SUPPORT MATERIAL FOR A VISIT TO TUDOR WORLD

The Tudors: 1

Henry VIII and his six wives

History KS1&2: Unit7 (Year 3/4)
CONTENTS

Section A: Information for Teachers and assistants

Section B: Worksheet and pupil activity sheets
INTRODUCTION

Tudor World at the Falstaff Experience is set in the 16th century Shrieve’s Barn, accessed via the cobbled courtyard, dating back to 1595. Right in the centre of Town, and just 100 yards from the River Avon and the RSC. The House and barn is still called the Shrieve’s House, named after William Shrieve an Archer in King Henry VIII’s army.

There has been a property in this site since 1196 when the Bishop of Worcester divided the area into plots. The building would originally have been of timber-framed wattle and daub infill construction with a thatched roof and some out-buildings.

Over the centuries the property would have added to and upgraded. The biggest change was brought about by the major fire in 1595 (there have been four in total), which burned down much of Bridge Street and Sheep Street. The cobblestones and barn mostly date from that period. The cobbled carriageway is the oldest surviving in Stratford.

WELCOME TO TUDOR WORLD AT THE FALSTAFF EXPERIENCE

In over 800 years of history the property has been a tavern, an army billet makeshift hospital, tavern and grain store. It has seen war, plague, fire and witchcraft.

In the 16th century there was a tavern on the property called the Three Tunns run by William Rogers, said to be the inspiration for Shakespeare’s Falstaff character. William Roger’s wife’s nephew, William Walker, was Shakespeare’s godson and left 20 shillings in his will. His wife’s daughter, also Elizabeth and her husband, Matthew Morris were friends with the Bard’s daughter, Susannah. Matthew was a co-trustee of William Shakespeare’s property in Blackfriars. In the 17th century the property was a billet for the Parliamentary troops during the English Civil War, just before the Battle of Edgehill and used as a makeshift hospital afterwards. A cottage said the be ‘The Witch of Sheep Street’s Cottage’ is said to have been at the end of the barn at the end of the 17th century and the local covens still revere the area and perform their sacred rituals. John Woolmer, one of the tenants became the first Mayor Stratford in 1651. In the 19th century Edward Gibbs, the Shakespeare Architect became another mayor in 1872, as did Elenor Waldron in 1953, who saved the house from dilapidation.

Today, it is home to Tudor World, the only museum devoted solely to the Tudors.
LEARNING OUTSIDE THE CLASSROOM AND LINKS TO THE NATIONAL CURRICULUM

Every young person should experience the world beyond the classroom as an essential part of learning and personal development, whatever their age, ability or circumstances.

These are often the most memorable learning experiences, help us to make sense of the world around us by making links between feelings and learning. They stay with us into adulthood and affect our behaviour, lifestyle and work. They influence our values and the decisions we make. They allow us to transfer learning experienced outside to the classroom and vice versa.

Learning outside the classroom is about raising achievement through an organised, powerful approach to learning in which direct experience is of prime importance. This is not only about what we learn but importantly how and where we learn.

The material in this pack have been written to help KS1&2 pupil who are leaning about the Tudors to get the most from their visit to Tudor World at the Falstaff Experience.

In this museum pack you will find two sections: the first includes plans of the museum for teachers and adult helpers. The second part contains a range of enjoyable educational activities for pupils to undertake during their visit. These have been developed by teachers for teachers. The range of these activities can be expanded or reduced to suit the time that you have available in the museum and the needs of your pupils.
TIPS FOR A SUCCESSFUL VISIT

- Pupils may find difficulty reading and responding to the museum’s in various areas due to the subdued lighting. You may like to ensure that they are familiar with the format of the museum before their visit.

- Due to the size of the rooms (which hold a maximum of 16 in the smallest), you are advised to arrange as early as possible.

- You should allow at least 30-90 minutes for your visit (depending on how much of the pack you use, the size of your group and whether you have arranged a history tour of the building and witchcraft lecture).

- In preparation for the visit, it is suggested that pupils are made aware of the different historical settings that they will see during their visit.

