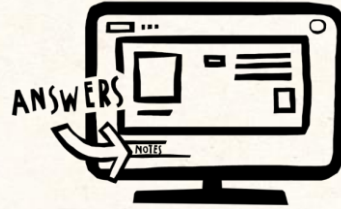


HOW TO USE - NOTES FOR TEACHERS

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: 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 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.



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Lived: 1521 - 1554
Birthplace: Kent

Thomas was a soldier when he was young, later he became a Member of **Parliament**.

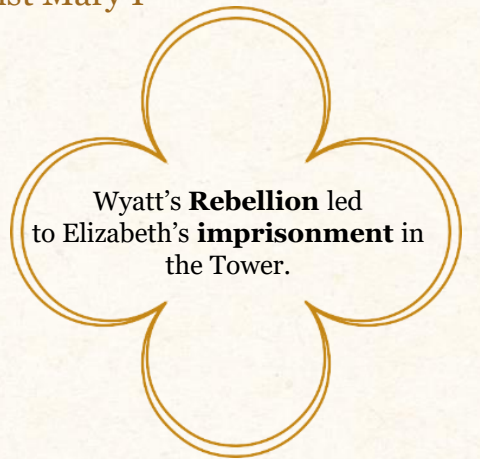
His father was the poet, Sir Thomas Wyatt the Elder.

In 1554, he was a leader in the Wyatt **Rebellion**. The **rebels** were angry about Queen Mary I’s marriage to Philip of Spain.

Q: What was the main cause of Wyatt’s Rebellion?

THOMAS WYATT

One of the leaders of a rebellion against Mary I



They were worried that England would become ruled by Spain.

The **rebels** marched from Kent to London but were not successful.

Thomas was finally arrested and **imprisoned** in the Tower of London.

He was executed for **treason**.



Royal Collection Trust
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Lived 1542 - 1587
Birthplace West Lothian, Scotland

Reigned Scotland 1542 - 1567

MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS

The Catholic queen who was a threat to Elizabeth I's reign

Mary **inherited** the Scottish throne as baby when her father, James V of Scotland, died. She was **Catholic** and had a claim to the English throne. She was the great-granddaughter of Henry VII.

She was forced to **abdicate** in 1567 after the suspicious death of her second husband Lord Darnley. She was imprisoned in Scotland.

- In 1568 she escaped from prison and fled.
- Elizabeth saw Mary as a threat and kept her under **house-arrest**.
- Between 1569 and 1586 there were several **Catholic** plots to put Mary on the throne of England and to make England **Catholic** again.

Mary was charged with **treason** and executed at Fotheringhay Castle in 1587.

Q: Why was Mary a threat to Elizabeth?

Elizabeth was worried about signing Mary's death warrant. Why do you think that was?

She was held as prisoner for 19 years.



© National Portrait Gallery, London

Lived: 1537 - 1554
Birthplace: Leicestershire

Reigned: 1553

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 declared 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.

She was given a comfortable place to stay whilst imprisoned.



© Victoria and Albert Museum, London

Lived: 1540 - 1568

Birthplace: Leicestershire

KATHERINE GREY

A lady who got married without the Queen's permission

Katherine was Lady Jane Grey's younger sister. In 1560, she married Edward Seymour. He was the son of the Duke of Somerset, and a cousin of Edward VI. However, they did not ask Queen Elizabeth's permission to get married and this was an act of **treason**.

In 1561 Katherine gave birth to a baby boy. When Elizabeth found out she was furious. She thought the baby would be a threat to her as queen. Katherine and Edward were **imprisoned** separately at the Tower of London and their marriage was declared **invalid**. The guards must have allowed them to spend time together because in 1563 Katherine had another baby boy.

Elizabeth ordered Katherine and Edward to be permanently separated and Katherine died, heartbroken, in 1568.

Q: Why do you think Elizabeth was angry about Katherine and Edward Seymour's marriage?



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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 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.

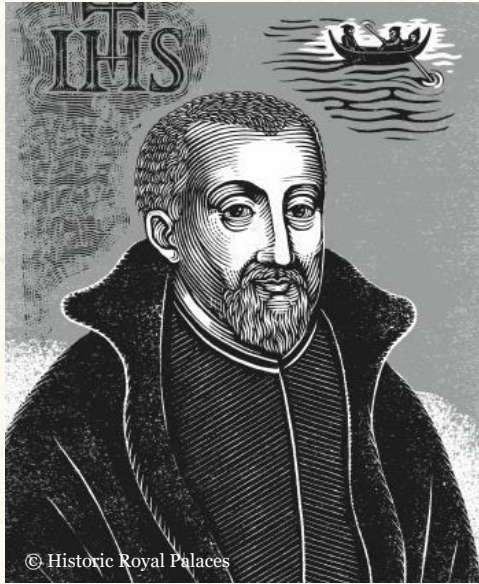
In 1603, he was accused of **plotting** against James I. He was **imprisoned** in the Tower of London again. He was held for 13 years. During this time, he created a garden and used plants to make herbal remedies.

