

William I

(1066 – 1087)

- Born in 1028 in Normandy
- Illegitimate child of the Duke of Normandy.
- Most rulers had nicknames in those days (Alfred the Great, Edward the Elder). William's nicknames changed over the years...



William I

“William the conqueror”

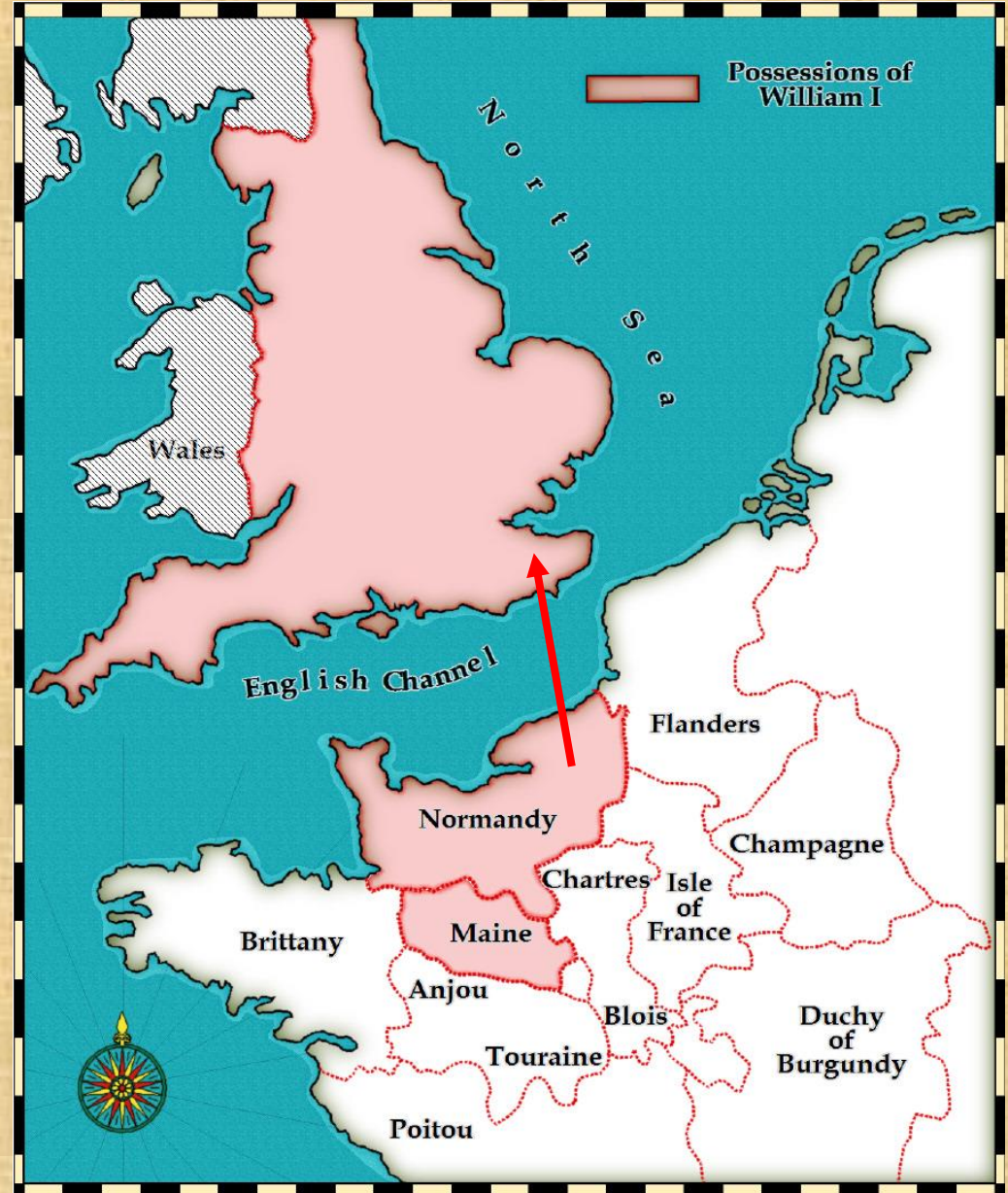
- William was knighted a Duke when he was 15 in Normandy when his father died.
- Meanwhile in England, William’s cousin, Edward the Confessor, was reigning monarch. This means that William had a claim to the throne. BUT Edward betrayed him...
- When Edward the Confessor died, the English throne was left to King Harold. William saw this as the time to attack England and take his place as King.



