



HISTORIC
ROYAL
PALACES

NEW CITY
COLLEGE

COMMUNITY ACCESS SCHEME

**TOWER OF
LONDON
ESOL GUIDE**

LEVEL 1 & 2

SPACE TO STIR AND BE STIRRED

TOWER OF LONDON • HAMPTON COURT PALACE • BANQUETING HOUSE
KENSINGTON PALACE • KEW PALACE • HILLSBOROUGH CASTLE AND GARDENS

HOW TO USE HISTORIC ROYAL PALACES' ESOL RESOURCE

This resource has been designed to help tutors independently visit The Tower of London and engage their learners with the Tower's unique stories, spaces and collections.

HRP's Public Engagement team worked in close partnership with New City College to design and test this ESOL resource.

This resource contains a range of pre-visit, during visit and post-visit activities with accompanying tutor's notes.

New City College aligned the activities with the Adult ESOL Core Curriculum. The curriculum reference number is listed for each activity task as such: Sc/L1.2a = Skill Sub-section / Level. Level Descriptor Component skill

This resource aims to provide tutors with enough historical and practical information to leave them feeling confident about sharing information and delivering activities about the Tower of London.

Resources are organised into levels and are accompanied by guidance notes. The levels are not prescriptive and tutors may wish to select across the levels depending on their class and the topics they consider most appropriate for their learners.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Level 1	5
L1:1 Introduction to the Tower	16
L1:2 History of the Tower	32
L1:3 Getting to know the Tower	35
L1:4 The Koh-i-Nûr	45
L1:5 The English Civil War	49
L1:6 Prisoners of the Tower	55
L1:7 Post Visit	59
Level 2	67
L2:1 Introduction to the Tower	74
L2:2 Key Characters	80
L2:3 Call My Bluff	92
L2:4 Graffiti	95
L2:5 Tower Reviews	99
L2:6 The Royal Menagerie and Ravens	102
L2:7 The Civil War	106
L2:8 The Two Princes	112



LEVEL 1 ACTIVITIES

TUTOR'S NOTES

L1:1 Introduction to the Tower

- a) Word search
- b) Key People (milling, questionnaire, roleplays, comparing people)
- c) Picture Stories (speculate, narrate/dictate)

L1:2 History of the Tower

Cut up text including sentence halves, questions

L1:3 Getting to know the Tower

- a) Getting to Know the Tower (group work placing pictures on map)
- b) The towers (reading, questions)
- c) Crossword puzzle (people and places information)

L1:4 The Koh-i-Nûr

L1:5 The English Civil War

L1:6 Sir Walter Raleigh and Guy Fawkes

L1:7 Post Visit

- a) Map quiz (link words practice)
- b) Tower Trumps

Curriculum reference

- L1:1 a) RwL1.3a (recognise and understand an increasing range of vocabulary)
b) ScL1.2a (ask for information), LrL1.3a (extract information from narrative),
WtL1.3a (Write a short biography)
c) ScL1.3c (narrate events in the past), LrL1.2a (listen to a narrative), WSL1.2a
(Use sentence grammar accurately)
- L1:2 RtL1.5a (reading skills)
- L1:3 a) SdL1.2a, 2c (plan an action)
b) RtL1.5a (reading skills), SdL1.2c (plan an action)
- L1:4 RtL1.5a (skimming and scanning), WtL1.1a (apply planning strategies)
- L1:5 RtL1.5a (Use skimming, scanning and detailed reading)
- L1:6 WtL1.3a (structure text sequentially), ScL1.4a (present information in a logical sequence)
- L1:7 a) WsL1.1a (use complex sentences)
b) ScL1.2a (ask for information), LrL1.3a (extract information from narrative),
Sc3a (express statements of fact)

ACTIVITY L1:1 INTRODUCTION TO THE TOWER

- a) The Word Search is available at each level. At this level the names Raleigh, Elizabeth and Fawkes are included. Vocabulary from the Word Search is used for the matching exercise.
- b) 15 key character information cards are provided for this milling game. Sometime needs to be allocated to checking vocabulary on the character card and the Find someone who...handout. There are 15 pieces of information the class have to find out from each other, one fact from each character. Also it will help if some questions are modelled to avoid students just reading the statements. Reading each other's information slips or sharing answers isn't allowed!

Find someone who... (Answers)

<p>In 1066 killed the English king Harold Godwinson and began to build the Tower of London.</p> <p>Name: William the Conqueror (William I)</p>	<p>Became king at the age of 9. A kind king, he kept animals at the Tower that were given as gifts. This was the beginning of the 'menagerie' or zoo.</p> <p>Name: Henry III</p>	<p>This king was a soldier. He began the 'Mint' at the Tower of London where coins were made. A safe place! He also had the moat built.</p> <p>Name: Edward I</p>
<p>He became king when he was 10. He survived a revolt and was not very popular. He was killed.</p> <p>Name: Richard II</p>	<p>He had a younger brother and he became king for a short time. They were sent to the Tower of London to be 'safe' by Richard III. They were killed there.</p> <p>Name: Prince Edward</p>	<p>A successful soldier, he was quite happy to have his enemies killed. He is thought to have killed the Two Princes. He, himself, died in a battle.</p> <p>Name: Richard III</p>
<p>As king, he liked feasts and tournaments. The first British king to have his picture on a coin.</p> <p>Name: Henry VII</p>	<p>She was Henry VIII's second wife. She was executed 3 years after being made queen.</p> <p>Name: Anne Boleyn</p>	<p>She was queen for 9 days but was executed.</p> <p>Name: Lady Jane Grey</p>
<p>He was friends with Elizabeth I. An explorer, he brought the potato and tobacco to this country. Executed by King James I.</p> <p>Name: Sir Walter Raleigh</p>	<p>A king who liked to see animals fight, but was an early anti-smoking campaigner.</p> <p>Name: James I</p>	<p>Part of the Gunpowder Plot, he was 'questioned' at the Tower of London.</p> <p>Name: Guy Fawkes</p>
<p>He tried to steal the crown jewels. The king's reply was unusual.</p> <p>Name: Thomas Blood</p>	<p>A top scientist who was also good at catching people who produced fake coins.</p> <p>Name: Sir Isaac Newton</p>	<p>The Tower of London Suffragette – an early women's rights activist.</p> <p>Name: Leonora Cohen</p>

Roleplays - Advising some famous people about their problems

Warm students up with some examples and be ready to support shyer students.

Groups are given six problems various famous people need advice for from their trusted advisors. Students can role play the situations imagining possibly humorous solutions (see possibilities below)

<p>William the Conqueror You have invaded Britain and killed the king. You are now in control, but the local people hate you. You want to move to London, but are worried about your safety. Discuss with your advisors what you should do.</p> <p>POSSIBLE SOLUTION Organise a big party with plenty of free food to win some new friends. Make sure you have a food taster nearby.</p>	<p>Henry III Britain is trading with other countries and you are receiving a lot of gifts. Many countries are giving you strange animals that no-one has ever seen before. Discuss with your advisors what you should do.</p> <p>POSSIBLE SOLUTION How about keeping them in one place and charging people to see them? If that doesn't sound original, how about introducing them to the wild and watch how the local people react? Free entertainment for the king!</p>
<p>Henry VIII Things aren't going well. You have married for a second time and although Queen Anne Boleyn is very intelligent it seems unlikely that you are going to get a male heir to the throne. You have already fallen out with the Pope about remarrying and have had to set up your own church. What should your next move be? Discuss the situation with your trusted advisors.</p> <p>POSSIBLE SOLUTION If you were able to see into the future you would find that one of your daughters is going to do a rather good job at running the realm. Maybe you should relax a bit as you are not as young as you used to be.</p>	<p>Anne Boleyn When you married Henry VIII, it seemed like such a good idea. However, things haven't gone well and although you now have a lovely daughter, Elizabeth, it is obvious that Henry is tired of you. This is a dangerous position to be in for you and your daughter. Talk to your trusted friends and decide what you can do.</p> <p>POSSIBLE SOLUTION Henry VIII may not be the slippers kind, but neither are you. Show him that he is lucky to have you by showing him how good you are at hunting, dancing and languages. Keep your passport near to hand.</p>
<p>Elizabeth I You need to know that you can trust the people around you, people have tried to kill you in the past. You now learn that your main lady in waiting, who is also your friend, has secretly married Sir Walter Raleigh, a man you rather like. They even have a baby. This has made you furious. Discuss with your advisors what action you should take.</p> <p>POSSIBLE SOLUTION You probably do have to make an example of them, otherwise other people won't be scared of you. A short stay in the Tower of London should do the trick. Otherwise, make Sir Walter Raleigh and his wife Bess run a creche at the Tower of London. There will be no peace for them!</p>	<p>Leonora Cohen You have already been arrested and put in prison for demonstrating for women's rights and throwing a brick at the window of a government building. When imprisoned you went on hunger strike until you were released.</p> <p>Discuss with other suffragettes what you can do to get public attention for your cause.</p> <p>POSSIBLE SOLUTION The suffragette's colours were purple for loyalty and dignity, white for purity and green for hope. Since about half the population of the country are women, how about painting half of Parliament in these colours. That would get in the papers!</p>

A conversation with a famous person

Question formation is practised in this activity. There are examples of indirect questions for stronger students if deemed appropriate.

Students go on to construct their own questions for an interview with an agreed famous person taken from the previous activity. Pairs take turns to role play the interviews.

- c) Enlarge the first set of pictures (William the Conqueror) on an interactive white board and elicit vocabulary and possible sentences.

Give out the picture stories for groups to study and elicit feedback.

Students are given the A/B handouts. They study the information and then take turns explaining the pictures. This could be in pairs or groups of four. A/B pairs then take turns dictating their texts to each other. Written texts can be peer checked.

Students can then study the texts for discourse markers, linking devices and tenses such as the past perfect.

ACTIVITY L1:2 HISTORY OF THE TOWER

The text gives an overview of the information given in the 'Find someone who' milling game. It could be used as a post visit activity.

Find someone who... (Answers)

<p>In 1066 killed the English king Harold Godwinson and began to build the Tower of London.</p> <p>Name: William the Conqueror (William I)</p>	<p>Became king at the age of 9. A kind king, he kept animals at the Tower that were given as gifts. This was the beginning of the 'menagerie' or zoo.</p> <p>Name: Henry III</p>	<p>This king was a soldier. He began the 'Mint' at the Tower of London where coins were made. A safe place! He also had the moat built.</p> <p>Name: Edward I</p>
<p>He became king when he was 10. He survived a revolt and was not very popular. He was killed.</p> <p>Name: Richard II</p>	<p>He had a younger brother and he became king for a short time. They were sent to the Tower of London to be 'safe' by Richard III. They were killed there.</p> <p>Name: Prince Edward</p>	<p>A successful soldier, he was quite happy to have his enemies killed. He is thought to have killed the Two Princes. He, himself, died in a battle.</p> <p>Name: Richard III</p>
<p>As king, he liked feasts and tournaments. The first British king to have his picture on a coin.</p> <p>Name: Henry VII</p>	<p>She was Henry VIII's second wife. She was executed 3 years after being made queen.</p> <p>Name: Anne Boleyn</p>	<p>She was queen for 9 days but was executed.</p> <p>Name: Lady Jane Grey</p>
<p>He was friends with Elizabeth I. An explorer, he brought the potato and tobacco to this country. Executed by King James I.</p> <p>Name: Sir Walter Raleigh</p>	<p>A king who liked to see animals fight, but was an early anti-smoking campaigner.</p> <p>Name: James I</p>	<p>Part of the Gunpowder Plot, he was 'questioned' at the Tower of London.</p> <p>Name: Guy Fawkes</p>
<p>He tried to steal the crown jewels. The king's reply was unusual.</p> <p>Name: Thomas Blood</p>	<p>A top scientist who was also good at catching people who produced fake coins.</p> <p>Name: Sir Isaac Newton</p>	<p>The Tower of London Suffragette – an early women's rights activist.</p> <p>Name: Leonora Cohen</p>

Cut up text - the history of the Tower of London

This is a challenging activity which requires the matching of sentence halves as well as sentences/paragraphs. Weaker students can be helped by having fewer or no sentences cut in half.

There are comprehension questions to be answered after the texts have been checked.

ACTIVITY L1:3 GETTING TO KNOW THE TOWER

- a) Getting to know the Tower is a discussion activity with groups deciding where to place buildings and facilities on a map of the Tower of London. This is then checked against the actual layout and groups discuss a possible itinerary for their visit. The answers can be given by the teacher as a listening activity or on the interactive white board.
- b) The Towers activity provides more detailed input about the different towers and their history. This involves studying information slips while referring to a map. Again, there are information questions for the end of the activity which could be used as a quiz testing memory.

Answer Sheet:

- Q1 **In which tower did Sir Walter Raleigh study?**
The Garden Tower (later known as the Bloody Tower)
- Q2 **Where were the prisoners executed?**
Beauchamp Tower
- Q3 **Who tried to steal the Crown Jewels?**
Colonel Blood
- Q4 **When was the Bell Tower built?**
circa 1190
- Q5 **Where were the lions kept?**
Near the entrance in a tower that is no longer there.
- Q6 **What can visitors see at the Beauchamp Tower?**
Graffiti left by prisoners.
- Q7 **Who ordered the White Tower to be built?**
William the Conqueror (William I)

- c) Crossword - a filler fun activity checking knowledge about people and places.

ACTIVITY L1:4 THE KOH-I-NÛR

This is a challenging reading activity. Vocabulary can be pre taught or students can use dictionaries as the follow up questions are not vocabulary based.

Students sequence the text. The activity sheet involves analysis and planning for a discussion about the repatriation of artefacts.

The activity culminates in the writing of a discursive essay.

Task 1

Put the paragraphs into the correct order.
Study how ideas are organised into paragraphs.

Answer Sheet:

Q1 What is the purpose of the text?

- a. To instruct
- b. To entertain - correct
- c. To describe
- d. To debate

Q2 Is the style of this text formal or informal? - informal

Give reasons for your answer -The text includes a lot of descriptive adjectives and expressive vocabulary (he exclaimed, sadly ...), storytelling devices (The story goes that) and a rhetorical question.

Q3 Which words from the text do the letters spell?

- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------|
| a. dinamod - diamond | e. unamtoin - mountain |
| b. nuntar - turban | f. yesdduln - suddenly |
| c. padewps - swapped | g. curdder - reduced |
| d. tegessdug - suggested | h. dosicein - decision |

With this activity it is worth asking the students if they found some of the words easier to find than others. a) and h) have the correct first and last letters that are vital for word recognition and f) has kept its double consonants that are also memorable.

ACTIVITY L1:5 THE ENGLISH CIVIL WAR

This sequence of activities begins with an overview of the events. This could be adapted in a gap fill.

Vocabulary to be checked before the reading exercise: **an interrogation, catholic, protestant, to ban, temporary, self-discipline, a trial, to execute, tolerant**

The differences between Roundheads and Cavaliers are elicited using images.

As a class, **study the coins of Cromwell and Charles I.**

(Note that the basic designs are similar. Although Cromwell does not have crown or extravagant clothes, he is trying to look like a powerful roman emperor.)

Paintings comparison

(Note the extravagance and austerity of the clothes and hair styles. Compare the roundhead's facial expression to the cavaliers' and note who is holding a book.)

A sorting activity checks the students' understanding of the facts.

(Note how there are similarities between Cromwell and Charles I – banning Parliament and their position being inherited by their sons)

'Are you a roundhead or cavalier?' questionnaire

A short questionnaire activity personalises the differences. Early completers could devise more questions for the questionnaire. This can lead on to a wider class debate about conflict and conflict resolution.

ACTIVITY L1:6 PRISONERS AT THE TOWER

The Life of Sir Walter Raleigh reading gap fill

This activity gives an outline of Raleigh's life while practising the use of linking devices and adverbs.

Comparing the life of Sir Walter Raleigh with Guy Fawkes

A reading and comparison activity practising linking and comparison expressions. Students can be given one half of the information and in pairs give a summary to their partner who makes notes and asks questions.

The activity leads to the production of sentences comparing Raleigh and Fawkes.

*e.g. Both Raleigh and Guy Fawkes grew up as Protestants,
but Guy Fawkes changed to being Catholic.*

Raleigh, like Fawkes, joined the army.

*Raleigh met Queen Elizabeth whereas Fawkes met the
king of Spain*

Neither of them died of old age.

This activity could be followed by students researching and writing a biography of someone of their choice.

ACTIVITY L1:7 POST VISIT

- a) Students are tested about what they have learned about the Tower of London.
An extension activity practises the use of link words within the context.

Answers:

- a. Where were the lions kept?**
- In a tower that no longer exists by the main entrance
- b. In which tower was the curfew bell?**
- The Bell Tower (on the corner by the Royal Mint Museum)
- c. Where did the king sleep?**
- Number 15, St Thomas's Tower was sometimes Edward 1's bedroom
- d. Where did Sir Walter Raleigh live as a prisoner?**
- Number 17, The Garden Tower (Later known as the Bloody Tower)
- e. Can you find the Mint?**
- Number 14, Turn left as you enter the Tower of London, near the Bell Tower.
- f. Where did Anne Boleyn and several other prisoners' days end?**
- Number 19, The Tower Green
- g. Home of the only polar bear in the country?**
- Opposite the exit
- h. The place Guy Fawkes was kept.**
- He was interrogated at the Queen's House.
- i. Where can you find the Koh-i-Nûr?**
- Number 22, The Jewel House in the Queen Mother's Crown
- j. Did you see the thoughtful graffiti?**
- Number 20, On the walls of Beauchamp Tower
- k. Maybe time for a cup of tea?**
- Number 9, (Next to the Old Hospital)

Extension activity (Answers):

- a. The lions were kept by the gate in order to impress visitors.
b. The Crown Jewels were kept where the soldiers lived since this was the safest place.
c. Sir Walter Raleigh was allowed to walk around, although he was a prisoner.
d. The polar bear was kept near the Thames because it liked to swim in the river.
e. The prisoners wrote graffiti on the walls as they wanted to leave a message.
f. The Koh-i-Nûr is thought to be unlucky for men. However, women are not affected by it.

- b) Tower Trumps is a card game using the characters of the Tower. They are given strengths and weaknesses and groups try to win tricks.

Having dealt out the cards (in groups of 3 or 4) a chosen student begins by choosing a character and challenging the other players to beat it in a particular category (period as ruler, age, achievements, popularity, determination etc).
Useful revision of comparatives.

LEVEL 1 ACTIVITIES

Word Search

N	O	I	T	A	C	I	F	I	T	R	O	F	S	J
K	E	L	T	T	A	B	Y	L	G	U	A	R	D	S
D	T	A	B	E	E	F	E	A	T	E	R	V	O	X
N	V	O	E	N	A	M	R	O	N	L	R	G	E	C
O	A	R	M	O	U	R	R	Y	R	I	C	P	V	N
M	F	L	U	G	P	A	W	E	K	Z	U	N	G	R
A	S	A	P	E	L	X	E	I	M	A	B	V	S	V
I	E	W	R	E	G	G	Y	I	L	B	P	O	D	X
D	M	A	I	S	C	O	N	Q	U	E	R	O	R	N
B	A	G	S	G	R	T	Q	T	A	T	R	I	W	T
A	H	A	O	X	E	H	U	R	P	H	M	X	F	U
Y	T	Q	N	S	W	D	L	M	O	N	A	R	C	H
J	W	E	E	T	O	W	D	S	E	K	W	A	F	E
S	S	R	R	R	T	U	A	V	H	F	O	A	B	M
S	O	E	I	R	E	G	A	N	E	M	B	Q	L	V

MONARCH
RAVEN
ARMOUR
TOWER
FORTIFICATION
BEEFEATER
ELIZABETH
RALEIGH
PEARL
DIAMOND
GUARD
CONQUEROR
NORMAN
TUDOR
BATTLE
MENAGERIE
MINT
PRISONER
THAMES
FAWKES

Can you match the pictures with the words above?





Key People



King William I (William the Conqueror)

r. 1066 – 1087

Military commander who defeated and killed the English king Harold at the battle of Hastings in 1066. He ordered the building of a new castle The White Tower to guard against hostile Londoners in 1078.



