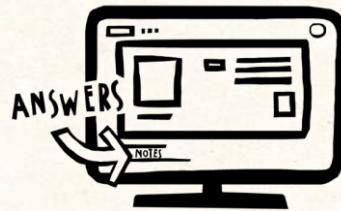


HOW TO USE - NOTES FOR TEACHERS

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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Reigned: 1566 - 1625

Lived: 1603 - 1625 | **Birthplace:** Edinburgh, Scotland

JAMES I

The king who united the thrones of Scotland and England

James was born in Edinburgh Castle. He was the son of Mary Queen of Scots and Henry Stuart. He was also the great-grandson of Margaret, Henry VIII's eldest sister.

- Brought up **Protestant**.
- Became King James VI of Scotland after his mother's **abdication** in 1567.
- Became King of England after Elizabeth I's death in 1603.

James married Anne of Denmark in 1589. Together, they had several children however only three of them survived beyond infancy.

- Was intelligent and academic and studied modern and ancient **theology**.
- Organised a religious conference at Hampton Court Palace in 1604.

Q: How do you think James asked to be portrayed in his portrait?

Q: What are some things James might be well remembered for?

- Supported the English translation of the Christian Bible called the King James Bible.
- William Shakespeare's acting company performed for James at Hampton Court Palace.
- Loved masques.
- Asked an artist to design the Banqueting House as a performance space.

In 1605, he survived the Gunpowder Plot. This was a plot organised by a group of **Catholic conspirators** who planned to blow up the Houses of **Parliament** while James was giving speech.

He wrote one of the first anti-smoking pamphlets.

He was superstitious and obsessed with witches.



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Reigned 1625 - 1649

Lived 1600-1649 **Birthplace** Dunfermline, Scotland

CHARLES I

The only English monarch executed for treason

Charles was born in Dunfermline Palace. He was the youngest child of James I and Anne of Denmark. He moved to England when he was aged two, when his father **inherited** the throne.

- Shy and insecure.
- In 1612, his eldest brother Henry died, and Charles became **heir**.
- In 1625 he married the **Catholic** princess Henrietta Maria of France.
- Together, they had 9 children.

He became king in 1625, aged 25. In private, he was a gentle man and loving father. In public, his shyness made him appear rude. He believed in the Divine Right of Kings – that kings were chosen by God to rule and only they had the power to make laws. This led to clashes with **Parliament** and outbreak of English **Civil War** in 1642.

Q: Charles chose to be painted on horseback. Why do you think that was?

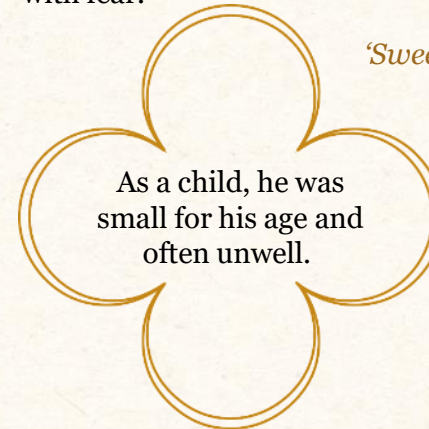
Q: This portrait measures almost 4 metres by 3 metres. How is Charles portrayed in it?

Q: Why do you think Charles refused to negotiate peace with **Parliament**?

- The Kings' supporters were called **Royalists** or Cavaliers.
- **Parliament's** supporters were nicknamed Roundheads.
- **Parliament's** army was led by Oliver Cromwell.

In 1645, the **Royalist** army was defeated at the Battle of Naseby. Charles was captured and put under **house arrest** at Hampton Court Palace. He escaped through the gardens but was recaptured and **imprisoned** at Carisbrooke Castle on the Isle of Wight.

He refused to negotiate peace or accept **Parliament's** power and was put on trial for **treason**. He was found guilty and beheaded outside Banqueting House in Whitehall. He wore a thick shirt for his execution. He did not want people to think he was shivering with fear.



As a child, he was small for his age and often unwell.

