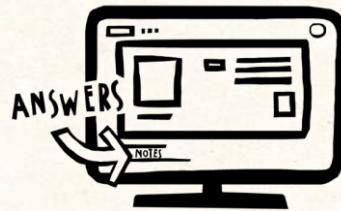


HOW TO USE - NOTES FOR TEACHERS

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



For the best experience,
download and open the
file in the PowerPoint
desktop app.



Answers are found
under the slide. Click
on the notes symbol at
the bottom of the screen.



Delete text and images
to make your own
worksheets.

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Lived: 1553 - 1629 | **Birthplace:** Devon

SIR MOYSES HILL

A key person in the Plantation of Ulster

Moses had an important role in the **Plantation of Ulster**. He personally profited from land confiscated from Catholics. The Hill family became very rich and influential as a result.

- He came to Ireland with the English army in 1573.
- Became governor of Olderfleet Castle in Larne.
- Given land in Larne and Carrickfergus.
- Became **Sheriff** of Carrickfergus in 1591 and later became Mayor.
- Received a **Knighthood** in 1603.

Moses was **elected** to the Irish **Parliament** as **MP** for County Antrim in 1613. This was the Hill family's first step into politics.

He was given the title **Provost Marshall** of Ulster which meant he was now head of the **Military** Police. He was formally pardoned by King James I in 1617.

Q: What clues are there in the portrait that it was painted after Moyses Hill's death?

Q: The Hill family motto is: "Through God and the Sword I have obtained". Do you think this is a good description of Moyses Hill's life?

Q: Do you think Father Donatus Mooney's description is reliable?

This meant he was forgiven in advance for any murders of innocent people that he might commit, as part of his role.

Moses settled in Ulster and bought land in County Antrim and in County Down. He created a large **estate** that included the village then known as Cromlyn, owned by the Magennis clan.

Cromlyn was later renamed Hillsborough after his family. Hillsborough Castle was built there in the mid-1700s.

'An implacable persecutor of the Catholics and an ever-willing instrument in carrying out the detestable policy of King James I'

Father Donatus Mooney writing about Moyses Hill during his lifetime.

The only portrait we have of him was painted after his death.



© Historic Royal Palaces

Lived: 1718 - 1793 | **Birthplace:** Gloucestershire

WILLS HILL

1st Marquess of Downshire
Politician, patron of the arts and developer of Hillsborough

Wills was the second son of Trevor Hill, 1st Viscount of Hillsborough, and his wife, Mary. Wills Hill's nickname was the Black Earl.

- Went to Winchester School in England but was often at Hillsborough.
- Married Lady Margaretta Fitzgerald in 1747.
- They had five children, but two of them didn't survive childhood.

Began his political career aged 23. Wrote a 'Proposal for Uniting the Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland' in 1751. Appointed **Privy Councillor** and **Comptroller** of the household of King George II in 1754. Known as a powerful speaker in parliament. In 1768 he became the first **Secretary of State** for the British Colonies in North America.

In 1744, he started to develop Hillsborough into a modern **Georgian** town.

Q: Looking at his portrait, how would you describe Wills Hill?

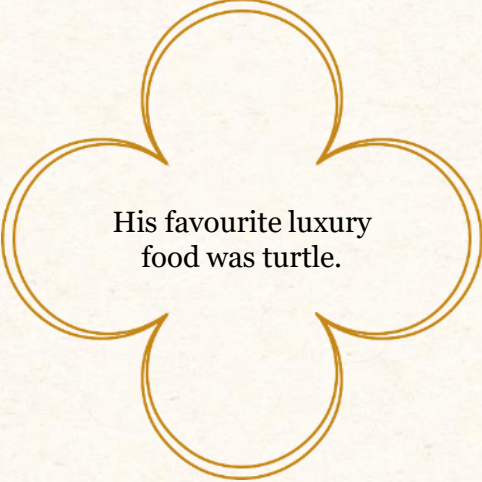
Q: Is there any evidence in the biography that makes you have a different view of him?

He was responsible for building many key features, including the Castle.

He rebuilt the church and created a **pleasure garden** in the grounds of the old fort.

He became the Earl of Hillsborough, and later the first **Marquess** of Downshire.

- Loved music, opera and theatre.
- Featured in newspaper's gossip columns.
- Described as charming and easy going but so strong he could knock a man down with a single blow.
- Owned several properties and estates in England.