King Henry III

r. 1216 – 1272

Crowned at 9. A kind king he was seen as a friend of the poor. He expanded the Tower and built a mighty ‘curtain’ wall around the fortress. He kept animals that were given to him as diplomatic gifts – the beginning of the Tower Menagerie.



King Edward I

r. 1272 – 1307

Edward was a soldier who conquered Wales. He established the Royal Mint at the Tower for the production of coins. He introduced the moat to the Tower and built royal lodgings – St Thomas’ Tower

Key People



King Richard II

r. 1377 – 1399

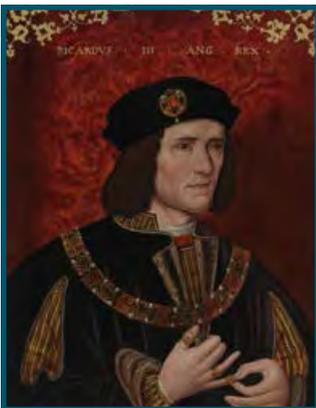
Richard became king when he was 10 years old. He stopped a people's revolt known as the Peasants Revolt in 1381 by impressing the rebels. He was known for taking revenge on anyone who challenged his 'God given right' to rule. In 1399 his enemies forced him to give up his crown (abdicate) and he was imprisoned until his death.



The Two Princes (Edward & Richard)

Edward (1470 – 1483), Richard (1473 – 1483)

When Prince Edward's father, who had been King, died, he was made king. He was 12. However, it was argued he should not be the King, so a powerful 'noble' called Richard of Gloucester sent the boys, his nephews, to the Tower 'for their safety'. The boys disappeared one night never to be seen again alive. Richard became king (Richard III)



King Richard III

r. 1483 – 1485

Richard was a charismatic military leader before he became king. However, he would often execute enemies without trial. He became the last monarch to die in battle, fighting to remain king. In 2013 his body was discovered buried under a car park in Leicester.

Key People



King Henry VII

r. 1485 – 1509

Henry became king after beating Richard III in a battle. After the battle he had huge feasts to celebrate at the Tower of London. He was the first English King to have his portrait on coins. He formed the Tower Guard who have the royal Tudor symbol of a rose on their uniform.



Anne Boleyn

1501 – 1536

Anne Boleyn is famous for being Henry VIII's second wife. Her daughter became Queen Elizabeth I, one of the country's most important monarchs. Henry wished to marry again and Anne was accused of adultery and imprisoned at the Tower of London. She was beheaded on Tower Green three years after her coronation. She was highly educated and capable. She is buried in the Chapel at the Tower of London, and some people say they have seen her ghost at night.



Lady Jane Grey

1537 – 1554

Lady Jane Grey was the great grand daughter of Henry VII. When Henry VIII's son Edward died it was decided that she should be queen because she was a Protestant. She was Queen for only 9 days. Mary, daughter of Henry VIII and a strict Catholic seized power and Lady Jane Grey was executed at the Tower of London in 1554. She was 16 years old.

Key People



Walter Raleigh (explorer)

1552 – 1618

Raleigh was a favourite of Queen Elizabeth I. He sailed around the world and made many discoveries (potatoes, tobacco) which he brought back to Europe. However, he was imprisoned at the Tower of London three times in his life. Finally, he was executed due to an unsuccessful expedition to El Dorado and for attacking Spanish ships without the consent of King James I.



King James I

r. 1603 – 1625

James was the last king to follow the old tradition of staying at the Tower of London before being crowned King. He enjoyed cruel blood sports such as dogs fighting lions at the Tower of London. He believed strongly in magic and many people were accused of being witches. However, he was also very interested in art and architecture. Moreover, he was an early anti-smoking campaigner.



Guy Fawkes

1570 – 1606

Originally a protestant, but became a Catholic. He fought against the Protestant Dutch in Europe and learned about gunpowder. He wanted Britain to be a Catholic country. He joined in a plan to blow up Parliament and King James I. He was caught on 5th November 1605 and taken to the Tower of London for interrogation. There he was tortured and gave the names of the other plotters. Finally, he was taken to Westminster and executed.

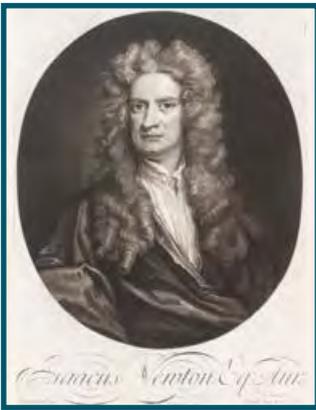
Key People



Thomas Blood

1618 – 1680

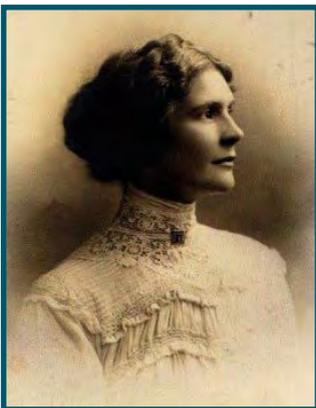
He was an experienced soldier who fought for the king and then changed sides. When Charles II came back to Britain, Thomas thought he would lose his land in Ireland and tried to start a rebellion. He then escaped to England and with a gang tried to steal the Crown Jewels. He nearly escaped again, but was caught. Amazingly King Charles II liked Thomas and pardoned him even giving his land!



Isaac Newton

1646 – 1727

Sir Isaac Newton was a brilliant mathematician, scientist and philosopher. He is considered one of the most important scientists of all time. For thirty years he worked at the Tower of London in charge of the production of coins and checking against forgeries.



Leonora Cohen

1873 – 1978

Leonora was a 'Suffragette' protesting for the rights of women, including having the vote in elections. In 1913 she went to the Tower of London and threw an iron bar at the Crown Jewels. She lived to 105 and continued to fight for women's rights in the 1970's. She was also an important trade unionist.

Find someone who...

<p>In 1066 killed the English king Harold Godwinson and began to build the Tower of London.</p> <p>Name:</p>	<p>Became king at the age of 9. A kind king, he kept animals at the Tower that were given as gifts. This was the beginning of the 'menagerie' or zoo.</p> <p>Name:</p>	<p>This king was a soldier. He began the 'Mint' at the Tower of London where coins were made. A safe place! He also had the moat built.</p> <p>Name:</p>
<p>He became king when he was 10. He survived a revolt and was not very popular. He was killed.</p> <p>Name:</p>	<p>He had a younger brother and he became king for a short time. They were sent to the Tower of London to be 'safe' by Richard III. They were killed there.</p> <p>Name:</p>	<p>A successful soldier, he was quite happy to have his enemies killed. He is thought to have killed the Two Princes. He, himself, died in a battle.</p> <p>Name:</p>
<p>As king, he liked feasts and tournaments. The first British king to have his picture on a coin.</p> <p>Name:</p>	<p>She was Henry VIII's second wife. She was executed 3 years after being made queen.</p> <p>Name:</p>	<p>She was queen for 9 days but was executed.</p> <p>Name:</p>
<p>He was friends with Elizabeth I. An explorer, he brought the potato and tobacco to this country. Executed by King James I.</p> <p>Name:</p>	<p>A king who liked to see animals fight, but was an early anti-smoking campaigner.</p> <p>Name:</p>	<p>Part of the Gunpowder Plot, he was 'questioned' at the Tower of London.</p> <p>Name:</p>
<p>He tried to steal the crown jewels. The king's reply was unusual.</p> <p>Name:</p>	<p>A top scientist who was also good at catching people who produced fake coins.</p> <p>Name:</p>	<p>The Tower of London Suffragette – an early women's rights activist.</p> <p>Name:</p>

Role Play: Tower-enders – Dramas within the Tower

In groups take a role card of someone famous who was connected to the Tower of London. Each of you has got a difficult situation to deal with. Take turns to discuss your problem with your ‘advisors’ and plan what you are going to do. **You are going to compare your advice with the other groups.**



<p>William the Conqueror</p> <p>You have invaded Britain and killed the king. You are now in control, but the local people hate you.</p> <p>You want to move to London, but are worried about your safety.</p> <p>Discuss with your advisors what you should do.</p>	<p>Henry III</p> <p>Britain is trading with other countries and you are receiving a lot of gifts. Many countries are giving you strange animals that no-one has ever seen before.</p> <p>Discuss with your advisors what you should do?</p>
<p>Henry VIII</p> <p>Things aren't going well. You have married for a second time and although Queen Anne Boleyn is very intelligent it seems unlikely that you are going to get a male heir to the throne. You have already fallen out with the Pope by remarrying and have had to set up your own church.</p> <p>What should your next move be?</p> <p>Discuss the situation with your trusted advisors.</p>	<p>Anne Boleyn</p> <p>When you married Henry VIII, it seemed like such a good idea. However, things haven't gone well and although you now have a lovely daughter, Elizabeth, it is obvious that Henry is tired of you.</p> <p>This is a dangerous position to be in for you and your daughter.</p> <p>Talk to your trusted friends and decide what you can do.</p>
<p>Elizabeth I</p> <p>You need to know that you can trust the people around you, people have tried to kill you in the past. You now learn that your main lady in waiting and friend has secretly married Sir Walter Raleigh, a man you rather like. They even have a baby.</p> <p>This has made you furious.</p> <p>Discuss with your advisors what action you should take.</p>	<p>Leonora Cohen</p> <p>You have already been arrested and put in prison for demonstrating for women's rights and throwing a brick at a window.</p> <p>Discuss with other suffragettes what you can do to get public attention.</p>



A Conversation with a Famous Person

Look at the following answers. Think about the people you have just talked about.
Who gave the answer and **what** was the question?

Q1 example: Queen Elizabeth I. Who sent you to the Tower?

My sister Mary as she saw me as a threat.

Q2 _____

It got the country's attention.

Q3 _____

By the entrance as it will impress visitors.

Q4 _____

I did nothing my husband wasn't guilty of.

Q5 _____

The Thames was a good place as it controls the ships.

Q6 _____

Because I need a male heir.

A Conversation with a Famous Person

Choose one of the important people to interview. What questions would you ask them?
Remember to be formal, these are very important people!

Q1 _____

Q2 _____

Q3 _____

Q4 _____

Role play your interview with a partner.

Levels of Formality

This is an ordering exercise (indirect questions)

Have you lived here long?

How long have you lived here?

Can you tell me how long you have lived here?

Could you tell me how long you have lived here?

**Could you possibly tell me how long you
have lived here for?**



L1:1 INTRODUCTION TO THE TOWER

Picture Stories

Discuss in groups what you think the pictures show.

William the Conqueror (King 1066 – 1087)



Henry III (r. 1216 – 1272)



Picture Stories

Discuss in groups what you think the pictures show.

Henry VIII (r. 1509 – 1547)



Queen Elizabeth I (r. 1558 – 1603)



Sir Walter Raleigh (1552 – 1618)



Student A

Read your texts carefully and check any vocabulary you don't understand. Take turns in pairs to explain your text to partner B. Then dictate the text.

William I

In 1066 William the Conqueror invaded Britain with his Norman army. The Anglo-Saxon king of Britain, Harold Godwinson died in a battle outside the town of Hastings being hit by an arrow in his eye. As a result, on Christmas day in 1066, William was crowned king in London. To show his power and also for protection from the local people, he ordered that a massive castle should be built. This was the beginning of the Tower of London. Later when Henry III was king the Tower was painted white and people started to call it the White Tower.

Henry VIII and Anne Boleyn

The marriage of Anne Boleyn to Henry VIII in 1533 was highly significant for English history. In order to marry, the king needed to divorce his first wife, Katherine of Aragon. As a Catholic, Henry required the permission of the Pope to do this. However, the Pope would not agree. Finally, Henry VIII lost his patience and announced that he was going to start his own church, the Church of England. Permission to divorce was no longer needed. The marriage was not to last. Three years after the marriage celebrations were held at the Tower of London, Anne Boleyn returned as a prisoner. In 1536 she was executed by a French swordsman on Tower Green.

Student B

Read your texts carefully and check any vocabulary you don't understand. Take turns in pairs to explain your text to partner A. Then dictate the text.

Henry III

Henry III was only nine years old when he was crowned king. Although he was involved in a war with France, he was thought of as a charitable king. He is also remembered as the King who started to keep animals at the Tower of London. Animals such as lions and tigers were given as diplomatic gifts and over the years a menagerie or zoo grew in the Tower of London. Much later, people would pay to see the animals rather like a zoo, even though the Tower of London was still a working castle. Finally, in 1835 the last of the animals were moved to a site in Regents Park, the present London Zoo.

Elizabeth I and Sir Walter Raleigh

Queen Elizabeth I had herself been a prisoner at the Tower of London before becoming queen. As a result of this it was important to her that she had friends she could trust. Sir Walter Raleigh became one of her favourites. It is said he even placed his cloak on the wet ground in order to keep the queen's feet dry. However, Raleigh lost favour when the queen discovered that he had secretly got married to one of her maids. Elizabeth was so angry she sent them both to the Tower for a short time. Raleigh became popular again when he returned from America with potatoes and tobacco. When Elizabeth died, Raleigh was again imprisoned by the new king James I. Finally, his luck ran out and he was executed at Westminster in 1618.

Answer

William I

In 1066 William the Conqueror invaded Britain with his Norman army. The Anglo-Saxon king of Britain, Harold Godwinson died in a battle outside the town of Hastings being hit by an arrow in his eye. As a result, on Christmas day in 1066, William was crowned king in London. To show his power and also for protection from the local people, he ordered that a massive castle should be built. This was the beginning of the Tower of London. Later when Henry III was king the Tower was painted white and people started to call it the White Tower.

Henry III

Henry III was only nine years old when he was crowned king. Although he was involved in a war with France, he was thought of as a charitable king. He is also remembered as the King who started to keep animals at the Tower of London. Animals such as lions and tigers were given as diplomatic gifts and over the years a menagerie or zoo grew in the Tower of London. Much later, people would pay to see the animals rather like a zoo, even though the Tower of London was still a working castle. Finally, in 1835 the last of the animals were moved to a site in Regents Park, the present London Zoo.

Henry VIII and Anne Boleyn

The marriage of Anne Boleyn to Henry VIII in 1533 was highly significant for English history. In order to marry, the king needed to divorce his first wife, Katherine of Aragon. As a Catholic, Henry required the permission of the Pope to do this. However, the Pope would not agree. Finally, Henry VIII lost his patience and announced that he was going to start his own church, the Church of England. Permission to divorce was no longer needed. The marriage was not to last. Three years after the marriage celebrations were held at the Tower of London, Anne Boleyn returned as a prisoner. In 1536 she was executed by a French swordsman on Tower Green.

Elizabeth I and Sir Walter Raleigh

Queen Elizabeth I had herself been a prisoner at the Tower of London before becoming queen. As a result of this it was important to her that she had friends she could trust. Sir Walter Raleigh became one of her favourites. It is said he even placed his cloak on the wet ground in order to keep the queen's feet dry. However, Raleigh lost favour when the queen discovered that he had secretly got married to one of her maids. Elizabeth was so angry she sent them both to the Tower for a short time. Raleigh became popular again when he returned from America with potatoes and tobacco. When Elizabeth died, Raleigh was again imprisoned by the new king James I. Finally, his luck ran out and he was executed at Westminster in 1618.

Reading challenge



In around 55BC the Romans they built London with a great themselves and a bridge	first invaded Britain. In 50AD, big wall around it to defend across the river Thames.
Over a thousand years later, came to fight for the crown of William the Conqueror and Hastings, his army killed Harold,	an army from Northern France Britain. Their leader was called in a battle at a place called the King of Britain in 1066
Now William the Conqueror people of London he was castles. One of these castles He wanted to scare the people tall tower, which was later also a good place to protect	was King and to show the strong he built several big was the Tower of London. in London with his huge 90ft. called the White Tower. It was the river.
After William the Conqueror added walls and towers to	died different kings and queens the castle.
A lot of building was done by keep animals such as lions	Henry III who also started to in 1235.
This zoo called a menagerie gave unusual animals to	grew as different countries the King as gifts.
At around the same time the became known as the	Tower was painted white and White Tower.
A little later, in 1275 a King wall around the castle and St Thomas' Tower.	called Edward I built a new several new towers including



Reading challenge



<p>At about the same time, in money was moved to the</p>	<p>1279, the factory for making Tower.</p>
<p>Hundreds of years later, in Anne Boleyn celebrated Henry had the Queen's</p>	<p>1533 Henry VIII and his wife their wedding there and House built.</p>
<p>Unfortunately, the marriage Later Anne Boleyn returned tried and executed on</p>	<p>did not last and three years. to the Tower of London to be Tower Green.</p>
<p>In 1605 because of the war Protestants, Guy Fawkes tried Parliament. He was caught London as a prisoner. He was</p>	<p>between Catholics and to blow up the Houses of and brought to the Tower of later executed.</p>
<p>A little later in 1671, Colonel Jewels. He nearly got away was lucky because the King</p>	<p>Blood tried to steal the Crown with it, but was captured. He liked him and did not punish him.</p>
<p>In 1820 the animals were This was the beginning of</p>	<p>moved out to Regents Park. London Zoo!</p>



Questions

Find the following information from the text

- Q1 How long did it take from the first invasion for the Romans to build a wall around London?
- Q2 Where was King Harold Killed and when?
- Q3 Which animals did Henry III start to keep at the Tower of London in 1235?
- Q4 Which Tower did Edward I build at the Tower of London?
- Q5 When did the production of coins start at the Tower of London?
- Q6 How long was Anne Boleyn married to Henry VIII?
- Q7 Guy Fawkes was involved in a war between which religions?
- Q8 Why was Colonel Blood lucky?
- Q9 What did the Tower of London animals lead to?

A Map of the Tower of London

Study the map below.

If this was your castle where would you put these things?

What would your reasons be?