William I

“William the conqueror”

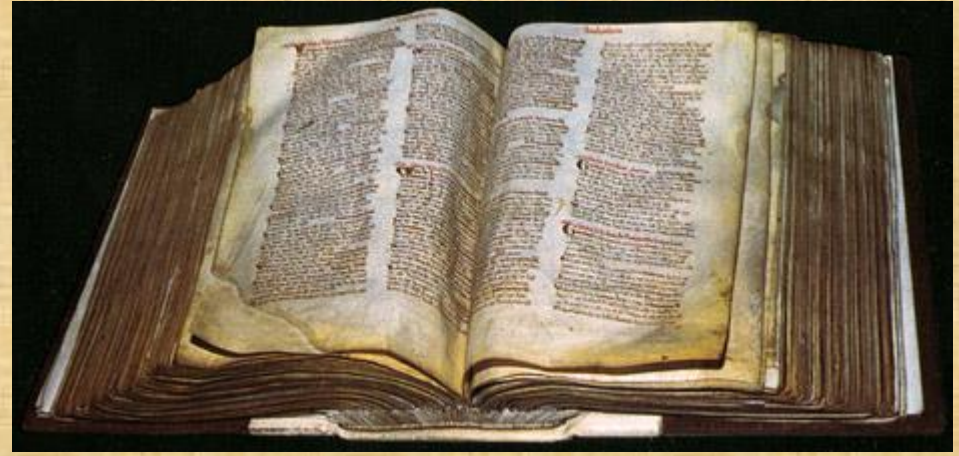
- He invaded England from Normandy on 14th October 1066 in Battle, Hastings. This was infamously known as the Battle of Hastings.
- William I had a reputation for brutality, and was known to cut off the hands and feet of rebels who betrayed him.
- William I was married to Matilda of Flanders and they had 9 children together – 2 of which became future kings of England.



William I

“William the conqueror”

- Domesday book – he ordered his men to survey the land and record who lived where and their livestock, equipment and land.
- William I’s favourite pastime was hunting. Did you know he declared the New Forest legal hunting territory? He spent many years hunting deer there, which annoyed the locals.
- William I died in 1087 when leading a battle in France; he reigned for 22 years. This eldest son, Robert became Duke of Normandy whilst his second eldest son became William II of England.