His favourite luxury food was turtle.



These miniatures were gifted to Historic Royal Palaces by the trustees of the Sandys Trust (Registered Charity Number 1168357)

Lived: 1764 - 1836 | **Birthplace:** Berkshire

MARY SANDYS

Marchioness of Downshire and Baroness Sandys

Mary was a **wealthy** heiress, who married Arthur Hill in 1786. She became an important political hostess and head of a powerful family.

- Arthur became the 2nd **Marquess** of Downshire in 1793 but died in 1801.
- She became head of the family with seven young children.
- Mary was responsible for managing her own **estates** and her eldest son's.

Mary was a close friend of the Prince of Wales who later became King George IV. She hosted dinners and held balls in London.

Q: How is Mary portrayed in the portrait?

Q: What evidence is there to suggest that Mary had roles and responsibilities beyond being a mother?

At the time, women could not vote or be **elected** to power, but she was very involved in political campaigns. She even bribed people to vote the way she wanted them to.

'I got all the wives to promise that their husbands would vote on the right side'

Mary writing about her political campaigning in a letter.

Hated travelling between London and Hillsborough because she had a fear of the sea.

CHARLOTTE AND MARY HILL

Sisters who kept a diary about their busy social lives

Charlotte and Mary were the daughters of the 2nd **Marquess** of Downshire and his wife Mary Sandys.

- They did not go to boarding school like their five brothers.
- Taught at home by a governess and tutors.
- They studied French, music, singing, dancing and drawing.

After their father died, their mother relied on them to support her with running the **estates** and her busy social life in London.

They wrote a joint diary from their late teens recording their lives and they took it in turns to write entries. They recorded everyday details, from what they ate for breakfast, to information about events such as The Battle of Waterloo.

Q: What did the sisters mean by 'we had other fish to fry'?

Q: From the evidence in the biography, how was the education for **wealthy** girls and boys different at this time?

Q: There is an impression of young women at the time of being only interested in going to balls and trying to find a husband. Do you think Charlotte and Mary fit this stereotype?

Their brother Arthur fought as part of this battle.

They also took it in turns to assist their mother, alternating every week. They went with her on social visits, replied to her business and personal letters and helped run the household. They called it being 'mama's secretary' or 'lady-in-waiting'.

Eventually, their brother took over running the Hill family **estates**, but their mother still had her own **estates** to manage. Interestingly, their mother went to her son for business advice but to her daughters for help with day-to-day running of her **estates**. Neither of the sisters ever married.

"Told him certainly not, we had other fish to fry"

The sisters reply to a man who said girls spend all their time thinking about what to wear.

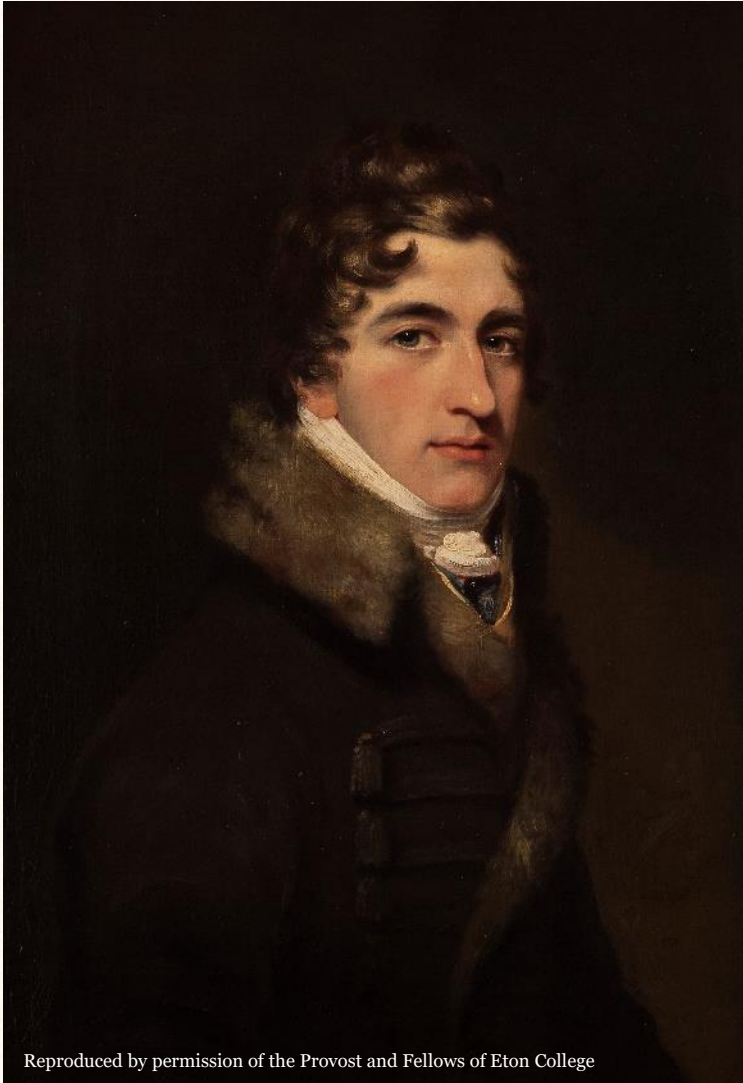
26 volumes of the sisters' diaries have survived.