Cross-curricular activities

In this unit, children learn about rules and how laws are made in a democracy. They develop their appreciation of why we need rules to protect rights and how they help us - at home, at school and in our wider communities. They discuss class and school rules and learn how to make suggestions and changes through the class or school council. They find out about the work of Parliament and MPs in creating and changing laws, and the importance of discussion and debate. They take part in preparing and presenting arguments on topical issues. Using examples, children reflect on the variety of personal choices they can make and consider rights and responsibilities. They consider coercion and peer influence and explore the consequences of breaking the law. Children reflect on their learning and can devise a poster to communicate what they have found out.

There are opportunities for links with English, history, RE and geography.
TUDOR WORLD: AREAS OF INTEREST

THE CARRIAGEWAY AND COURTYARD
The carriageway has the oldest surviving cobblestones in Stratford and a good place to view the outside of this Tudor building. Teachers should use this opportunity to discuss what to expect in the museum, how they are going to investigate evidence from 500 years ago and start by examining the carriageway and building for evidence of its age.

THE TUDOR SOLDIER
Archer to King Henry VIII (soldier and Sheriff).

CRIME AND PUNISHMENT
A Tudor dungeon.

THE PLAGUE
Recreation of a Plague Cottage, complete with Plague Doctor and plague cart in attendance.

TUDOR MEDICINE
Visit the barber surgeon where you can have your hair cut or a tooth extracted!

THE TUDOR STREET / MARKET
Walk through the Tudor market with its assortment of wares; pass the stables and look into where the poor family live. Find out more about how Tudor houses were built.

TUDOR POOR
A poor Tudor’s home

TRANSPORT
Stables.

TUDOR ENTERTAINMENT
From bear-baiting to executions.
THE SCHOOL ROOM
What time did the day start and what did they learn?

SUPERSTITIONS, WITCHCRAFT AND THE OCCULT
Visit Mother Shipton’s house, the famous Tudor witch and prophetess.

SCIENCE AND ALCHEMY
Examine Dr John Dee’s laboratory and his strange experiments with life and death.

TUDOR EXPLORATION
See Sir Francis Drake aboard the Golden Hind and discover what life was like on board ship.

THE PRIVY CHAMBER
Be brought into the inner sanctum of King Henry VIII and find out why made himself head of the Church of England and married six times.

THE GOLDEN AGE
Bow before her majestic, Elizabeth I in her thrown room and discover why she was such a successful monarch, despite being a woman?

THE ELIZABETHAN DRAMATIST
William Shakespeare sits writing his plays, while keeping an eye on the tavern he took so much inspiration from.

TUDOR GHOSTS
The Tudors were fascinated by ghosts and William Shakespeare was no exception.

FOOD AND DRINK
The Three Tunns Tavern, that used to be on this property in the 16th century. William Roger’s the tavern keeper, was the real-life inspiration for Shakespeare’s Falstaff character. Feel free to join in the revelry.
From 1485 to 1603 a powerful family called the Tudors ruled England, Wales and Ireland. This pack provides a range of primary and secondary source materials which enable children to find out more about the lives of the people at different levels of society.

The activity sheets include a range of suggested activities which use varied teaching and learning strategies. These involve children in the process of enquiry and act as a catalyst for further research.

Henry VII (1457 - 1509) was the first Tudor monarch. His claim to the throne was not strong and he became king after defeating Richard III at the Battle of Bosworth Field in 1485.

Henry's success on the battlefield ended the Wars of the Roses that had begun in 1455. The Wars of the Roses were a series of battles that were fought between the supporters of the House of Lancaster (Lancastrians) and the supporters of the House of York (Yorkists).

The wars were called the Wars of the Roses because the Yorkists were represented by a white rose and the Lancastrians by a red rose.

When Henry Tudor became Henry VII he married Elizabeth of York (to bring together to Yorks and the Lancasters—creating the Tudor Rose). They had four children: Arthur (who died shortly after marrying Catherine of Aragon), Henry (who became Henry VIII), Margaret (who became Queen of Scotland) and Mary (who became Queen of France).

