
ROYAL HOUSES OF ENGLAND AND GREAT BRITAIN SINCE THE NORMAN CONQUEST



AN EDUCATIVE READER
FOR STUDENTS OF ENGLISH

SCHOOL PROJECT WORK
BY ELINA JÖGI AND LISETTE PÄRN

Royal Houses of England and Great Britain since the Norman Conquest

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INSTEAD OF PREFACE

Dear fellow students

Let us tell you how it feels to create an e-book, and share a few insights with you. Most importantly, let us inspire those among you who are interested in accomplishing something similar.

One thing you must know is that such a project takes lots of time and effort.

You'll have to work hard on your English skills, as well as on your mother tongue.

Translating from the original source(s), meant for native speakers, and adapting the texts to the needs of English language learners is far from easy.

What challenged us the most was the fact that we weren't familiar with the specific English vocabulary for history. Another problem we had to overcome was related to our target group – language learners at level B1. How to write texts that engage those upper secondary students? How to compile meaningful reading tasks that educate rather than bore? Luckily, our supervisor helped us a great deal, and we got better, chapter by chapter.

A book like ours has not only taught us how to write effectively, but also how to make sense of complicated historical events. It's truly amazing to realise how much we've learned as the authors of these learning materials.

For those who're thinking of compiling an e-book, we recommend mobilizing plenty of time and being ready to stretch. Even though it seems hard at first, the end result will be worth it. We were motivated throughout the process and couldn't wait to see this book get online. So will you, once you get started.

Before you do, enjoy reading ours.

Elina and Lisette

Year 11 students at Tartu Tamme Gymnasium, Estonia

2 May 2017 in Tartu, Estonia

INSTEAD OF INTRODUCTION

Dear teachers of English

The aim of this e-reader is to educate students learning English as a foreign language about the history of English and British monarchs. In addition, this reader develops the students' functional reading and critical thinking skills.

The reader, published electronically on the ISSUU platform, can be used as input material for picking up new information. The reader includes seven chapters of reading texts, each followed by a set of reading tasks. In addition, there are lists of web sources: educative, illustrative and referenced. The former are also accessible via hyperlinks in the texts. It is recommended that the reading tasks are printed out, however, as the reader does not work interactively.

This learning material can be used for one-time classroom activities, but also for long-term project work. It encourages student collaboration, knowledge construction (analysing, synthesizing, interpreting and evaluating information), and skilled communication (blog posts, poster presentations, magazine articles).

Less confident students will benefit from this reader as a source of complex information made plain. Those more confident may want to dig deeper, and look into a wide variety of background information: political, economic and cultural. A teacher may choose to have their students study one particular monarch or one particular Royal House, only. Alternatively, all six Royal Houses could be covered with critically assessing their role in the history of England and Great Britain.

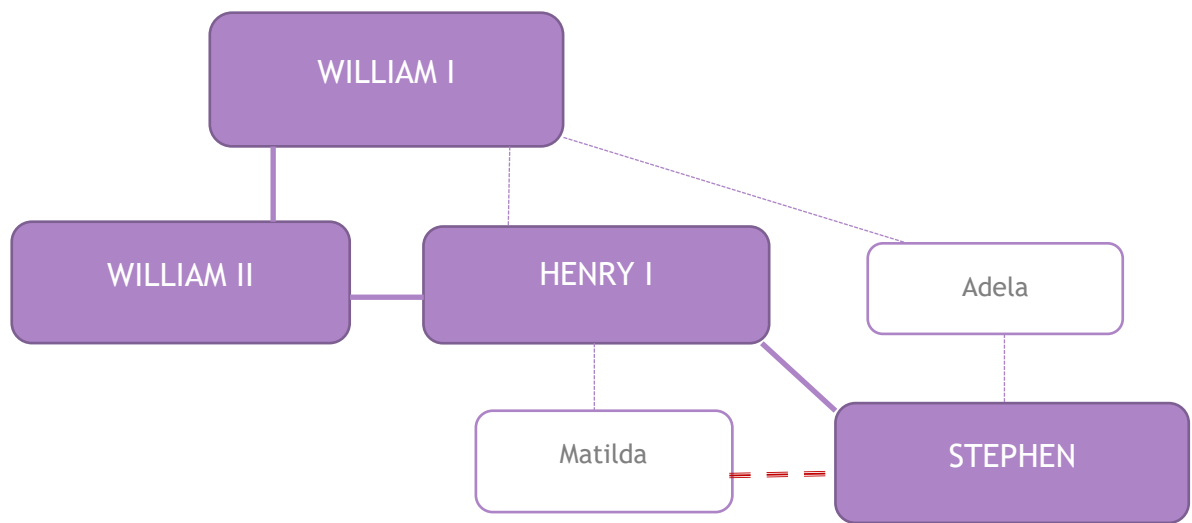
This learning material offers an interesting alternative to everyday foreign language classroom practice. In fact, there are endless possibilities to make the life of students and their teachers more creative. Let the e-reader on English and British Royal Houses be our little contribution.

Triin Lingiene

Teacher of English at Tartu Tamme Gymnasium, Estonia

3 May 2017 in Tartu

THE NORMAN MONARCHS OF ENGLAND AND NORMANDY



THE HOUSE OF NORMANDY (1066–1154)

When Duke William defeated King Harold II of England at the Battle of Hastings on 14 October 1066, a new chapter of the history of England began. William introduced feudalism to medieval England and commissioned the Domesday Survey of 1086 to find out what his new kingdom contained and how much tax he could raise in order to fund his armies.

The Normans also built hundreds of impressive castles, fortifications and abbeys.

French, Anglo-Norman and Latin replaced English as the new languages of the government, the nobility and church.



Picture 1. The White Tower in London



Picture 2. Ely Cathedral

THE HOUSE OF NORMANDY (1066–1154)

THE WORLD

*Byzantine power
declining*

*Norman domination
over much of Europe*

WILLIAM I (THE CONQUEROR) r. 1066–1087

William I ascended to the English throne aged 38 years, making England a true European kingdom. He innovated government, built great many castles, gradually replaced Anglo-Saxon churchmen, and founded new monasteries.

William is mostly remembered for defeating King Harold II at the Battle of Hastings, in 1066, and for commissioning the first national census called *Domesday Book*, in 1086.



GREAT BRITAIN

*National identity
emerging*

*Norman-English
intermarriages*

Colchester Castle

Durham Cathedral

Ely Cathedral

Middle English



Picture 3. *Domesday Book*

MIDDLE AGES

THE HOUSE OF NORMANDY (1066–1154)

THE WORLD

*Classical Chinese civilization**Classical Islamic civilization*

WILLIAM II (RUFUS) r. 1087–1100

William II ascended to the throne aged 31 years. He defeated his older brother Robert, and invaded Normandy in 1091. He also successfully fought against King Malcolm III of Scotland.



GREAT BRITAIN

*Wealth and political control**Lordship and kingship**The University of Oxford is founded in 1096**The White Tower of London is completed in 1100*

William was called “Rufus” because he had red hair and red complexion. He was rather cruel, extravagant and not very popular. William II was killed by an arrow through the lung while hunting.

HENRY I r.1100 –1135

*The age of Cistercians**Christian humanism*

Henry I ascended to the throne aged 31 years. He reigned both England and Normandy. He was well educated, could read and write in Latin, and he was first of the Norman kings who could speak English.



*‘No one is above the law – not even a king.’
(Magna Carta)*

People called him the Lion of Justice as he issued the Charter of Liberties upon his accession to the throne, which later had a significant impact on the development of English legal history. As both of his sons had drowned in a sea accident, his daughter Matilda (married to Geoffrey Plantagenet) should have taken the throne. But after Henry’s death, the Council refused to let it happen because they saw a woman unfit to rule the country. This decision triggered a bloody civil war.

‘He preferred to contend by council rather than by the sword.’

–William of Malmesbury on Henry 1 c.1125

THE HOUSE OF NORMANDY (1066–1154)

STEPHEN (OF BLOIS) r.1135–1154

THE WORLD

Gothic art and architecture

'Drang nach Osten'

Second Crusade

Stephen ascended to the throne aged 38 years. He was a rather weak king as the Scots and the Welsh did a lot of harm to the whole country during his reign. Also, Norman barons gained more power and caused considerable damage to local people. A decade of civil war with Matilda, known as the Anarchy, followed. Stephen eventually signed the Treaty of Westminster (1153), stating that Matilda's son Henry Plantagenet (Future Henry II) would succeed to the throne when Stephen died.