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Charlotte 1794 - 1821 | **Birthplace:** unknown

Mary 1796 - 1830 | **Birthplace:** unknown



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Lived: 1788 - 1845 | **Birthplace:** London

ARTHUR HILL

3rd Marquess of Downshire A well-respected Irish landlord

Arthur Hill became **Marquess** of Downshire aged 12, after his father died.

- Went to Eton College and Oxford University.
- His mother managed his **estates** until he 'came of age' at 21.

Arthur made Hillsborough Castle his main home soon after his 21st birthday. He had **inherited estates** in Ireland but also huge debts from his parents and grandfather. He was described as a serious and sensible young man, and successfully paid off his debts. Arthur also wanted to improve the living conditions of his **tenants**.

- Married Lady Maria Windsor in 1811 and they had five children.
- Lived a relatively simple life.

Q: How do you think Arthur's portrait reflects his personality and lifestyle?

Q: From the biography, why do you think he was a well-respected landlord?

Q: Do you think Arthur could have done more to improve social and economic conditions in Ireland if he had become more active in politics?

- Did not spend money bribing people to vote the way he wanted (like his mother had done).
- Supported **parliamentary reform** but did not want a political job.

He cared about the poor **economic** and social conditions of many people in Ireland. He disapproved of other Irish **landlords** who didn't spend much time on their estates in Ireland and instead lived in England. He visited **tenants** and personally answered their letters. He also invited all the local children to a party every year at Hillsborough Castle.

When he died many **tenants** attended his funeral.

Was a strong supporter of Irish language and helped to preserve Irish poetry and folk songs.

Three of his brothers were also called Arthur.

ARTHUR HILL

4th Marquess of Downshire A caring landlord who led a colourful life

Arthur was born at Hillsborough Castle and was known as Lord Hillsborough. When his father died, he became the 4th **Marquess** of Downshire.

- Spent early childhood with a private tutor at Hillsborough.
- Sent to boarding school aged 10.
- Was often in trouble for bad behaviour and disappointing classwork.
- Struggled with mathematics.
- Letters home show that he was homesick for Hillsborough.

He was said to have a good heart but also a fierce temper. He was involved in several fights including one at Oxford University in which a friend of his died. However, he was also known for two heroic acts in which he saved people from drowning.

Q: How is Arthur portrayed in his portrait?

Q: Do you agree that Arthur's life could be described as 'colourful'?

Q: What evidence is there that Arthur cared about his tenants?

- Became an officer in local **militia**.
- From 1836 until 1845 he was Member of Parliament for County Down.
- Married Caroline Frances Stapleton Cotton in 1837.
- They had a famous wedding party at Hillsborough Fort for over 3,000 **tenants**.
- They had four children.

In 1845, during the Great Famine, Arthur donated lots of money to help his **tenants**. He stayed in Ireland throughout most of the **famine** to help them.

13 people are said to have died after his wedding party from eating and drinking too much.

His nickname was The Big Marquess.



Kind permission from the Northern Ireland Office.

Lived: 1812 - 1868 | **Birthplace:** Hillsborough



© National Portrait Gallery, London

Lived: 1842 - 1928 | **Birthplace:** London

ALICE HILL

Fashionable socialite who was well-loved in Hillsborough

Alice was the daughter of Arthur, the 4th **Marquess** of Downshire, and Caroline. She had two younger brothers who were both called Arthur.