The dynasty ended with Henry VII’s granddaughter Elizabeth (Elizabeth I).
HENRY THE EIGHTH
AND HIS SIX WIVES

1. Catherine of Aragon: was first married to Henry’s brother Arthur who died. They were married for 20 years. When Henry was in France the Scottish King attacked England. Catherine raised an army and defeated him. She bore Henry several children only Mary survived. Henry needed the Popes permission to divorce Catherine. He refused so Henry became head of the church instead of the Pope. Henry divorced Catherine because she was too old to give him a son. His excuse was she was spending more time praying and less time dancing.

2. Anne Boleyn: Henry fell in love with Anne because she was young and pretty with flowing hair and black eyes. The marriage lasted for three years. 1533 – 1536. She gave Henry one child a daughter called Elizabeth. She is accused of having lovers and put on trial. The trial is not fair as people do what the king tells them. She is executed.

3. Jane Seymour: Henry marries Jane because she is a plain and simple girl. They were married for one year 1536 – 1537. She gives Henry a child- Edward the son he so wants. Jane becomes ill and dies. Henry is heart-broken at her death.

4. Anne of Cleves: Henry marries Anne in 1540 to form a friendship (alliance) with Germany. Anne is ugly and Henry does not like her. The marriage only lasts for six months.

5. Catherine Howard: Catherine was young and pretty and the King was old and fat. They were married for two years (1540 – 1542). The King liked young and pretty women around him. Catherine soon had a lover. She is executed.

6. Catherine Parr: Henry and Catherine are married for four years 1543 – 1547. The king is old and sick and needs somebody to look after him and his children. In January 1547 Henry dies.
The carriageway of the Shrieve’s House and Barn (Tudor World) is an excellent place to stop with your group at the start of their visit to the Museum. It provides an ideal space to think about the kind of place they are visiting (a museum), what it is for (collect and preserve objects for display and study), however in this case it is mostly to exhibit how people used to live, and what it will enable them to do and what sort of things they might see.

Before entering the museum, ask your pupils to look up the carriage way and courtyard.

- Can they explain the different between the carriage way and a modern road?

Then ask the pupils to study the outside of the house and barn.

- Can they guess what period the building is from?

The pupils can also be introduced to the idea that they are going to look at things from other centuries—they will see items from TUDOR times, 400-500 years ago. These objects will be the EVIDENCE of life in the past that they must search for. The pupils will be INVESTIGATORS or DETECTIVES, looking carefully for the CLUES that will help to answer questions.

They may want to know why most objects are displayed high up or out of reach—or in a showcase or behind a barrier. It might be possible for them to suggest several things that could happen to objects and to visitors if people could touch the exhibits! However, on their visit there will be plenty of opportunities for LOOKING at displays, SEEING, HEARING, PARTICIPATING, TOUCHING objects and ASKING QUESTIONS.
History at key stages 1 and 2
(Year 3/4)
Unit 7: Why did Henry VIII marry six times?

Objectives

- **Section 1: How many times did Henry VIII marry?**
  Children should learn:
  - the names and order of Henry VIII's wives
  - to locate the Tudors within the context of the history of Britain

- **Section 2: What was Henry VIII like as a person?**
  Children should learn:
  - to ask and answer questions using a portrait as a source
  - about the appearance and character of Henry VIII
  - what information can be gathered about Henry VIII from portraits and written sources

- **Section 3: What did Henry VIII do all day?**
  Children should learn:
  - about the power and importance of a Tudor king
  - to identify what monarchs did and did not do

- **Section 4: Why did Henry divorce Catherine of Aragon?**
  Children should learn:
  - about the reasons for Henry's divorce from Catherine of Aragon
  - about the power of a Tudor monarch
  - to consider possible solutions to Henry's problems

- **Section 5: Did marrying Anne Boleyn or Jane Seymour solve Henry's problems?**
  Children should learn:
  - about the reasons for and results of Henry's marriages to Anne Boleyn and Jane Seymour

- **Section 6: Why did the marriage to Anne of Cleves fail?**
  Children should learn:
  - that building alliances through marriage was important in the Tudor period
  - to extract information from portraits and descriptions
  - about the various ways that the appearance and characteristics of Anne of Cleves and Henry VIII have been interpreted

- **Section 7: Why did Henry marry Catherine Howard and Catherine Parr?**
  Children should learn:
  - to recall knowledge of Henry's character
  - to give reasons for descriptions and points of view
  - to find out answers to specific questions using sources of information

- **Section 8: Why did Henry marry six times?**
  Children should learn:
  - about the reasons for royal marriages

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SECTION 1: WHAT WAS HENRY VIII LIKE AS A PERSON?