GREAT BRITAIN

Early Middle English

Feudal manors

Villagers as serfs working for their lords



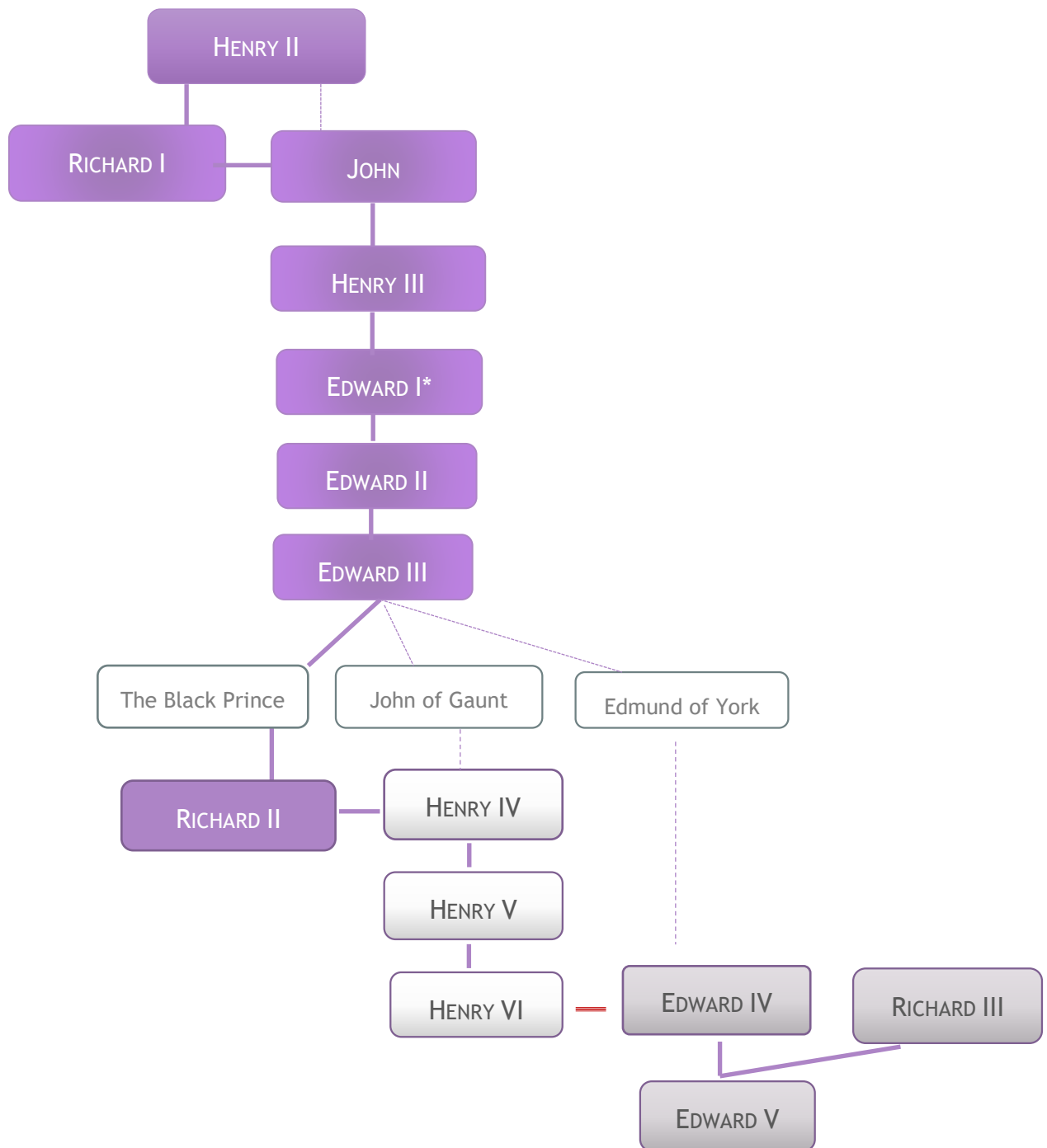
Picture 4. Near contemporary illustration of the Battle of Lincoln;

Stephen (fourth from the right) listens to Baldwin of Clare orating a battle speech (left)

Who of the Norman kings was the most suitable, and who was the worst suitable to reign England? Please explain.

[illegible]

THE PLANTAGENET MONARCHS OF ENGLAND AND WALES*



THE HOUSE OF PLANTAGENET (1154–1485)

The Plantagenet kings and queens reigned England and Wales. The name “Plantagenet” originates from the yellow flower '*planta genista*' that Geoffrey of Anjou (the father of Henry II) sometimes wore in his cap. In fact, modern historians distinguish four royal houses under this name: *Angevin*, *Plantagenet*, and the two cadet branches – *Lancaster* and *York*.

The Plantagenet kings were warriors who often won and lost on the battlefield. Numerous weak kings, who found themselves under constant threat, caused frequent civil wars.

Now a king was no longer the most important figurehead as they had to serve their realm, and obey a sophisticated justice system. English national identity emerged, and English, once again, became the primary language in England.

The reign of the Plantagenet monarchs ended in 1485, so did the English Middle Ages.



Picture 5. Framlingham Castle in Suffolk

THE HOUSE OF PLANTAGENET (1154–1485)

HENRY II (OF ANGEVIN) r. 1154–1189

THE WORLD

*The Ars Antiqua**Gothic
architecture*

Henry II ascended to the throne aged 21 years. He was a brilliant soldier and a strong king, who lived more than half of his reign outside England. Henry had vast possessions from the Scottish border to the Pyrenees, partly due to his marriage to Eleanor of Aquitaine, one of the most powerful and wealthiest women in western Europe.



GREAT BRITAIN

Patriarchal society

*The English see
themselves as
civilized, economically
prosperous and proper
Christians*

"Will no one rid me
of this turbulent
priest?"

– Henry II's words
causing the murder of
Thomas A. Becket, the
Archbishop of Canterbury and
Henry's good friend

He destroyed many castles that were built without permission during the Anarchy, as well as cancelled many rights. He also launched civil courts in each county shire, and introduced a jury court. In addition, he created a law stating that a person could not be blamed for the same crime more than once.

RICHARD I THE LIONHEART (OF ANGEVIN) r. 1189–1199

Richard I ascended to the throne aged 31 years. Interestingly enough, as King of England he spent most of his time on Third Crusade, in captivity, or by actively defending his lands in France, but not in England.



The English historian Steven Runciman claims in *History of the Crusades* Vol. III that Richard I was a bad son, a bad husband, and a bad king, but much loved as a gallant and splendid soldier.

MIDDLE AGES

THE HOUSE OF PLANTAGENET (1154–1485)

JOHN (OF ANGEVIN) r. 1199–1216

THE WORLD

Prominent trading
centres in the
coastal Italian
cities

The Hanseatic
League

John ascended to the throne aged 32 years. In contrast to his older brother Richard I, John was a widely unpopular king. He lost English lands in France, and he angered the English nobles by imposing heavy taxes on them. He was even featured as a villain in the legends of Robin Hood.



GREAT BRITAIN

Roger Bacon,
Duns Scotus
William of
Ockham

The University of
Cambridge
founded in 1209

English literature
began to
reappear
after 1200

In 1215, the nobles rose in open rebellion. John was forced to sign the Great Charter of the Liberties (Magna Carta), which promised the protection of church rights, protection for the barons from illegal imprisonment, access to swift justice, and limitations on feudal payments to the Crown, to be implemented through a council of 25 barons. Still today, Magna Carta is regarded as one of the most important symbols of liberty.



Picture 6. Magna Carta Tablet, Bury St Edmunds Abbey

THE HOUSE OF PLANTAGENET (1154–1485)

THE WORLD

*Mongols in Russia**The Inquisition*

HENRY III r. 1216–1272

Henry ascended to the throne aged nine years, but took real power in 1227. He had conflicts with his nobles and was imprisoned by them. Simon De Montfort ruled instead. In 1265, Henry III was returned to power by his son, future Edward I.



GREAT BRITAIN

*The Treaty of York in 1237**Llywelyn ap Gruffudd rules in Wales*

Henry III supported the rebuilding of Westminster Abbey between 1220 and 1245.

EDWARD I (LONGSHANKS) r. 1272–1307

Chinese inventions: rockets, land-mines, handguns and the windmill

Manuscript culture

Edward I ascended to the throne aged 33 years. He was one of the most effective English kings. People called him “Longshanks” because he was very tall. Edward was also known as the “Hammer of the Scots” for his victories in Scotland.



In 1295, Edward I founded the Model Parliament, which was formed by knights, clergy, nobles and residents of the city. It was the first time when the Lords and the Commons worked together. Also, he started the tradition of Prince of Wales, in 1284. Edward I died on his way to fight Robert the Bruce, the legendary King of Scots.

MIDDLE AGES

THE HOUSE OF PLANTAGENET (1154 - 1485)

EDWARD II r. 1307–1327

*THE WORLD**Intellectual and mathematical sophistication**The Ars Nova (music)*

Edward II ascended to the throne aged 23 years. He was a lousy king bored with his responsibilities. He lost the Battle of Bannockburn against the Scots led by Robert the Bruce, in 1314. 13 years later, Edward was toppled by the Parliament under the demand of his wife Queen Isabella, together with her lover Roger Mortimer, and eventually brutally murdered.

*GREAT BRITAIN**Inner strife**Foreign wars**Famine (1315-16)*

EDWARD III r. 1327–1377

*The Little Ice Age**The Black Death**The Western Schism**Contacts with China cut off**Militant Islam advances*

Edward III ascended to the throne aged 14. His mother Queen Isabella ruled on his behalf for three years. As Edward III desperately wanted to conquer Scotland and France, he forced England into Hundred Years' War, in 1338.