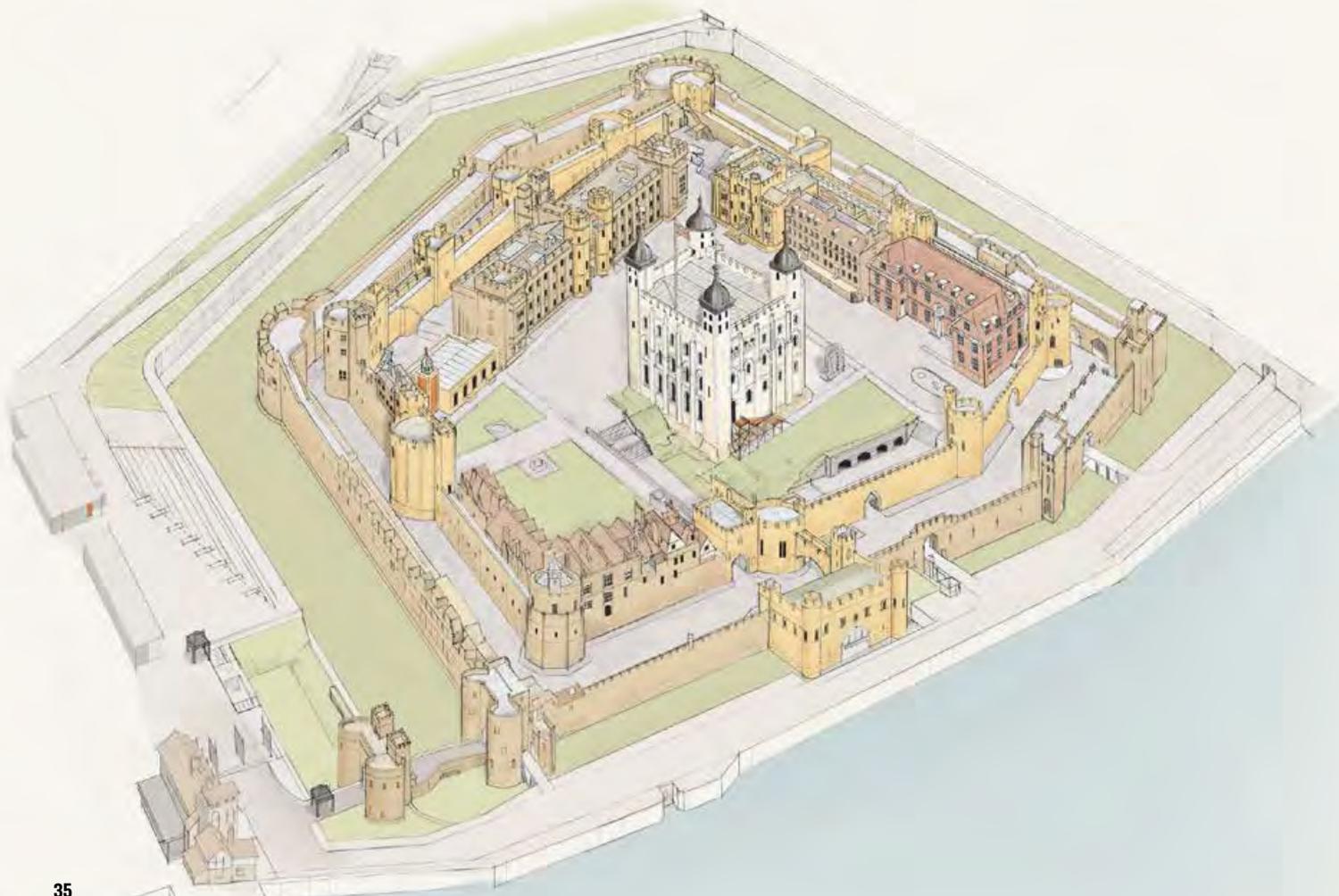
The Crown Jewels
Soldiers living area
Lions
Hospital

Prisoners
Coin factory
King's bedroom
Polar bear

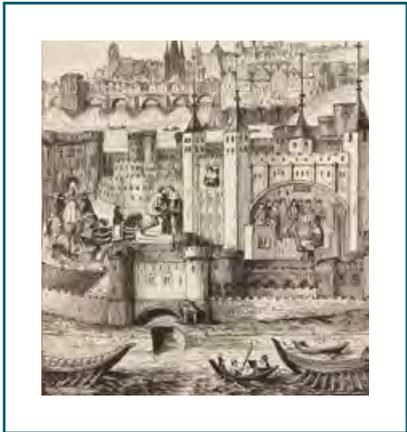
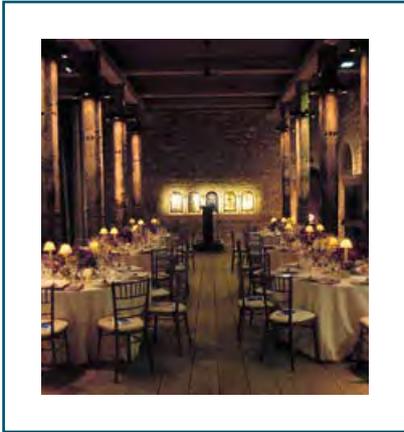
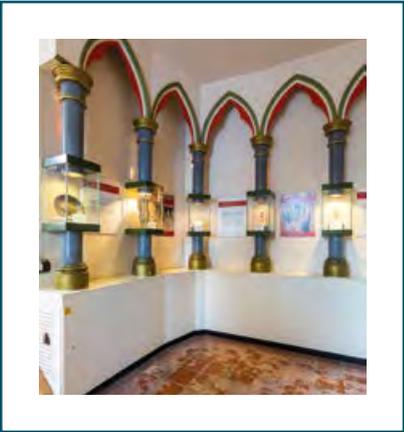
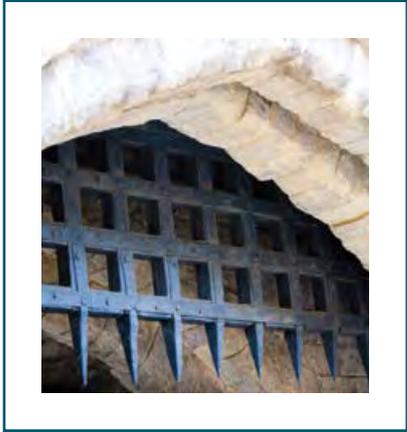
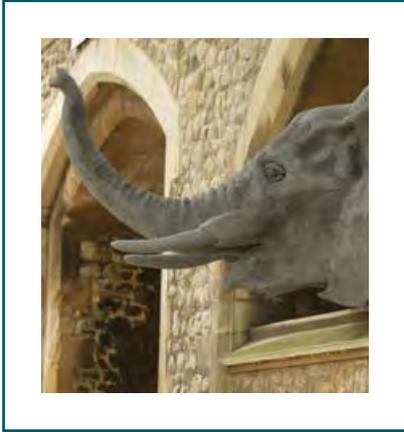
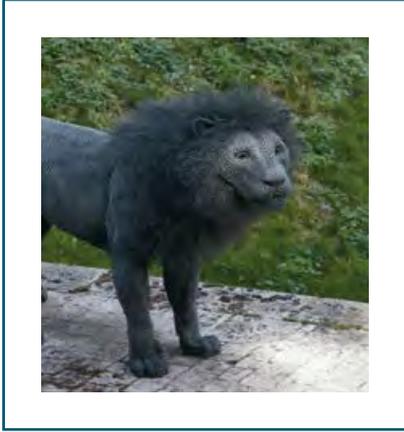
Entrance for boats
Store for guns
An elephant
A hall for parties

Discuss with your group and decide where to place the pictures on the map.
(pictures overleaf)

At the end of this activity discuss with your group what you would particularly like to see on your visit?



L1:3 GETTING TO KNOW THE TOWER



Tutor information



The Crown jewels are kept in the Jewel House which is a vault in the Waterloo Block – the barracks of soldiers. Regalia has been kept in various parts of the tower of London since the 14th century.



The lions were kept in a tower near what is now the main entrance. In 1235, Henry III (1216-72) was delighted to be presented with three 'leopards' (probably lions but referred to as leopards in the heraldry on the king's shield) by the Holy Roman Emperor Frederick II. These inspired the King to start a menagerie at the Tower.



Edward I (1272-1307) installed the **Mint** within the safety of the **Tower's** walls in c1279 and until 1810, most of the coins of the realm were made there in a dedicated area that became known as **Mint Street**. Making coins was hot, noisy and dangerous.



The Waterloo Barracks was built in 1845, originally it was a **barracks** for 826 **soldiers**. It is the largest building of the fortress, whether it is today or throughout its **history**, and was built at the same time as the officers' quarters, which now became the fusilliers' headquarters.

Tutor information



The King of France sent an **elephant** to the **Tower** in 1255, and Londoners flocked 'to see the novel sight'. Although the **elephant** had a brand new 40 foot by 20 foot **elephant** house and a dedicated keeper, it died after a couple of years.



From an early stage of its history, one of the functions of the Tower of London has been to act as a prison, though it was not designed as one. The earliest known prisoner was Ranulf Flambard in 1100 who escaped from the White Tower by climbing down a rope which had been smuggled into his cell in a wine casket.



The Lanthorn **Tower**, built as part of Henry III's queen's lodgings, was gutted by fire in 1774. The present building is 19th century. Edward I's son Edward II (1307-27) stayed in this east side of the castle when in residence at the **Tower**.



The area in front of the White Tower is called the Inner Ward. In the 1200s it was a busy complex, full of buildings set up to serve royal residence. These included kitchens and a great hall. The Inner Ward was protected by a high wall and the enormous Coldharbour Gate-Tower.

Tutor information



Henry III was presented with a **polar bear** from King Haakon of Norway in 1251, the **bear** was given a particularly long leash to enable him to swim and catch fish in the Thames river



The first recorded paying visitor to the **Armouries** was in 1545 when a visiting foreign dignitary viewed the personal **armoury** of Henry VIII in the White **Tower**.



The Old Hospital Block at the Tower of London was built as two houses in 1718 to accommodate Ordnance clerks. The building later became used as the hospital for the Tower garrison. The northern part of the building was dismantled following damage sustained during a 1940 air raid.



The **Water Gate** – beneath St Thomas's **Tower** at the **Tower of London**. The **gate** was built in the late 1270s on the orders of Edward I to provide a convenient means by which he could arrive by barge.

The Towers

The White Tower (21)

William the Conqueror ordered for the tower to be built in the 1070's. He died before it was finished. Its purpose was to impress and scare the local population. The only door was high up with wooden stairs that could be removed if it was attacked.

Some say the basement of the building was used to torture prisoners such as Guy Fawkes.

Tower green (19)

This was the place of execution of three queens: Anne Boleyn and Catherine Howard who were both wives of Henry VIII, and Lady Jane Grey who was queen for 9 days.

At least 440 people were executed outside the walls of the Tower of London on the nearby Tower Hill.

The Traitors' Gate (15)

This was originally a splendid entrance to the Tower of London from the River Thames.

Later the gate became a sight to fear as prisoners were brought to the Tower this way, possibly to their death.

Beauchamp Tower (20)

The Tower of London was not built as a prison, so prisoners were kept in different places. Important prisoners like one of whom was Lord Guilford Dudley, husband of Lady Jane Grey. Others were less fortunate.

The Bloody Tower (18)

Originally called the Garden Tower, this was the home to the prisoner Sir Walter Raleigh for many years. He made it a comfortable home where he wrote books and poetry and had visitors.

Stories about the murder of two princes lead to the tower being given a more dramatic name.

The Towers

The Crown Jewels (22)

Royal valuables used to be kept at Westminster. However, after thieves stole some treasure, the Crown Jewels were moved to the Tower of London. In 1669 the jewels were shown to the public and people could actually hold them. After they were nearly stolen by Colonel Blood in 1671, they were kept in various places such as the Martin Tower and the Wakefield Tower

The Royal Mint (14)

In 1279 King Edward I decided to move coin production to somewhere he could watch it closely. Coins were often 'clipped'. This meant little bits of gold or silver being cut off the coins and was illegal.

St Thomas's Tower, Wakefield Tower and Lanthorn Tower (16, 17, 23)

These are known as the 'Medieval Palace' and were built by Henry III and Edward I in the thirteenth century. They were extremely grand and richly decorated for royalty.

The Lion Tower

This Tower no longer exists but visitors would cross the moat across a drawbridge to this tower where lions were kept. The visitors must have been terrified by the roars.

The Bell Tower (20)

This is the second oldest tower after the White Tower. Built in the 12th century, it contains the bell which has been rung for at least 500 years to signal the closing of the Tower gates.

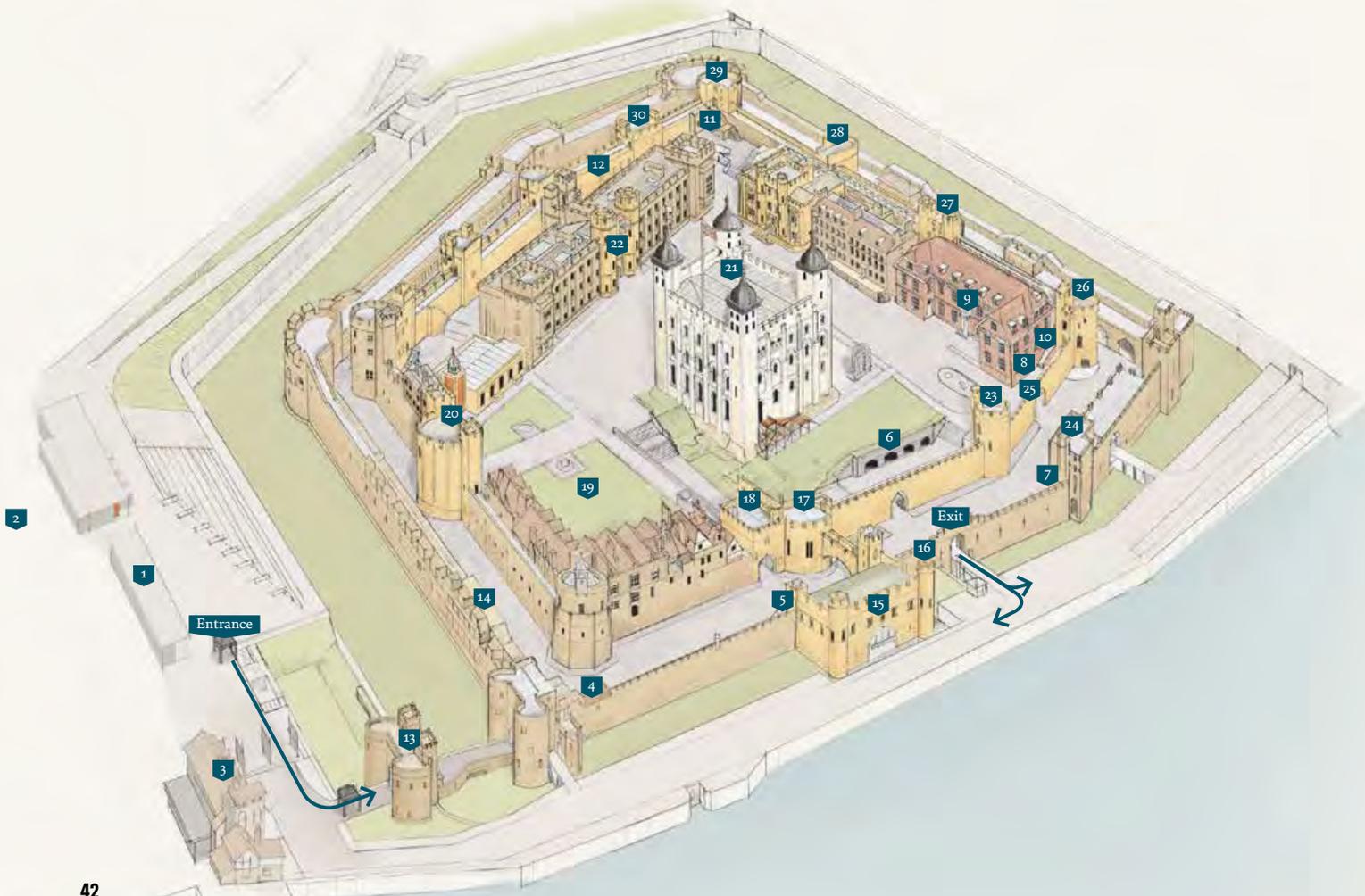
L1:3 GETTING TO KNOW THE TOWER

A Map of the Tower of London

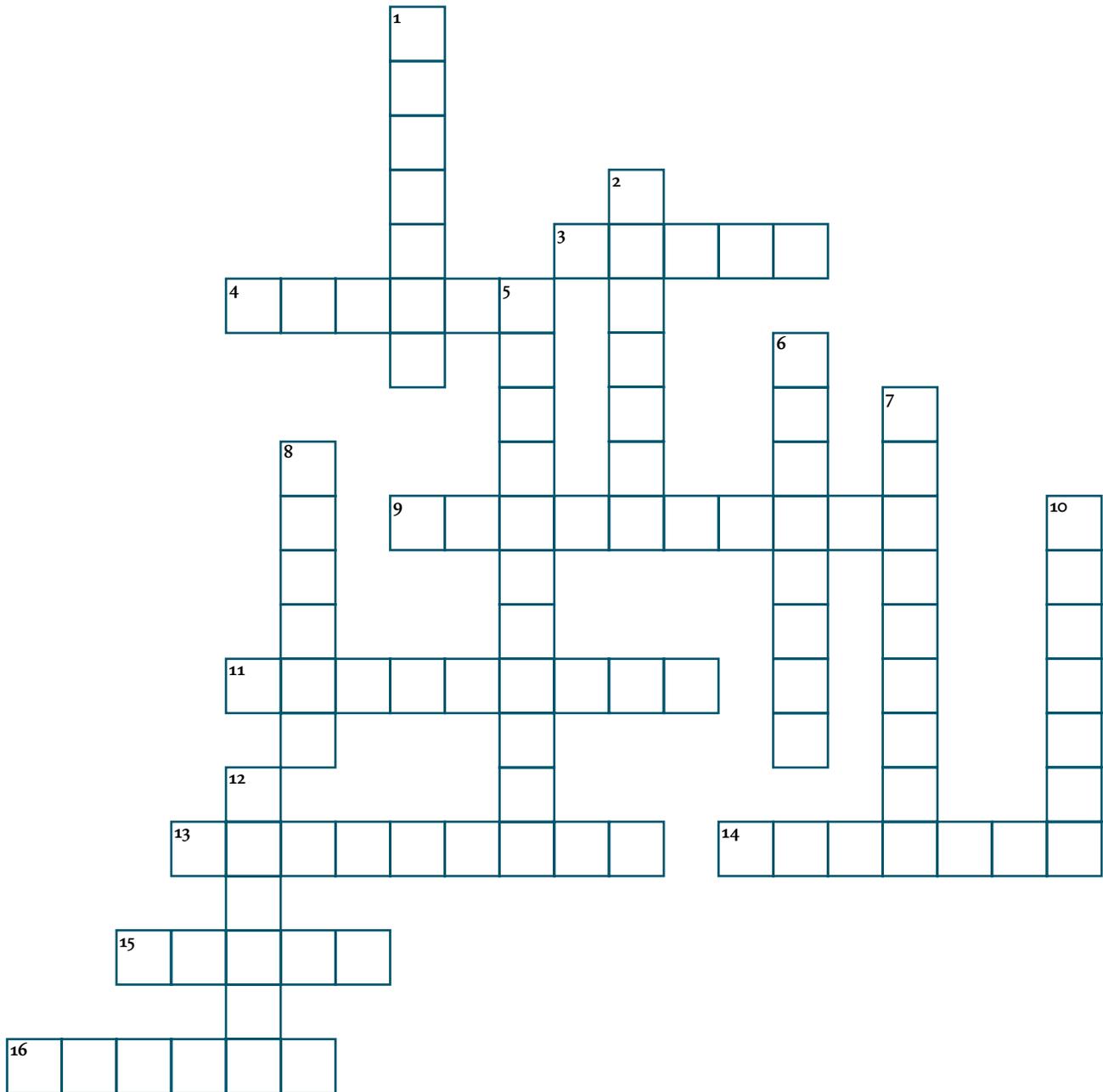
Study and label the picture below with the names of the towers.

From memory can you answer the following questions?

- Q1 In which tower did Sir Walter Raleigh study?
- Q2 Where were the prisoners executed?
- Q3 Who tried to steal the Crown Jewels?
- Q4 When was the Bell Tower built?
- Q5 Where were the lions kept?
- Q6 Name a famous person who was kept in the Beauchamp Tower?
- Q7 Who ordered the White Tower to be built?