Using a portrait to find out information.

LOOK CAREFULLY AT THE PICTURE OF KING HENRY VIII LABEL WHAT YOU CAN SEE
What was Henry like as a person?

**WHAT DOES THE PORTRAIT TELL YOU ABOUT HENRY VIII?**
Look carefully the portrait and then use the frame below to help you sort out the clues.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FACE</th>
<th>JEWELS</th>
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<th>BODY LANGUAGE</th>
<th>BACKGROUND</th>
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<tr>
<th>CLOTHES</th>
<th>OTHER INFORMATION</th>
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</table>
What was Henry like as a person?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>KING HENRY VIII</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Source of information: a portrait</td>
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When I saw this picture I felt

_____________________________________________________________________________

_____________________________________________________________________________

The expression on his face makes me think that he was _______________________

_____________________________________________________________________________

_____________________________________________________________________________

His body language tells me that ____________________________________________

_____________________________________________________________________________

_____________________________________________________________________________

His clothes suggest to me that he was_________________________________________

_____________________________________________________________________________

_____________________________________________________________________________

I noticed jewels on__________________________________________________________

_____________________________________________________________________________

_____________________________________________________________________________

I think this picture was painted because______________________________________

_____________________________________________________________________________

_____________________________________________________________________________
What was Henry like as a person?

KING HENRY VIII

Below are some descriptions of Henry VIII written by different people who actually knew him. Read them carefully and then use the frame to note down information about him.

A.
The King stands out the tallest...and his strength fits his majestic body...there is fiery power in his eyes, beauty in his face...He has immediately arrested and imprisoned anyone who had harmed the real.

*Thomas Moore, a loyal courtier* (1509)


B.
He plays well on the lute and harpsichord, draws the bow with greater strength than any man in England, and jousts marvellously.

*Pasqualigo, the Venetian Ambassador to England* (1515)


C.
His majesty is the handsomest potentate I ever set eyes on; above the usual height, with an extremely fine calf to his leg, his complexion very fair and bright, with auburn hair combed straight and short, in the French fashion, and a round face so very beautiful, that it would become pretty on a woman, his throat being rather long and thick...He speaks French, English and Latin, a little Italian, plays well on the lute and harpsichord, sings from book at sight, draws the bow with greater strength than any man in England, and jousts marvellously.


D.
The King spent his time hunting, hawking...singing, dancing, wrestling...playing at the flute and writing songs.

*Edward Hall* (1542)
What was Henry like as a person?

**KING HENRY VIII**

Carefully read the descriptions of Henry VIII, written by people who actually knew him

I discovered he was a tall person who_________________________________________

_______________________________________________________________________

_______________________________________________________________________

He enjoyed playing musical instruments including___ ____________________________

_______________________________________________________________________

_______________________________________________________________________

Henry was a great sportsman who took part in________________________________

_______________________________________________________________________

_______________________________________________________________________

He could speak many foreign languages including_______________________________

_______________________________________________________________________

_______________________________________________________________________

I also learnt that________________________________________________________

_______________________________________________________________________

_______________________________________________________________________

© The Falstaff Experience 2009
What was Henry like as a person?

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<tr>
<th>WHAT HE LOOKED LIKE</th>
<th>THE SPORTS HE ENJOYED</th>
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<tr>
<th>THE MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS HE COULD PLAY</th>
<th>OTHER INFORMATION INCLUDING LANGUAGES HE COULD SPEAK</th>
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</table>
Henry VIII became King of England in 1509, aged 18. He was determined to be a great king, looked up to by everyone. He showed this in lots of ways: his grand portraits, his keenness for French wars and his behaviour towards his court and to other kings.