*Hard times of warfare and plague**Shortage of labour**Rise in wages**Artistic and cultural efforts**The renaissance of the English language*

Two great victories at Crecy and Poitiers made Edward and his son, the Black Prince, famous in all Europe. He was the first king to address Parliament in English.

The plague disease called The Black Death killed almost half of England's population between 1348 and 1375.

THE HOUSE OF PLANTAGENET (1154 - 1485)

THE WORLD

RICHARD II r. 1377–1399

The son of the Black Prince Richard II ascended to the throne aged 10. At the beginning of his reign, his uncle John of Gaunt ruled for him.

In 1381, still being very young, Richard had to face one of the most dramatic events in the English history – Peasants Revolt. The peasants rebelled against low salaries and increased taxes, as well as fought for more equality.

In 1399, Henry of Lancaster (the future Henry IV) ousted Richard II. Richard was probably starved to death in Pontefract Castle, in 1400.



GREAT BRITAIN

*Chaucer writes
'The Canterbury
Tales' between
1387 and 1400*



Picture 7. Pontefract Castle, Pontefract, West Yorkshire, England

READING TASKS ON THE PLANTAGENET MONARCHS

A. Match the dates and the events.

1215	Edward III started to reign.
1295	Nobles rebelled.
1314	The Black Death spread in England
1314	Peasants rebelled.
1348–1375	Edward I established the Model Parliament.
1381	The Scots beat the English.

B. Choose the correct answer.

e.g. Henry II ruled many lands in France because

- a. he owned them.
- b. his wife owned them. ✓
- c. his father owned them.

1) John ascended to the throne in

- a. 1197
- b. 1198
- c. 1199

2) Henry III ascended to the throne aged ... years.

- a. ten
- b. nine
- c. eleven

3) The oldest son of Edward III was known as the Prince.

- a. Red
- b. Black
- c. Blue

4) Richard II reigned foryears.

- a. 24
- b. 23
- c. 22

C. Answer the following questions.

1) Who was the youngest Plantagenet royal to ascend to the throne of England?

.....

2) What was Richard I respected for?

.....

3) In which ways did King John differ from his older brother?

.....

4) Why was Henry III imprisoned?

.....

5) Who named his son Prince of Wales for the first time?

.....

6) Why did England join the Hundred Years' War?

.....

Challenge!

Pick one event that had a great significance during the reign of Plantagenet monarchs. Please explain.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

THE PLANTAGENET CADET BRANCHES OF LANCASTER AND YORK 1399–1485

The rival houses of Lancaster and York are both descendants of the House of Plantagenet. They fought each other in a sporadic warfare between 1455 and 1487, called The Wars of the Roses, as either family laid claim to the English throne. In fact, there was fighting before and after this period. As a consequence, a great number of nobles and would-be kings were killed.

THE HOUSE OF LANCASTER (1399–1461 and 1470–1471)



Henry IV

Henry V

Henry VI

THE HOUSE OF YORK (1461–1470 and 1471–1485)



Edward IV

Edward V

Richard III

THE WORLD

Constantinople, the capital of the Eastern Roman Empire, falls to emerging Ottoman Turks

HENRY IV r.1399–1413

Henry IV ascended to the throne aged 33 years. He became a king after he had usurped the crown from his cousin Richard II. Henry's authority was continuously challenged by the Welsh, the Scots and the French.



GREAT BRITAIN

A considerable change in the economy: a golden age for the English labourer

He had uneasy relations with Parliament and disagreements with his son prince Hal (future Henry V). Henry IV was the first king to speak English to his people.

‘In those holy fields, Over whose acres walked those blessed feet, Which, fourteen hundred years ago, were nail’d, For our advantage, on the bitter cross.’ — William Shakespeare, Henry IV

LATE MIDDLE AGES ♦ EARLY MODERN PERIOD

THE PLANTAGENET CADET BRANCHES OF LANCASTER AND YORK 1399–1485

THE WORLD

The Inca Empire and the Aztec Triple Alliance reach the peak of their influence.

HENRY V r. 1413–1422

Henry V ascended to the throne aged 25 years. He invaded Normandy in 1415, defeated the French at Agincourt and forced them into Treaty of Troyes, in 1420. Henry married Catherine of Valois, through which he gained recognition as heir to the French throne. Henry V was the first king to read and write in English. He is one of the best-known English monarchs in history thanks to the plays by Shakespeare.



GREAT BRITAIN

Significant development and change in towns, especially in London

Early Modern English in connection with the Great Vowel Shift (1350–1600)

‘We few. We happy few. We band of brothers, for he today. That sheds his blood with me shall be my brother.’ – William Shakespeare, Henry V

HENRY VI r. 1422–1461 and 1470–1471

Spanish and Portuguese explorations lead to the Americas and to India

Henry VI was only nine months old when he succeeded his late father. He assumed royal power in 1442. Henry reluctantly engaged in warfare. He lost gradually his French possessions, and by 1453, only Calais had remained of his father's conquests.



Italian and German Hanseatic merchants prosper in England

Henry VI was deposed in 1461, then temporarily restored in 1470, imprisoned again, in 1471, and eventually murdered.

‘Henry was his mother's stupid offspring, not his father's /.../ a mild spoken, pious king, but half-witted in affairs of state.’ – John Whethamstead

THE PLANTAGENET CADET BRANCHES OF LANCASTER AND YORK 1399–1485

THE WORLD

*Leonardo da Vinci**Portugal highly successful in international trades**Cairo flourishes**Renaissance in Italy**The Movement of Reformation*

EDWARD IV r. 1461–1483

Edward IV ascended to the throne aged 18 years. Helped by Earl of Warwick, Edward defeated the Lancastrians in a series of battles. He was the founder of the House of York and the first Yorkist King of England.

Edward was forced to leave the throne for a year, but as a fine warrior and intelligent strategist, he took it back through victories in Barnet and Tewkesbury, both in 1471. He reigned peacefully after that.



GREAT BRITAIN

Powerful families in England tear the nation apart due to the Wars of the Roses

EDWARD V r.1483

Edward V ascended to the throne aged 12 years, but he was never crowned. He was deposed three months after his accession in favour of his uncle Richard III. Legend has it he was murdered together with his brother in the White Tower by his uncle's orders.



RICHARD III r.1483–1485

Richard III ascended to the throne aged 30 years. On his brother's (Edward IV) death, he became a protector to his nephew Edward V, but soon secured the crown for himself, claiming that Edward IV's sons were illegitimate.



Richard III was defeated and killed at Bosworth by Henry, Earl of Richmond (later Henry VII). This made him the last English king to die in battle. In September 2012, archaeologists found a skeleton of a male showing curvature of the spine, a major head wound, and an arrowhead lodged in his spine. In 2013, lead archaeologist Richard Buckley from the University of Leicester claimed it to be Richard III.

READING TASKS ON THE LANCASTRIAN AND YORKIST MONARCHS

A. Match the kings with the events.

Henry IV	ascended to the throne being nine months old.
Henry V	was the first Lancastrian king of England.
Henry VI	was never crowned.
Edward IV	beat the French at Agincourt.
Edward V	was the last king of England to die in a battle.
Richard III	was the first Yorkist king of England.

B. Fill in the blanks.

The Yorkist and the Lancastrian kings descend from(1).
(2) ascended to the throne aged 33 years after he had forced(3) to renounce the throne. He had problematic relations with(4).
(5) ascended to the throne in 1413. Through his marriage, he gained recognition as
(6). He is one of the best-known kings of England thanks to(7).
 Edward IV fought against(8), and founded(9).
(10) was forced to abdicate (11) for a year. Edward V was probably killed by the orders of(12).

C. Choose the correct answer.

e.g. How long did the Wars of the Roses last?

15 years

30 years ✓

52 years

- 1) Which royal house reigned longer?
 - a. The House of Lancaster
 - b. The House of York
- 2) Which battle was fought in 1471?
 - a. Tewkesbury
 - b. Agincourt
 - c. Bosworth
- 3) Who is the last king to have died in a battlefield?
 - a. Henry VI
 - b. Richard III
 - c. Edward IV
- 4) Who was the first king to read and write in English?
 - a. Henry V
 - b. Henry IV
 - c. Henry VI

Challenge!

Compare the Lancastrian and the Yorkist monarchs. Who of them is the most memorable for you? Explain.

.....