Crossword Puzzle



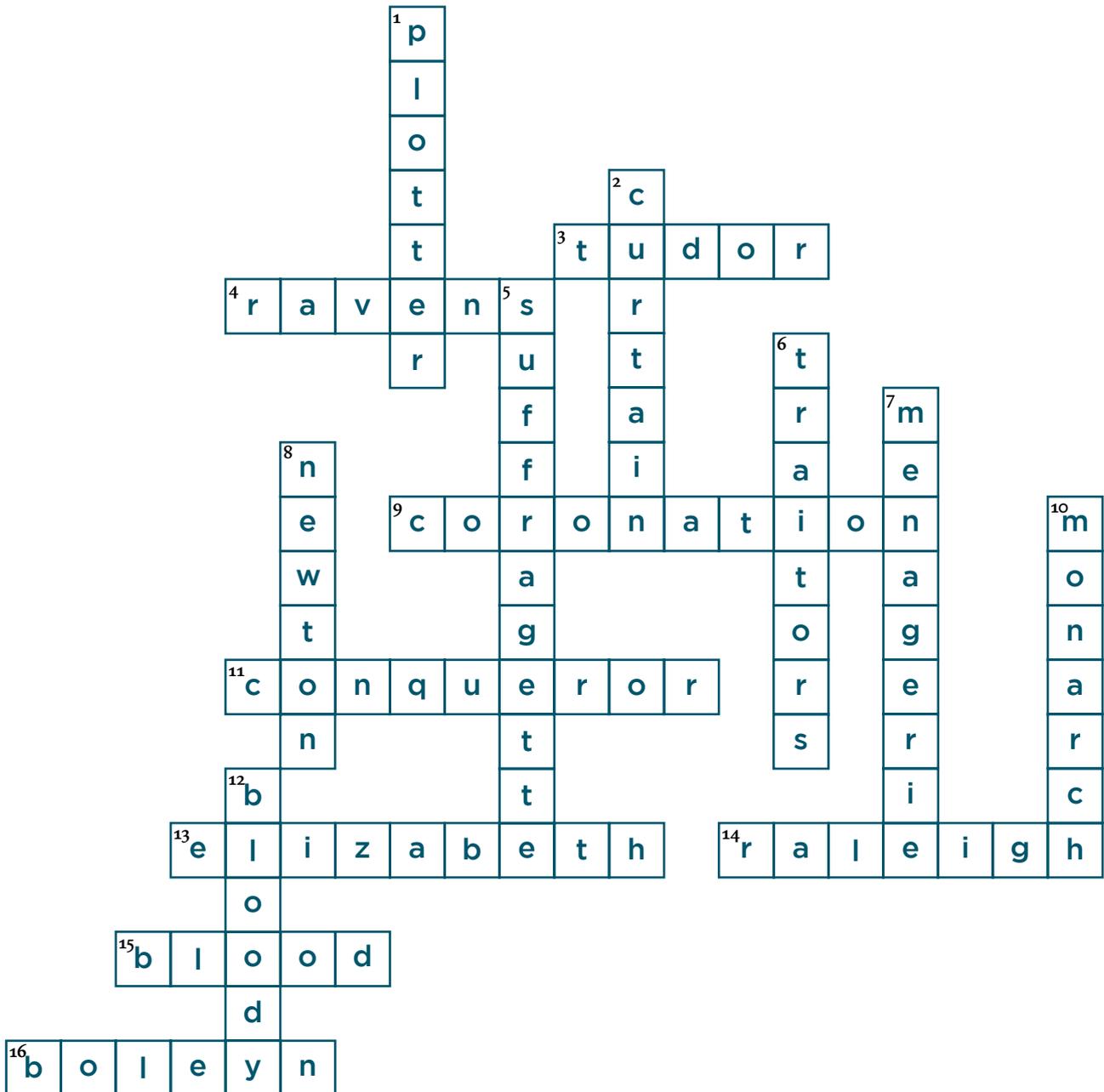
Across

3. Henry VIII's family name
4. There are at least 6
9. The crowning ceremony
11. William the ...
13. A prisoner, then a queen
14. Three times a prisoner
15. A daring thief
16. The second queen of Henry VIII

Down

1. Gun powder ...
2. The outer wall
5. Leonora was the 'Tower ...'
6. A famous gate for ...
7. Zoo
8. Organiser at the Mint
10. A ruler
12. Previously the Garden Tower

Crossword Puzzle - Answers



Across

3. Henry VIII's family name (**tudor**)
4. There are at least 6 (**ravens**)
9. The crowning ceremony (**coronation**)
11. William the ... (**conqueror**)
13. A prisoner, then a queen (**elizabeth**)
14. Three times a prisoner (**raleigh**)
15. A daring thief (**blood**)
16. The second queen of Henry VIII (**boleyen**)

Down

1. Gun powder ... (**plotter**)
2. The outer wall (**curtain**)
5. Leonora was the 'Tower ...' (**suffragette**)
6. A famous gate for ... (**traitors**)
7. Zoo (**menagerie**)
8. Organiser at the Mint (**newton**)
10. A ruler (**monarch**)
12. Previously the Garden Tower (**bloody**)

Have you heard the story of the Koh-i-Nûr?

500 years ago a wealthy and powerful man called Babur, first wrote about this legendary diamond. Babur was the first ruler of the Mughal Empire, which at its peak covered a huge area of South Asia including parts of modern India, Pakistan, Afghanistan and Bangladesh. He was a great prince and ruled at the same time as Henry VII ruled England. He wrote a book about his life called the Barburnama. In it he wrote of his great treasure, a diamond so big, it was 'worth half the daily expense of the whole world'.

The diamond stayed in the Mughal dynasty for two centuries, but in 1739 the ruler of Persia, Nadir Shah, invaded India and defeated the Mughal Emperor Muhammed Shah.

Legend says that Nadir Shah called one of the ladies of his defeated rival's harem and asked her to tell him where Muhammad Shah kept the great diamond. She told him that it was hidden in his turban.

Rather than try to humiliate or fight Muhammad Shah to retrieve the diamond, Nadir Shah suggested that they enact an old sign of friendship and swap turbans. Muhammad Shah could not refuse and knew that as he did so, he was losing the diamond.

Later, when he was alone, Nadir Shah set the turban down and started to unravel it. As the tight folds became looser and the lengths of fabric began to pile up, his excitement increased. He unrolled and unravelled, getting faster and faster, until suddenly a huge stone fell into his hands. He grasped it, half in excitement and half in disbelief, and held it up to the light: 'Koh-i-Nûr!' he exclaimed, which means, 'Mountain of Light'. This was how the stone got its name.

Some years later Ahmed Abdali, the ruler of Afghanistan, was given the diamond by Nadir Shah's grandson Shah Rukh, as thanks for helping during troubled times in his reign.

By 1830 the ruler of Afghanistan was Shuja Shah. He was deposed by a rival, so he smuggled the Koh-i-Nûr to India. There he reluctantly gave the diamond to the Sikh ruler of the Punjab, Ranjit Singh, in exchange for sanctuary. The diamond was once again in India. However, Ranjit Singh died in 1839, and the Punjab was annexed by Britain after the war of 1849. In Ranjit Singh's will, the diamond was to be given to Hindu priests. This was not followed, and a treaty was signed which meant the diamond went to Queen Victoria. It was presented to the Queen by Ranjit Singh's son, Duleep Singh, who had been taken to London at the age of 13.

When the diamond arrived in Britain it was decided that it could be made brighter and more sparkling, and so in 1851 the decision was taken that it should be re-cut. Its size was reduced from 186 carats to 105. This was still huge, considering that many diamond rings sold today may be less than 1 or 2 carats. The amount of light that the Koh-i-Nûr reflected was greatly increased.

Queen Victoria wore the diamond as a brooch, but later it was worn in the crowns of Queen Alexandra, Queen Mary and the late Queen Elizabeth, the Queen Mother. Why, though, have no kings worn this amazing jewel? There is an old legend which says that a man who owns the diamond will have all the world's bad luck, but a woman will have good fortune. Whether it is true or false, no man has dared to take the risk since it arrived in Britain in 1850.

L1:4 THE KOH-I-NÛR

Have you heard the story of the Koh-i-Nûr?

500 years ago a wealthy and powerful man called Babur, first wrote about this legendary diamond. Babur was the first ruler of the Mughal Empire, which at its peak covered a huge area of South Asia including parts of modern India, Pakistan, Afghanistan and Bangladesh. He was a great prince and ruled at the same time as Henry VII ruled England. He wrote a book about his life called the Barburnama. In it he wrote of his great treasure, a diamond so big, it was 'worth half the daily expense of the whole world'.

The diamond stayed in the Mughal dynasty for two centuries, but in 1739 the ruler of Persia, Nadir Shah, invaded India and defeated the Mughal Emperor Muhammed Shah.

Legend says that Nadir Shah called one of the ladies of his defeated rival's harem and asked her to tell him where Muhammad Shah kept the great diamond. She told him that it was hidden in his turban.

Rather than try to humiliate or fight Muhammad Shah to retrieve the diamond, Nadir Shah suggested that they enact an old sign of friendship and swap turbans. Muhammad Shah could not refuse and knew that as he did so, he was losing the diamond.

Later, when he was alone, Nadir Shah set the turban down and started to unravel it. As the tight folds became looser and the lengths of fabric began to pile up, his excitement increased. He unrolled and unravelled, getting faster and faster, until suddenly a huge stone fell into his hands. He grasped it, half in excitement and half in disbelief, and held it up to the light: 'Koh-i-Nûr!' he exclaimed, which means, 'Mountain of Light'. This was how the stone got its name.

Some years later Ahmed Abdali, the ruler of Afghanistan, was given the diamond by Nadir Shah's grandson Shah Rukh, as thanks for helping during troubled times in his reign.



L1:4 THE KOH-I-NŪR

By 1830 the ruler of Afghanistan was Shuja Shah. He was deposed by a rival, so he smuggled the Koh-i-Nŭr to India. There he reluctantly gave the diamond to the Sikh ruler of the Punjab, Ranjit Singh, in exchange for sanctuary. The diamond was once again in India. However, Ranjit Singh died in 1839, and the Punjab was annexed by Britain after the war of 1849. In Ranjit Singh's will, the diamond was to be given to Hindu priests. This was not followed and a treaty was signed which meant the diamond went to Queen Victoria. It was presented to the Queen by Ranjit Singh's son, Duleep Singh, who had been taken to London at the age of 13.

When the diamond arrived in Britain it was decided that it could be made brighter and more sparkling, and so in 1851 the decision was taken that it should be re-cut. Its size was reduced from 186 carats to 105. This was still huge, considering that many diamond rings sold today may be less than 1 or 2 carats. The amount of light that the Koh-i-Nŭr reflected was greatly increased.

Queen Victoria wore the diamond as a brooch, but later it was worn in the crowns of Queen Alexandra, Queen Mary and the late Queen Elizabeth, the Queen Mother. Why, though, have no kings worn this amazing jewel? There is an old legend which says that a man who owns the diamond will have all the world's bad luck, but a woman will have good fortune. Whether it is true or false, no man has dared to take the risk since it arrived in Britain in 1850.



Vocabulary to preteach:

- | | |
|-----------------|--|
| 1. a dynasty | a. to undo |
| 2. to humiliate | b. cloth |
| 3. to reflect | c. to remove someone from power |
| 4. a turban | d. a safe place |
| 5. to unravel | e. to take control (usually by force) |
| 6. disbelief | f. a family that keeps power for a long time |
| 7. to depose | g. a man's head covering |
| 8. fabric | h. to make someone feel small |
| 9. sanctuary | i. to shine back light |
| 10. annex | j. not able to accept something is true |

L1:4 THE KOH-I-NÛR

Task 1

Put the paragraphs into the correct order. Study how ideas are organised into paragraphs.

Q1 What is the purpose of the text? (Tick the correct)

- a. instruct
- b. entertain
- c. describe
- d. debate

Q2 Is the style of this text formal or informal? – Answer: _____

Give reasons for your answer:

Q3 Which words from the text do the letters spell?

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| a. dinamod _____ | e. unamtoin _____ |
| b. nuntar _____ | f. yesdduln _____ |
| c. padewps _____ | g. curdder _____ |
| d. tegessdug _____ | h. dosicein _____ |

Task 2

Why are jewels and precious metals desired so much by the rich and powerful. Why do kings and queens wear crowns? *Discuss with your partners.*

Task 3

The Koh-i-Nur is one of many examples of treasures that have come to Britain at a time when it had an extremely powerful empire. Is it right that these objects should remain in this country or should they be returned to their country of origin? *Discuss with your group and present your findings to the class.*

Make notes for arguments for and against

Task 4

Write a discursive essay about whether artefacts like the Koh-i-Nûr should be returned to their country of origin. Conclude the essay giving your opinion.

L1:5 THE ENGLISH CIVIL WAR

The seventeenth century was one of the most violent centuries in Britain's history. This was shown by events at the Tower of London.

King James I had been king for only two years when, in 1605, there was an attempt to blow him up at the Houses of Parliament. As a result of this event Guy Fawkes was caught and sent to the Tower to be tortured. Although the place of his torture is unknown, his interrogation was known to have taken place at the Queen's House.

Then came the English Civil War. Charles I was king (27th March 1625 – 30 January 1649) and he believed in the god given right of kings to rule. However, his marriage to Henrietta a Catholic and his temporary closing of Parliament caused great anger in the population.

Differences grew between people over religion, social position and other issues. The 'roundheads' as they later became known because of their short hair, considered the king and the rich to be only interested in enjoying themselves and having no self-discipline. The king's followers were called Cavaliers.

In 1642 the two sides started fighting in all areas of the country. London was against the king and soon the Parliament's Roundhead soldiers had control of the Tower of London.

In 1649 Charles I was put on trial for crimes against the country and executed, his son Charles II being sent away to France.

Oliver Cromwell became the 'Lord Protector' and Britain became for the first time a republic.

From 1649 to 1660 Parliament was in charge of the country, although Oliver Cromwell and his army held the real power. Charles I's son, Charles II attempted to take back control with the help of the French, but was defeated by Cromwell. He managed to escape back to France after hiding in a tree!

However, Cromwell's government was so strict that Christmas was banned and people were forced to go to church. People began to turn against him. In 1658 Cromwell died and for a year his son, Richard, replaced him as Lord Protector.

In 1660 Parliament agreed to ask Charles II to return as king if he agreed to be tolerant about religion. He agreed and returned to be crowned King Charles II. Cromwell had had the original Crown Jewels destroyed, so Charles II ordered a new set of Crown Jewels to be made. These are now on display at the Tower of London.

L1:5 THE ENGLISH CIVIL WAR

The seventeenth century was one of the most violent centuries in Britain's history. This was shown by events at the Tower of London.

King James I had been king for only two years when, in 1605, there was an attempt to blow him up at the Houses of Parliament. As a result of this event Guy Fawkes was caught and sent to the Tower to be tortured. Although the place of his torture is unknown, his interrogation was known to have taken place at the Queen's House.

Then came the English Civil War. Charles I was King (19 November 1600 – 30 January 1649) and he believed in the God given right of kings to rule. However, his marriage to Henrietta a Catholic and his temporary closing of Parliament caused great anger in the population.

Differences grew between people over religion, social position and other issues. The 'roundheads' as they later became known because of their short hair, considered the king and the rich to be only interested in enjoying themselves and having no self-discipline. The king's followers were called Cavaliers.

In 1642 the two sides started fighting in all areas of the country. London was against the king and soon the Parliament's Roundhead soldiers had control of the Tower of London.

In 1649 Charles I was put on trial for crimes against the country and executed, his son Charles II being sent away to France.

Oliver Cromwell became the 'Lord Protector' and Britain became a republic for the first time.

From 1649 to 1660 Parliament was in charge of the country, although Oliver Cromwell and his army held the real power. Charles I's son, Charles II attempted to take back control with the help of the French but was defeated by Cromwell. He managed to escape back to France after hiding in a tree!



L1:5 THE ENGLISH CIVIL WAR

However, Cromwell's government was so strict that Christmas was banned and people were forced to go to church. People began to turn against him. In 1658 Cromwell died and for a year his son, Richard, replaced him as Lord Protector.

In 1660 Parliament agreed to ask Charles II to return as King if he agreed to be tolerant about religion. He agreed and returned to be crowned King Charles II. Cromwell had the original Crown Jewels destroyed, so Charles II ordered a new set of Crown Jewels to be made. These are now on display at the Tower of London.



Roundheads

No crown



A roundhead by John Pettie

Cavaliers

A ruler with a crown



Royalists by Anthony Van Dyke

Compare the two paintings. What do you think they say about Cavaliers and Roundheads as people? **Discuss**

Roundhead

Oliver Cromwell

Puritan protestants

Republican

Mainly middle class

**Ban Christmas and
Easter celebrations**

**The King or Queen should
be controlled by Parliament**

Banned Parliament

The King must die!

**When I die my son will
take my position**

Cavalier

Charles I

**Traditional Protestants
and some Catholics**

A God given right to rule

The rich

**Celebrate festivals with
lots of parties**

**Parliament's job was just to raise
money by taxing people**

Banned Parliament

Long Live Charles II!

**When I die my son will
take my position**

L1:5 THE ENGLISH CIVIL WAR

Which personality are you- Cavalier or Roundhead? *Discuss*

Q1 What sort of clothes do you like?

- a. Simple and brown if possible.
- b. Lots of colour and the latest fashion.
- c. Like to look different to everyone else.

Q2 You have a bar of chocolate or a favourite treat. Do you ...

- a. Eat a little bit then save the rest for later.
- b. Eat most of it then feel guilty.
- c. Eat all of it and wish you had more.

Q3 You have some homework to do for the next day.

Your friend invites you to her friend's party. Do you ...

- a. Ask for the address.
- b. Thank your friend but explain that you have to do your homework.
- c. Decide to do your homework on the bus.

Q4 You win the lottery. Do you...

- a. Tell no one and give some to charity.
- b. Tell friends and family and give presents.
- c. Tell everyone and spend every penny enjoying yourself.

Sir Walter Raleigh

Complete the text about Sir Walter Raleigh's life with the words below.

**COMMONLY WHILE EVEN MORE BUT
HOWEVER (x2) BEFORE BEING WHEN
SURPRISINGLY AS A RESULT ALTHOUGH**

Sir Walter Raleigh was born in around 1552 in Devon. _____ he was growing up, his Protestant family were treated badly when Catholic Queen Mary was in power.

_____ he was 17, he went to France to fight for the French Protestants (Huguenots) and he later went to Ireland and again fought for the Protestants against the Catholics.

Tall, handsome and very confident, it is _____ thought he placed his cloak on the wet ground for the queen to walk on.

Not _____, he soon became a favourite of Queen Elizabeth I and in 1586 he was made captain of the Queen's guard.

From 1585 to 1588 he was involved in expeditions to America. He attempted to set up a colony in South Carolina called Virginia for the queen.

The expeditions returned with potatoes and tobacco which were new to Europe and he became _____ popular.

_____ he secretly married one of the queen's maids, Elizabeth (Bess) Throckmorton in 1592. _____ of this the queen was extremely jealous and had them both imprisoned at the Tower of London for a short time.

When he was released, Raleigh travelled to South America to look for gold. He didn't find any there, _____ was successful at robbing Spanish (Catholic) ships.

When Queen Elizabeth I died, the new king, James I did not like Raleigh's aggressive behaviour towards the Spanish.

In 1603 Raleigh was sent to the Tower of London again with his wife for 13 years. _____ he was a prisoner, he wrote a famous book called The History of The World, and even had a small garden.

In 1616 he was released and for the last time sent to South America in search of gold.

_____ he attacked Spanish ships against the king's orders. When he returned, he was imprisoned for a third time at the Tower of London, _____ executed at Westminster.

Sir Walter Raleigh

Sir Walter Raleigh was born in around 1552 in Devon. **While** he was growing up, his Protestant family were treated badly when Catholic Queen Mary was in power.

When he was 17, he went to France to fight for the French Protestants (Huguenots) and he later went to Ireland and again fought for the Protestants against the Catholics.

Tall, handsome and very confident, it is **commonly** thought he placed his cloak on the wet ground for the queen to walk on.

Not surprisingly, he soon became a favourite of Queen Elizabeth I and in 1586 he was made captain of the Queen's guard.

From 1585 to 1588 he was involved in expeditions to America. He attempted to set up a colony in South Carolina called Virginia for the queen.

The expeditions returned with potatoes and tobacco which were new to Europe and he became **even more** popular.

However, he secretly married one of the queen's maids, Elizabeth (Bess) Throckmorton in 1592. **As a result** of this the queen was extremely jealous and had them both imprisoned at the Tower of London for a short time.

When he was released, Raleigh travelled to South America to look for gold. He didn't find any there, **but** was successful at robbing Spanish (Catholic) ships.

When Queen Elizabeth I died, the new king, James I did not like Raleigh's aggressive behaviour towards the Spanish.

In 1603 Raleigh was sent to the Tower of London again with his wife for 13 years. **Even though** he was a prisoner, he wrote a famous book called The History of The World, and even had a small garden.

In 1616 he was released and for the last time sent to South America in search of gold.

However, he attacked Spanish ships against the king's orders. When he returned, he was imprisoned for a third time at the Tower of London, **before being** executed at Westminster.

Comparison of Sir Walter Raleigh and Guy Fawkes

Sir Walter Raleigh



Born in 1552 in the south of England.

Grew up a Protestant.

His family were persecuted by Catholic Queen Mary.

At 17 went to France to fight the Catholics.

Became a favourite of the Queen.

1592 sent to the Tower of London for secretly marrying without telling the Queen.

