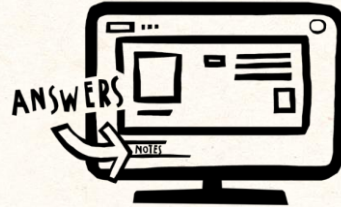


HOW TO USE - NOTES FOR TEACHERS

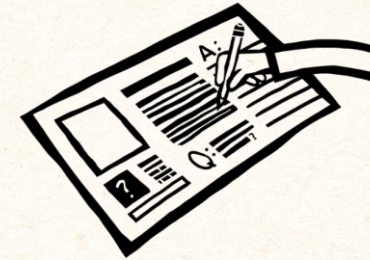
These resources from Historic Royal Palaces are multi-purpose.
They are ready for you to tweak and use in your lessons.



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
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Reigned: 1509 - 1533

Lived: 1485 - 1536 | **Birthplace:** Madrid, Spain

KATHERINE OF ARAGON

A Catholic Spanish princess who became a brave queen

Katherine's mother was a very powerful, intelligent Queen of Spain, and an important influence in her life.

- Brought to England aged 15 to marry Arthur, the eldest son of Henry VII.
- Arthur died few months later.
- Arthur's brother Henry became King Henry VIII.
- Katherine and Henry got married in 1509
- The first 10 years of their marriage were happy.
- Henry often dressed up as Robin Hood to surprise her.
- They both were religious, enjoyed riding, hunting, dancing and fine clothes.

In 1513, Katherine became **regent** while Henry was fighting in France. The Scottish army took this as an opportunity to invade England. Katherine rode north in full armour to address the English troops.

Q: Give one example that shows Katherine was a very capable woman?

Q: Why do you think Katherine refused to 'go quietly' when Henry wanted to remarry?

Q: What influence might Katherine's mother have had on her?

She had one son who sadly only lived for two months, and she suffered other losses too. In 1516, she had a daughter, Mary.

- Henry was obsessed with having a son and wanted to remarry.
- He thought that God was punishing him because he had married his brother's **widow**.
- Katherine was now unable to have more children.

Henry wanted Katherine to accept that their marriage was **invalid** and go quietly into a **convent**. She refused to leave, and the Pope supported her. Finally, Henry went against the Pope. He banished Katherine from court, and she was banned from seeing her daughter. However, she remained popular with the public.

'Mine eyes desire you above all things.'

Katherine's words in her final letter to Henry before she died.

The first female **ambassador** in European history.



© National Portrait Gallery, London

Reigned: 1533 - 1536

Lived: c.1501 - 1536 | **Birthplace:** Norfolk

ANNE BOLEYN

A captivating queen who got involved with politics

Anne's father was a respected **courtier**, and her grandfather was the Duke of Norfolk – a very powerful man. She spent her childhood at Hever Castle. Her father wanted her to have the same education as her brothers. She was sent to French Court in 1514 where she learnt skills and manners to be a lady at court. She was stylish and sophisticated and had a captivating personality. She returned to England by 1522 and became a **lady-in-waiting** to Henry's first wife.

By 1526, Henry was obsessed with Anne, however she refused him at first. After Henry broke from the Church, they got married in 1533.

- Stayed in **Royal Apartments** at Tower of London before her Coronation.
- Had a large **procession** through the streets of London to Westminster.
- Gave birth to a daughter, Elizabeth.

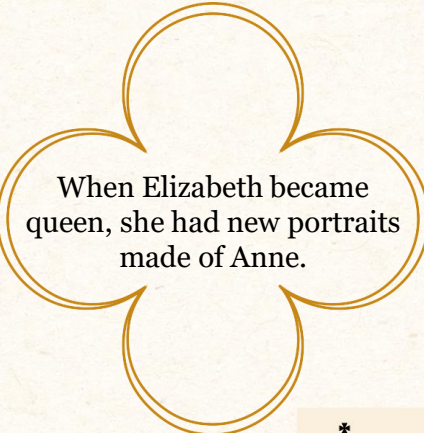
Q: Anne's portrait was painted in the late 1500s, but art historians think it may be a copy of a lost original. How is she portrayed in it?

Q: Do you think Anne was responsible for her downfall and execution?

- Supported Henry's religious changes.
- Outspoken and reportedly had fierce temper.

At the time, it was unusual for women to get involved with politics, but Anne was intelligent and determined to be involved. As a result, she made enemies at court including Thomas Cromwell. She also suffered the loss of pregnancies. Her relationship with Henry began to break down. She was eventually accused of seeing other men and **plotting** to kill the King.