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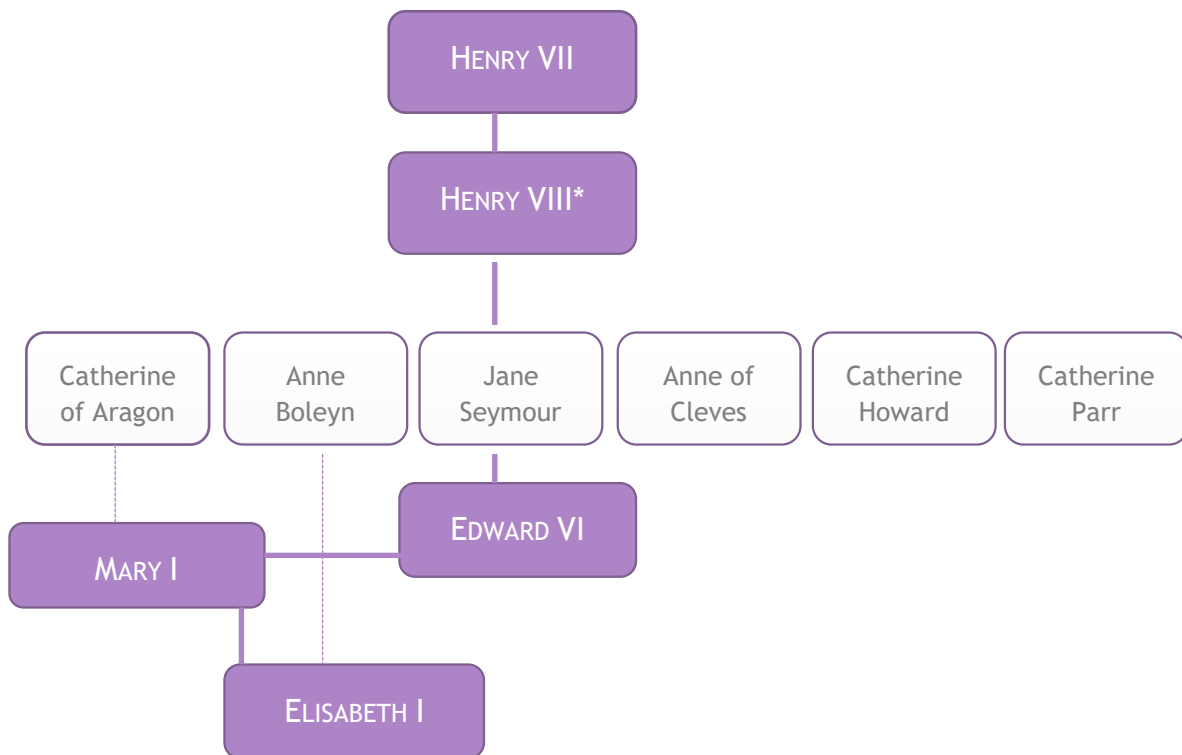
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THE TUDOR MONARCHS OF ENGLAND, WALES & IRELAND*



EARLY MODERN PERIOD ♦ THE RENAISSANCE ♦ THE PROTESTANT REFORMATION

THE HOUSE OF TUDOR 1485–1603

The Tudors were the monarchs of England, Wales and Ireland. They brought peace to England after the long years of warfare. They encouraged new religious ideas, world explorations and colonisation. Church of England was created, catholic monasteries dissolved and The Book of Common Prayer introduced. The Royal Mail was launched. London became the financial capital of Europe. In 1588, the Spanish Armada was defeated. The first successful permanent settlement in North America was founded in 1607. Henry VII reigned Great Britain and Wales. Henry VIII, Edward VI, Mary I and Elisabeth I reigned Great Britain, Wales and Ireland.



Picture 8. English ships and the Spanish Armada, August 1588

EARLY MODERN PERIOD ♦ THE RENAISSANCE ♦ THE PROTESTANT REFORMATION

THE HOUSE OF TUDOR 1485–1603

THE WORLD

The rise of the West (Spanish and Portuguese colonies in the New World).

The Protestant Reformation in Europe.

European politics dominated by religious conflicts

HENRY VII r. 1485–1509

Henry VII ascended to the throne aged 28, after he had defeated Richard III in the Battle of Bosworth. Immediately after his victory, he married Elizabeth of York, the daughter of Edward IV, to bring two houses together, and stop the feud between them.

Henry VII kept peace in England, and brought wealth to his family and to the country.

‘He was most fortunate in war although he was constitutionally more inclined to peace than to war.’ –The Anglica Historia



GREAT BRITAIN

The majority living in small villages earning their living from farming

The minority living in towns, e.g. London, Bristol, Norwich, York, and Exeter

Upper class and middle class people flourish, but the poor have it hard and rough.

HENRY VIII r. 1509–1547

Major revolutions in astronomy and science (Copernicus)

Henry VIII ascended to the throne aged 17 years. He had great impact on the shaping of England as he was active in foreign policy, established the Royal Navy, established the Church of England and brought the Renaissance to England.

The 1536 Act of Union made Wales a region of England. In 1542, the Kingdom of Ireland came into being.

Henry VIII was also involved in the construction or improvement of King's College, Cambridge; Christ Church, Oxford; and Westminster Abbey.



Trade and industry grows rapidly (mining of coal, tin and lead; the iron industry) and England becomes increasingly richer.

**‘Divorced, Beheaded, Died;
Divorced, Beheaded,
Survived’**

– A popular rhyme to remember what happened to the six wives of Henry VIII

EARLY MODERN PERIOD ♦ THE RENAISSANCE ♦ THE PROTESTANT REFORMATION

THE HOUSE OF TUDOR 1485–1603

THE WORLD

The spinning wheel revolutionizes textile production in Europe.

EDWARD VI r. 1547–1553

Edward VI ascended to the throne aged 9 years, and died when he was 15. Still, during his reign Protestantism was introduced to England. In 1549, the first English Prayer Book and the first Act of Uniformity were issued.

After Edward's death, Lady Jane Grey, who was never crowned, ruled England and Ireland for nine days. She was executed in 1554, being only 17 years old.



GREAT BRITAIN

The nobility

The gentry and rich merchants

Yeomen and craftsmen

Tenant farmers

Wage labourers

MARY I r. 1553–1558

Warfare between Catholics and Protestants

Mary I ascended the throne aged 37 years. Being a devoted Roman Catholic, she married Philip II, the then king of Spain. Her nickname was 'Bloody Mary' because she tortured and killed thousands of Protestants in order to restore Catholic faith in England.



England forced back to Roman Catholicism

Protestants are persecuted and executed

Thomas Cranmer, the former Archbishop of Canterbury, is burned at the stake



Picture 9. Little Moreton Hall

EARLY MODERN PERIOD ♦ THE RENAISSANCE ♦ THE PROTESTANT REFORMATION

THE HOUSE OF TUDOR 1485–1603

THE WORLD

1582: Gregorian calendar is introduced in Europe by Pope Gregory XIII

The medieval estate system breaks up, absolutist nation states are formed and European societies are modernised

ELIZABETH I r. 1558–1603

Elisabeth ascended to the throne aged 25 years. She is known as ‘Virgin Queen’ as she never married and had children. Since England had become an enemy of Spain, Elizabeth I had to fight Philip II. She won the ‘invincible’ Spanish Armada in 1588.



Also, she made an agreement with the Scottish nobles to fight the hostile French rule in Scotland. For the first time in history the Englishmen and the Scotsmen fought together, not against each other.

Elizabethan era is often regarded as ‘Golden Age’ as England greatly flourished in foreign trade and land discoveries back then.

Literature and in art fared well, too. Sir Philip Sidney, Edmund Spenser, Roger Ascham, Richard Hooker, Christopher Marlowe and William Shakespeare were all highly productive.

So there is no wonder that many Brits talk about Elisabeth I as one of their most enlightened monarchs ever.

I know I have the body of a weak and feeble woman, but I have the heart and stomach of a king, and of a king of England too.

- Queen Elizabeth I

(speech as the Spanish Armada approached)

GREAT BRITAIN

The Anglican Church established

London Royal Exchange founded

Mary Stuart's claim and execution

Irish rebellion

Francis Drake sails around the world, and explores the West Indies.

Walter Raleigh establishes first colonies in North America.

The Spanish Armada of 132 ships is defeated in 1588

East India Company is founded in 1600

READING TASKS ON THE TUDOR MONARCHS

A. Fill in the blanks

Henry VII married(1) to make peace between two fighting families. Philip II was married to(2), but badly defeated by.....(3). Tudors introduced(4) to England after a long period of warfare. In addition, they contributed to(5). The first permanent settlement in North America was founded in (6).

B. For questions 1-8, decide who of the Tudor monarchs:

- 1) had six wives?
- 2) supported literature and art?
- 3) ended the feud between two fighting families?
- 4) ruled England for nine days, only?
- 5) became king aged nine years?
- 6) wanted to restore Catholic faith in England
- 7) ruled Great Britain and Wales?
- 8) was the first wife of Henry VIII?

C. Explain the significance of these figures from the text.

- 1) 1509
.....
.....
- 2) 1554
.....
.....
- 3) 1603
.....
.....
- 4) 1588
.....
.....

Challenge!

What were the pros and cons of the House of Tudor? Discuss with your partner.

.....

.....