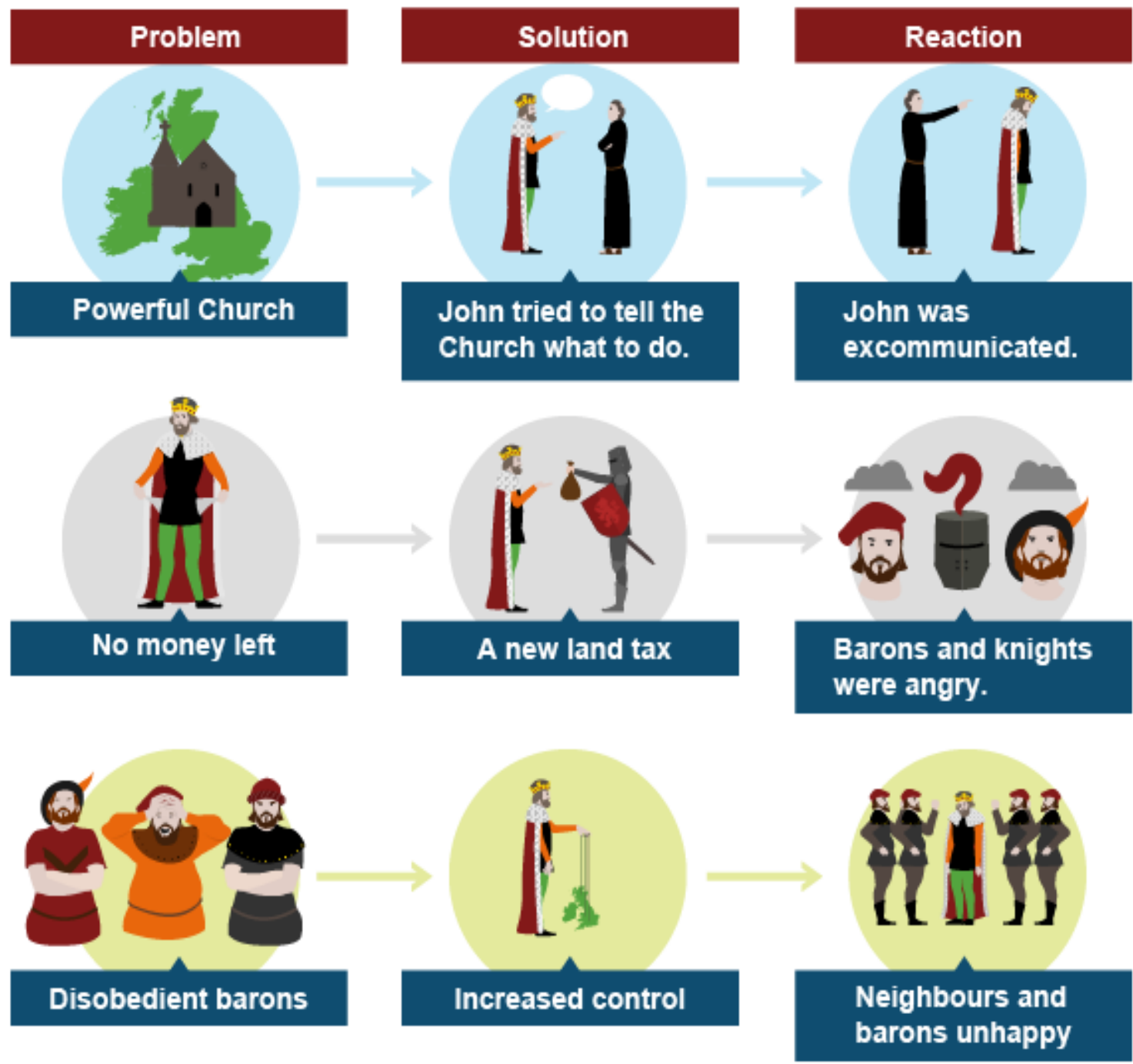


John I

(1199-1216)

- King I became King of England in 1199 at the age of 32 after his brother, Richard I, died.
- John I was an unpopular king. His predecessor spent all the money in the treasury on crusades so John I decided to collect taxes from the English people to fund his reign.

John I (1199-1216)



- John I tried to exert his power over the Church, which made him unpopular with the barons. He also tried to re-conquer Normandy but was badly defeated.
- These events resulted in John I being perceived as weak and the barons began to undermine his authority. This led to changes that changed the monarchy forever.

John I (1199-1216)



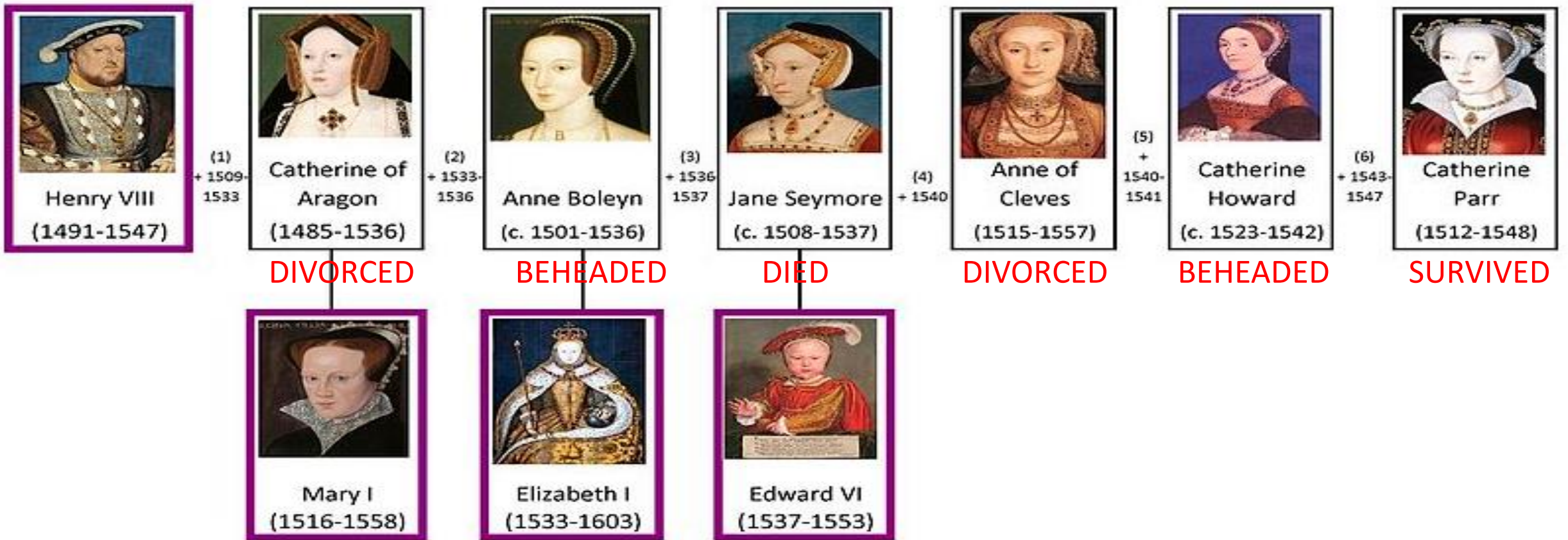
- 1. That the English Church shall be free from royal interference.
- 13. To respect the rights and freedoms of the City of London and other towns and ports.
- 39. That no **freeman** shall be arrested or imprisoned without a proper trial by a jury of peers.