He also showed it in his control of every detail of his daily life. One measure of greatness at that time was the number of people that surrounded you, the more people, the more important you were. When Henry stayed at Hampton Court he was attended by nearly 1,000 people.

Controlling this number of people was quite a job and in 1526, while he was staying at another of his palaces, at Eltham, a strict and detailed set of rules was drawn up by his closest advisor Cardinal Thomas Wolsey. Here are some extracts from these rules.

Transcript of extracts from the Ordinances of Eltham, January, 1526

Source A

It is also ordered that the six gentlemen of the privy chamber, by seven of the clock or sooner, as the King the night before decides to arise in the morning, shall be in the said chamber there diligently attending upon his Grace coming forth; being ready and prompt, to apparel and dress his Highness, putting on such garments, in reverent, discreet and sober manner, as shall be his Grace’s pleasure to wear; and that none of the said grooms or ushers do approach or presume (unless they be otherwise by his Grace commanded or admitted) to lay hands upon his royal person, or intermeddle with preparing or dressing of the same, but only that said six gentlemen: except it be to warm clothes or to bring to the said gentlemen such things as shall apply to the apparelling and dressing of the King’s said person.
What did Henry do all day?

Source B.

[it] is ordered, that from now on the pages of the Kings chamber shall daily arise at seven of the clock, or soon after; making the fire and warning the esquires for the body similarly to arise soon after that hour, so as they may be ready in the King's chamber, dressed in all such things as relate, by eight of the clock at the latest. And moreover, that none of the servants of the said esquires for the body come within the pallet chamber, but be attendant at the door of the same, as well as pages, at the request and commandment of the said esquires, fetch in and bear out their night gear, and all other their clothing; and in the same way make them ready, as well at night as in the morning.

Source C.

It is also ordered, that the King’s barber shall be daily by the King’s uprising, ready and attendant in the privy chamber there having ready, his water, cloths, knives, combs, scissors, and such other stuff as he needs, for trimming and dressing the King’s head and beard. And that the said barber take special regard to the pure and clean keeping of his own person and apparel; using himself always honestly in his conversation, without resorting to the company of vile persons, or of misguided women, in avoiding such dangers and annoyance as by that means he might do unto the King’s most

Source D.

Nor also that there be no manner of playing at dice or cards, used within the same chamber, after the King be served for All-night, except it with the King’s permission.

Source E

ITEM, it is ordained that such persons as be appointed to the privy chamber, shall be loving together, and of good unity and accord keeping secret all such things as shall be done or said in the same, without disclosing any part thereof to any person not being for the time present in the said chamber, and that the King being absent, without they be commanded to go with his Grace, they shall not only give their continual and diligent attendance
What did Henry do all day?

**Source A)**
Write down what the pages and esquires did each morning.

_______________________________________________________________________

_______________________________________________________________________

**Source B)**
What did the gentlemen of the privy chamber have to do?

_______________________________________________________________________

_______________________________________________________________________

**Source C)**
This section of the ordinances deals with the duties of the King’s barber and the behaviour of his staff.

How often did the barber visit the King

_______________________________________________________________________

What tools did he use to help him with his job?

_______________________________________________________________________

What was the punishment for the barber if he mixed with the wrong kind of people?

_______________________________________________________________________

Why do you think that it was important who he mixed with?

_______________________________________________________________________

What were you not allowed to do in the King’s chamber?

_______________________________________________________________________

When was the only time you would be allowed to do this?

_______________________________________________________________________

Why do you think it was so important?