Went to America searching for gold.

He built an important ship that fought the Spanish ships that were sent to invade Britain in 1588.

In 1603 he was sent to the Tower of London for 13 years by the new King James I. There he wrote a book and studied medicine.

Raleigh returned to America in 1616, but attacked Spanish ships. He was then imprisoned by King James I in 1618 at the Tower of London.

Executed at Westminster on 29th October 1618.

Guy Fawkes



Born in 1570 in the north of England.

Grew up a Protestant, but changed to being Catholic.

Catholics were persecuted by the protestants.

At 21 he went to Holland to fight the Protestants.

In 1603 he visited the Spanish King asking him to invade Britain.

In 1603 he was promoted to captain in the Spanish army.

In 1604 Guido (he changed his name) joins a group of Catholics who want to blow up Parliament and King James I.

November 5th he is caught with 36 barrels of gunpowder in the cellars of Parliament.

He was taken to the Tower of London on 6th November and tortured in order to find out who was in his group.

Nothing is known of his interests except that he was a soldier interested in explosives.

Executed at Westminster on 31st January 1606

L1:6 PRISONERS AT THE TOWER

Write sentences comparing these two famous men

Example: Both men were born in England. However, Raleigh was born in the south and Fawkes in the north.

Try to use the structures below;

BOTH OF THEM NEITHER OF THEM LIKE
HOWEVER UNLIKE WHEREAS

Research activity

Find out about the lives of these two queens. What similarities and differences can you find? Choose one to write a short biography about their life.

Elizabeth I



Anne Boleyn

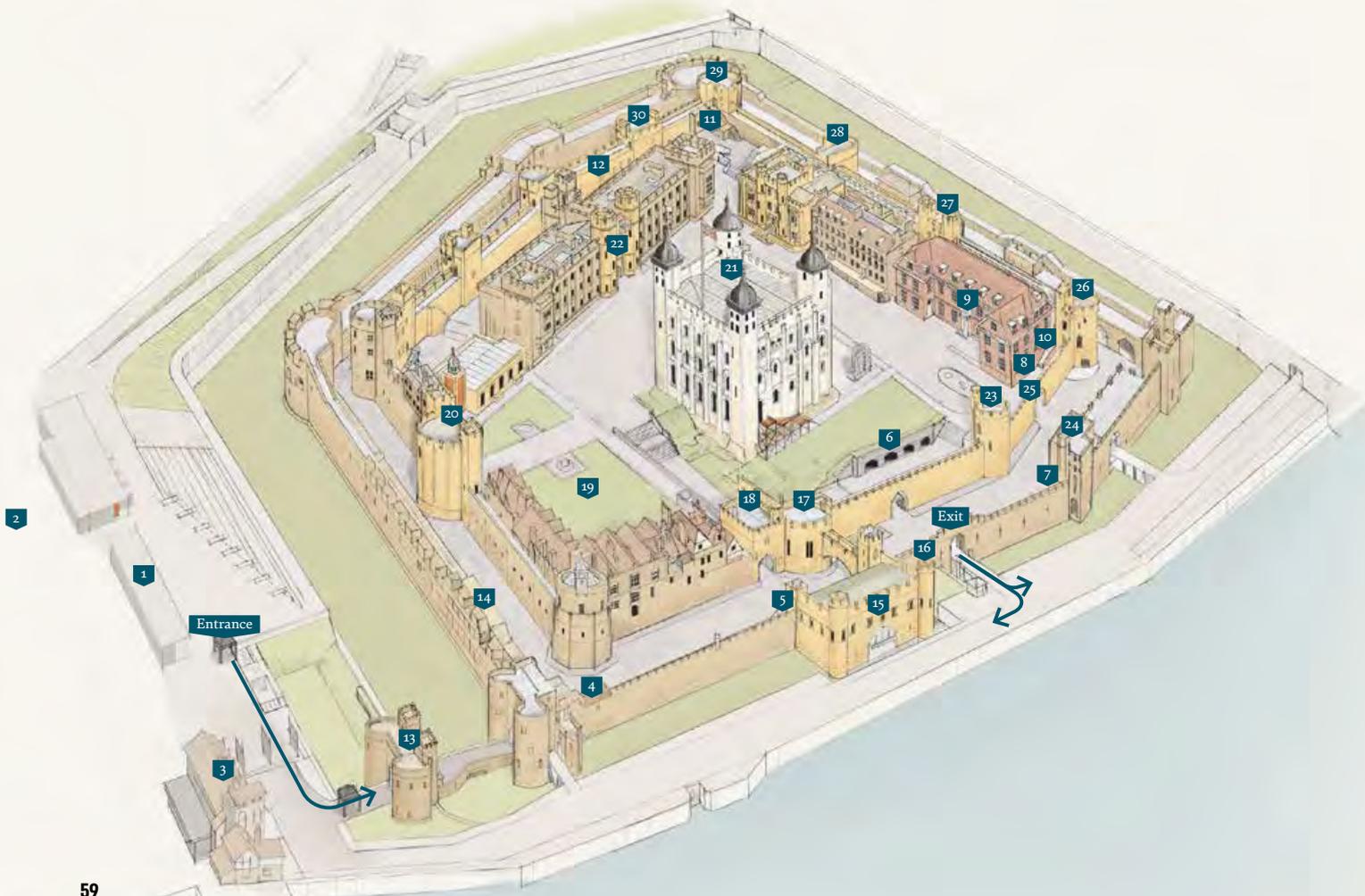


How well do you know the Tower of London?

You have now had a chance to explore the Tower of London. Next time you visit, how much will you remember?

Can you find the places below on the map?

- a. Where were the lions kept?
- b. In which tower was the curfew bell?
- c. Where did the king sleep?
- d. Where did Sir Walter Raleigh live as a prisoner?
- e. Can you find the Mint?
- f. Where did Anne Boleyn and several other prisoners' days end?
- g. Home of the only polar bear in the country?
- h. The place Guy Fawkes was kept.
- i. Where can you find the Koh-i-Nûr?
- j. Did you see the thoughtful graffiti?
- k. Maybe time for a cup of tea?



L1:7 POST VISIT

Can you think of reasons why these places were chosen to do these things? *Discuss*

Write sentences linking these ideas together:

The lions were kept by the gate ...	in order to	... he was a prisoner.
The Crown Jewels were kept where the soldiers lived ...	as	... impress visitors.
Sir Walter Raleigh was allowed to walk around ...	since	... they wanted to leave a message.
The polar bear was kept near the Thames ...	because	... this was the safest place.
The prisoners wrote graffiti on the walls ...	although	... women are not affected by it.
The Koh-i-Nûr is thought to be unlucky for men, ...	however	... it liked to swim in the river.

Answers

The lions were kept by the gate in order to impress visitors.

The Crown Jewels were kept where the soldiers lived since this was the safest place.

Sir Walter Raleigh was allowed to walk around, although he was a prisoner.

The polar bear was kept near the Thames because it liked to swim in the river.

The prisoners wrote graffiti on the walls as they wanted to leave a message.

The Koh-i-Nûr is thought to be unlucky for men. However, women are not affected by it.

Tower Trumps

William I - William Conqueror (r.1066–1087)



King: 21 years **Age:** 59

Achievements: 😊😊😊😊
Won the Battle of Hastings

Popularity: ♡ -5
(took land/Killed Harold)

Determination: 8
(built a lot of castles / took land)

Historical impact:
💎💎💎💎💎💎💎💎💎

Henry III (r.1216–1272)



King: 56 years **Age:** 65

Achievements: 😊😊
Started the menagerie / built curtain wall

Popularity: ♡ 9
(a pious king / charitable)

Determination: 5

Historical impact:
💎💎💎💎💎💎

Edward I (r.1272–1307)



King: 56 years **Age:** 68

Achievements: 😊😊😊
Started the Mint / built St Thomas' Tower

Popularity: ♡ 8

Determination: 8
(won battles)

Historical impact:
💎💎💎💎💎💎

Tower Trumps

Richard II (r.1377–1399)



King: 23 years **Age:** 43

Achievements: 😊
Stopped Peasants Revolt /
successful soldier

Popularity: ♥️ -8
(unpopular, died horribly)

Determination: 6

Historical impact:



The Two Princes, **Edward** (1470–1483) **Richard** (1473–1483)



King: Murdered before being crowned
Age: 13 / 10

Achievements: 😊
Created a story that is told even today

Popularity: ♥️ 9

Determination: 5

Historical impact:



Richard III (r.1483–1485)



King: 2 years **Age:** 33

Achievements: 😊 😊
He led from the front / was front page news
in the 2013

Popularity: ♥️ -8 (Shakespeare gave
him a poor part / death of the princes)

Determination: 6 (determined to be king)

Historical impact:



Tower Trumps

Henry VII (r.1485–1509)



King: 24 years **Age:** 52

Achievements: 😊😊😊
Beat Richard III in battle / portrait on coins / formed the Tower guard

Popularity: ♡ 7

Determination: 7

Historical impact:
💎💎💎💎💎💎

Anne Boleyn (r.1533–1536)



Queen: 3 years **Age:** 35

Achievements: 😊😊😊
Mother of Elizabeth I

Popularity: ♡ -2

Determination: 7

Historical impact:
💎💎💎💎💎💎💎💎

Lady Jane Grey (1537–1554)



Age: 16

Achievements: Nearly Queen / well educated and intelligent

Popularity: ♡ 9

Determination: 5

Historical impact:
💎💎💎

Tower Trumps

Walter Raleigh (1552–1618)



Age: 54

Achievements: 😊😊😊
Explorer / scientist / writer

Popularity: ♡ 9

Determination: 8

Historical impact:



James I (r.1603–1625)



King: 23 years **Age:** 59

Achievements: 😊😊
Interested in the arts and architecture / anti-smoking

Popularity: ♡ -4
(*cruel sports*)

Determination: 4

Historical impact:



Guy Fawkes (1570–1606)



Age: unknown

Achievements: 😊
Responsible for a national day of celebration

Popularity: ♡ -8 / +8

Determination: 7

Historical impact:



Tower Trumps

Thomas Blood (1618–1680)



Age: 62
Achievements: 😊
Survived having been caught stealing the crown jewels
Popularity: ❤️ 8
Determination: 8
Historical impact:
💎 💎

Isaac Newton (1646–1727)



Age: 81
Achievements: 😊 😊 😊 😊
Theory of gravity / managed the Royal Mint for 30 years
Popularity: ❤️ 9
Determination: 5
Historical impact:
💎 💎 💎 💎 💎 💎 💎 💎

Leonora Cohen (1873–1978)



Age: 105
Achievements: 😊 😊 😊 😊
Promoted women's and workers' rights
Popularity: ❤️ 8
Determination: 10
Historical impact:
💎 💎 💎 💎 💎 💎 💎 💎

Tower Trumps

The Ravens



Age: Ancient
Achievements: Protecting the crown
Popularity: ♥ 10
Determination: 10

Historical impact:
◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆

LEVEL 2 ACTIVITIES

TUTOR'S NOTES

L2:1 Introduction to the Tower

- a) Word search
- b) Tower history text (tested by crossword)

L2:2 Key Characters

- a) Key characters (milling activity with questions)
- b) Role play situations (question formation and indirect questions practice)
- c) Third conditional practice

L2:3 Call My Bluff

(vocabulary, pronunciation - phonics, word origins)

L2:4 Graffiti

(handwriting, own graffiti – register)

L2:5 Tower Reviews

(reading activity, writing a review – register)

L2:6 The Royal Menagerie and Ravens

(creative writing)

L2:7 The Civil War

(synonyms, vocabulary and discussion)

L2:8 The Two Princes

(opinions and discussion)

Curriculum reference

Activity Level 2:1

- a) RwL2.3a (recognise and understand vocabulary associated with texts of different levels of accessibility)
- b) RwL2.3a, RtL2.7a (Use different reading strategies to find and obtain information)

Activity Level 2:2

- a) ScL2.4b (give factual accounts), Sc3b (ask for information)
- b) L2Sc.1c (use appropriate register), ScL2.3b (ask for information)
- c) SdL2.2c (express views with hypothetical language), WsL2.1a (use a range of sentence structure)

Activity Level 2:3

RwL2.3a (recognise and understand vocabulary associated with texts of different levels of accessibility), WwL2.1a (apply knowledge of vocabulary to aid accurate spelling)

Activity Level 2:4

WwL2.2a (produce clear, consistent handwriting), WtL2.6a (choose different styles of writing for different purposes)

Activity Level 2:5

RtL2.7a (use different reading strategies), WtL2.5a (Choose register appropriate to purpose)

Activity Level 2:6

WtL2.6a (choose different styles of writing for different purposes)

Activity Level 2:7

SdL2.2c (express views, opinions), Rw3a (recognise vocabulary associated with texts of different levels/purpose)

Activity Level 2:8

LrL2.4a (follow and participate in a discussion)

ACTIVITY L2:1 INTRODUCTION TO THE TOWER

- a) The Word search is available at each level, so other versions are available. Vocabulary from the Wordsearch is used for the matching exercise.
- b) Tower history text. This text outlines the major periods of English history (Tudors and Stuarts) as they relate to the Tower of London. The question sheet covers synonyms and structures. The crossword puzzle requires the student to refer back to the text for the answers.

Answer Sheet

- Q1 **to build** (*Romans*), **to scare** (*Normans*), **to argue** (*Medieval*), **main** (*Tudors*), **to question** (*Stuarts*)
- to construct**, **to intimidate**, **to quarrel**, **principle**, **to interrogate**

- Q2 Can you name the structures below?

Example	Grammar
Parts of the wall are still visible	Noun phrase
It was built of ...	Passive
... nothing like it had been seen before	Past perfect
It caused quite a stir!	Idiomatic language
It was also Henry III who started	Cleft sentence

- Q3 Crossword Answers

An old name for London (*Londinium*)
 A builder of a wall (*Severus*)
 Where a major battle was fought (*Hastings*)
 William came from here (*Normandy*)
 Early toilet (*garderobe*)
 An early Zoo (*menagerie*)
 Powerful warlords (*barons*)
 Made at the Mint (*coins*)
 A ceremony for kings and queens (*coronation*)
 Outer defensive wall (*curtain*)
 Chaotic, disorderly (*tumultuous*)
 Special, unusual (*exotic*)
 A prisoner and queen (*Elizabeth*)
 A state without a monarchy (*republic*)
 Where James I nearly died (*Parliament*)
 Prisoner (*Raleigh*)

ACTIVITY L2:2 KEY CHARACTERS

- a) This is a milling activity with a question sheet. There are 15 information slips and 15 questions, one for each character. Students should be encouraged to talk generally about their character and not just focus on the question.

At the end of the activity students could prepare a short presentation about their character and for homework produce a written biography.

- b) This is a role play activity revolving around potentially six Tower of London characters. Groups are given the role cards and take turns to discuss the dilemma the character faces (advice language, conditionals).

On the interactive white board, the second sheet can be displayed or as a handout (or A3). Students produce possible questions to the answers given. Pair students for the role play and instruct them to prepare some questions for an interview with their partner. After a given time they conduct the roleplays.

For the final part of the activity, having modelled making questions indirect using the second worksheet, the students repeat the interview using the politer indirect version of their questions. Examples can be demonstrated to the class.

- c) This activity begins with students completing third conditional sentences. The class can then discuss the different scenarios and vote on the alternative outcomes.

ACTIVITY L2:3 CALL MY BLUFF

Cut up the vocabulary slips, one set per group. Demonstrate with some of your own examples (bungalow, codswallop etc) giving made up definitions and getting students to try to guess which the correct answer is. Look online to see the origin of the word and its pronunciation.

Students can make up their own examples and test the class.

ACTIVITY L2:4 GRAFFITI

This activity begins with a matching activity, where students try to match images of graffiti with explanations. They need to study the pictures looking for clues, so the quality of the photocopy needs to be reasonable.

The students complete a table with the information and sketch two of the pictures. The second activity on the worksheet requires the student to decipher a piece of handwriting.

This text is then given to the students to discuss. The final part of this activity requires the students to design their own piece of graffiti. As a warmer study some online examples.

ACTIVITY L2:5 TOWER REVIEWS

This could be used as a post visit activity.

A selection of reviews leads on to comprehension and other text-based questions. Discuss the language and register used.

Answers:

Tower Review Questions

- Q1: Which reviewer has visited the Tower of London more than once?
Nadia H (I can't keep away!)
- Q2: Which reviewer avoided something?
Nadia H (dungeons)
- Q3: Which two posts use a word for something unearthly?
magical / spooky
- Q4: Fatima Fab uses the word 'promise'. Write down a synonym used by one of the reviewers:
guarantee
- Q5: What four objects do the reviewers advise visitors to bring?
(i) sandwiches (ii) glasses (iii) comfy shoes (iv) waterproofs
- Q6: What does one of the reviewers remind us that you are not allowed to do at the Tower of London?
Anna Typhoon was reminded not to take pictures or use her phone in the Jewel House.
- Q7: How did Nadia feel about seeing the graffiti in the Beauchamp Tower?
c) Emotional

For the second part of this activity students write their own reviews from the perspectives of a visiting diplomat and a prisoner. Discuss as a class the two different experiences. Go to the Tower website for examples of prisoner (note that some prisoners like Sir Walter Raleigh could move about and even had a small garden).

This is something of a tongue in cheek activity and students should be encouraged to use some humour (Youtube Horrible Histories might help).

ACTIVITY L2:6 THE ROYAL MENAGERIE AND RAVENS

These are possible post visit activities as it might help if the students have seen the ravens and learnt about the menagerie after visiting the Brick Tower.

If possible when focusing on the raven poem activity, play a version of the Edgar Allan Poe's Raven poem to the class. Elicit vocabulary around the topic of ravens and then show the suggested vocabulary. Note that rhyme isn't essential and discuss the range of poetic structure.

Groups can produce sentences on strips around the theme and then organise the slips into a poem

For homework students can try to write their own poem.

ACTIVITY L2:7 THE ENGLISH CIVIL WAR

Students compare the two sides and discuss the roles of Parliament and the monarchy in society today. The activities include a questionnaire and a vocabulary building activity.

a) Cut up story

Students piece together an outline of the history of the civil war. Encourage students to predict vocabulary meaning as a follow up activity requires them to locate synonyms.

b) As a class, study the coins of Cromwell and Charles I.

(Note that the basic designs are similar. Although Cromwell does not have crown or extravagant clothes, he is trying to look like a powerful roman emperor.)

Paintings comparison

(Note the extravagance and austerity of the clothes and hair styles. Compare the roundhead's facial expression to the cavaliers' and note who is holding a book.)

c) Direct groups/pairs to divide the slips into roundhead or cavalier categories.

Note the differences and similarities.

d) This activity is a vocabulary building exercise. In pairs students read text A

and then asked to convert the simple bold vocabulary in text B with more complex equivalents from A. *(This could be done in groups using A3 texts as a competition if differentiation isn't required.)*

Answers:

Text A

tumultuous
represented
had reigned
imprisoned
Divine right
suspension of
huge resentment
the divisions
austere hairstyle
hedonistic
outright civil war broke out
hostile to
treason
in control
seize power
aided by
attending church was made compulsory
to rebel
inherited the title

Text B

violent
shown
had been king
caught and sent to
God given right
temporary closing of
great anger
differences
short hair
only interested in enjoying themselves
the two sides started fighting in all areas of the country
against
crimes against the country
Parliament was in charge
takeback control
help of
were forced to go
to turn against him
replaced him

e) 'Which personality are you, cavalier or roundhead?' Questionnaire

To finish this section, students complete the questionnaire and discuss in groups and as a class.

ACTIVITY L2:8 THE TWO PRINCES

Groups of four are given information cards for four characters central to the story of the Two Princes. Note that the story largely takes place at the Tower of London.

Students are not allowed to read each other's information, but share verbally in order to complete a question sheet.

On completion the groups and class can discuss the role of Richard III. Note how Shakespeare depicted the character in a sinister way. Discuss examples of how historical situations can be interpreted differently. Ground rules may have to be set down to prevent any arguments.

(Note that this story is told by film in the Bloody Tower above Sir Walter Raleigh's study.)