Even though there was not much evidence, she was found guilty of **treason** and imprisoned in the Tower of London. She was beheaded by a swordsman on Tower Green and buried in the Chapel. After she died, Henry tried to remove all traces of Anne, including destroying her portraits.



When Elizabeth became queen, she had new portraits made of Anne.



© National Portrait Gallery, London

Reigned: 1536 - 1537

Lived: c.1508 - 1537 | **Birthplace:** Wiltshire

JANE SEYMOUR

A peacemaker queen, who supported Catholic monasteries

Jane was born around 1508 at Wolf Hall. She came from a **wealthy** family, but they had little power at court. She was a devout **Catholic** and was taught needlework.

She was sent to court by her family in 1529 and was a **lady-in-waiting** to Katherine of Aragon, who she respected. She later also served Anne Boleyn. Jane was reported to be gentle and a **peacemaker**.

Henry sent her letters and gifts, and she politely refused him at first. However, they got engaged the day after Anne's execution and got married a few days later.

- Stopped fashions that Anne had introduced.
- Formed a close relationship with her stepdaughter Mary.
- Helped Mary and Henry to repair their relationship.

Q: Jane's portrait was painted when she was queen. How has the painter conveyed her status and personality?

Q: Why do you think Henry remembered Jane as his favourite wife?

At one point, she begged Henry not to close **the Catholic monasteries**. This made Henry very angry, and he told her he did not want his wife to get involved in politics. As a warning, he reminded Jane what had happened to his previous wife.

In 1537 she gave birth to a boy, Edward, at Hampton Court Palace. This finally gave Henry a male **heir**. But it was a difficult birth and Jane became ill. She died two weeks later.

Her labour lasted three days and three nights.

Her motto was 'Bound to obey and serve'.



(C) RMN-Grand Palais (musée du Louvre) Adrien Didierjean

Reigned: 1540

Lived: 1515-1557 **Birthplace:** Rhineland, Germany

ANNE OF CLEVES

A generous and kind queen who made the most of a bad situation

Anne was born in Germany and her father was a duke. Her mother was a **Catholic**, but Anne was probably **Protestant**. She liked card games and gambling.

Henry VIII's **chief minister** was Thomas Cromwell. Together, they were planning a new marriage for Henry, but they also wanted to set up an **alliance** in Europe. A painter was sent to Germany to paint portraits of Anne and her younger sister. Henry saw these images and thought Anne was very beautiful, he decided to marry her.

- She arrived in England in 1539.
- Henry was anxious to meet her.
- He greeted her in disguise which was a tradition of a romantic **courtly lover**.
- He attempted to kiss her, but Anne did not recognise him.
- Henry was disappointed by her appearance and behaviour.

Q: Why do you think Henry rejected Anne shortly after meeting her?

Q: Do you think Anne was sensible in agreeing to their separation? If so, why?

Henry wanted to get out of the marriage, but he could not do this without risking his **alliance**. The marriage went ahead, and their wedding was extravagant. However, they did not have a close relationship and they did not have much in common.

- Tried to learn English to make the relationship work.
- Became friends with Henry's daughter Elizabeth and they developed a close relationship.
- Generous and kind towards her servants.

After six months she agreed to end the marriage. She stayed in England and was given a generous **allowance** and properties. She seemed to enjoy her life without the responsibility of being queen. Later, when Edward became king, she lost many of her properties. However, after he died, she was part of Mary I's coronation procession and remained close to her stepdaughters.

After she separated from Henry, Anne had a strong position at court.



© National Portrait Gallery, London

Reigned: 1540 - 1541

Lived: c.1523 - 1542 | **Birthplace:** London

CATHERINE HOWARD

A gracious, young queen who had a sad ending

Catherine's father, Edmund Howard was a son of the Duke of Norfolk. Her mother, Joyce, died in 1528 and Catherine was sent to live with her step-grandmother, Agnes Tilney. She had a stable life there and as she got older had a few romantic relationships.

- In 1539, her uncle helped to get Catherine a position at court.
- She became a **lady-in-waiting** to Anne of Cleves.
- Henry was attracted to Catherine.
- They got married in 1540.

Henry was almost 50 years old, and he adored his new, young wife. Catherine was a gracious and traditional queen. However, in 1541, she began a relationship with Thomas Culpepper. They wrote each other love letters and eventually these were discovered.

Q: Roughly how old was Catherine when she started attending court, got married, started her affair with Thomas and was executed?

Q: Experts are unsure if this image is of Catherine. There are few images of her surviving today. Why might this be?

Catherine was at Hampton Court Palace when Henry found out. He ordered an immediate investigation. She was put under **house arrest**. Eventually, she confessed that she had had **affairs**. Henry was devastated by her betrayal, and she was sentenced to death. There is evidence that the men around her, including her uncle and Thomas, used Katherine and her position to help themselves.