- Grew up at Hillsborough Castle and at family homes in London and Berkshire.
- At 7 years old, she opened a ball with her father.
- At 12, she was in charge of decorating the Christmas tree at Hillsborough Castle.
- At 17, she was presented by her mother to Queen Victoria, marking her entry into society.

She was involved in a **scandal** in 1860 when the family were on holiday on their yacht in the Mediterranean. According to newspaper reports, her father found the ship's captain on his knees about to kiss Alice's hand. Her father threw the Captain overboard, and he drowned.

Q: What evidence is there in the biography that Alice had a very privileged life?

Q: Is there anything to suggest Alice used her privileged position to change society?

- She married Thomas Taylour at Hillsborough in 1867, he later became the Earl of Bective.
- They had large celebrations throughout the village including sports competitions and fireworks.

The **ornamental** temple in the gardens at Hillsborough Castle is known as Lady Alice's Temple. The temple is said to be a wedding gift from her brothers.

The married couple visited Hillsborough Castle often. They had two daughters. When she died, aged 85, Queen Mary (wife of King George V) sent a sympathy telegram describing her as 'an old friend'.

Alice supported the campaign for women to have the vote.

GEORGE HILL

A younger son who became a landlord and farmer

George was the youngest brother of Arthur, the 3rd **Marquess** of Downshire. He was born three months after his father died. He was named after King George III who was his godfather.

- Since he was the younger brother, he did not **inherit** the family **estates**.
- Joined the army aged 16 and was promoted to Captain.
- Fell in love with Cassandra Knight, niece of the famous writer, Jane Austen.
- His mother did not approve but eventually gave them enough money to marry.
- Cassandra died a few days after giving birth to their 4th child.
- George later married Cassandra's sister, Louisa.

When his mother died, George **inherited** money from her. This allowed him to buy land in Donegal. This area was remote and had extreme **poverty**.

Q: How is George portrayed in his portrait?

Q: What do you think are the advantages and disadvantages of shared farming?

George built roads and bridges and opened a hotel to attract tourists. He also wanted to change the way people farmed there.

In Ireland, families had shared land for farming, but George thought this caused arguments and slowed things down. One of his decisions was to split the land into individual plots, which was unpopular with local people. However, it may have protected them from worst effects of the **Great Famine**. The population of these areas did not decrease as much as it did in other parts of Ireland.

His second marriage took place in Denmark where it was legal to marry his first wife's sister.

As a boy, he used his pocket money to buy a pig, fatten it up and sell it to the butcher.



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Lived: 1801 - 1879 | **Birthplace:** unknown



Loder Archive, Historic Royal Palace

Lived: 1899 - 1994
Birthplace Peebleshire, Scotland

'I want a name suggesting light.'

Lady Wakehurst talking about what to call the members' club for her charity.

Q: Lady Wakehurst had difficulty convincing others to improve mental health care in Northern Ireland. Why do you think that was?

LADY PEGGY WAKEHURST

Campaigner for mental health

Born Margaret Tennant but known as Peggy. She married John Loder in 1920 and they had four children. He later became Lord Wakehurst.

John also became the 3rd Governor of Northern Ireland between 1952-64. They moved to Hillsborough Castle which was then known as Government House.

Lady Wakehurst visited a hospital for mental health patients and was shocked by the conditions there. In 1959, she started an independent charity called the Northern Ireland Association for Mental Health, now known as Inspire. The Headquarters for the charity was in Belfast and had a members' club called Beacon House.

Lady Wakehurst was also a founding member of the National Schizophrenia Fellowship. She was its President from 1984 to 1986.



Loder Archive, Historic Royal Palace

Lived: 1890 - 1967
Birthplace: Angus, Scotland

Lady Rose also designed the rose garden at Hillsborough Castle, which is now called the Granville Garden. This image shows Lady Rose (right) and her sister Queen Elizabeth (left).

Q: How do you think it would have felt to have your family home converted to a hospital during a war?

LADY ROSE GRANVILLE

'First lady' of Northern Ireland and Queen Elizabeth II's aunt

During the First World War the young Lady Rose helped run a **convalescence hospital** for soldiers at Glamis Castle, her family home.

In 1916, she married William Leveson-Gower and they had two children. Later, William became Earl of Granville, and Rose became Lady Granville.

Rose's sister Elizabeth married into the royal family. Rose's niece would become Queen Elizabeth II.