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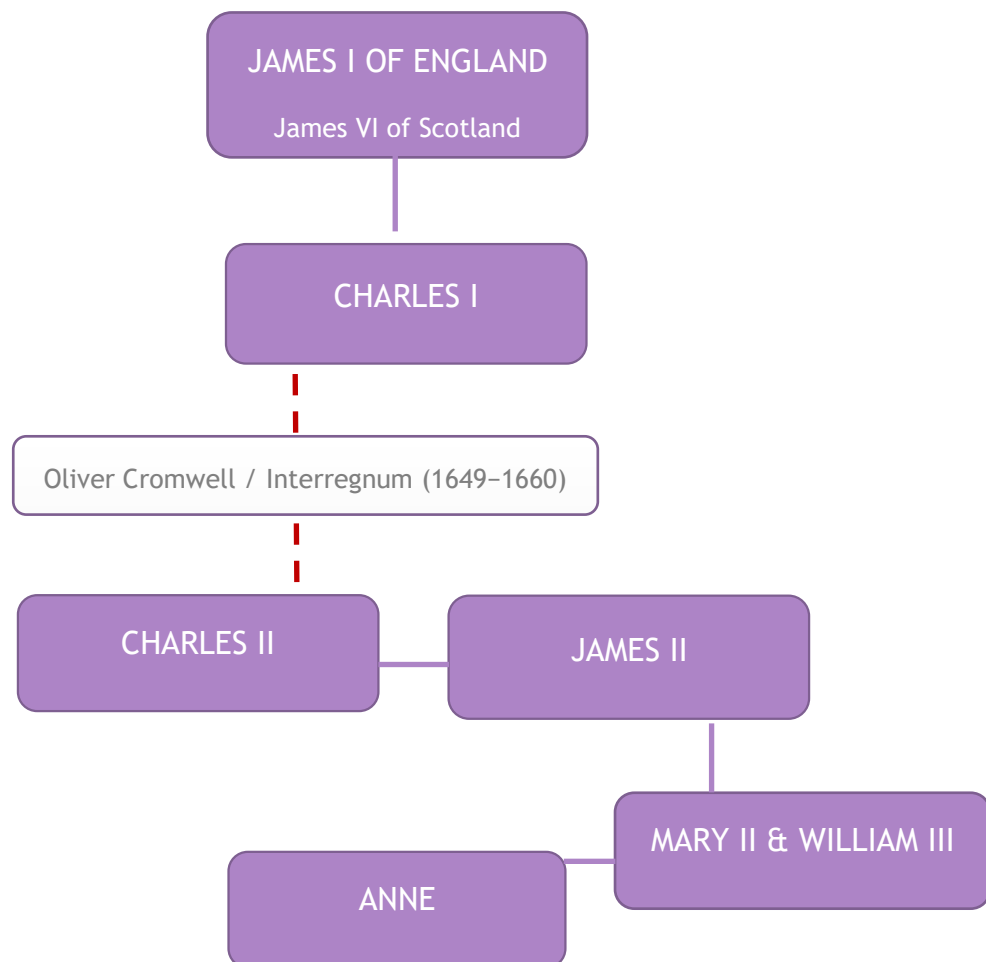
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THE STUART MONARCH OF ENGLAND, WALES, SCOTLAND and IRELAND



EARLY MODERN PERIOD ♦ THE AGE OF ENLIGHTENMENT

THE HOUSE OF STUART 1603–1714

The Stuarts were the first monarchs of England, Wales, Scotland and Ireland. They developed a court culture and supported foreign invasion. Also, science and medicine advanced, and new philosophical ideas emerged.

However, these were also times of sudden changes and hardships including plague, war and fire. Radical politics and religious conflicts led to yet another bloody civil war between the king and the parliament. As a result, Charles I was executed, and a short-lived republic under Oliver Cromwell established. The Crown was restored in ten years. Still later, The Glorious Revolution was carried out to replace James II with the joint monarchy of his protestant daughter Mary and her Dutch husband, William of Orange. The supremacy of parliament over the crown was established, and the path towards constitutional monarchy and parliamentary democracy founded. Finally, with the Act of Settlement in 1701, it was officially confirmed that only Protestants could hold the British throne. This regulation is still valid.



Picture 10. William III of Orange boarding the Brill

EARLY MODERN PERIOD ♦ THE AGE OF ENLIGHTENMENT

THE HOUSE OF STUART 1603–1714

THE WORLD

The Dutch Golden Age

The Baroque cultural movement

The French Absolute Monarchy

The Scientific Revolution

The Thirty Years' War (1618-1648)

JAMES I r.1603–1625

James I (James VI of Scotland, the son of Mary Queen of Scots) ascended to the throne aged 36 years. He was a supporter of literature and arts. He also commissioned The King James Bible.

However, due to his religious policy, he made enemies among Catholics and Puritans alike. In 1605, the Gunpowder Plot was attempted. In 1620, the Pilgrims from Plymouth set sail to the New World on a ship called 'Mayflower'.



GREAT BRITAIN

London divided into the affluent 'west end' and the poor 'east end'

The streets of London lit for the first time

Plague in 1603

Jamestown in 1607

Plymouth Colony established by the Pilgrims in 1620

CHARLES I r. 1625–1649

Charles I ascended to the throne aged 24 years. He sought absolute rule, and tried to control Parliament. He declared war on Parliament in 1648, but was captured and executed in 1649. A decade of interregnum period with Oliver Cromwell and Parliament running the country, followed.



The Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1630

John Milton

'Never make a defence or an apology until you are accused.' – King Charles I



Picture 11. Oliver Cromwell

EARLY MODERN PERIOD ♦ THE AGE OF ENLIGHTENMENT

THE HOUSE OF STUART 1603–1714

THE WORLD

*Dutch settlement
New Amsterdam in
North America
renamed New York
in 1664*

CHARLES II r. 1660–1685

Charles II ascended to the throne aged 30 years, after the monarchy was restored. He forced all Puritans to accept the doctrines of the Church of England with the Act of Uniformity, but many disagreed and sought a new life in the colonies in North America. Still, theatres and sciences flourished again. Charles loved to have fun, and was therefore often called ‘Merry Monarch’.



GREAT BRITAIN

*The Great Plague
in 1665*

*The Great Fire
of London
in 1666*

*Sir Christopher
Wren rebuilding
the St Paul's
Cathedral*

**‘You had better have one King
than five hundred.’** - King Charles II
(speaking to Parliament)

JAMES II r. 1685–1688

*Ice cream, tea and
coffee became
popular in Europe*

James II ascended to the throne aged 51 years. James II wasn't very popular and eventually lost his throne. In fact, he was forced to step down as a king resulting the Glorious Revolution of 1688. His daughter Mary II and her Dutch husband William of Orange took over. He was much hated, because he bullied Protestants, and tried to make people follow Roman Catholic faith. Some people even called him “an agent of the Pope”. James commanded the Royal Navy during the 2nd and 3rd Anglo-Dutch wars.



‘Dismal Jimmy’
- a Scottish nickname
for King James II

EARLY MODERN PERIOD ♦ THE AGE OF ENLIGHTENMENT

THE HOUSE OF STUART 1603–1714

WILLIAM III & MARY II r. 1689–1702

THE
WORLD

William of Orange (the 38-year-old grandson of Charles I) and his wife Mary II (the 26-year-old daughter of James II) ascended to the throne as joint monarchs as a direct result of The Glorious Revolution.

According to the Bill of Rights, only Protestants were allowed to succeed to the throne ever after.

As well as that, the powers of monarchs were considerably reduced, so they could neither pass laws nor levy taxes without parliamentary consent.



‘The liberties of England and the Protestant religion I will maintain.’

- William III (on landing in England to take the crown from Catholic James II)

GREAT BRITAIN

The population of England and Wales reaches 5.5 million

Trade and commerce

*Coffee houses
Newspapers*

QUEEN ANNE r. 1702–1714

Anne ascended to the throne aged 37 years. She signed the Act of Union 1707, whereby the Kingdom of England and the Kingdom of Scotland were united under the name of Great Britain. Also, a two-party system of the Tories and the Whigs continued to develop under her reign.

Being shy and stubborn, she differed from her outgoing sister Mary a great deal. Anne was sometimes called “Brandy Nan”, because she liked brandy from France.



Grammar schools for upper class boys

Tutors for upper class girls

Daniel Defoe

Alexander Pope

Jonathan Swift

‘Queen Anne was the quintessence of ordinariness...’