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

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

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

Her two sons were born at the Tower of London.



© Historic Royal Palaces

Lived: 1564 - 1637

Birthplace: Lancashire

After his escape he was never recaptured.

JOHN GERARD

Catholic priest famous for escaping from the Tower of London

John was a **Jesuit** and in 1597 he was **imprisoned** in Salt Tower at the Tower of London.

He was suspected of being part of a **plot** to take power away from Elizabeth I. He was severely tortured on three occasions but refused to name his **co-conspirators**.

Later that year, John escaped from the Tower of London. His escape involved using orange juice as invisible ink and writing secret messages to friends, which were hid in baskets of laundry. He planned to escape with another **Catholic** prisoner, Father John Arden.

They both escaped one night, they used a rope to swing across the moat, into a boat.

He fled to Europe and died in Rome aged 72.

Q: Why do you think the story of John Gerard's escape has become famous?



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Lived: 1565 - 1601

Birthplace: Herefordshire

Robert was one of Queen Elizabeth I's favourite people at court. He was given many important positions and was said to be handsome, arrogant and ambitious.

- Became **Lord Lieutenant** of Ireland.
- Went to Ireland with his army to fight a **rebellion** but instead made peace.
- Because he failed to follow the queen's orders, she was furious.
- Robert was put under **house arrest** and banned from court.
- His positions were taken away.

ROBERT DEVEREUX

The last person to be beheaded in the Tower of London

As well as a nobleman and politician, he was also a poet.

In 1601, Robert led a **plot** against Elizabeth. He wanted Elizabeth to declare James VI of Scotland as the next monarch. The **rebellion** failed and Robert was **imprisoned** in the Tower of London and executed for **treason**.

Q: Why do you think Robert planned the **rebellion**?



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Lived: 1520 - 1598
Birthplace: Lincolnshire

WILLIAM CECIL

Queen Elizabeth's chief minister and trusted advisor

William began his career by serving Edward Seymour. Edward Seymour was **Lord Protector** to King Edward VI.

William was briefly **imprisoned** in the Tower of London when the King lost his power in 1549.

In 1558, when Elizabeth became Queen, on the first day of her reign she made William her **Secretary of State**.

Although he was the youngest member of Elizabeth's council, Cecil was her most influential **minister**.

He was involved in almost every area of Elizabethan politics until his death.

The Queen nicknamed him her 'Spirit' and relied on his advice.

Q: What clues are there in the portrait that William is a very important **government minister** and loyal to the Tudor Queen Elizabeth?



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Lived: 1557 - 1595
Birthplace: London

PHILIP HOWARD

A Catholic Earl who was imprisoned for his faith

Philip was born into a **noble** family. The Queen made him Earl of Arundel in 1580 and he was one of her favourite people at court.

He was baptised as a **Catholic** but raised as a **Protestant**, but in 1581 he decided to live a fully **Catholic** life. This was a dangerous move. He tried to hide his faith but eventually Elizabeth found out and in 1585 Philip was sent to the Tower of London as a prisoner.

His wife gave birth to his son whilst he was in prison, and he desperately wanted to see them. He was offered his freedom if he agreed to go to **Protestant** Church. He refused.

He carved graffiti into the walls of the Beauchamp Tower, which can still be seen today. He was in prison for 10 years and eventually died there in 1595.

'The more affliction we endure for Christ in this world, the more glory we shall get with Christ in the world to come.'

Philip's carving in the Tower.

Q: What do you think Philip meant by the words in his carving? How might they explain his actions?