In 1542, she was taken by boat to the Tower of London and was executed three days later. She was buried in the chapel nearby.

Had a good relationship with her stepdaughter Elizabeth and gave her gifts of jewellery.

Was so terrified about her execution that she had to be helped to walk.



© National Portrait Gallery, London

Reigned: 1543 - 1547

Lived: 1512 - 1548 | **Birthplace:** London

KATHERINE PARR

An intelligent, mature queen who had impressive achievements

Katherine's father was a **courtier**, Sir Thomas Parr, and her mother was Maud, a **lady-in-waiting** to Katherine of Aragon. She was very clever, fluent in French, Latin and Italian and liked music and dancing.

- First marriage to Sir Edward Burgh.
- He died and she became a **widow**.
- Second marriage to Lord Latimer.
- He was about twenty years older than her and in poor health.
- Katherine took care of him until he died.

She was a strong supporter of the **English Reformation**. She met and fell in love with Thomas Seymour, Jane Seymour's brother. But Henry VIII proposed to her, and they got married at Hampton Court Palace in 1543.

Q: Why do you think Katherine accepted Henry's marriage proposal, even though there is evidence she was already in love with Thomas Seymour?

Q: What evidence is there that Katherine was good at connecting with people?

- Loving stepmother to Henry's three children.
- Had a strong influence on his daughter Elizabeth.
- Became **regent** while Henry fought in France in 1544.
- She did very well in this role.

She had disagreements with Henry about religion. His **ministers** tried to turn him against her. This could have ended badly for Katherine, but she told Henry she had only argued with him to learn from him, and he forgave her.

Katherine was loyal to Henry until he died in 1547. Then, she married Thomas Seymour and gave birth to their daughter, Mary, in 1548. Katherine died a few days after.

The first English queen to write and publish her own books.



Royal Collection Trust / © His Majesty King Charles III 2024

Reigned: 1507 – 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 after his father died.

- 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 big challenges: having a male **heir** and getting the Pope's permission for a **divorce**.

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. After she died, 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.

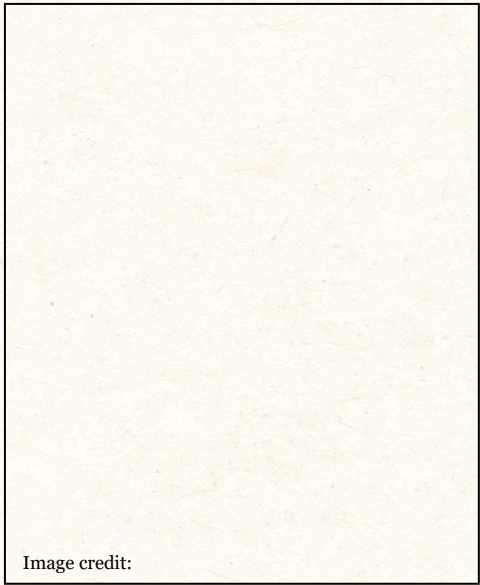
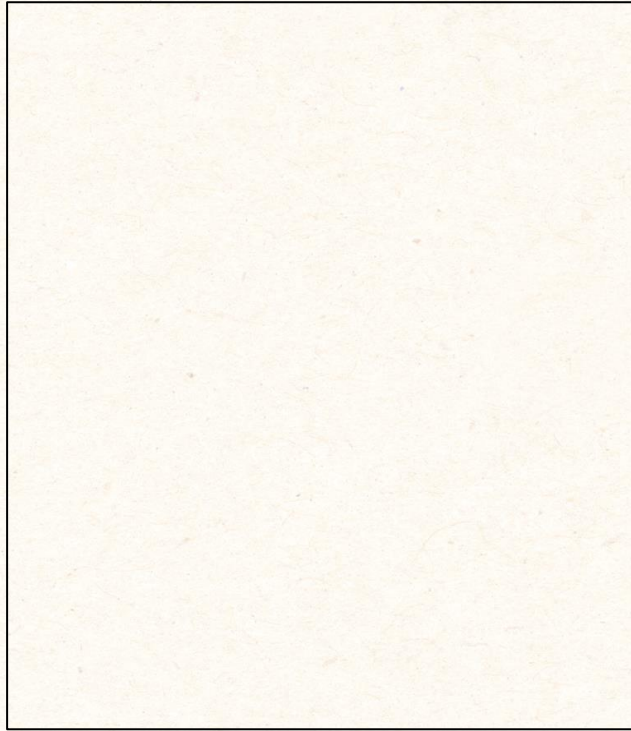
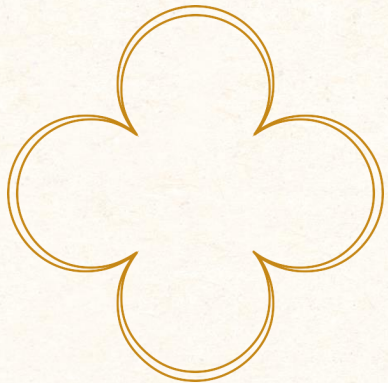
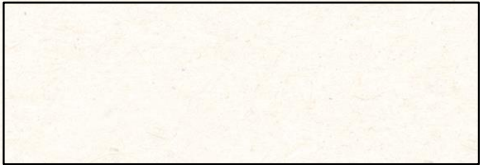