Answers:

- Q1: Lord Rivers and Richard Duke of Gloucester both wanted what position?
Lord Protector of Edward V
- Q2: Who was Richard Duke of York?
Richard III
- Q3: Edward IV was involved in which war?
The War of the Roses
- Q4: Why was Edward IV's marriage to Elizabeth Woodville so controversial?
Because she was considered of a lower class.
- Q5: Who seized control of the princes and took them to the Tower of London?
Richard, Duke of York
- Q6: In a final act of defiance, what did Elizabeth Woodville manage to organise?
She married her daughter to Henry Tudor, who would defeat Richard III
- Q7: Why did Edward IV need a Lord Protector?
He was 12 and not old enough to rule
- Q8: What happened to the princes?
It is believed that they were murdered
- Q9: Does everyone think that Richard III was guilty? Why?
His brother Edward IV trusted him and his popular image was greatly influenced by Shakespeare's negative portrayal.
- Q10: Richard III was the last British king to die in what way?
To die in battle
- Q11: Where were the princes discovered?
It is believed that it was their remains that were discovered in 1674 in the Tower of London.
- Q12: When were Richard III's remains discovered?
In 2012 under a car park in Leicester.

LEVEL 1 ACTIVITIES

Word Search

I	O	A	E	X	P	L	O	R	E	R	A	T	P
M	B	E	E	F	E	A	T	E	R	T	V	Y	A
P	B	N	C	M	O	A	T	T	I	R	U	R	L
R	A	O	E	O	P	I	G	E	A	R	L	U	A
I	T	S	X	M	R	R	T	V	N	R	T	O	C
S	T	I	E	T	E	O	E	I	M	E	U	M	E
O	L	R	C	N	A	N	N	B	F	O	R	R	O
N	E	R	U	I	R	R	A	A	O	F	E	A	R
M	M	A	T	M	T	G	U	G	T	L	A	R	E
E	E	G	I	R	R	N	E	N	E	I	E	R	A
N	N	A	O	H	G	I	E	L	A	R	O	Y	G
T	T	C	N	A	I	L	A	G	E	R	I	N	N
A	S	P	R	O	P	A	G	A	N	D	A	E	T
A	I	R	R	F	P	N	O	E	F	A	C	G	O

MENAGERIE
GARRISON
CORONATION
EXECUTION
RAVEN
PALACE
EXPLORER
PROPAGANDA
VULTURE
BEEFEATER
GRAFFITI
MOAT
REGALIA
MINT
IMPRISONMENT
BOLEYN
BATTEMENTS
ARMOURY
RALEIGH

Match the words above with these pictures





A Brief History of the Tower of London

The Romans

The Tower was built on the south-eastern corner of the wall that the Romans constructed around Londinium in around AD 200. Parts of the wall are still visible by the Ravens shop. Research has revealed that the North African Emperor Septimus Severus (AD 145 – 211) was responsible for building the Roman City Wall.

Normans

The oldest part of the Tower is the White Tower, built by William of Normandy soon after he conquered England at the Battle of Hastings in 1066. Building began in 1078 and took approximately 25 years to complete. It was made of stone, which was unusual for the time. It was built in order to intimidate people, nothing like it had been seen in England before. The White Tower was the height of Norman sophistication; it included fireplaces to heat rooms and toilets, known as garderobes, which were luxurious living conditions compared to the rest of London's society.

Medieval

During the reigns of Richard I (1189 – 1199) and Henry III (1216 – 1272) the Tower became a bigger and stronger fortress with the addition of an outer wall called a curtain wall. In the 1230's Henry III retreated to the Tower after quarrelling with his barons. He realised that the Tower needed stronger defences and built a further eight towers. It was also Henry III who started the menagerie at the Tower of London. He was presented with exotic animals by various Kings and noblemen. This was the first time such animals were seen in England and it caused quite a stir! In 1229 the defensive strength of the Tower meant that it was the perfect place to have the centre for coin production, the London Mint.

The Tudors

During Henry VIII's reign the Tower was no longer used as a principle royal residence, but he did build royal apartments in the Tower for Anne Boleyn's coronation in 1533. Three years later Anne returned to the Tower as a prisoner and was executed on Tower Green. It was during the Tudor period that the Tower saw many prisoners such as, Thomas More, Lady Jane Grey, Walter Raleigh and Princess Elizabeth I. Although it is often remembered as a site of execution, only ten prisoners were granted the privacy of being executed inside the Tower. Many more were executed outside the Tower on Tower Hill.

A Brief History of the Tower of London

The Stuarts

The 17th century was one of the most tumultuous centuries in Britain's history and many important events took place within the Tower's walls. James I stayed at the Tower before he was crowned as king in 1603. He particularly enjoyed watching dogs fight the lions. After Guy Fawkes failed to blow James I up along with the Houses of Parliament, the failed gunpowder plotter was brought to the Tower, interrogated and tortured. It was during the Stuart period that Britain executed its king, Charles I, and became a republic (1649 –1660). Oliver Cromwell ruled the country and ordered that the Crown Jewels be melted down. A new set of Crown Jewels were made when the son Charles II was welcomed back to Britain as a new king.

Victorians

During the reign of Queen Victoria, the Tower became a major tourist attraction. The menagerie was closed and many of the animals were sent to Regents Park London Zoo.

Question Sheet

Q1 Can you find the synonyms (words with the same meaning) in the text for the following?

- a. to build (*Romans*)
- b. to scare (*Normans*)
- c. to argue (*Medieval*)
- d. main (*Tudors*)
- e. to question (*Stuarts*)

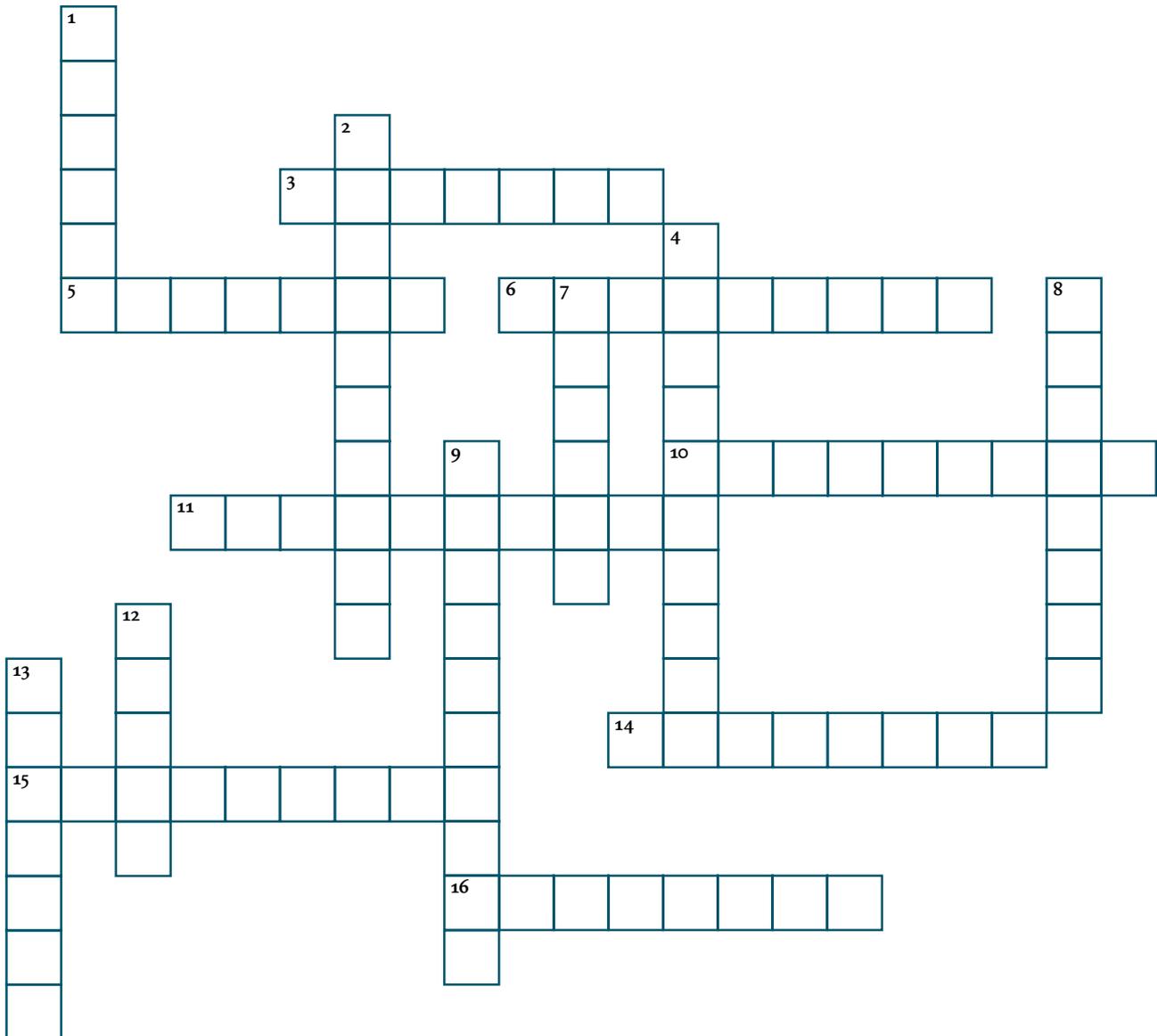
Q2 Can you name the structures below?

Example	Grammar
Parts of the wall are still visible	
It was built of ...	
... nothing like it had been seen before	
It caused quite a stir!	
It was also Henry III who started ...	

Can you find the information to complete the crossword on the next page?

Q4 Choose one of the historical periods to research further. Why not prepare a PowerPoint presentation to share with your classmates?

Crossword Puzzle



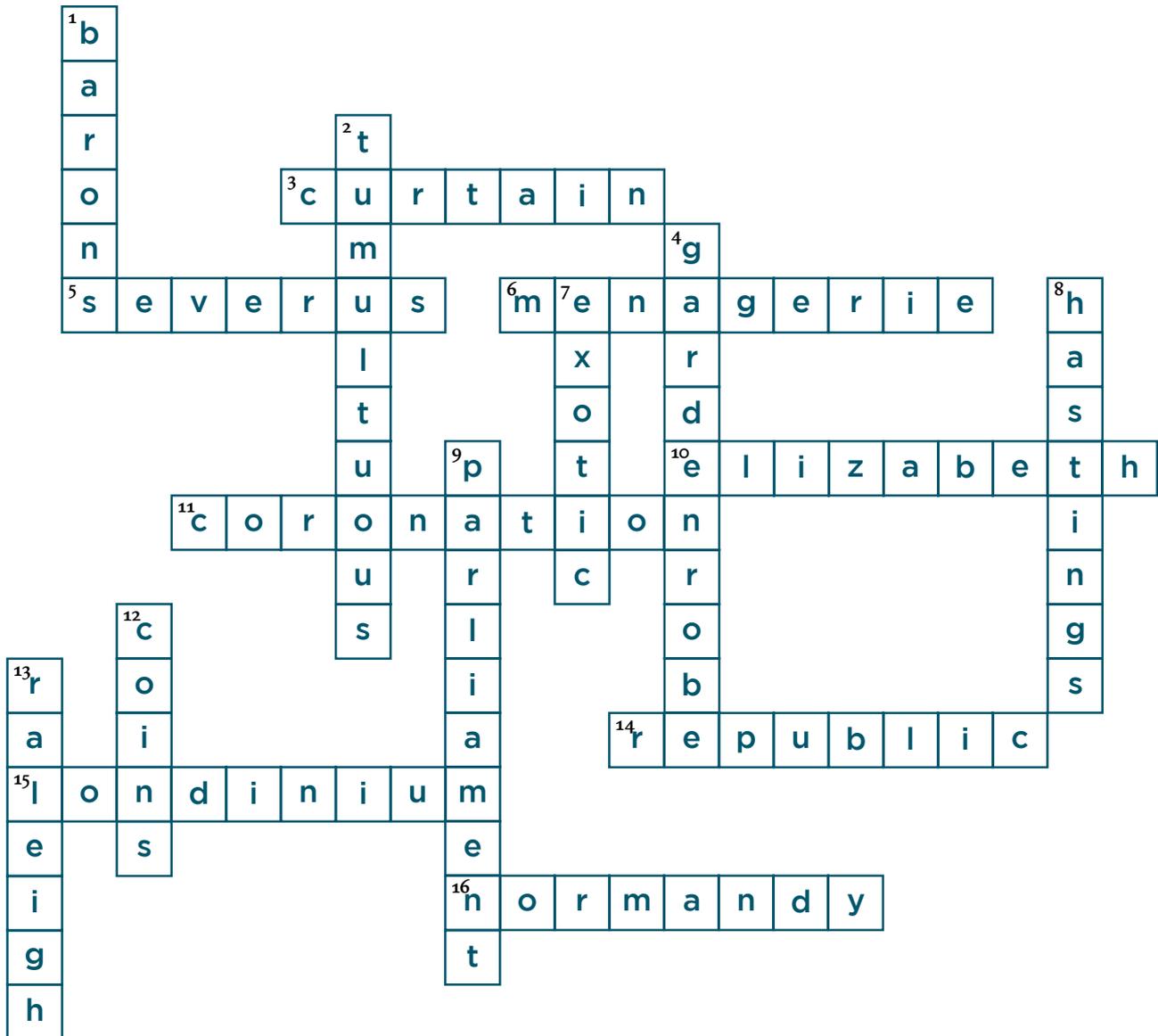
Across

- 3. An outer defensive wall
- 5. A builder of a wall
- 6. An early zoo
- 10. At first a prisoner ...
- 11. A ceremony for royalty
- 14. A state without a monarchy
- 15. An old name for London
- 16. William came from here

Down

- 1. Powerful warlords
- 2. Chaotic, disorderly
- 4. An early lavatory
- 7. Unusual, mysterious
- 8. An important battle happened here
- 9. Nearly James I's resting place
- 12. Made at the mint
- 13. Many years a prisoner ...

Crossword Puzzle - Answers



Across

3. An outer defensive wall
5. A builder of a wall
6. An early zoo
10. At first a prisoner ...
11. A ceremony for royalty
14. A state without a monarchy
15. An old name for London
16. William came from here

Down

1. Powerful warlords
2. Chaotic, disorderly
4. An early lavatory
7. Unusual, mysterious
8. An important battle happened here
9. Nearly James I's resting place
12. Made at the mint
13. Many years a prisoner ...



King William I (William the Conqueror)

r. 1066 – 1087

- William was the first Norman King of England
- Famous for being a ruthless military commander, ruler and administrator
- In 1066 he defeated and killed English king Harold Godwinson at the Battle of Hastings
- He commissioned Bishop Gundulf to supervise works on a new fortress, the White Tower
- William died long before the White Tower was complete



King Henry III

r. 1216 – 1272

- Crowned aged 9
- Henry was a pious and charitable King, he was careful to be seen as the champion of the poor
- Henry expanded the Tower of London beyond the Roman city walls and built a mighty curtain wall
- Henry kept animals given as diplomatic gifts in the Tower menagerie



King Edward I

r. 1272 – 1307

- Edward was a warrior king who conquered Wales.
- Happily married to Elenor of Castile since a teenager and was distraught at her early death
- Established the Royal Mint at the Tower
- In 1290 Edward expelled the Jews from England, many imprisoned in the Tower for illegally clipping silver coins - how many were guilty is unknown
- Expanded the Tower by creating a curtain wall and moat. Also added royal lodgings (St Thomas' Tower)



King Richard II

r. 1377 – 1399

- Richard came to the throne as a child, at 10 years old
- During the Peasant's Revolt in 1381, Richard met with ring leaders and charmed the mob by stepping forward and declaring 'I am your leader, follow me!'
- Richard took revenge on those who had challenged his God-given right to rule which made him unpopular
- In 1399 Richard was taken from the Tower and was forced to abdicate, he was taken to Pontefract Castle where some say he was deliberately starved to death or he was hacked to pieces as depicted in Shakespeare's play



The Two Princes (Edward & Richard)

Edward (1470 – 1483), Richard (1473 – 1483)

- On the death of his father, Edward became King at the age of 12. He was never crowned
- The boys were declared illegitimate because it was alleged that their father was contracted to marry someone else before his marriage to Elizabeth Woodville
- Richard, Duke of Gloucester, later Richard III sent his nephews to the Tower of London for their safety
- Whilst at the Tower, the two boys are thought to have been murdered. This made way for Richard, Duke of Gloucester to become King



King Richard III

r. 1483 – 1485

- Richard was a charismatic and successful military leader before coming King
- He would often execute his enemies without trial
- He has become infamous because of the disappearance of his young nephews, the Princes in the Tower and through William Shakespeare's play Richard III
- He was the last English monarch to die in battle, in 2013 his body was discovered under a car park in Leicester and reburied in Leicester Cathedral
- The discovery of Richard's body confirmed curvature of the spine. He had developed scoliosis in his adolescence



King Henry VII

r. 1485 – 1509

- Henry seized the crown from Richard III at the battle of Bosworth
- Henry used the Tower of London to hold feasts and tournaments to celebrate his victory over Richard III
- He was the first king to have a recognisable portrait of himself on a coin
- He formed the Yeoman Warder bod. The Tudor rose, a heraldic badge of the dynasty, is part of the badge of the Yeoman Warders to this day



Anne Boleyn

Queen Consort 1501 – 1536

- Henry VIII's second wife
- Mother to Elizabeth, future Queen Elizabeth I
- Anne was accused of adultery, incest and treason and as a result imprisoned in the Tower of London
- She was beheaded on Tower Green, 3 years after her coronation
- Buried in the chapel at the Tower of London, Church of St Peter ad Vincula
- She was the first Royal patron of the great court artist, Hans Holbein
- She was active in promoting new educational identities for monasteries no longer under the protection of the Catholic Church



Lady Jane Grey

Proclaimed Queen on 10 July 1553 (1537 – 1554)

- The great grand daughter of Henry VII through his younger daughter Mary Tudor
- Proclaimed queen on 10 July 1553 and awaited coronation in the Tower of London. Support for Mary I grew quickly and most of Jane's supporters abandoned her, ensuring she was deposed on 19 July
- Never crowned queen
- Held prisoner at the Tower of London, she was executed for treason and buried in the Church of St Peter as Vincula
- She had an excellent humanist education and reputation as one of the most learned women of her day
- She studied Latin, Greek and Hebrew and was fluent in French and Italian



Walter Raleigh (explorer)

1552 – 1618

- Raleigh was a prominent figure in the Elizabethan period. He was a courtier to Elizabeth I
- He sailed around the world making numerous discoveries as well as being an author and poet
- He was imprisoned in the Tower on three separate occasions
- He is accredited with introducing tobacco to England
- In 1618 Raleigh was executed due to his failed expedition to El Dorado and for attacking the Spanish without the consent of James I



King James I

r. 1603 – 1625

- James I was the last known monarch to stay at the Tower of London before his coronation
- He was known to use the animals within the Tower's menagerie for cruel blood sports, He had the lion's den refurbished, so that visitors could look down into a semi-circular yard
- His favourite sport was to bait the lions with vicious mastiff dogs
- James was a religious reformer and obsessed with witches. He was also a keen patron of architecture and the arts, and an early anti-smoking campaigner



Guy Fawkes

1570 – 1606

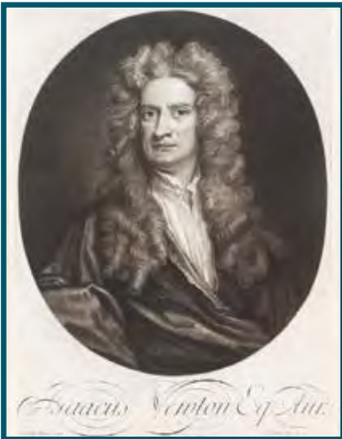
- Convert of Catholicism and fought in the Eighty Years' War on the side of Catholic Spain against the Protestant Dutch
- Part of the Gunpowder Plot which planned to assassinate King James I and restore a Catholic monarch to the throne
- He was discovered guarding 36 barrels of gunpowder stacked in a cellar below Parliament
- Endured torture at the Tower for two days before signing a confession
- Found Guilty of high treason, Fawkes was to be put to death with the punishment of being hanged, drawn and quartered on 31 January. Fawkes managed to escape the latter part of his execution as his rope was incorrectly set and he died of a broken neck



Thomas Blood

1618 – 1680

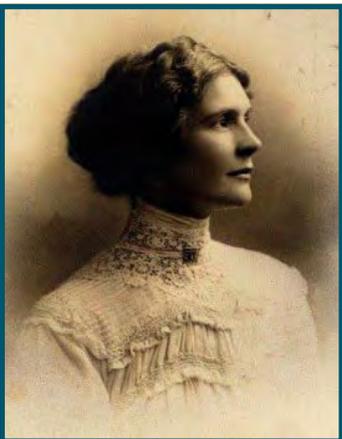
- An Anglo-Irish officer who self-described as a colonel
- Attempted to steal the Crown Jewels from the Tower of London in 1671 with fellow gang members
- Captured before leaving the Tower, Blood managed to take St. Edward's Crown and the Sceptre with the Cross
- Blood was astonishingly pardoned by King Charles II and was granted land in Ireland worth £500 a year



Isaac Newton

1646 – 1727

- English physicist and mathematician
- Appointed Warden of the Mint based at the Tower of London in 1696
- He helped the Mint re-coin nearly £2.5 million of silver in 3 years
- He also tracked counterfeiters who made fake coins and sent them to prison
- In 1699, Newton was promoted to Master of the Mint, a post he held until his death in 1727



Leonora Cohen

1873 – 1978

- Prominent member of the Leeds branch of the Women's Social Political Union (WSPU)
- In February 1913, Cohen staged a protest targeting the Tower of London
- She flung an iron bar into the case containing the coronation regalia and was soon arrested by the police
- She represented herself in court and successfully argued that the damage she caused was not up to the value of £5 (for which the penalty was imprisonment)
- In her obituary, The Times newspaper fondly referred to her as the 'Tower suffragette'

Find the information

- Q1 What type of ruler was William the Conqueror?
- Q2 What type of ruler was Henry III?
- Q3 What did Edward I establish at the Tower?
- Q4 How many times was Sir Walter Raleigh imprisoned at the Tower of London?
- Q5 What was James I's favourite sport?
- Q6 Where did Guy Fawkes hide the gunpowder?
- Q7 What was Richard II forced to do in 1399?
- Q8 Who is believed to have had the Two Princes murdered?
- Q9 Richard III was the last English king to do what?
- Q10 Henry VII was the first king to have what?
- Q11 Anne Boleyn was accused of what?
- Q12 How many days was Lady Jane Grey queen for?
- Q13 What did King Charles II do to Thomas Blood for stealing the Crown Jewels?
- Q14 Who was Sir Isaac Newton?
- Q15 How did the Times newspaper describe Leonora Cohen?