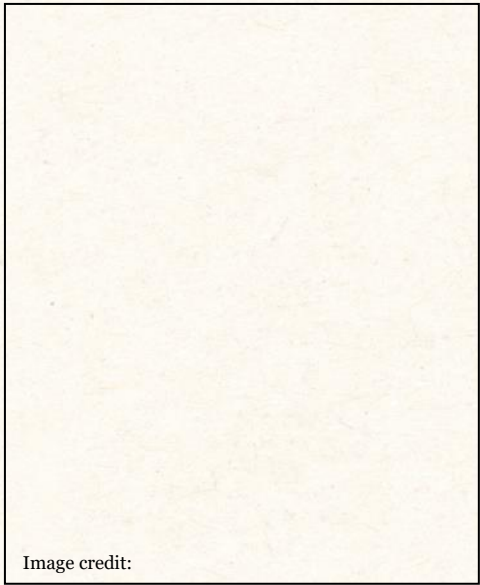
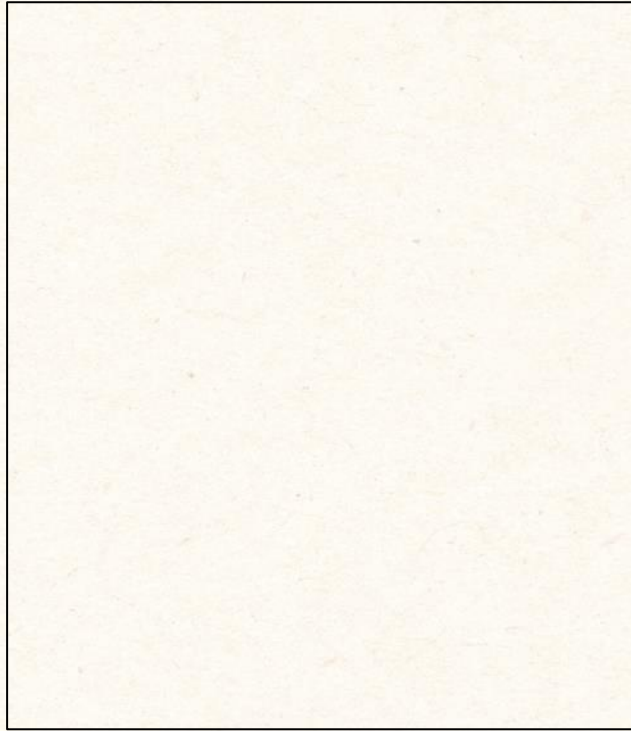
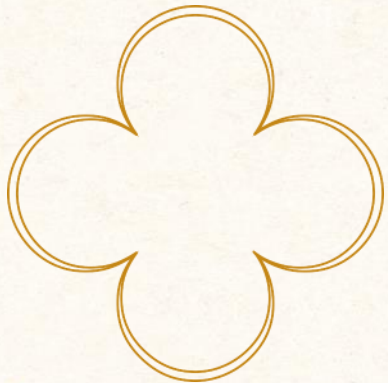
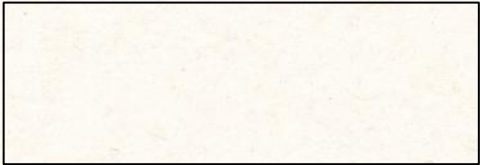


Image credit:

Lived: _____
Birthplace: _____



Q:

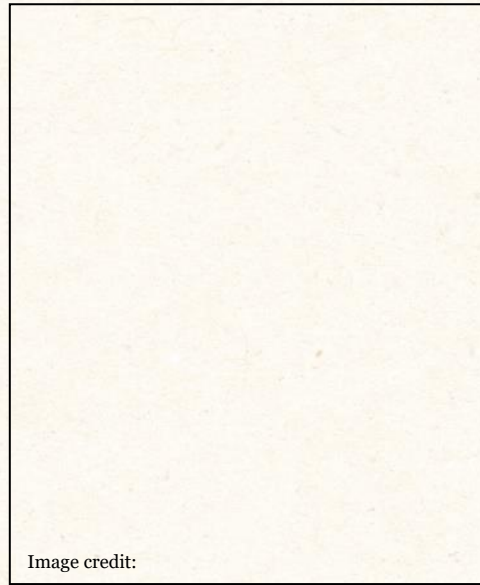
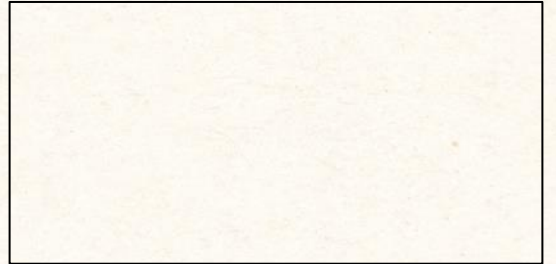
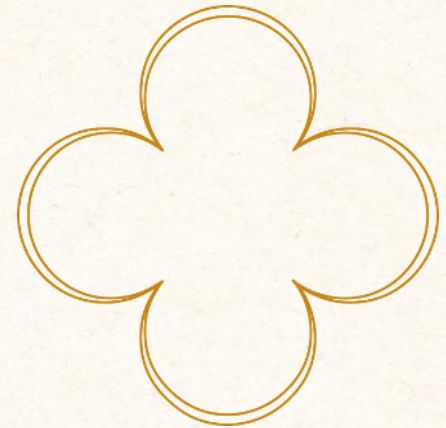


Image credit:

Lived: _____
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Q:



VOCABULARY LIST



abdicate | give up the position of being king or queen

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

chief minister | the king or queen's main advisor who holds a lot of power in government

co-conspirator | someone who plots to commit an illegal act with another person

expedition | a long journey or voyage for a specific purpose such as exploration

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

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

imprisoned | kept in a prison

inherited | given something such as money or a title after the death of the person who had owned or held them before

invalid | not legal

Jesuit | Catholic priest whose mission was to restore the Catholic faith to England

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

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

Lord Lieutenant | person who represents the king or queen

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)

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

VOCABULARY LIST

navy | ships built and maintained to defend a country

noble | someone 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

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

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

rebel | person who joins a rebellion

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

Secretary of State | senior minister in charge of a government department

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

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