_______________________________________________________________________
What did Henry do all day?

The point of all this was to increase the importance of Henry VIII. How do each of the following points show this?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Having lots of servants</th>
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<tr>
<th>Having upper class people serve the King</th>
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<thead>
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<th>Doing things in the right order</th>
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<th>Strict control of good behaviour</th>
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</table>
What did Henry do all day?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Things Henry <strong>would</strong> do</th>
<th>Things Henry <strong>would not</strong> do</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>hunting</td>
<td>attend church</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sell cloth</td>
<td>sign important papers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bathing</td>
<td>work</td>
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<tr>
<td>dining in state</td>
<td>read books</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>travel by carriage</td>
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<td></td>
<td>clean the house</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Can you think of any others?</td>
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</table>

Discuss the difference between ‘duty’ and a ‘hobby’.
Discuss what makes a good King or Queen.
Discuss rules, obedience, democracy and the consequences of breaking rules in the wider sense (start with class room rules).
Catherine of Aragon—Wife Number One

Henry VIII married Catherine of Aragon from Spain soon after becoming King. In those days monarchs did not marry for love. They usually married an important person chosen by their parents. Princess Catherine had been chosen by Henry's father because England and Spain had an alliance with each other.

Henry and Catherine got on quite well for a time, and in 1516 they had a daughter, Mary. Henry wanted a son to become king when he died.

Henry did not fall out with Catherine, but after 20 years of marriage he had some serious thinking to do. Henry began to think about his marriage with Queen Catherine. At that time the only religion allowed in England was Roman Catholicism. The head of the Roman Catholics was the pope, who lived in Rome. People were not permitted to divorce in the Roman Catholic religion. Henry was king of a powerful country, but he was in a difficult position. He was also running out of money.

What were Henry’s main problems?

__________________________________________________

__________________________________________________

How could he have solved them?

__________________________________________________

__________________________________________________

Discuss: Compare the power of a Tudor monarch to today’s monarchy
Henry VIII and Catherine of Aragon

Henry VIII married _____________ of _____________ from Spain soon after becoming King. In those days monarchs did not marry for love. They usually married an important person chosen by their _____________. Princess Catherine had been chosen by Henry's father because England and Spain had an alliance with each other.

Henry and Catherine got on quite well for a time, and in 1516 they had a daughter, _____________. Henry wanted a __________ to become king when he died. Henry did not fall out with Catherine, but after 20 years of marriage he had some serious thinking to do.

Henry began to think about his marriage with Queen Catherine. At that time the only religion allowed in England was Roman Catholicism. The head of the Roman Catholics was the __________, who lived in Rome. People were not permitted to ___________ in the Roman Catholic religion. Henry was king of a powerful country, but he was in a difficult position. He was also running out of ____________.
Anne Boleyn—Wife Number Two

Henry fell in love with Anne when she was a servant in the Queens Household in 1522. By 1526 he was trying to get divorced from Catherine, who could not longer have children, so that he could marry Anne.

The head of the Catholic church, the Pope, would not allow it, so eventually Henry broke away from the church in Rome, and declared himself the head of a new Church of England. He granted himself a divorce.

He married Anne in 1533, and later that year she gave birth to a girl, Elizabeth who would grow up to be a strong Queen for England. Henry soon became disenchanted with Anne and their arguments. She was accused of multiple adultery. There is a letter from Anne begging Henry to believe in her innocence. In 1536 she was beheaded. Henry played tennis whilst she had her head chopped off!

Did marrying Anne solve Henry’s problems?

_____________________________________________________________________
_____________________________________________________________________

Why was Henry still unhappy when Anne had Elizabeth?

_____________________________________________________________________
_____________________________________________________________________

Why did he decided to have her beheaded?

_____________________________________________________________________
_____________________________________________________________________

Read out the letter from Anne to Henry. What does it tell you about Anne’s personality?

_____________________________________________________________________
_____________________________________________________________________

SECTION 5: DID MARRYING ANNE BOLEYN OR JANE SEYMOUR SOLVE HENRY’S PROBLEMS?
THE TOWER OF LONDON, 1536

SIR, YOUR GRACE’S DISPLEASURE, and my Imprisonment are Things so strange unto me, as what to Write, or what to Excuse, I am altogether ignorant; whereas you sent unto me (willing me to confess a Truth, and so obtain your Favour) by such a one, whom you know to be my ancient and professed Enemy; I no sooner received the Message by him, than I rightly conceived your Meaning; and if, as you say, confessing Truth indeed may procure my safety, I shall with all Willingness and Duty perform your Command.