- Historian J.P. Kenyon

C. Fill in the blanks.

- B. Choose the correct answer.**

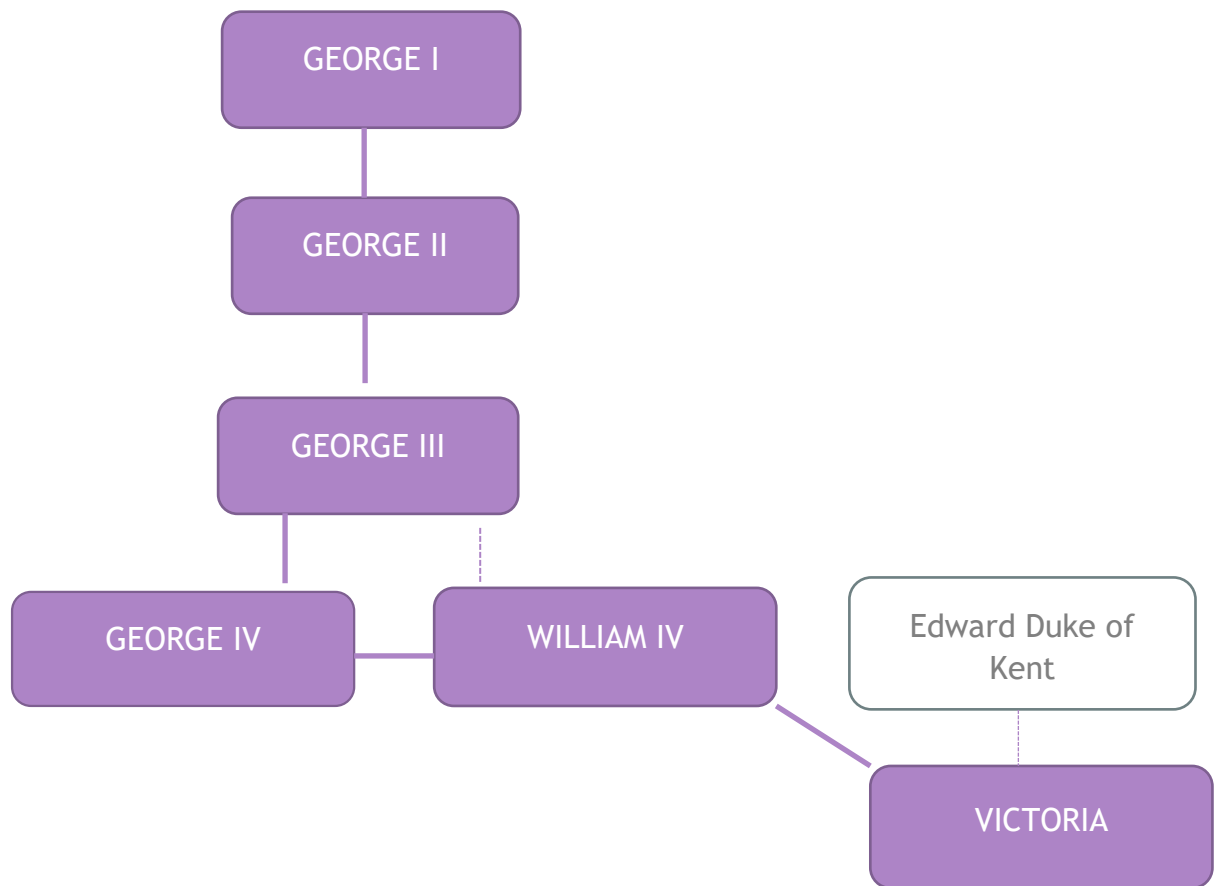
- James I was already King of(1)
before he started to reign England. In fact,
he was the first king of
.....(2)
.....(3) ascended to the
throne in 1625. During the reign of Charles
I,(4) happened. His
son Charles II was often called
.....(5) because he liked to have fun.
.....(6) ascended to the
throne aged 51 years. James II was ousted
by(7).
During the reign of(8)
the Act of Union between the Kingdom of
England the Kingdom of Scotland was
finalised.

Challenge!

Pick a king or a queen, and describe them in your own words. With your partner, discuss their pluses and minuses. Which of the monarchs did the best in your view?

[illegible]

THE HANOVERIAN MONARCHS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND



MID MODERN PERIOD ♦ INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION ♦ VICTORIAN ERA

THE HOUSE OF HANOVER (1714-1901)

The Hanover monarchs reigned the Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland (since 1760). They were a German royal dynasty who took the throne after Queen Anne had died without any surviving children.

George I and George II were not well received as both were considered foreigners. The supporters of the Roman Catholic James II, the Jacobites, tried to replace George II twice: first with James Francis Edward Stuart (the "Old Pretender"); and later with Charles Edward Stuart ("Bonnie Prince Charlie").

The Hanoverian reign saw the Industrial Revolution and increased British dominance in India. During George III's reign, The United States were founded, so Britain lost many of its colonies in North America. The reign of Victoria was extremely successful: the British Empire expanded considerably; industries were blossoming; social, economic and technological changes were remarkable. The United Kingdom became the world's largest superpower.



Picture 12. File: English School, 19th Century, Snow Hill, Holburn (London)

MID MODERN PERIOD ♦ INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION ♦ VICTORIAN ERA

THE HOUSE OF HANOVER (1714-1901)

THE WORLD

Reason, analysis and individualism rather than traditional ways of thinking

Neoclassical art

GEORGE I r. 1714-1727

George I ascended to the throne aged 54 years. He was a lousy king and spoke no English. He rarely participated in meetings with his Whig ministers. Also, he didn't have much power.



GREAT BRITAIN

A remarkably stable period

Rapid growth of The British Empire

The first de facto Prime Minister

People were not happy. The third and the fourth Jacobite rebellions were attempted in 1715 and 1719. Also, George I was directly involved in the South Sea Bubble, which ruined people, and greatly reduced the national economy. Although the then Prime Minister Robert Walpole was able to manage the crisis with the Government money, George I grew increasingly unpopular and spent the last years of his life in Hanover, Germany.

Political power and influence is in the hands of rich land-owners.

*Blue Coat Schools
Charity schools
Grammar schools*

GEORGE II r. 1727-1760

The Seven Years' War involving every European great power (1756-1763)

George II ascended to the throne aged 43 years. Right from day one, King George II did everything he could to change his father's policies. He got directly involved in the European War of Austrian Succession and was the last British monarch to lead his troops into battle. In 1745 George II suppressed still another Jacobite Rebellion. During the final years of his reign, British dominance overseas grew to a great extent



Canada, India, the West Indies

Half of the population at subsistence or bare survival level

Entertainment: horse racing, spas, reading

Modern English in connection with 'Johnson's Dictionary' in 1755

'I hate all Boets and Bainters' – King George II on the arts
(He spoke with a strong German accent)

MID MODERN PERIOD ♦ INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION ♦ VICTORIAN ERA

THE HOUSE OF HANOVER (1714-1901)

THE WORLD

Industrial Revolution
(1760-1850)

American Revolution
(1775-1783)

French Revolution
(1789-1799)

'The Wealth of Nations' by Adam Smith
in 1776

GEORGE III r. 1760–1820

George III ascended to the throne aged 22 years. He was born in England and was well educated in science and arts. In 1801, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland was founded.

George had high moral standards and appreciated all his 15 children. Later in his life, serious attacks of insanity made it impossible for him to reign, so his son took his place in 1810 as Prince Regent.



GREAT BRITAIN

Encyclopaedia Britannica first published in 1771

James Watt develops the steam engine in 1775

'The Times' first issued in 1785

Income Tax introduced in 1798

'Lord Chancellor, did I deliver the speech well?' 'Very well indeed, sir,' was the enthusiastic answer. 'I am glad of that,' replied the king; 'for there was nothing in it.'
–King George III

GEORGE IV r. 1820–1830

George IV ascended to the throne in 1820 aged 57 years. Unlike his father, George IV was wasteful, extravagant, drank heavily and was publicly ridiculed for his unattractive looks.

On the positive side, many spectacular buildings were created on his order by architect John Nash and others in London, Brighton, Bath and Cheltenham.



The British Museum extended and extensively rebuilt in 1823

Duke of Wellington becomes British Prime Minister

The National Gallery is established in London in 1824

Also, the Catholic Relief Act, encouraged by the Duke of Wellington, was passed in 1829, which once again permitted members of the Catholic Church to sit in the parliament at Westminster.

'Georgie Porgie, pudding and pie, kissed the girls and made them cry. When the boys came out to play, Georgie Porgie ran away'
–Satirical rhyme on George IV

THE HOUSE OF HANOVER (1714-1901)

WILLIAM IV r. 1830–1837

THE WORLD

William IV ascended to the throne aged 64 years, which makes him the oldest person to date to do so. Also known as ‘The Sailor King’, William IV was a responsible king, but he couldn’t handle political intrigues very well. Still, the Reform Act seeking to remove inequalities in the electoral system was eventually passed in 1832. So was the Abolition of Slavery Act in 1834.



GREAT BRITAIN

The new London Bridge is opened over the River Thames in 1831

The Great Reform Act in 1832

The Abolition of Slavery Act in 1833

Poor Law Act in 1834

Oliver Twist by Dickens published in 1836

‘I have my view of things, and I tell it to my ministers. If they do not adopt it, I cannot help it. I have done my duty.’ – William IV

QUEEN VICTORIA r. 1837–1901

GREAT BRITAIN

First trans-Atlantic telegraph service in 1858

The world's 1st underground railway opened in London in 1863

Canada becomes the 1st independent dominion in the Empire in 1867

Free schooling is introduced in 1890

Labour Party is founded in 1900

Victoria ascended to the throne aged 18 years. During her 63-year reign the British Empire grew the most powerful world power with massive territory and millions of people. It stretched from Canada to the Caribbean, Africa, India, Australia and New Zealand, so many said that the sun never set on the British Empire.



First colonist settlement in New Zealand in 1840

5,000 miles of track are built in Britain by 1846

Great Exhibition takes place in Hyde Park in 1851

Bell demonstrates the telephone in 1876

Greenwich Meridian and Mean Time adopted in 1884

Victoria married her cousin Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha. They had nine children and 42 grandchildren, who were married to a variety of European royal families. This made Victoria the true ‘Grandmother of Europe’.

‘The important thing is not what they think of me, but what I think of them.’ – Queen Victoria

READING TASKS ON THE HANOVER MONARCHS

A. Fill in the missing words.

- 1) The first Hanoverian king to reign England was
- 2)highly appreciated his family.
- 3) George IV ascended to the throne
.....
- 4) "The Sailor King" was the nickname of.....
- 5) The youngest Hanoverian monarch to ascend to the throne was
- 6) William IV reigned for years.
- 7) The longest reigning Hanoverian monarch was
- 8) Victoria had children andgrandchildren.