Lady Rose's husband became the 2nd **Governor of Northern Ireland** from 1945-52. Together, they moved to Hillsborough Castle, then called Government House. As wife of the Governor, Lady Rose had unofficial responsibilities, including opening public buildings such as schools and hospitals. She often hosted important dinner parties and met with visitors at Government House. In 1946, she welcomed her niece, Princess Elizabeth, during the princess's first official visit to Northern Ireland.



© National Portrait Gallery, London

Lived: 1949 - 2005 | **Birthplace:** Hertfordshire

MO MOWLAM

Secretary of State for Northern Ireland and a pivotal player in the Northern Ireland Peace Process

Born Marjorie Mowlam but was always known as Mo. Mo's father was an Assistant Postmaster and her mother was a **telephonist**.

- Went to Durham University.
- Rowed for her college and joined the Labour Party.

Mo worked for a Labour **MP** for a while and then moved to the United States to study. She lectured at universities in America and Britain. She was elected to Parliament in 1987 and became Labour spokesperson on Northern Ireland later that year. She married Jonathan Norton, a banker, in 1995, and had two stepchildren.

She became **Secretary of State** for Northern Ireland and played a key role in negotiating the 1998 **Good Friday Agreement**. This was a major step in the Northern Ireland Peace Process.

Q: From the evidence in the biography, do you think her portrait reflects her personality?

Q: Mo Mowlam was a very popular politician. Can you suggest why that was?

When staying at Hillsborough Castle, she held concerts and open days, opening the estate to all people in Northern Ireland. She particularly liked the gardens and often took walks on the **estate**.

Mo was diagnosed with a brain tumour in 1997. She lost her hair due to treatment. She frequently removed her wig during meetings to be more comfortable.

She passed away in 2005. She requested that some of her ashes be scattered in the gardens at Hillsborough Castle.

She sometimes flooded the bathroom at Hillsborough Castle by getting distracted by her work and forgetting that she had begun to run a bath.



Royal Collection Trust / © His Majesty King Charles III 2024

Reigned: 1926 - 2022

Lived: 1926 - 2022 | **Birthplace:** London

ELIZABETH II

The longest reigning monarch in British History

Elizabeth was born in Mayfair, London. Her father was the Duke of York, who was the second son of George V. Her mother was Lady Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon. She had one younger sister, Margaret.

- Described as a sensible and well-behaved child.
- Loved dogs and horses.

Her uncle, Edward VIII, **abdicated** in 1936. As a result, Elizabeth's father became king, and she became first in line to the throne. She married Philip Mountbatten in 1947, and they had 4 children.

Elizabeth became queen in 1952 when her father died. Her coronation was the first to be broadcast on live television.

She made 25 official visits to Northern Ireland over her lifetime and often stayed at Hillsborough Castle.

Q: Why was Elizabeth not expected to become queen as a young child?

Q: Who welcomed her on her first official visit to Hillsborough Castle?

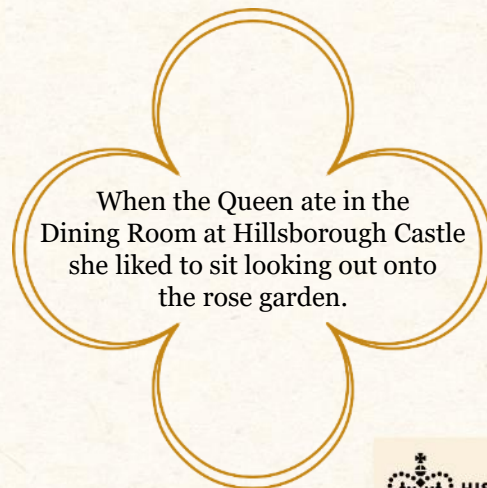
Q: What was significant about the meeting between Queen Elizabeth II and Mary McAleese at Hillsborough Castle in 2005?

On her first official visit in 1946, she was welcomed by her aunt and uncle, Lady Rose and Earl William of Granville. Her uncle, William was the Governor of Northern Ireland at the time.

A month after her Coronation the Queen enjoyed a formal banquet at Hillsborough Castle.

In 2005, a very significant and symbolic meeting took place. Elizabeth II met the President of Ireland, Mary McAleese, at Hillsborough Castle. This was the first meeting of the two **Heads of State** on the island of Ireland since the Partition of Ireland in 1921.