Role Play - Dramas within the Tower

In groups take a role card of someone famous who was connected to the Tower of London. Each of you has got a difficult situation to deal with.

Take turns to discuss your problem with your 'advisors' and plan what you are going to do. You are going to compare your advice with the other groups.

<p>William the Conqueror</p> <p>You have invaded Britain and killed the king. You are now in control, but the local people hate you.</p> <p>You want to move to London, but are worried about your safety.</p> <p><i>Discuss with your advisors what you should do.</i></p>	<p>Henry III</p> <p>Britain is trading with other countries and you are receiving a lot of gifts. Many countries are giving you strange animals that no-one has ever seen before. For example, you have been given three lions.</p> <p><i>Discuss with your advisors what you should do?</i></p>
<p>Henry VIII</p> <p>Things aren't going well. You have married for a second time and although Queen Anne Boleyn is very intelligent it seems unlikely that you are going to get a male heir to the throne. You have already fallen out with the Pope by remarrying and have had to set up your own church.</p> <p>What should your next move be?</p> <p><i>Discuss the situation with your trusted advisors.</i></p>	<p>Anne Boleyn</p> <p>When you married Henry VIII, it seemed like such a good idea. However, things haven't gone well and although you now have a lovely daughter, Elizabeth, it is obvious that Henry is tired of you.</p> <p>This is a dangerous position to be in for you and your daughter. There is now gossip that you are seeing another man.</p> <p><i>Talk to your trusted friends and decide what you can do.</i></p>
<p>Elizabeth I</p> <p>You need to know that you can trust the people around you, people have tried to kill you in the past. You now learn that your main lady in waiting and friend has secretly married Sir Walter Raleigh, a man you rather like. They even have a baby.</p> <p>This has made you furious.</p> <p><i>Discuss with your advisors what action you should take.</i></p>	<p>Leonora Cohen</p> <p>You have already been arrested and put in prison for demonstrating for women's rights and throwing a brick at a window.</p> <p><i>Discuss with other suffragettes what you can do to get public attention.</i></p>

L2:2 KEY CHARACTERS

A Conversation with a Famous Person

Look at the following answers. Think about the people you have just talked about.
Who gave the answer and **what** was the question?

Q1 *example:* Why did you build the Tower of London by the Thames?
(To William the Conqueror)

The Thames was a good place as it controls the ships.

Q2 _____
It got the country's attention.

Q3 _____
By the entrance as it will impress visitors.

Q4 _____
My sister Mary as she saw me as a threat.

Q5 _____
I am completely innocent.

Q6 _____
Because I need a male heir.

L2:2 KEY CHARACTERS

A Conversation with a Famous Person

Choose one of the important people to interview. What questions would you ask them?

Q1 _____

Q2 _____

Q3 _____

Q4 _____

Role play your interview with a partner.

A Conversation with a Famous Person

Consider these possible questions:

Q1 *example:* Why did you build the Tower of London by the Thames?
(To William the Conqueror)

The Thames was a good place as it controls the ships.

Q2 Why did you throw the brick? (to Leonora Cohen)

It got the country's attention.

Q3 Where are you going to put the lions? (To Henry III)

By the entrance as it will impress visitors.

Q4 Who sent you to the Tower? (To Queen Elizabeth I)

My sister Mary as she saw me as a threat.

Q5 Is the gossip about you true? (To Anne Boleyn)

I am completely innocent.

Q6 Why do you want to divorce you wife? (To Henry VIII)

Because I need a male heir.

Try to make the questions above more polite and formal by using indirect questions.

example: Why did you build the Tower of London by the Thames? **Changes to**
I wonder if you could tell me why you built the Tower of London by the Thames?

Indirect question rules!

- 1) The clause after question words (who, where ...) is no longer a question so check the word order.**
- 2) Indirect questions do not have auxiliary verbs (do/does/did)**
- 3) For questions requiring a yes/no answer we include 'if'.**

Repeat your role play using indirect questions

How history could have been different



If gunpowder hadn't been discovered,	there might not have been so many wars.
If the Romans hadn't left Britain,	the English language might not have developed.
If Shakespeare hadn't been born,	Hamlet wouldn't have been written.
If penicillin hadn't been discovered,	many people would have died.
If the Great Fire of London hadn't happened in 1666,	many of London's landmarks wouldn't have been built.
If the suffragettes hadn't demonstrated,	women would not have got the vote.



L2:2 KEY CHARACTERS

How history could have been different

Complete these sentences with an appropriate conditional structure. *Discuss how history might have been different.*

Example: *If King Harold had survived the battle of Hastings, William I might not have built the Tower of London.*

- a. If Anne Boleyn had had a son ...

- b. If Guy Fawkes had successfully blown up Parliament ...

- c. If William hadn't won the Battle of Hastings ...

- d. If Charles I had won the English Civil War ...

- e. If Isaac Newton hadn't worked at the Mint ...

- f. If Sir Walter Raleigh hadn't attacked the Spanish ships ...

- g. If Henry III had refused to have the animals at the Tower of London ...

Medieval **mɛd'i:v(ə)l, mɛd'i:v(ə)l/** (medy eevul)

Does it mean:

- a) Latin for quite bad
- b) The time of the Romans
- c) The 5th to the 15th Century

From modern Latin *medium aevum* 'middle age'

Garderobes (Gard er robes)

Does it mean:

- a) To keep safe from robbers
- b) Clothes for gardening in
- c) An early form of toilet

Late Middle English from French, from *garder* 'to keep' + *robe* 'robe, dress'; it originally meant a wardrobe

A curtsey **'kɜ:tsi** (kurt see)

Does it mean:

- a) A traditional way for women to greet someone formally
- b) A type of pudding made with eggs and lemon
- c) A short, rude reply to someone

Early 16th century English: *variant of courtesy*. Both forms were used to denote the expression of respect or courtesy by a gesture.

A tiara **/ti'ɑ:rə/** (tee ar ra)

Does it mean:

- a) A small type of crown worn by women
- b) A type of ship used by the Greeks in ancient times
- c) A hot Roman drink

Mid 16th century (denoting the Persian royal headdress) via Latin from Greek

Propaganda (propa ganda)

Does it mean:

- a) To give detailed news about something
- b) To give misleading information on purpose
- c) To give misleading information by mistake

Italian, from modern Latin *congregatio de propaganda fide* 'congregation for propagation of the faith'

A groat *grəʊt* (*groet*)

Does it mean:

- a) An old word for a husband
- b) An old coin worth four pence
- c) A type of hat

Word origin: Middle Dutch *groot* or Middle Low German *grōte* 'great, thick', hence 'thick penny'

A ruff *rʌf*

Does it mean:

- a) Old English for a sore throat
- b) A type of guard dog
- c) A large collar

Early 16th century (first used denoting a frill around a sleeve): probably from a variant of *rough*.

A keep

Does it mean:

- a) A prize you win
- b) An old word for a guard
- c) A type of fortified tower built within a castle

Old English *cēpan* 'seize, take in', also 'care for, attend to', of unknown origin.

A portcullis *pɔ:t'kʌlɪs*

Does it mean:

- a) A town where ships can visit
- b) A type of gate in castles
- c) A castle tower that soldiers defend

Middle English: from Old French *porte coleice* 'sliding door', from *porte* 'door' (from Latin *porta*) + *coleice* 'sliding'

Regalia *rɪ'geɪliə*

Does it mean:

- a) To princess
- b) A type of Elizabethan music
- c) Clothing and ornaments for formal occasions

Origin: Latin *relalis* 'regal', Medieval Latin *regalia* 'royal privileges', Mid 16th century *regalia* 'royal powers'

A coronation **kɒrə'neɪʃ(ə)n**

Does it mean:

- a) A type of flower
- b) A special ceremony
- c) A special dish

Origin: late Middle English: via Old French from medieval Latin *coronatio* (*n-*), from *coronare* 'to crown, adorn with a garland', from *corona*.

A quill **kwɪl**

Does it mean:

- a) A type of hat
- b) A small type of chicken the Elizabethan liked to eat
- c) A feather Elizabethans used to write with

Late Middle English (in the senses 'hollow stem' and 'shaft of a feather'): probably from Middle Low German *quiele*.

Sham **ʃam**

Does it mean:

- a) Something that is fake or false
- b) Elizabethan soap
- c) False hair important people used to wear

Late 17th century: perhaps a northern English dialect variant of the noun *shame*.

Armour

Does it mean:

- a) An old word for love
- b) A metal covering worn for protection
- c) A long sleeve fashionable in Elizabethan times

Middle English: from Old French *armure*, from Latin *armatura*, from *armare* 'to arm'.

L2:4 GRAFFITI



Howard Draper was a Bristol inn keeper. In 1560 he was accused of believing in magic and arrested. This happened to a lot of people under the rule of king James I. There is no record of what happened to him.



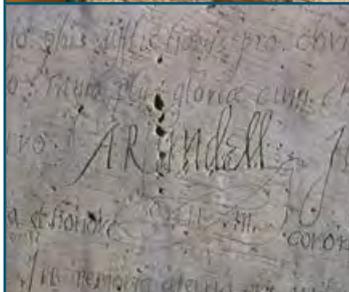
Giovanni Battista Castiglione, was the Italian tutor to Queen Elizabeth. He was arrested in 1556 by Elizabeth's sister Queen Mary, but later released.



Lady Jane Grey was the victim of the struggle for power that followed the death of Henry VIII. She was Queen for nine days and witnessed the beheading of her husband before she, herself walked to the Tower Green in 1554.



Thomas Abel was Chaplain to Katherine of Aragon, first wife of Henry VIII. Henry imprisoned Abel in the Beauchamp Tower after he publicly stated that it was unlawful for the King to divorce Queen Katherine. He was executed in 1540.

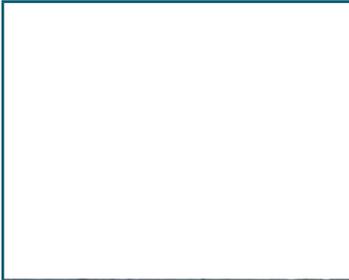
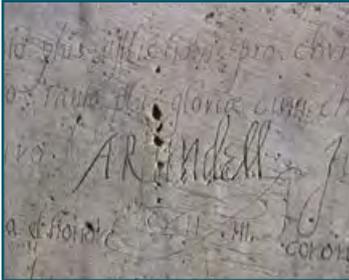


The father of Philip Howard, the Earl of Arundel, had been executed for treason in 1585. Philip was arrested in 1585 for being a Catholic and spent the rest of his life as a prisoner at the Tower of London. He died in 1595.



Thomas Miagh was an Irishman accused of leading a rebellion against Elizabeth I. He was allowed the 'liberty of the Tower' which meant that he could walk around within the walls.

L2:4 GRAFFITI

	Name of Prisoner	Reason for imprisonment
	Giovani Battista Castiglione	
		
		
	Thomas Abel	
		
		

L2:4 GRAFFITI

Can you work out what William Rame wrote?



BETTER IT IS TO BE IN THE HOUSE OF MOURNING THAN IN THE HOUSE OF BANQUETING. THE HEART OF THE WISE IS IN THE MOURNING HOUSE. IT IS MUCH BETTER TO HAVE SOME CHASTENING THAN TO HAVE OVERMUCH LIBERTY. THERE IS A TIME FOR ALL THINGS, A TIME TO BE BORN AND A TIME TO DIE, AND THE DAY OF DEATH IS BETTER THAN THE DAY OF BIRTH. THERE IS AN END TO ALL THINGS AND THE END OF A THING IS BETTER THAN THE BEGINNING. BE WISE AND PATIENT IN TROUBLE FOR WISDOM DEFENDETH AS WELL AS MONEY. USE WELL THE TIME OF PROSPERITY AND REMEMBER THE TIME OF MISFORTUNE - 25 APRIL 1559.

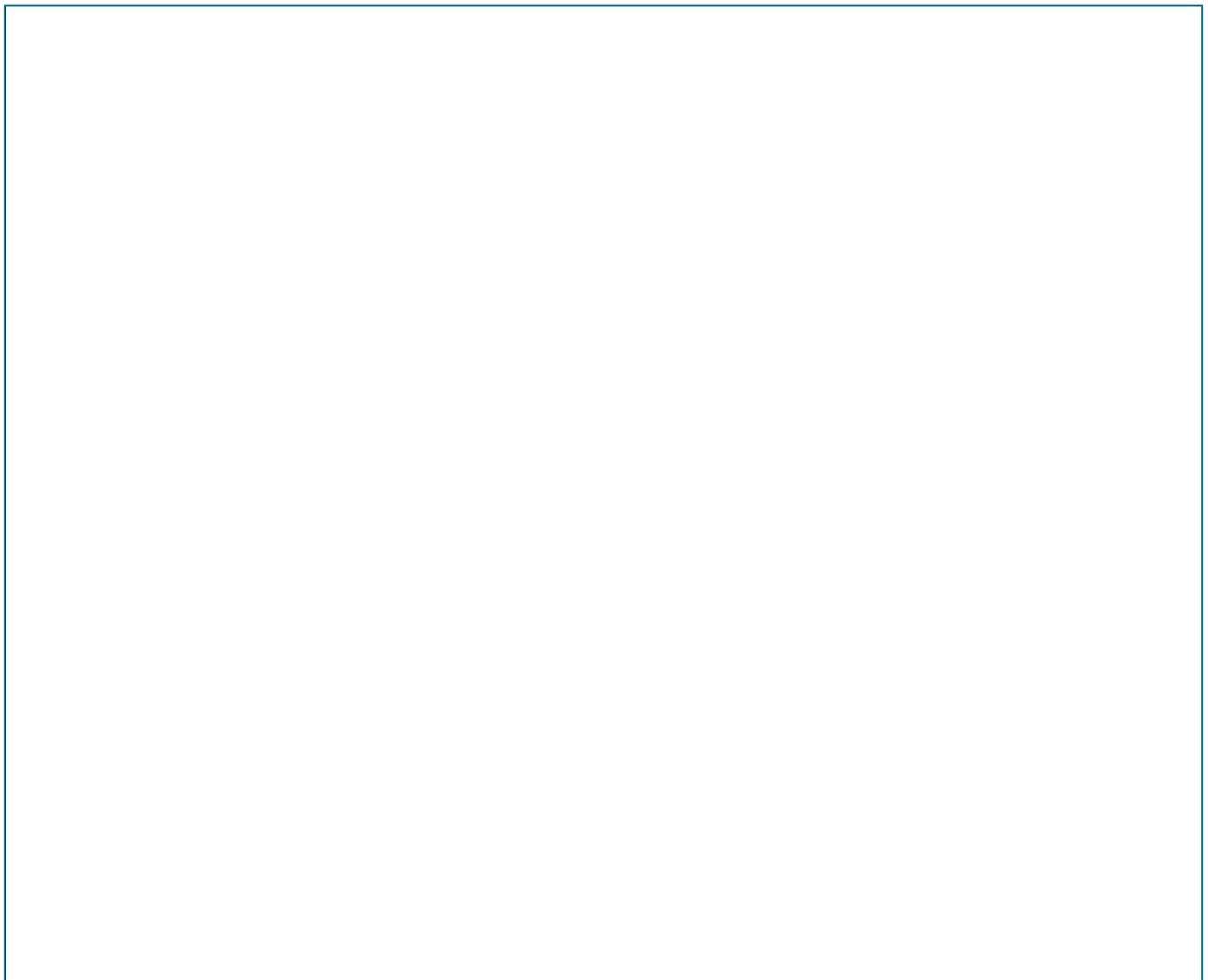
L2:4 GRAFFITI

Discuss with a partner what the text means.

BETTER IT IS TO BE IN THE HOUSE OF MOURNING THAN IN THE HOUSE OF BANQUETING. THE HEART OF THE WISE IS IN THE MOURNING HOUSE. IT IS MUCH BETTER TO HAVE SOME CHASTENING THAN TO HAVE OVERMUCH LIBERTY. THERE IS A TIME FOR ALL THINGS, A TIME TO BE BORN AND A TIME TO DIE, AND THE DAY OF DEATH IS BETTER THAN THE DAY OF BIRTH. THERE IS AN END TO ALL THINGS AND THE END OF A THING IS BETTER THAN THE BEGINNING, BE WISE AND PATIENT IN TROUBLE FOR WISDOM DEFENDETH AS WELL AS MONEY. USE WELL THE TIME OF PROSPERITY AND REMEMBER THE TIME OF MISFORTUNE – 25 APRIL 1559.

Do you agree with William Rame?

Graffiti has been used from Roman times to this very day as a way of expressing ideas. Design a piece of graffiti that conveys a message that you think is important.



Anna Typhoon

An afternoon I will always remember! I would recommend that you go for the whole day as there is so much to see. Be aware that some of the towers have spiral staircases. Avoid if you have got limited mobility. Still there is loads to see that is easy to get to.

There is a café and places to buy ice creams and food if you want, otherwise take some sandwiches.

Don't be put off by the queue to see the crown jewels. It moves along much quicker than you think! Got lots of great shots during the day, but was politely reminded about the rules in the Jewel House.

I absolutely loved the ravens, real characters and the highlight of the show for me.

I guarantee you will enjoy your visit.

Nadia H

What a magical place to visit. I can't keep away! You can imagine the Kings and Queens from the past walking in the grounds and buildings. It is both beautiful and forbidding. There is so much to see! I would recommend you see the graffiti in the Beauchamp tower – very moving! Missed out the dungeons and torture part as that is not for me.