B. Answer the following questions.

- 1) Who reigned between 1715 and 1820?
- 2) Who of the monarchs was well educated in science and arts?
- 3) Why did many people say that the sun never set on the British Empire?
- 4) What did Victoria think was important?

C. Choose the correct phrase.

e.g. Two unsuccessful Jacobite rebellions in Scotland were carried out in....

- a) 1714 and 1715
- b) 1715 and 1719
- c) 1716 and 1717

- 1) George III hadchildren.

- a) 12
- b) 14
- c) 15

- 2) George IV commissioned to design impressive buildings.

- a) Tom Nash
- b) John Nash
- c) Jack Nash

- 3) The oldest member of the royal family to ascended to the throne was

- a) George II
- b) Victoria
- c) William IV

- 4) Queen Victoria is often called "Grandmother of"

- a) England
- b) Europe
- c) Asia

Challenge!

How much did you know about the Hanoverian monarchs before reading these texts? What new have you learned?

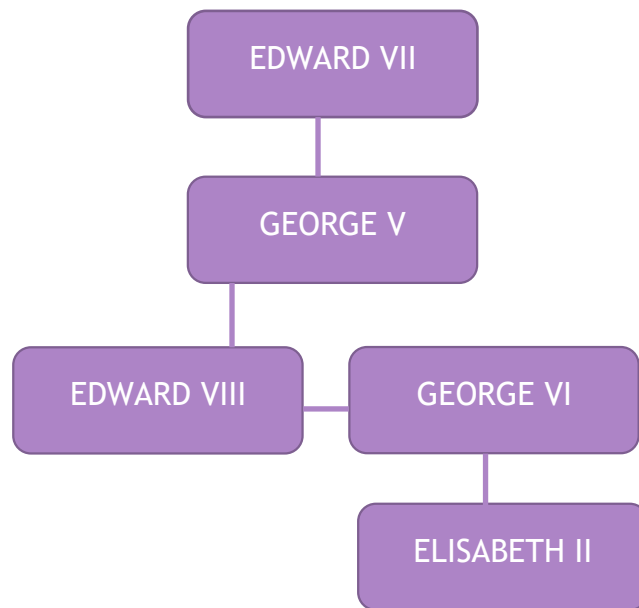
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THE SAXE-COBURG-GOTHA/ WINDSOR MONARCHS



THE HOUSE OF SAXE-COBURG & GOTHA/ WINDSOR since 1910 ...

The House of Windsor came into being in 1917. King George V replaced the historic name of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha as he wanted to find a British name for the family.

The present Queen is related to most of the monarchs in Europe, and fulfills a wide variety of duties of constitutional monarchy. So did all other Windsor-line monarchs. During WW I and WW II, they acted as national figureheads lifting public morale. Over the past 90 years, the Royal Family has changed and modernized themselves along with British society and the world. For instance, the use of mass communication technologies has brought them closer to a broader public all over the world.

George V introduced the tradition of Christmas broadcast, and the Royal Family has been informing people about their activities all over the world via World Wide Web. The House of Windsor promotes good international relations and the Queen still looks out for former colonies as Head of the Commonwealth.



Picture 13. Windsor Castle

CONTEMPORARY PERIOD ♦ POST MODERN ♦ INFORMATION AGE

THE HOUSE OF SAXE-COBURG & GOTHA/ WINDSOR since 1910 ...

EDWARD VII r. 1901–1910

THE WORLD

The first wireless signal across the Atlantic in 1901

Marie and Pierre Curie Nobel Prize in 1903

Portugal becomes a republic in 1910

The Wright brothers

Edward VII ascended to the throne aged 59 years. He had a reputation of a playboy, and his parents were disappointed in him. Still, Edward was rather good at foreign affairs, and upper class lived quite well during his reign. He was the first royal to visit America in 1860. He also understood very well that society was changing.



GREAT BRITAIN

The Women's Social and Political Union is formed in 1903

Rudyard Kipling Nobel Prize in 1907

The Olympic Games are held in London in 1908

'We are all socialists now'
– King Edward VII

GEORGE V r. 1910–1936

WW I (1914-1918)

The Treaty of Versailles in 1919

The Wall Street Crash in America sparks the Great Depression in 1929

George V ascended to the throne aged 44 years. He was a much loved king, who had joined the Royal Navy at an early age, but left his beloved career when he became heir to the throne. He was the one who changed the family name from Saxe-Coburg-Gotha to Windsor, to please his people.



The National Insurance Act of 1911

Titanic sinks on her maiden voyage in 1912

Together with his devoted wife Mary, George faced the war with Germany, the Russian revolution, civil unrest in England, the rise of socialism and Irish and Indian nationalism.

The Anglo-Irish Treaty of 1921

George V started the ever popular tradition of the Royal Christmas broadcast in 1932.

'Try living on their wages before you judge them' – George V

CONTEMPORARY PERIOD ♦ POST MODERN ♦ INFORMATION AGE

THE HOUSE OF SAXE-COBURG & GOTHA/ WINDSOR since 1910 ...

THE WORLD

The Olympic Games are held in Berlin in 1936

EDWARD VIII r.1936

Edward ascended to the throne aged 41 years. Being a popular Prince of Wales, he became a celebrity playboy, which saddened his parents.



GREAT BRITAIN

Nationalisation of several key industries, such as mining and the railways

After his father's death, he became King Edward VIII in January 1936, but was forced to abdicate after nine months. He couldn't continue because he had chosen to marry Mrs Wallis Simpson from America.

'I wanted to be an up-to-date king. But I didn't have much time' – Edward VIII

GEORGE VI r.1936 –1952

WW II (1939-1945)

The Human Rights Declaration is launched in 1948

NATO is founded in 1949

The Republic of Ireland is established in 1949

George VI unwillingly ascended to the throne aged 40 years. He had fought as navy officer at the Battle of Jutland in WW I, and was the first royal family member to learn how to fly, but inside he was very shy and apprehensive. Also, he suffered from a speech impediment. Together with his loving wife Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon they had two daughters: Elizabeth (Lilibet) and Margaret Rose (Princess Margaret).



The National Insurance Act of 1946

The National Health Service in 1948

Britain hosts the Olympic Games in London in 1948

Decolonisation

During WW II, George worked closely together with Winston Churchill. Also, the royal couple supported and encouraged their people in every way they could. After the war, the country was forced to carry out an austerity programme. In addition, the British Empire was gradually taken apart and the Commonwealth of Nations built up. George VI was a much loved king.

'The highest of distinctions is service to others.' – King George VI

THE HOUSE OF SAXE-COBURG & GOTHA/ WINDSOR since 1910 ...

ELIZABETH II r. 1952–NOW

THE WORLD

The Treaty of Rome in 1957 creates the European Economic Community

The Vietnam War

The end of the Cold War

Elizabeth II ascended to the throne aged 25 years. She became the longest reigning British monarch on 10 September 2015. She symbolises national identity and continuity.

Elizabeth II reigns, but does not rule. She is the Head of State for 16 independent territories. In addition, she has ceremonial and formal roles in connection with the government of the UK.

Her full title is **Elizabeth the Second, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Her other Realms and Territories Queen, Head of the Commonwealth, Defender of the Faith.**

**GREAT BRITAIN**

Britain enters the European Common Market in 1973.

The City of London becomes The Financial Centre of the world.

Britain grows increasingly multicultural

Tim Berners-Lee invents the World Wide Web in 1989

Britain hands Hong Kong back to China in 1997

Britain celebrates the Queen's Diamond Jubilee and hosts the Olympics in London 2012

'I cannot lead you into battle. I do not give you laws or administer justice but I can do something else – I can give my heart and my devotion to these old islands and to all the peoples of our brotherhood of nations.'

– Elizabeth II's Christmas address, 1957

[illegible]

ANSWER KEYS TO THE READING TASKS

Reading tasks on the Norman monarchs

Task A 1) T 2) F 3) F 4) T 5) T

Task B 1) government 2) castles/ monasteries 3) Rufus 4) by an arrow/ while hunting 5) didn't think a woman could rule the country 6) Treaty of Westminster

Task C 1) engaged in a war against his brother 2) invaded England in 1066 died in 1154 3) made a compromise with their enemy

Task D 1) four 2) the Battle of Hastings; Domesday Book of 1086 3) He issued the Charter of Liberties in 1100 4) a decade of civil war between Stephen (the nephew of Henry I and Matilda (the daughter of Henry I)

Challenge Students' own answers

Reading tasks on the Lancastrian and Yorkist monarchs

Task A Henry IV was the first Lancastrian king of England.

Henry V beat the French at Agincourt.

Henry VI ascended to the throne being nine months old.

Edward IV was the first Yorkist king of England.

Edward V was never crowned.

Richard III was the last king of England to die in a battle.