Hillsborough was granted Royal Status by Queen Elizabeth II in 2021, becoming Royal Hillsborough.



When the Queen ate in the Dining Room at Hillsborough Castle she liked to sit looking out onto the rose garden.

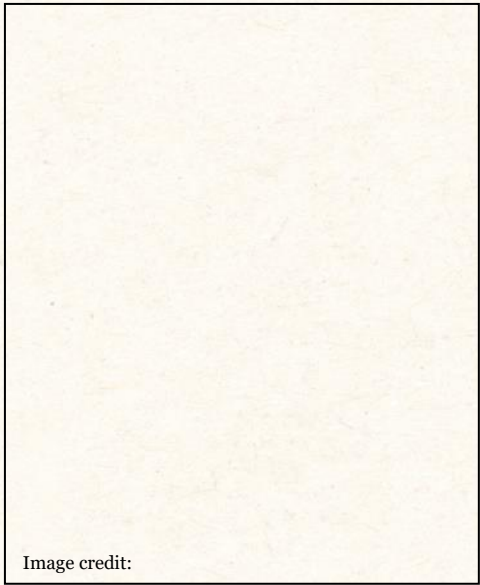
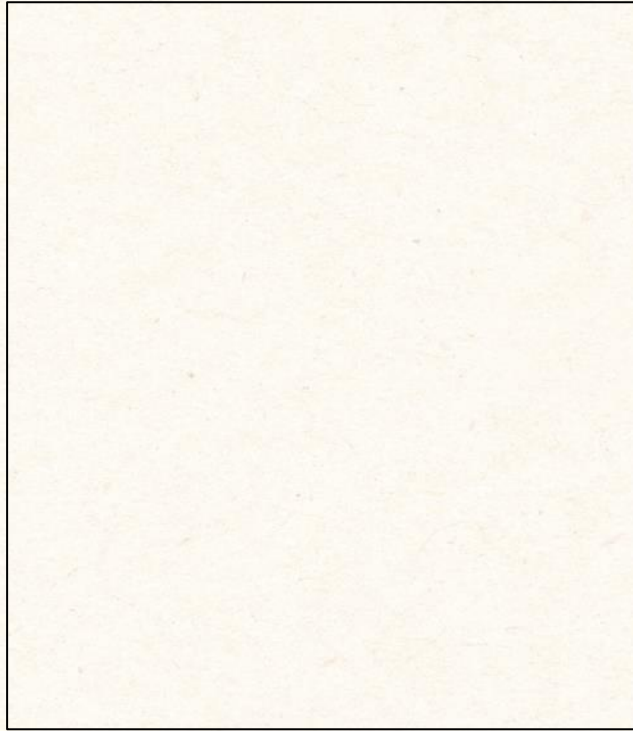
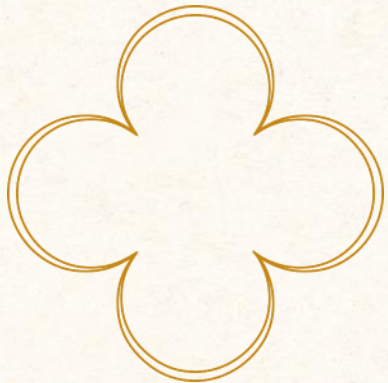
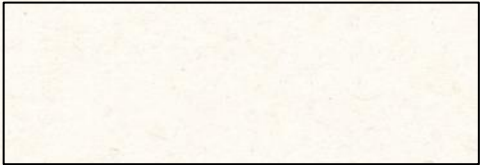


Image credit:

Lived: _____
Birthplace: _____



Q:

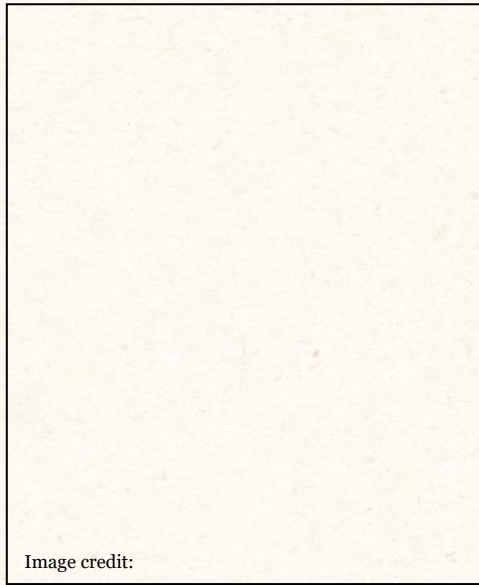
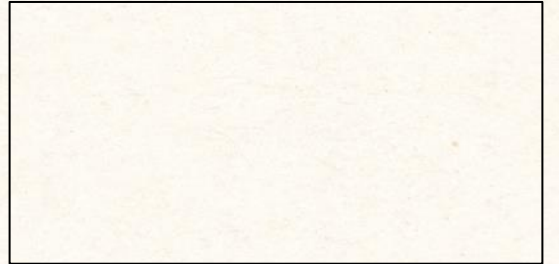
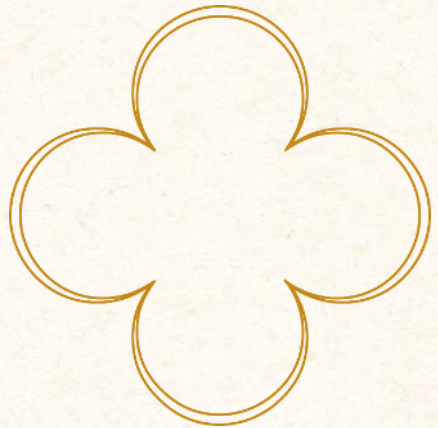
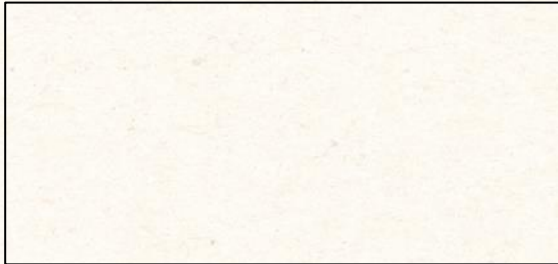


Image credit:

Lived: _____
Birthplace: _____



Q:

VOCABULARY LIST



abdicate | give up the position of being king or queen

colony | group of people from one country who build a settlement in another land

comptroller | royal household official in charge of finances

convalescence hospital | place to stay while you recover from surgery, illness or an injury

economic | word used in connection with goods and services, such as food and clean water

elected | person chosen (to be a leader, for example) by other people voting for them

estate | large area of land, often with a big house and several smaller ones, owned by one person, family or organisation

famine | when large numbers of people cannot get enough food for a long period of time; people in a famine may die from starvation or disease

Georgian | time from 1714 to 1830 when Britain and Ireland were ruled by George I-George IV

Good Friday Agreement | deal agreed on how Northern Ireland should be governed; it ended 30 years of violent conflict in Northern Ireland

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

Governor of Northern Ireland | the king or queen's official representative in Northern Ireland; the position was created in 1922 and ended in 1973

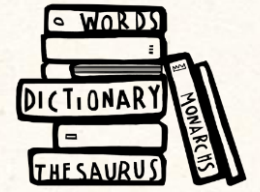
Great Famine | terrible famine in Ireland between 1845-49 when the potato crop, that many people depended on, was destroyed by a disease

Head of State | chief public representative of a country, such as the king, queen or president

indigenous | first people to live in a place

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

VOCABULARY LIST



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

landlord | the owner of land or houses that another person pays rent (money) to

Marquess | senior nobleman, above an Earl in rank but below a Duke

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

militia | military force whose job is to help the regular army in an emergency

MP | short for Member of Parliament

ornamental | used as a decoration

Parliament | the group of people elected to make and change laws in a country

parliamentary reform | changes to improve the voting system for Members of Parliament to make it fairer

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

Plantation of Ulster | colonies in Northern Ireland set up by Protestant settlers from England and Scotland, encouraged by King James I

pleasure garden | large park or garden that is open to the public for enjoyment, leisure activities and entertainment

poverty | not having enough money for basic needs such as food, clothing and housing

Privy Councillor | member of the Privy Council, a group of advisors to the king or queen

Provost Marshall | head of the military police

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

VOCABULARY LIST



scandal | action or event that shocks people

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

Sheriff | someone who represents the king or queen in a county

socialite | someone who is well-known in fashionable society and goes to a lot of parties and social events

telephonist | person who operates telephone connections in a large building such as a hotel or office block

tenant | person who pays rent (money) to live in a house, or to farm on land, owned by someone else

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