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Q:

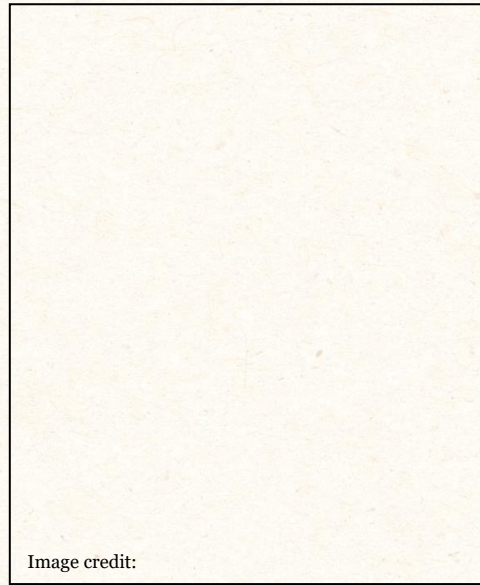
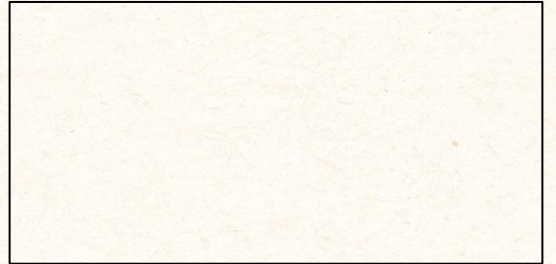
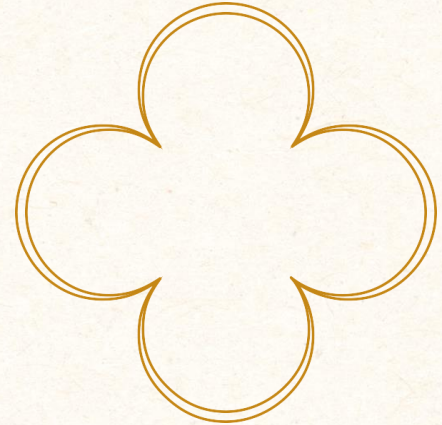
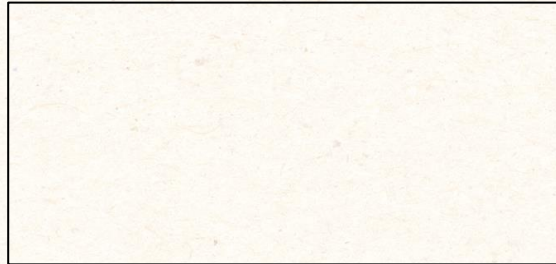


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Lived: _____
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Q:



VOCABULARY LIST



affair | romantic relationship between two people, one or both of whom are married to someone else

alliance | agreement between people or countries to help each other

allowance | set amount of money to spend

ambassador | the official representative of a foreign ruler at the royal court

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 has a lot of power

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

convent | buildings where religious communities of women called nuns live and worship

courtier | nobleman or noblewoman who spends a lot of time at the royal court

divorce | the legal ending of a marriage

courtly lover | knight who performed noble deeds for the woman he loved

dowry | money or property given by the bride's family to her husband

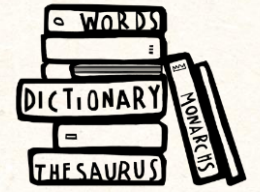
English Reformation | name given to ending the Pope's control of the English Church and the religious changes that followed

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

heir | 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

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

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

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

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

navy | ships built and maintained to defend a country

nobleman/woman | person 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

peacemaker | someone who tries to stop people from arguing or fighting

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

Pope | the head of the Roman Catholic Church

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

regent | person who rules when the king or queen is unable to

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

VOCABULARY LIST

Royal Apartments | the king or queen's private rooms

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

wealthy | having a large amount of money, property, land and valuable possessions

widow | woman whose husband has died