- On 15th June 1215, John I was forced to sign the Magna Carta, which contained 63 demands that detailed what the king could and couldn't do, therefore limiting the power of the monarch.
- In 1305, the Pope cancelled Magna Carta but 3 promises still remain today.
- No monarch has had absolute power ever again, and this eventually led to the beginnings of parliament.
- John I died in 1216 and his son became Henry III, King of England.

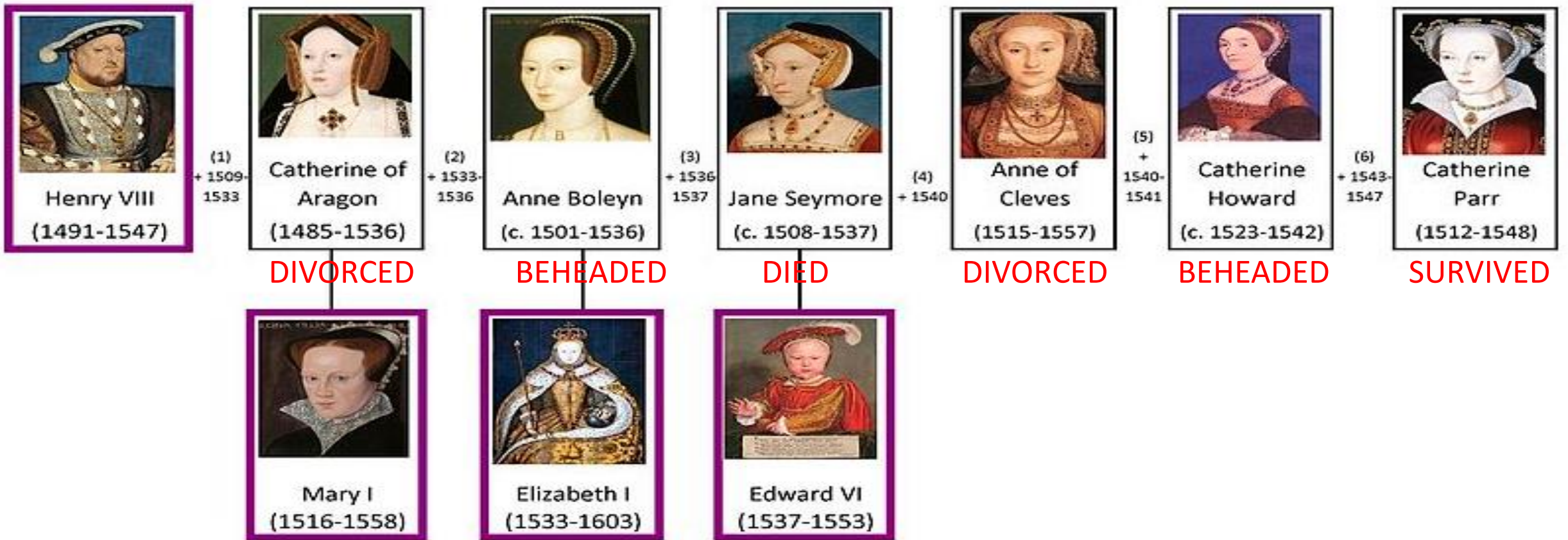
- Henry VIII is most known for having 6 wives, but there is a lot more to his reign...buckle up!
- He wasn't always the 'fat king' that is portrayed. He was 6ft tall, very strong and extremely athletic. He was a promising hunter and dancer in his youth.
- Henry was actually the second son and wasn't the heir to the throne until his other brother, Arthur, died. Arthur was survived by his wife, Catherine of Aragon, who would go on to marry Henry VIII shortly after his reign began in 1509.