'Sweetheart, you will forget this.'

Charles's last words to his young daughter Elizabeth, recorded in her diary.



Royal Collection Trust / © His Majesty King Charles III 2024

Reigned: 1660 - 1685

Lived: 1630 - 1685 | **Birthplace:** London

CHARLES II

The king who restored the monarchy

Charles was born in St. James's Palace. He was the eldest surviving child of Charles I and Henrietta Maria. He fought in the **Civil War** as a teenager.

- Tried to become king after his father's execution.
- Supported by Scottish forces.
- They were defeated at Battle of Worcester in 1651.
- Hid in oak tree to avoid being caught.
- Escaped to Europe in disguise.

After Charles I's execution, Oliver Cromwell ruled the country instead of a king, but he was very strict and not very popular. His plans eventually failed leading to the end of the **English Commonwealth**.

Charles II was invited to become king in 1660. New **Coronation Regalia** was made as the old set had been destroyed. He was the last **monarch** to parade from the Tower of London before his Coronation. Crowds cheered and fountains flowed with wine

Q: Why do you think Oliver Cromwell ordered the **Coronation Regalia** to be destroyed?

Q: What image of Charles do you think the artist wanted to create?

He married a Portuguese princess, Catherine of Braganza. However, he had 14 children with other women. These children were not able to become **monarchs** themselves.

- Spent time with artists, poets and **playwrights**.
- Interested in physics, chemistry, mathematics and medicine.
- Created a pleasure garden at **Hampton Court Palace**.
- Wanted religious understanding for **Catholics** and Nonconformists.
- This led to tension with **Parliament**.

His reign is known for two disasters in London, the Great Plague in 1665 and the Great Fire of London in 1666. When he died, he had no **heir**.

He made wigs fashionable in London.



© National Portrait Gallery, London

Reigned: 1685 - 1688

Lived: 1633 - 1701 **Birthplace:** London

JAMES II

An unpopular king who lost his throne

James was the second son of King Charles I. He was sent to France as child when the Civil War broke out. He grew up in **exile** after his father was executed. He served in both French and Spanish armies.

His brother, Charles II, became king in 1660. He made James the **Lord High Admiral**. James was also in charge of putting out the fire during the Great Fire of London.

- Married Anne Hyde.
- They had two daughters, Mary and Anne.
- They were brought up as **Protestants**.
- James later became **Catholic**.
- Had a second marriage to the Italian princess Mary of Modena.

His brother, King Charles II had many children, but they were **illegitimate**.

Q: What two leadership roles was James II given by his brother?

Q: Why do you think James II chose to wear armour in his portrait?

Q: What objects has the painter included that show his different roles, past and present?

So, in 1685 when Charles II died, James II became king. James fought against an **uprising** that was led by Charles II's **illegitimate** son.

James II was an unpopular king. His **Catholic** policies led to tension with **Parliament**. He had a son, also called James, in 1688. People were worried this would lead to a **Catholic dynasty**.

As a result, James's **Protestant** daughter, Mary, and her Dutch husband, William of Orange were invited to become king and queen. James fled to France. This period is known as **The Glorious Revolution**.

He attempted to fight back with the help of a French army but was defeated at the Battle of the Boyne in Ireland in 1690 and was **exiled**.

During his time in the French army, he was known for his bravery.



© National Portrait Gallery, London

Reigned: 1689 - 1694

Lived: 1662 - 1694 **Birthplace:** London

MARY II

The only queen in British history who ruled jointly with her husband

Mary's father was James II, and her mother was Anne Hyde. Her uncle, King Charles II ordered that she should be brought up a **Protestant**. She learned Dutch and French.

She married her cousin William, Prince of the Netherlands. She was 15 and he was 27. She cried throughout their wedding and left England to live in the Netherlands. She became popular with the Dutch people and was described as gentle and cheerful.

In England, her father King James II was unpopular, and people were worried about a new **Catholic dynasty**. As a result, in 1688, Mary was invited to become queen instead. She refused to unless William also ruled as king alongside her. She thought of him as a more experienced ruler. However, as part of this arrangement their power as king and queen would be limited by **Parliament**.