But let not your Grace ever imagine that your poor Wife will ever be brought to acknowledge a Fault, where not so much as Thought thereof proceeded. And to speak a truth, never Prince had Wife more Loyal in all Duty, and in all true Affection, than you have found in Anne Boleyn, with which Name and Place could willingly have contented my self, as if God, and your Grace’s Pleasure had been so pleased. Neither did I at any time so far forge my self in my Exaltation, or received Queenship, but that I always looked for such an Alteration as now I find; for the ground of my preferment being on no surer Foundation than your Grace’s Fancy, the least Alteration, I knew, was fit and sufficient to draw that Fancy to some other subject.

You have chosen me, from a low Estate, to be your Queen and Companion, far beyond my Desert or Desire. If then you found me worthy of such Honour, Good your Grace, let not any light Fancy, or bad Counsel of mine Enemies, withdraw your Princely Favour from me; neither let that Stain, that unworthy Stain of a Disloyal Heart towards your good Grace, ever cast so foul a Blot on your most Dutiful Wife, and the Infant Princess your Daughter:

Try me, good King, but let me have a Lawful Trial, and let not my sworn Enemies sit as my Accusers and Judges; yes, let me receive an open Trial, for my Truth shall fear no open shame; then shall you see, either mine Innocency cleared, your Suspicion and Conscience satisfied, the Ignominy and Slander of the World stopped, or my Guilt openly declared. So that whatsoever God or you may determine of me, your Grace is at liberty, both before God and Man, not only to execute worthy Punishment on me as an unlawful Wife, but to follow your Affection already settled on that party, for whose sake I am now as I am, whose Name I could some good while since have pointed unto: Your Grace being not ignorant of my Suspicion therein.

But if you have already determined of me, and that not only my Death, but an Infamous Slander must bring you the enjoying of your desired Happiness; then I desire of God, that he will pardon your great Sin therein, and likewise mine Enemies, the Instruments thereof; that he will not call you to a strict Account for your unprincely and cruel usage of me, at his General Judgement-Seat, where both you and my self must shortly appear, and in whose Judgement, I doubt not, (whatsoever the World may think of me) mine Innocence shall be openly known, and sufficiently cleared.

My last and only Request shall be, That my self may only bear the Burthen of your Grace’s Displeasure, and that it may not touch the Innocent Souls of those poor Gentlemen, who (as I understand) are likewise in strait Imprisonment for my sake. If ever I have found favour in your Sight; if ever the Name of Anne Boleyn hath been pleasing to your Ears, then let me obtain this Request; and I will so leave to trouble your Grace any further, with mine earnest Prayers to the Trinity to have your Grace in his good keeping, and to direct you in all your Actions.

Your most Loyal and ever Faithful Wife, Anne Boleyn
From my doleful Prison the Tower, this 6th of May.
Jane Seymour—Wife Number Three

Jane Seymour was a quiet shy girl who attracted Henry because she was so different to his first two wives, Catherine and Anne.

Henry married Jane Seymour just 11 days after the death of Anne Boleyn. He was 45 years old, Jane was 28.

Although Henry became concerned when Jane did not become pregnant immediately, he was delighted when she gave birth to a son, Edward, in October 1538.

Henry was very upset when Jane died a month later. On his deathbed, Henry requested to be buried next to Jane.

Did marrying Jane solve Henry’s problems?

_____________________________________________________________________

Why was Henry happy Jane had given birth to a son?

_____________________________________________________________________

What happened to Jane?

_____________________________________________________________________

Why did Henry re-marry?

_____________________________________________________________________

_____________________________________________________________________
Anne of Cleves—Wife Number Four

After the death of Jane, Henry remained single for two years. He had the son that he had wanted for so long and although Edward was weak and sickly, he continued to live.

Having broken free from Rome in the 1530s England was isolated from much of Europe and Henry's advisers thought it would be a good idea for him to marry a German princess and make an alliance with the other great Protestant nation in Europe - Germany.

Two suitable princesses were chosen and Hans Holbein was sent to paint their portraits. The girls were sisters and daughters of the Duke of Cleves. Henry chose the older daughter, Anne, to be his fourth wife, as he liked the look of her from the above portrait.