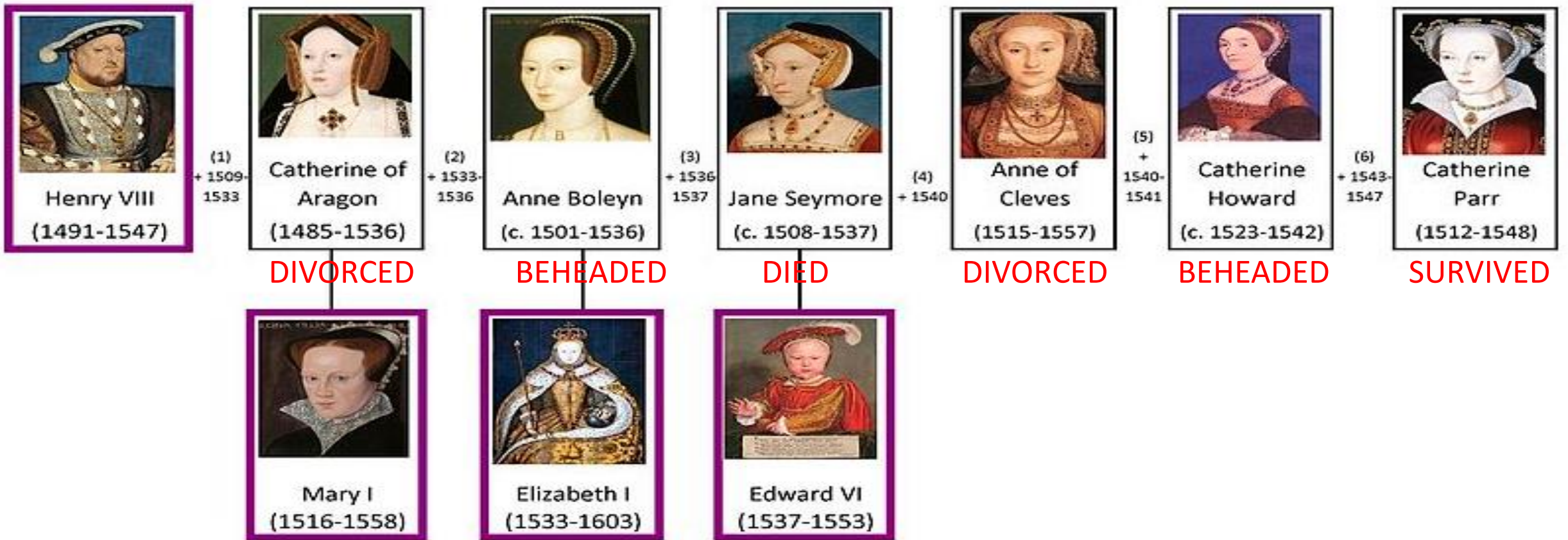
Henry viii
(1509-1547)



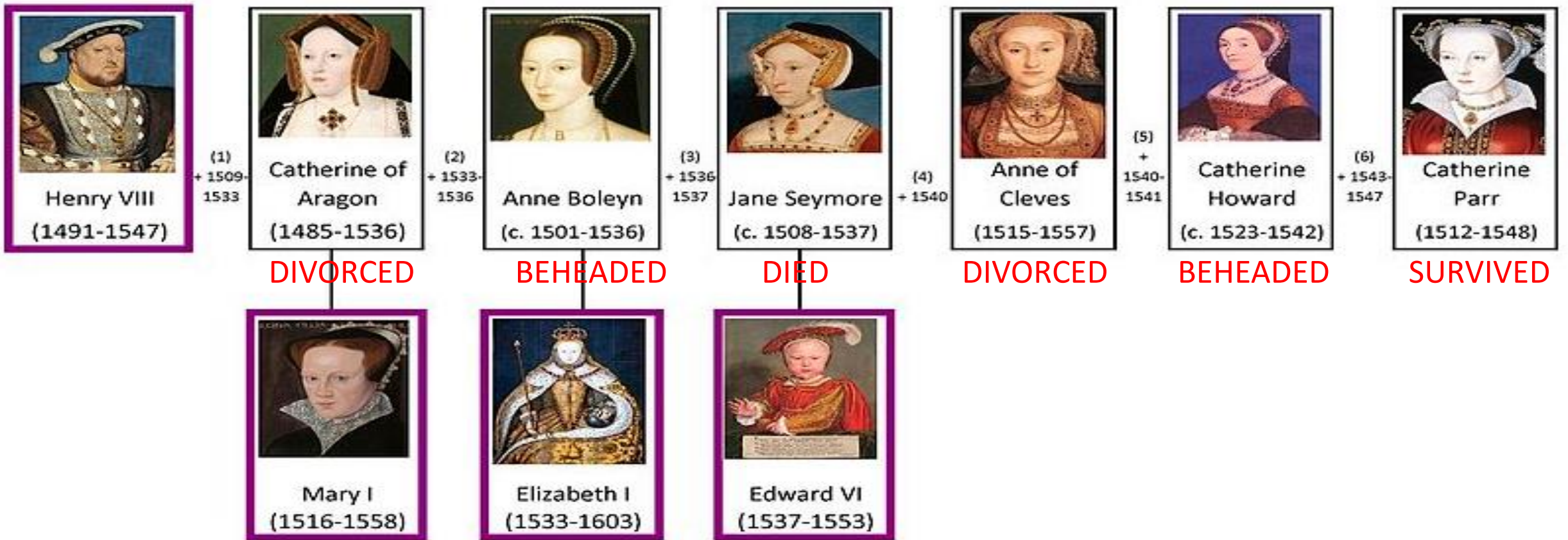
- Henry VIII was desperate for a son and heir to continue the tudor line. Catherine of Aragon struggled to have children and had many miscarriages, however she eventually had a daughter than survived called Mary. She went on to become Queen Mary I or 'Bloody Mary'.
- Henry soon grew bored of Catherine and wanted a divorce, however the Pope would not allow it. Henry VIII made a huge decision to come away from the Roman Catholic Church and established the Church of England.



