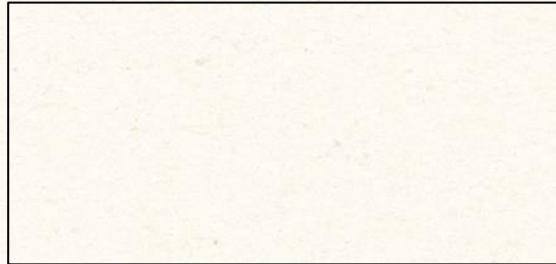


Image credit:

Lived: _____
Birthplace: _____



Q:

VOCABULARY LIST



archbishop | the highest rank of bishop

apartment | set of rooms for living in

aristocracy | group of people with very high social status

bishop | important and powerful member of the Christian church

blacksmith | person who makes and repairs iron objects such as horseshoes

Cardinal | senior churchman in the Roman Catholic Church, second only to the Pope

Catholic | member of the Roman Catholic Church. A type of Christianity that follows the teachings of the Pope

chief minister | person with the most power and responsibility in government

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

divorce | the legal ending of a marriage

empire | large group of countries or regions that are controlled by one ruler or government

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

enslaved | someone who is forced into slavery

enslaver | someone who forces other people into slavery

Glorious Revolution | events of 1688-89 when the Catholic King James II was replaced by the Protestant William III and Mary II

glover | person who makes gloves

VOCABULARY LIST



grace and favour | apartments and other residences gifted by the monarch inside a royal property in recognition of service to the country

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

heir | person who will become the next king or queen

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

house arrest | kept as a prisoner in a house, castle or palace rather than a prison

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

lady-in-waiting | one of the queen's companions who is there to do as the queen wishes

Maharaja | Indian prince

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

monasteries | buildings where religious communities of men called monks live and worship

navy | ships built and maintained to defend a country

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

playwright | someone who writes ('makes') plays

plotted | secretly planned to harm someone, especially a government or ruler

VOCABULARY LIST

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

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

smallpox | serious and often deadly infectious disease in the past

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

State Apartments | grand public rooms where official visitors are hosted

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

The Glorious Revolution | events of 1688-89 when the Catholic King James II was replaced by the Protestant William III and Mary II

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

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