Task B 1) Plantagenet kings 2) Henry IV 3) Richard II 4) Parliament/his son 5) Henry V 6) heir to the French throne 7) the plays by Shakespeare 8) the Lancastrians 9) the House of York 10) Edward IV 11) the throne 12) Richard III

Task C 1) a 2) a 3) b 4) a

Challenge Students' own answers

Reading tasks on the Plantagenet monarchs

Task A 1215 - Nobles rebelled
1295 - Edward I established the Model parliament
1314 - The Scots beat the English
1348-1375 - The Black Death spread in England
1381 - Peasants rebelled

Task B 1) c 2) b 3) c

Task C 1) Henry III 2) Being a soldier
3) He was unpopular 4) He had conflicts with his nobles 5) Edward I
6) Edward III wanted to conquer Scotland and France

Challenge Students' own answers

Reading tasks on the Tudor monarchs

Task A 1) Elizabeth of York 2) Mary I
3) Elizabeth I 4) peace
5) world explorations
6) 1607

Task B 1) Henry VIII 2) Elizabeth I 3) Henry VII 4) Lady Jane Grey 5) Edward VI 6) Mary I 7) Henry VII 8) Catherine of Aragon

Task C 1) Henry VIII was ascended to the throne. 2) Wales became a region of England. 3) The reigning period of the Tudors ended. 4) Elizabeth I beat the Spanish Armada.

Challenge Students' own answers

ANSWER KEYS TO THE READING TASKS

Reading tasks on the Hanoverian monarchs

Task A 1) George I 2) George III 3) 1820 aged 57 years 4) William IV 5) Victoria 6) seven 7) Victoria 8) nine; 42

Task B 1) George I, George II, George III 2) George III 3) Because British Empire had massive territory. 4) What she thought of people.

Task C 1) c 2) b 3) c 4) b

Challenge Students' own answers

Reading tasks on the Windsor monarchs

Task A 1) Carried the family name Saxe-Coburg-Gotha 2) changed their family name to please their people 3) had no time to be a proper king 4) Was a navy officer in WW I 5) Is the longest reigning monarch

Task B 1) Edward VII was crowned 2) The Olympic Games are held in London 3) Titanic sinks 4) A new royal family name Windsor is introduced 5) Elizabeth II was crowned 6) Britain celebrated Elizabeth II' Diamond Jubilee and hosted the Olympic Games. 7) Elizabeth II became the longest reigning British Monarch.

Task C 1) F 2) T 3) F 4) T 5) F 6) F 7) T

Challenge Students' own answers

USEFUL WEB SOURCES

House of Normandy

The Battle of Hastings

<http://www.history.com/this-day-in-history/the-battle-of-hastings>

Feudalism in England

<http://www.lordsandladies.org/feudalism-in-england.htm>

The Domesday Book Online

<http://www.domesdaybook.co.uk/>

Henry I - The Lion of Justice

<http://historyoflaw.co.uk/henry-i-lion-of-justice/>

Matilda

<http://historyoflaw.co.uk/henry-i-lion-of-justice/>

The Anarchy

https://www.cs.mcgill.ca/~rwest/link-suggestion/wpcd_2008-09_augmented/wp/t/The_Anarchy.htm

The Treaty of Westminster

http://historyofengland.typepad.com/documents_in_english_hist/2012/10/the-treaty-of-westminster-1153.html

House of Plantagenet

Cry God for Harry, and the kings who forged a nation/...

<http://www.dailymail.co.uk/home/event/article-2325479/Cry-God-Harry-kings-forged-nation-All-hail-Plantagenets-royal-dynasty-ruled-Britain-200-years.html>

The English Middle Ages

http://www.bbc.co.uk/history/british/middle_ages/

History of the judiciary

<https://www.judiciary.gov.uk/about-the-judiciary/history-of-the-judiciary/>

Third Crusade

<http://www.medieval-life-and-times.info/crusades/third-crusade.htm>

Magna Carta

http://www.bbc.co.uk/history/british/middle_ages/magna_01.shtml

Simon de Montfort

<https://www.britannica.com/biography/Simon-de-Montfort-earl-of-Leicester>

Henry III and the Gothic Rebuilding of Westminster Abbey/...

https://www.jstor.org/stable/27831914?seq=1#page_scan_tab_contents

Edward I

http://www.bbc.co.uk/scotland/history/articles/edward_i/

The Model Parliament

<https://www.britannica.com/topic/Parliament#ref710974>

The two-House system

<http://www.parliament.uk/about/how/role/system/>

House of Plantagenet

Previous Princes of Wales

<https://www.princeofwales.gov.uk/the-prince-of-wales/titles-and-heraldry/previous-princes-of-wales>

Robert the Bruce

http://www.bbc.co.uk/history/historic_figures/bruce_robert_the.shtml

Battle of Bannockburn

<http://www.britishbattles.com/scottish-war-of-independence/battle-of-bannockburn/>

Hundred Years' War

<https://www.britannica.com/event/Hundred-Years-War>

Battle of Crécy

<https://www.britannica.com/event/Battle-of-Crecy>

Battle of Poitiers

<https://www.britannica.com/event/Battle-of-Poitiers-French-history-1356>

Peasants' Revolt

<http://www.britannica.com/history/articles/peasantsrevolt.html>

Cadet Branches of Lancaster and York

Wars of the Roses

<https://www.britannica.com/event/Wars-of-the-Roses>

How did Henry V win the Battle of Agincourt?

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/guides/zsxr82p>

Treaty of Troyes

<https://www.britannica.com/topic/Treaty-of-Troyes>

Richard Neville, the Kingmaker

<https://www.britannica.com/biography/Richard-Neville-16th-earl-of-Warwick>

The Battle of Barnet

<http://www.historic-uk.com/HistoryMagazine/DestinationsUK/The-Battle-of-Barnet/>

The Battle of Tewkesbury

<http://www.historic-uk.com/HistoryMagazine/DestinationsUK/The-Battle-of-Tewkesbury/>

The Princes of the Tower

<http://www.hrp.org.uk/tower-of-london/history-and-stories/palace-people/edward-v/#gs.BU8hB9g>

Dr Richard Buckley: 'I had a real lump in my throat'

<http://www2.le.ac.uk/offices/press/features/features-2016/dr-richard-buckley-2018i-had-a-real-lump-in-my-throat2019>

USEFUL WEB SOURCES

House of Tudor

How the Tudor dynasty shaped modern Britain
<http://www.bbc.co.uk/timelines/zxnbr82>

The Book of the Common Praier
<http://www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/b03ct4n4>

10 things you need to know about the battle of Bosworth
<http://www.historyextra.com/feature/tudors/10-things-you-need-know-about-battle-bosworth>

Henry VIII and his navy
<http://www.rmg.co.uk/discover/explore/henry-viii-and-his-navy>

Henry VIII and the Church
<http://history.parkfieldict.co.uk/tudors/henry-viii-and-the-church>

Renaissance
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University of Cambridge
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USEFUL WEB SOURCES / ILLUSTRATIONS

House of Windsor

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Illustrations

Picture 1. The White Tower in London

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/White_Tower_\(Tower_of_London\)#/media/File:Tower_of_London_White_Tower.jpg](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/White_Tower_(Tower_of_London)#/media/File:Tower_of_London_White_Tower.jpg)

Picture 2. Ely Cathedral

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ely_Cathedral#/media/File:Ely_Cathedral_Exterior,_Cambridgeshire,_UK_-_Diliff.jpg

Picture 3. Domesday Book from Andrews, William: "Historic Byways and Highways of Old England" (1900) ISBN 9781406797541

<https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Domesday-book-1804x972.jpg>

Picture 4. Near contemporary illustration of the Battle of Lincoln

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Baldwin_of_Clare#/media/File:BattleOf_Lincoln.jpg

Picture 5. Framlingham Castle in Suffolk

https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/7/7a/Framlingham_Castle_-_Suffolk-8.jpg

Picture 6. Magna Carta Tablet, Bury St Edmunds Abbey. By David Dixon.

<http://www.geograph.org.uk/reuse.php?id=3588983>

Picture 7. Painting of Pontefract Castle in the early 17th century by Alexander Keirincx

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Picture 8. English ships and the Spanish Armada, August 1588

<http://www.iwcp.co.uk/news/news/an-isle-of-wight-fleet-review-of-a-very-different-kind-83124.aspx>

Illustrations

Picture 9. Little Moreton Hall

http://www.wikiwand.com/en/Tudor_architecture

Picture 10. William boarding the Brill.

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Glorious_Revolution#/media/File:Het_oorlogsschip_%27Brielle%27_op_de_Maas_voor_Rotterdam_The_warship_%27Brielle%27_on_the_Maas_before_Rotterdam_\(Ludolf_Backhuysen,_1689\).jpg](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Glorious_Revolution#/media/File:Het_oorlogsschip_%27Brielle%27_op_de_Maas_voor_Rotterdam_The_warship_%27Brielle%27_on_the_Maas_before_Rotterdam_(Ludolf_Backhuysen,_1689).jpg)

Picture 11. Oliver Cromwell

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Oliver_Cromwell#/media/File:Oliver_Cromwell_statue,_Westminster.jpg

Picture 12. File: English School, 19th Century, Snow Hill, Holburn, London

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:English_School,_19th_Century,_Snow_Hill,_Holburn,_London.jpg

Picture 13. Windsor Castle. "Photo by DAVID ILIFF. License: CC-BY-SA 3.0"

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