Q: What evidence is there in the biography that Mary was popular with the English public?

Q: Why do you think she was popular?

Q: How is Mary portrayed in her portrait?

As queen, she preferred to leave politics to William, but she was a firm and capable ruler when he was away fighting in Ireland.

Mary and William bought Nottingham House in 1689 and transformed it into Kensington Palace. They also hired Sir Christopher Wren to build a new palace at Hampton Court.

She died suddenly of **smallpox** at Kensington Palace in 1694. Huge crowds lined up to see her coffin when it was placed in Banqueting Hall before her funeral.

Had a large collection of ceramics that she displayed at Kensington Palace.

As a girl, took leading roles in ballet performances at court.



Royal Collection Trust / © His Majesty King Charles III 2024

Reigned: 1689 - 1702

Lived: 1650 - 1702 | **Birthplace:** The Netherlands

WILLIAM III

The only king in British history who ruled jointly with his wife

William was a Prince. His mother was Mary, the eldest daughter of Charles I and his father was a ruler of the Netherlands. He married his **Protestant** cousin Mary in 1677. She was the daughter of King James II.

He fought in wars in Europe against the French King, Louis XIV. Louis wanted to expand **Catholic** territories and William was seen as a protector of the **Protestant** faith.

In England, King James II was unpopular, and people were worried about a new **Catholic dynasty**. As a result, in 1688, William and Mary were invited to become rulers instead. As part of this arrangement, their power as king and queen would be limited by **Parliament**.

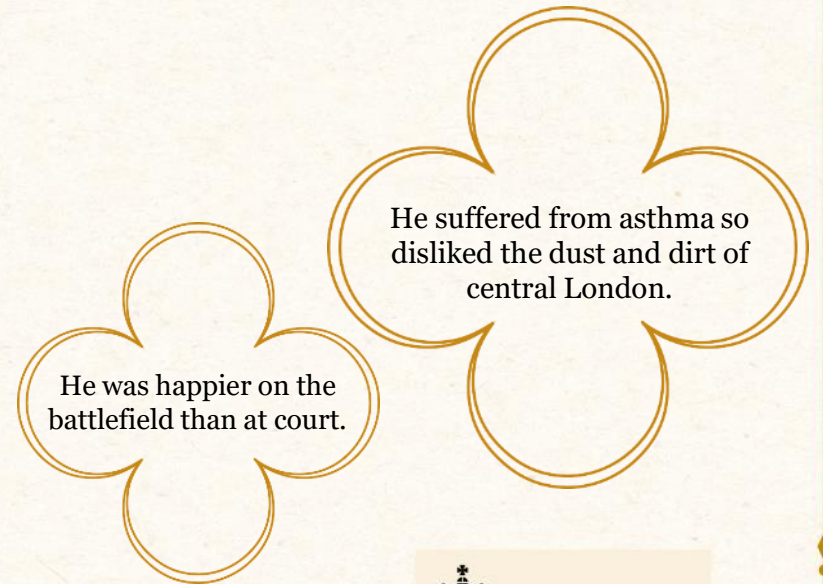
To do this, William sailed his ships to England and landed his army in Devon. They marched towards London and were joined by other supporters.

Q: The portrait is of William at the time of his marriage. How do you think he wanted to be portrayed?

Q: Why do you think he made Kensington Palace one of the main royal residences?

King James II fled to France and **Parliament** declared William and Mary as joint rulers. This is known as **The Glorious Revolution** because it avoided violence in England. However, it did lead to violence in Ireland.

William and Mary bought Nottingham House in 1689 and transformed it into Kensington Palace. At the time Kensington was surrounded by countryside. They also hired Sir Christopher Wren to build a new palace at Hampton Court. William was very sad when Mary died in 1694 and did not remarry. He died in Kensington Palace in 1702 after a riding accident at Hampton Court Palace.