The 24 year old German Princess arrived in England in December 1539, However, when Henry met her for the first time he was horrified and described her as a 'flander's mare' and demanded that his ministers find him a way out of the marriage. Unfortunately for Henry they could not and the marriage went ahead in January 1540. Henry was unable to find Anne attractive and the couple divorced amicably six months later. Anne was well provided for and lived out her days in England in comfort. She outlived Henry and died in 1557.

Why was building alliances through marriage important to the Tudors?
_____________________________________________________________________

Why did Henry have a portrait painted of the prospect candidates for his wife?
_____________________________________________________________________

Why did the marriage to Anne fail?
_____________________________________________________________________

Unlike some of his other wives, Anne of Cleves and Catherine of Aragon were not executed by Henry — why?
_____________________________________________________________________

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Katherine Howard—Wife Number Five

Henry had chosen his fifth wife before his divorce to Anne was finalised. The lady in question was the 15 year old daughter of Edmund Howard, Catherine, cousin of Anne Boleyn.

The marriage took place in July 1540. Henry was 49 years old, overweight and unable to walk far due to his weight and an injury to his leg that festered and refused to heal.

Katherine was young, lively and flirtatious. She was bored with having an old husband and sought out young men among the courtiers.

Unfortunately for Katherine, one of the courtiers in question was a man named Francis Dereham who had known Katherine before her marriage.

He knew that she had had affairs before her marriage and used this to bribe her into giving him a good position at court.

Katherine's actions led to her being accused of adultery and subsequently executed in 1542.

Bearing in mind Henry’s personality, why did he marry Katherine Howard?

_____________________________________________________________________
_____________________________________________________________________

Why would a lively young woman marry such an old man?

_____________________________________________________________________
_____________________________________________________________________

Why was it treason to be unfaithful?

_____________________________________________________________________
_____________________________________________________________________
Catherine Parr—Wife Number Six

Henry married for the sixth time in 1543. The lady in question was Catherine Parr who had been twice widowed to old men. She was named Catherine by her mother Maud after Catherine of Aragon.

She was a kindly lady and proved a good stepmother to the King’s three children. She was also an excellent nursemaid and bathed Henry’s leg wound and comforted him when he was sick.

She came close to being tried for treason in 1546 for reading banned religious books. However, she managed to convince Henry that she was loyal to him and his Church and was spared. Katherine had no children of her own and was a good stepmother to all of Henry’s children.

After Henry's death she married Edward's uncle, Thomas Seymour.

Catherine Parr died in childbirth in 1548.

Why did Henry marry Catherine Parr?

_____________________________________________________________________

_____________________________________________________________________

Why was it traitorous to read other religious books?

_____________________________________________________________________

_____________________________________________________________________

Was this a political marriage?

_____________________________________________________________________

_____________________________________________________________________
Fill in the missing words:

Henry VIII ruled England from .......... to ............... His first marriage was to ................. in 1509. He divorced her and married Anne ................ in .......... Henry fell ........ with Anne and in .......... he had her .......... Very soon after Anne’s death, Henry married ............ Seymour. She .......... soon after her son was born. Next he married .......... of Cleves but Henry did not like her and divorced her after six ............ Henry’s .......... wife was Catherine Howard she was unfaithful so he had her .......... in 1542. Henry’s last wife Catherine ........ outlived him, she was still his wife when he died in ..........

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<th>Name</th>
<th>Event</th>
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<td>Catherine of Aragon</td>
<td>beheaded</td>
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<tr>
<td>1509</td>
<td>1547 Boleyn Jane</td>
<td>died</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1533</td>
<td>1536 Parr Anne</td>
<td>months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>fifth</td>
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</table>

Learn this poem and copy it into your book:

```
divorced, beheaded, died,
divorced, beheaded, survived.
```
Complete the information and draw pictures of the wives.

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<th>Date of Birth</th>
<th>Date of Death</th>
<th>Divorced / Beheaded / Died / Survived</th>
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<tr>
<td>Jane Seymour</td>
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