The Crown jewels are great, of course, but learning about Oliver Cromwell and Charles II made it all come to life for me. Check out the history before you visit!

The Beefeaters are also great – no problem getting a photo with one of them!

Enjoy!

Fatima Fab

Wow! Definitely will give it another visit as we couldn't cover it all. Listened to a Beefeater for a bit – he was LOUD! I didn't understand everything he said, but it was good practice for my English, and my kids thought he was really funny. To think he is wearing a wooden hat, the traditional policeman's helmet, unbelievable!

It was also interesting to visit the chapel where the three executed queens were buried. Sad, but an experience I won't forget.

The kids really enjoyed watching the actors and seeing them in their old-fashioned costumes was like travelling back in time. It is good to know some of the stories like Colonel Blood before you go – there's lots on the Tower of London website. Promise you'll get a lot out of it.

Abdul W

In spite of the rain – and it did rain, I found the experience exceptional. Every tower and room had a story to tell. Don't forget your glasses, there are lots of useful information boards. Lots of tucked away places to explore, too much for just one visit I would say.

I recommend you wear comfy shoes as there are a lot of stairs and walking to be done. Also waterproofs! Would be a bit spooky at night!

Tower Review Questions

Q1 Which reviewer has visited the Tower of London more than once?

Q2 Which reviewer avoided something?

Q3 Which post mentions something unearthly?

Q4 Fatima Fab uses the word 'promise'. Write down a synonym used by one of the reviewers:

Q5 What four objects do the reviews advise visitors to bring?

- a.
- b.
- c.
- d.

Q6 What does one of the reviewers remind us that you are not allowed to do at the Tower of London?

How did Nadia feel about seeing the graffiti in the Beauchamp Tower? (tick one)

- a. Entertained
- b. Elated
- c. Emotional
- d. Exhausted

L2:5 TOWER REVIEWS

Imagine the reviews that might have been written by people staying at the Tower of London 500 years ago. What did they think of the accommodation, service and food? How many stars do you think they would have awarded and what would they recommend to future 'guests'? **Create your own reviews below.**

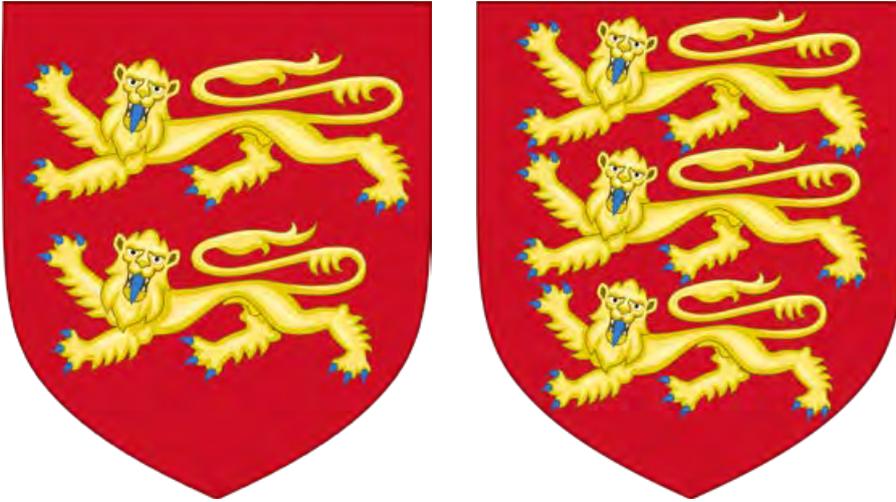
THE OLDE TOWER TRIP ADVISOR

A VISITING IMPORTANT DIPLOMAT'S REVIEW

A PRISONER AT THE TOWER'S REVIEW

L2:6 THE ROYAL MENAGERIE AND RAVENS

What differences can you see between these 'coats of arms'?



The coat of arms on the left was used by William I and that on the right was adopted by the monarchy from the 1200s. As an image of power and authority, it is strongly linked to the Tower of London and the menagerie of animals that were kept there.

To find out more about this surprising piece of history, go to: <https://www.hrp.org.uk/tower-of-london> and search for 'menagerie'

Quiz: *True or False*

- Q1 The three lions may have actually been panthers?
- Q2 A polar bear lived at the Tower of London?
- Q3 In 1255 an Indian elephant was brought to the Tower.
- Q4 One of the animals used to catch fish in the Thames.
- Q5 The menagerie was an example of a well-run zoo.
- Q6 In the 1800s there were 200 animals living in the Tower of London.
- Q7 In 1824 the RSPCA was founded.
- Q8 The menagerie closed completely in 1826.
- Q9 The Duke of Wellington wanted to move the animals.
- Q10 All the animals went to London zoo.

L2:6 THE ROYAL MENAGERIE AND RAVENS

Answer Sheet:

Quiz: *True or False*

- Q1 The three lions may have actually been panthers?
False. There is a possibility that they were leopards.
- Q2 A polar bear lived at the Tower of London?
True
- Q3 In 1255 an Indian elephant was brought to the Tower.
False. It was an African elephant.
- Q4 One of the animals used to catch fish in the Thames.
True. A polar bear, a gift from the King of Norway, used to swim with a 'stout cord' attached to a collar.
- Q5 The menagerie was an example of a well-run zoo.
False. Members of the public, zoo keepers and soldiers were attacked, injured and even killed by various animals.
- Q6 In the 1800s there were 200 animals living in the Tower of London.
False. The number rose to around 300.
- Q7 In 1824 the RSPCA was founded.
True. The Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty was started in 1824.
- Q8 The menagerie closed completely in 1826.
False. 150 animals were relocated in 1826, the last being moved in 1835.
- Q9 The Duke of Wellington wanted to move the animals.
True
- Q10 All the animals went to London zoo.
False. Some were sold to other zoos or travelling circuses.

L2:6 THE ROYAL MENAGERIE AND RAVENS

GLASSY

EYES

WISE

WORDS

JET

BLACK

HARSH

CLIAMTE

RAZOR

SHARP

FLAPPING

WINGS

KNOWING

LOOK

PERFECT

MIMIC

RAUCOUS

VOICE

ANCIENT

RUINS

JAGGED

ROCK

MOONLIT

NIGHT

L2:7 THE ENGLISH CIVIL WAR

The seventeenth century was one of the most tumultuous centuries in Britain's history and events at large were represented within the Tower's walls. Only two years into the reign of the new Stuart King James I (1603 – 1621), the failed gunpowder plotter, Guy Fawkes, was imprisoned and tortured at the Tower.

Although the place of his torture is unknown, his interrogation was known to have taken place at the Queen's House.

Then came the English Civil war. Charles I was King and he believed in the divine right of kings to rule. However, his marriage to Henrietta a Catholic and his suspension of Parliament stirred up huge resentment in the population.

The divisions that grew were based on religion, class and attitude. The 'roundheads' as they later became known as due to their austere hairstyle, considered the King and aristocracy to be hedonistic, enjoying themselves too much and lacking self-discipline.

In 1642 outright civil war broke out and battles occurred across the country

London was hostile to the King and The Tower of London was soon under parliamentary control.

In 1649 Charles I was put on trial for treason and executed, his son Charles II being exiled to France.

Oliver Cromwell became the 'Lord Protector' and Britain became for the first time a republic.

From 1649 to 1660 the country was under Parliamentary control. Charles I's son, Charles II attempted seize power aided by the French, but was defeated by Cromwell. He managed to escape back to France after hiding in a tree!

However, Cromwell's government was so strict that Christmas was banned and church was compulsory. People began to rebel. In 1658 Cromwell died and for a year his son, Richard, inherited the title Lord Protector.

In 1660 Parliament asked Charles II to return as king, if he agreed to be tolerant about religion. He did agree and returned to be crowned King Charles II. Cromwell had had the original Crown Jewels destroyed, so Charles II ordered a new set of Crown Jewels to be made. These are now on display at the Tower of London.

What are the differences between these two coins?

Roundheads



Cavaliers



A roundhead by John Pettie



Royalists by Anthony Van Dyke

Compare the two paintings. What do you think they say about Cavaliers and Roundheads as people? **Discuss**

Roundheads

Oliver Cromwell

Puritan protestants

Republican

Mainly middle class

**Abolish Christmas and
Easter celebrations**

**The monarchy should
answer to Parliament**

Banned Parliament

The King must die!

**My son will inherit
my position**

Cavaliers

Charles I

**Traditional Protestants
and some Catholics**

A divine right to rule

Aristocracy

**Celebrate festivals
with parties**

**Parliament was only good
for raising taxes**

Banned Parliament

Long Live Charles II!

**My son will inherit
my position**

Text A

The seventeenth century was one of the most tumultuous centuries in Britain's history and events at large were represented within the Tower's walls. Only two years into the reign of the new Stuart King James I (1603 – 1621), the failed gunpowder plotter, Guy Fawkes, was imprisoned and tortured at the Tower. Although the place of his torture is unknown, his interrogation was known to have taken place at the Queen's House.

Then came the English Civil War. Charles I was King and he believed in the divine right of kings to rule. However, his marriage to Henrietta a Catholic and his suspension of Parliament stirred up huge resentment in the population. The divisions that grew were based on religion, class and attitude. The 'roundheads' as they later became known as due to their austere hairstyle, considered the King and aristocracy to be hedonistic, enjoying themselves too much and lacking self-discipline. In 1642 outright civil war broke out and battles occurred across the country. London was hostile to the King and The Tower of London was soon under parliamentary control.

In 1649 Charles I was put on trial for treason and executed, his son Charles II being exiled to France. Oliver Cromwell became the 'Lord Protector' and Britain became for the first time a republic. From 1649 to 1660 the country was under Parliamentary control. Charles I's son, Charles II attempted seize power aided by the French, but was defeated by Cromwell. He managed to escape back to France after hiding in a tree!

However, Cromwell's government was so strict that Christmas was banned and church was compulsory. People began to rebel. In 1658 Cromwell died and for a year his son, Richard, inherited the title Lord Protector.

In 1660 Parliament asked Charles II to return as king, if he agreed to be tolerant about religion. He did agree and returned to be crowned King Charles II. Cromwell had had the original Crown Jewels destroyed, so Charles II ordered a new set of Crown Jewels to be made. These are now on display at the Tower of London.

Text B

Read the text and try to replace the bold writing with vocabulary from text A.

The seventeenth century was one of the most **violent** centuries in Britain's history. This was **shown** by events at the Tower of London.

King James I **had been king** for only two years when, in 1605, there was an attempt to blow him up at the Houses of Parliament. As a result of this event Guy Fawkes was **caught and sent to** the Tower to be tortured. Although the place of his torture is unknown, his interrogation was known to have taken place at the Queen's House.

Then came the English Civil War. Charles I was king (19 November 1600 – 30 January 1649) and he believed in **the God given right** of kings to rule.

However, his marriage to Henrietta a Catholic and his **temporary closing of** Parliament caused **great anger** in the population.

Differences grew between people over religion, social position and other issues. The 'roundheads' as they later became known because of their **short hair**, considered the king and the rich to be only **interested in enjoying themselves** and having no self-discipline. The king's followers were called Cavaliers.

In 1642 the **two sides started fighting in all areas** of the country. London was **against** the king and soon the Parliament's Roundhead soldiers captured the Tower of London.

In 1649 Charles I was put on trial for **crimes against the country** and executed, his son Charles II being sent away to France.

Oliver Cromwell became the 'Lord Protector' and Britain became for the first time a republic.

From 1649 to 1660 **Parliament was in charge** of the country, although Oliver Cromwell and his army held the real power. Charles I's son, Charles II attempted to **take back control** with **the help of** the French, but was defeated by Cromwell. He managed to escape back to France after hiding in a tree!

However, Cromwell's government was so strict that Christmas was banned and **people were forced to go to church**. People began **to turn against him**. In 1658 Cromwell died and for a year his son, Richard, **replaced him as** Lord Protector.

In 1660 Parliament asked Charles II to return as king, if he agreed to be tolerant about religion. He did agree and returned to be crowned King Charles II. Cromwell had had the original Crown Jewels destroyed, so Charles II ordered a new set of Crown Jewels to be made. These are now on display at the Tower of London

L2:7 THE ENGLISH CIVIL WAR

Which personality are you- Cavalier or Roundhead? *Discuss*

Q1 What sort of clothes do you like?

- a. Simple and brown if possible.
- b. Lots of colour and the latest fashion.
- c. Like to look different to everyone else.

Q2 You have a bar of chocolate or a favourite treat. Do you ...

- a. Eat a little bit then save the rest for later.
- b. Eat most of it then feel guilty.
- c. Eat all of it and wish you had more.

Q3 You have some homework to do for the next day.

Your friend invites you to her friend's party. Do you ...

- a. Ask for the address.
- b. Thank your friend but explain that you have to do your homework.
- c. Decide to do your homework on the bus.

Q4 You win the lottery. Do you...

- a. Tell no one and give some to charity.
- b. Tell friends and family and give presents.
- c. Tell everyone and spend every penny enjoying yourself.

L2:8 THE TWO PRINCES

In groups of four each student takes a key figure card and study the information. Present your information to your group.



Edward IV

1442 – 1483

King (*1st time*): 1461 – 1470

(*second time*): 1471 – 1483

Edward IV was born in troubled times during the Wars of the Roses, in which his family (the Yorkists) fought the Lancastrian family for control of England. He spent his early reign as king fighting battles across the country.

As a king he was expected to marry someone of equal social status. But instead of marrying a European princess, he married Elizabeth Woodvile, one of his subjects, and not even from one of the leading families in the land! The marriage was scandalous and unpopular as the Woodvile family used their connection to gain power.

The marriage continued to be a problem and in 1483 Dr Ralph Shaa preached that it was an illegal marriage as Edward IV had previously been engaged to someone else. This meant his sons were illegitimate and could not inherit the throne, which went to his brother Richard instead.

Edward IV died when his sons were still boys, and had told his brother Richard, Duke of Gloucester, that he wanted him to look after the country until young Edward was old enough to rule in his own right.



Elizabeth Woodvile

Born about 1437,
died 1492

Elizabeth Woodvile was a beauty in her day, and she married Edward IV secretly in around 1461. The scandal of Edward's marriage to a commoner outraged his supporters and created violence and chaos in England.

Edward and Elizabeth had many children, but the only boys were Edwards and Richard, who became known as the 'Princes in the Tower' after their mysterious disappearance in 1483.

After Edward IV's death, she tried to protect her sons and get Edward crowned as soon as possible, but her brother-in-law Richard, Duke of Gloucester managed to hold the boys in the Tower and delay young Edward's coronation.

After her sons disappeared, Elizabeth married her eldest daughter to Henry Tudor, strengthening his claim to the throne, which he took after defeating Richard III in battle in 1485.



Edward V

Born 1470, last seen 1483
King 1483

And

Richard of Shrewsbury, Duke of York

Born 1473, last seen 1483

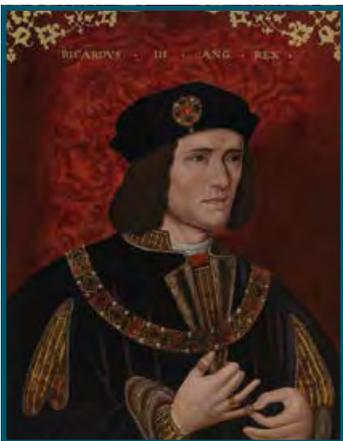
The two boys of Edward IV and Elizabeth Woodville were the heirs to the throne, with Edward, the eldest, becoming king after their father's death.

As a 12 year-old, he was not old enough to rule as king, so his father chose his own brother, Richard, Duke of Gloucester to be the Lord Protector until Edward was old enough to rule on his own.

Edward and Richard were both used by different people who wanted to rule the country. Edward was rushed to London by his uncle Lord Rivers, as Rivers wanted to become Lord Protector.

However they were caught by Richard, Duke of York, who kept Edward in the Tower of London where he could not be used by the Woodvilles or anyone else who wanted power instead of Richard.

In 1674 some bones were found in the Tower of London, they were some of the children, but we don't know if they were boys or girls. These bones were thought to be the two princes, and were buried in Westminster Abbey, the traditional burial place of Kings.



Richard III, Duke of Gloucester

Born 1452, died 1485
King 1483 – 1485

There are a few kings with such a bad reputation as Richard III. He was painted as a villainous ugly hunchback in William Shakespeare's play about him. But was he really so bad? The Richard III society promotes a very different view of the king.

As a young man he fought many battles in the Wars of the Roses for his family (the Yorkists). His brother Edward IV later trusted him to run the north of England. Edward also named him as Lord Protector for his young son.

After Edward IV's death he worked to get young Edward and Richard in his care, placed him in the Tower of London for safety. But for whose safety? Was it for the boys or for Richard himself?

It is the fate of the two princes, and Richard's role in imprisoning the boys, taking the throne and their disappearance, that has coloured our view of him.

His reign did not last long and he was killed during the battle of Bosworth in 1485. He is still in the news today, as his bones were discovered in 2012, and people argue over where he should be buried.

Questions & Answers

Work together in your groups to answer the questions below. Use this as an opportunity to discuss and talk rather than just read.

- Q1 Lord Rivers and Richard Duke of Gloucester both wanted what position?
- Q2 Who was Richard Duke of York?
- Q3 Edward IV was involved in which war?
- Q4 Why was Edward IV's marriage to Elizabeth Woodville so controversial?
- Q5 Who seized control of the princes and took them to the Tower of London?
- Q6 In a final act of defiance, what did Elizabeth Woodville manage to organise?
- Q7 Why did Edward IV need a Lord Protector?
- Q8 What happened to the princes?
- Q9 Does everyone think that Richard III was guilty? Why?
- Q10 Richard III was the last British king to die in what way?
- Q11 Where were the princes discovered?
- Q12 Where was Richard III discovered?

Richard III has supporters and critics. What is your opinion?

It is commonly said that 'history is written by the victors'. Can you think of any examples where a popular view of history is maybe wrong? *Discuss in your group.*

IMAGE CREDITS

All images are © Historic Royal Palaces expect the following;

William The Conqueror © National Portrait Gallery, London: *Pages 17, 27, 61, 80*
Henry III Public Domain. Held by: British Library. Shelfmark: Cotton MS
Vitellius A XIII: *Pages 17, 27, 61, 80*
Edward I © Westminster Abbey Library: *Pages 17, 61, 80*
Richard II © Westminster Abbey Library: *Pages 18, 62, 81*
Richard III © National Portrait Gallery, London: *Pages 18, 62, 81, 113*
Henry VII © National Portrait Gallery, London: *Pages 19, 63, 82*
Anne Boleyn © National Portrait Gallery, London: *Pages 19, 28, 58, 63, 74, 82*
Sir Walter Raleigh © National Portrait Gallery, London: *Pages 20, 57, 64, 83*
James I © National Portrait Gallery, London: *Pages 20, 64, 83*
Sir Isaac Newton © National Portrait Gallery, London: *Pages 21, 65, 84*
Leonora Cohen © Leeds Museum and Gallery: *Pages 21, 65, 84*
Map of 15th Century England and France © University of Texas at Austin.
Historical Atlas by William Shepherd (1923-26): *Page 27*
The Bayeux Tapestry © The Bayeux Museum: *Page 27*
Tower Menagerie © The Parker Library, Corpus Christi College, Cambridge:
Page 27
Henry VIII © Walker Art Gallery, Liverpool: *Page 28*
Katherine of Aragon © National Portrait Gallery, London: *Page 28*
Anne Boleyn Beheaded © Getty Images: *Page 28*
Oliver Cromwell Coin © Heritage Auctions: *Page 52, 107*
Charles I Coin © Heritage Auctions: *Pages 52, 107*
Lord John Stuart and his Brother, Lord Bernard Stuart © National Gallery,
London: *Pages 52, 107*
Edward IV © National Portrait Gallery, London: *Page 112*
Elizabeth Woodville © Getty Images: *Page 112*



HISTORIC
ROYAL
PALACES



NEW CITY
COLLEGE