© National Portrait Gallery, London

Reigned: 1702 - 1714

Lived: 1665 - 1714 **Birthplace:** London

ANNE

A hard-working queen and the last Stuart monarch

Anne was the younger daughter of James II, and she was sister to Mary II. Her uncle, King Charles II ordered that she should be brought up a **Protestant**.

She married Prince George of Denmark in 1683. He was said to be a dull man, but they were both devoted to each other. Anne had at least 17 pregnancies but suffered many losses. Only one of her children, William, lived more than two years, but he died of **smallpox** in 1700 aged 11.

- Became queen when her brother-in-law William III died.
- Dedicated and hard-working monarch.
- Met her **ministers** every day.
- Shy but able to be confident when needed.
- A good public speaker.

She was a popular queen and supported the Acts of Union in 1707.

Q: What evidence is there that Anne was a hard-working monarch and a good public speaker?

Q: What legacy did Anne leave to the country?

Q: Compare Anne to her sister, Mary II. Were they similar as queens?

The Acts of Union united the kingdoms of Scotland and England (which included Wales at the time).

Her female friends were very important to her. One of her friends, Sarah Churchill, became extremely wealthy and powerful through Anne. Sarah's husband was given title Duke of Marlborough. They built a magnificent country home called Blenheim Palace.

Anne improved the gardens at Kensington Palace including constructing the **Orangery**. She also completed the building of the new palace at Hampton Court. She enjoyed hunting in the Palace grounds.

Her beloved husband George died from severe asthma in 1708. She died at Kensington Palace eight years later.

She used the King's State Apartments at Kensington Palace, not the Queen's.

"She pronounced this, as she did all her other speeches, with great weight and authority."

Bishop Gilbert Burnet writing about Anne's first speech to Parliament.

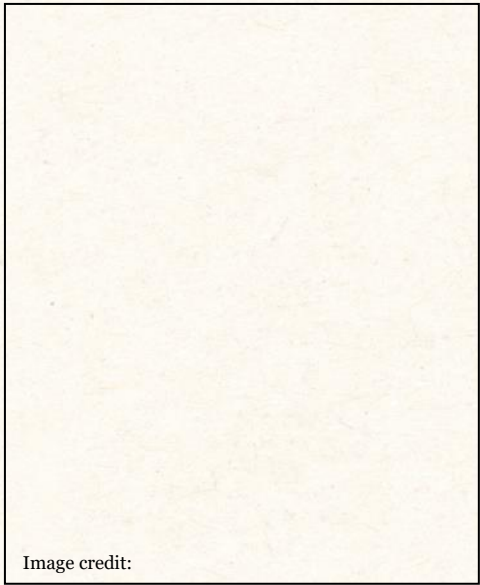
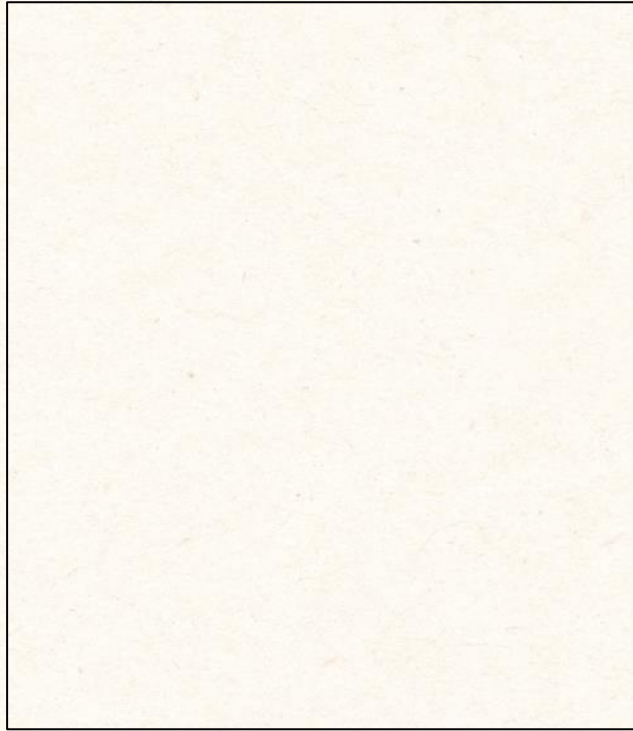
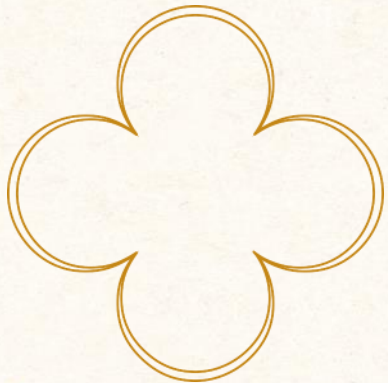
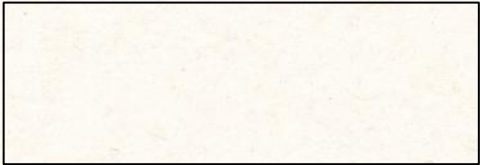