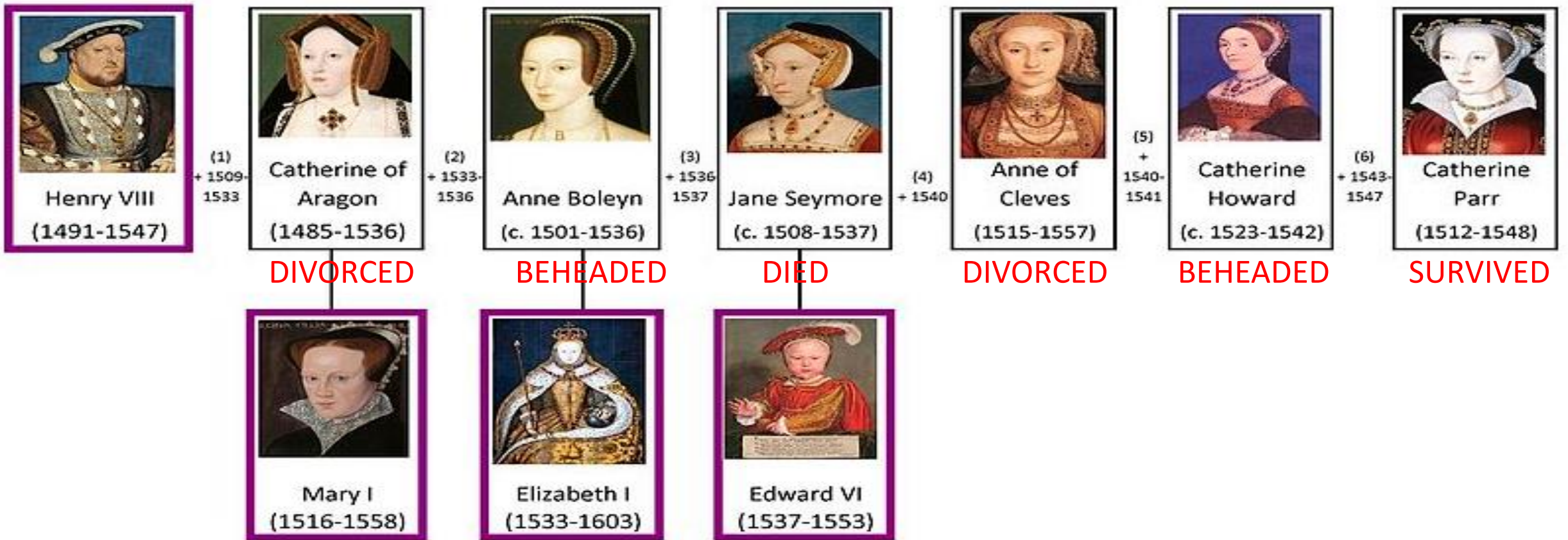
- Anne Boleyn was Catherine of Aragon's lady in waiting. The king was smitten with her but she refused to become his mistress and insisted on being married, which is why he divorced the Catholic Church.
- Anne Boleyn gave birth to Elizabeth, who would become Elizabeth I or the Virgin Queen. Henry had hoped for a son and heir but it didn't happen. Desperation and boredom for Anne overcame Henry and he accused her of adultery and treason, ordering her to be beheaded.



- Jane Seymour was the only wife to give Henry a son. He married her just days after Anne was beheaded. Interestingly, Jane was a lady in waiting to both Catherine of Aragon and Anne Boleyn.
- Finally, Henry had a son and heir for the throne when Jane gave birth to Edward, who later became Edward VI. However, there were complications at birth and Jane died a few weeks later.



- Henry remained unmarried for two years until one of his ministers suggested he form an alliance with Germany by marrying one of the two Duke of Cleve's daughters. Henry requested portraits of both daughters and decided Anne of Cleves was the prettier of the two. However, when she arrived, he was repulsed by her as her portrait didn't look like her. The marriage went ahead, despite many attempts by Henry to halt it. However, it only lasted 6 months and they were divorced.

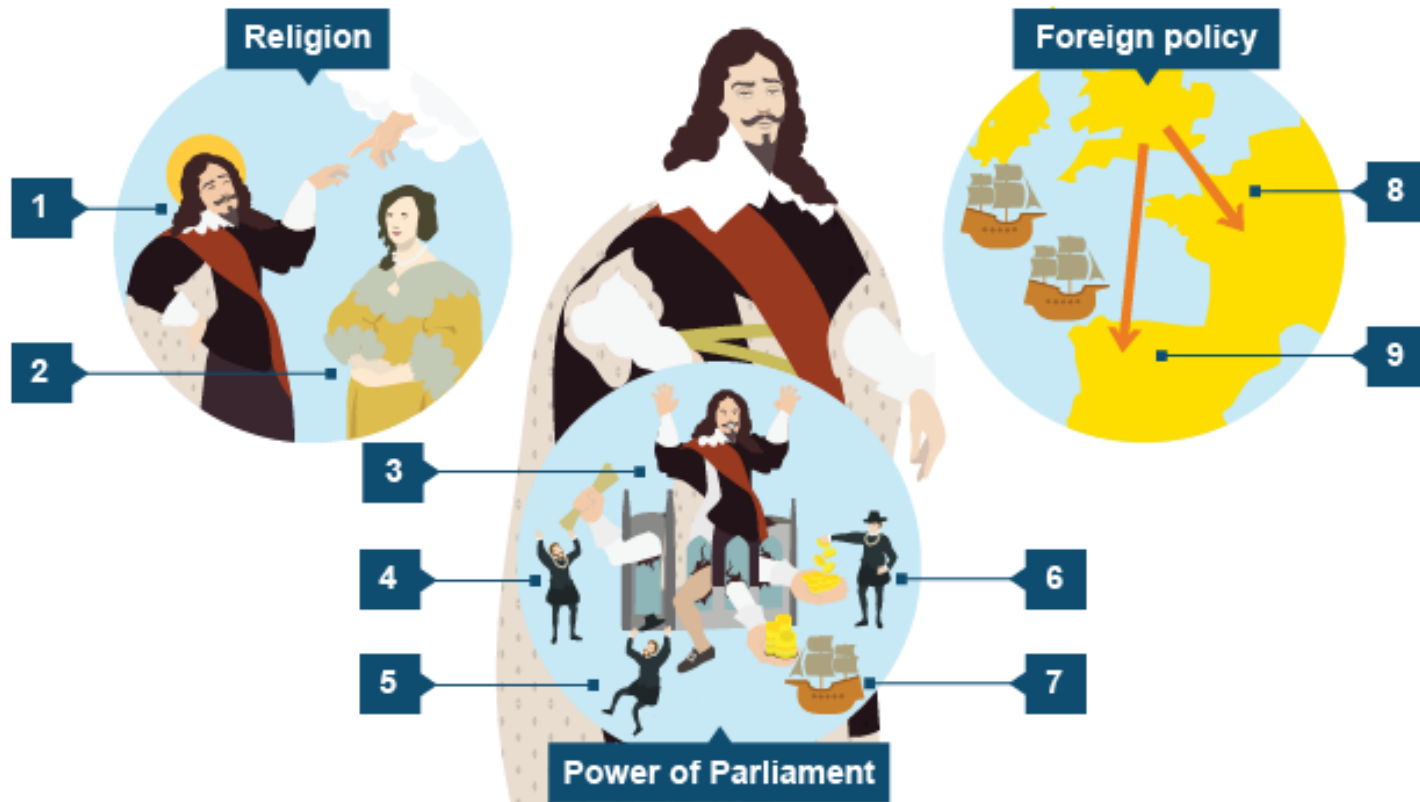


- Henry VIII's 5th wife was another lady of waiting to Anne of Cleves. Catherine Howard was only 19 when they married, and by this point, Henry had aged, gotten quite obese and was reported to be unable to walk. There were rumours of infidelity and Catherine Howard suffered the same tragic end as Anne Boleyn. She was beheaded for adultery and treason.
- Catherine Parr was Henry's 6th wife and she outlived him. From his death in 1547, She was reported to be a kind and caring stepmother to Henry's children until her death in 1548.



- Charles I became King in 1625 when his father, James I died. You may remember James I from the Gunpowder Plot!
- He was married to a Roman Catholic, Henrietta Maria of France, despite being protestants.
- He was executed in 1649 and spent his reign wreaking havoc with parliament.

Charles i
(1625-1649)



Key

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 Believed in Divine Right of Kings | 6 Fine for avoidance of knighthood |
| 2 Married a Roman Catholic | 7 Ship Money |
| 3 Eleven Years' Tyranny | 8 Attack on France (1627) failed |
| 4 Court of the Star Chamber | 9 Expedition to Spain (1625) failed |
| 5 Dismissed Parliament (1629) | |

- Charles believed God chose him to be king and believed parliament were far less important.
- He needed money for an attack on Spain and asked parliament for money. They declined and served him with the Grand Remonstrance, which detailed 204 complaints about his running of England. Charles chose to revive old laws whereby taxes were collected with parliament's permission. The attack failed.
- The Court of the Star Chamber was an attempt by Charles to punish his opponents.
- Following the Eleven Years Tyranny where Charles continuously defied parliament, a civil war broke out. This was deemed