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Q:

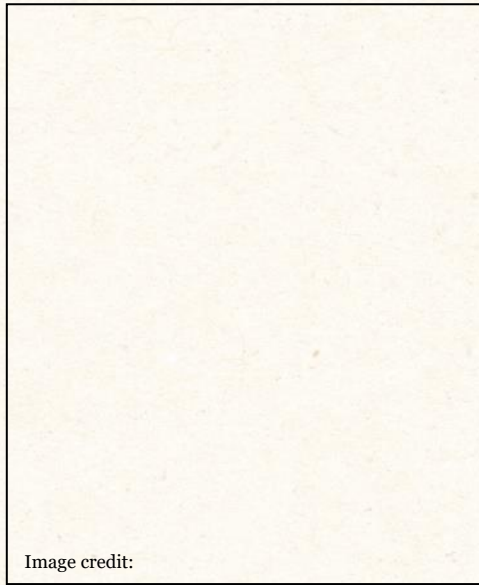
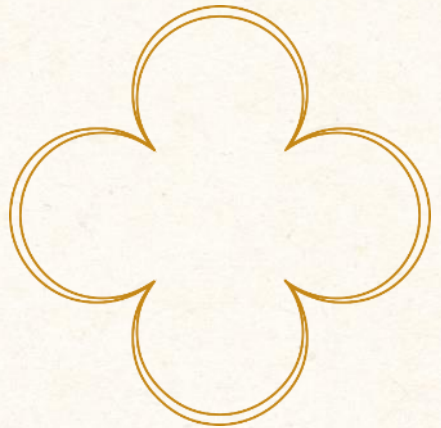


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Lived: _____
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Q:



VOCABULARY LIST



abdication | the act of formally giving up power as a king or queen

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

conspirator | person who takes part in a secret plan to do something illegal

Coronation Regalia | objects used during the coronation ceremony, including the crown, orb and sceptre

dynasty | series of leaders from the same family

English Commonwealth | period from 1649-1660 when Britain and Ireland had no king or queen

exiled | sent away from your own country

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

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

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

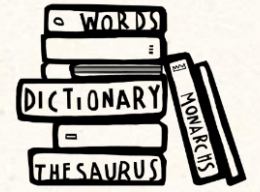
illegitimate | child whose parents were not legally married to each other when they were born

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

Lord High Admiral | head of the Royal Navy; the title is awarded as an honour and the person has little real power

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

VOCABULARY LIST



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

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

navy | ships built and maintained to defend a country

Nonconformist | member of a Protestant church that holds different beliefs to the Church of England

orangery | brick building with large windows used for growing exotic fruits and plants

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

playwright | someone who writes ('makes') plays

pleasure garden | in the past, a private garden with plants and neat paths for walking

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

Puritan | member of a group of English Protestants with strict moral and religious beliefs

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

Royalist | someone who believes that a king or queen should rule their country

smallpox | serious and often deadly infectious disease in the past

State Apartments | grand public rooms where official visitors are hosted

VOCABULARY LIST

statesman | skilled, experienced and respected political leader

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

theology | the study of religious belief

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

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