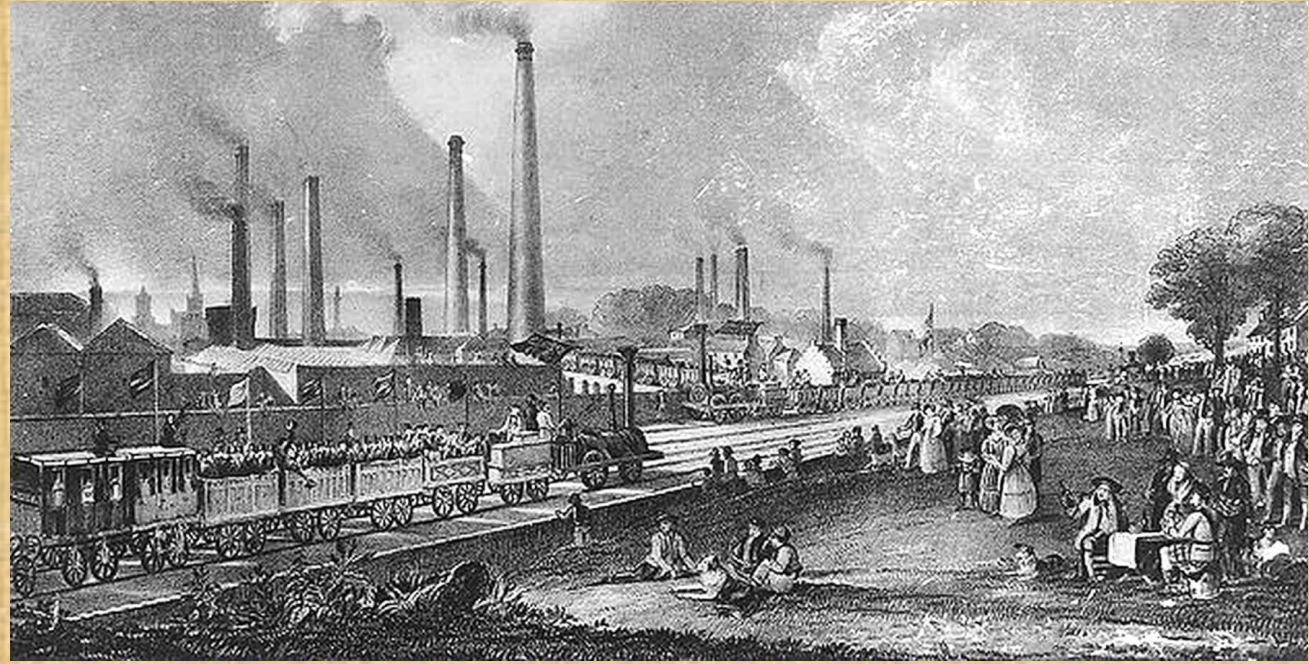
- In 1642, The Civil War broke out, dividing the country, and was caused when Charles I declared war on Parliament.
- Cavaliers VS Roundheads. Cavaliers were northern gentry that supported Charles I and the Roundheads were southern merchants and traders that support parliament.
- In 1644, Oliver Cromwell and Scottish Protestants joined the fight in favour of parliament which led to Charles' defeat in 1645.
- Charles I surrendered in 1646, but later started a second civil war in 1648. Again, Cromwell defeated him. This gave Charles I a reputation of a tyrant and traitor and was consequently executed in 1649.



- Victoria was born in 1819 and was raised by her mother. Her mother knew she would be a possible heir to the throne one day and was extremely over protective. Victoria was not even allowed to walk down the stairs unaccompanied.
- Queen Victoria was just 18 when she became queen and was the second longest reigning monarch after Queen Elizabeth II. Many incredible things occurred during her reign.
- She was 4ft 11 inches, incredibly stubborn and an enthusiastic monarch.



Queen victoria
(1837-1901)



- The Industrial Revolution started under Victoria's reign. This saw railways, bridges, underground railways and sewers being developed. Many inventions, literary accomplishments civic works increased resulting in increased wealth and poverty across the country.
- Seven attempts to assassinate Victoria during this time.
- The imperial reach of her reign increased to Canada, Australia and India. She even became Empress of India in 1877.

- She married her cousin, Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha. She proposed to him as it was illegal for a prince to propose to a queen.
- They were very devoted to each other and enjoyed each other's company.
- They had 9 children together. Victoria was known as Europe's Grandmother as her children were married off to royalty across Europe to keep their blood in royalty.
- In 1861, Prince Albert died of typhoid fever at aged 42. This left Victoria devastated; she wore black for the rest of her reign. She even slept with a plaster cast of his hand by her side!
- She died in 1901 at ages 81. Her son, future King Edward VII succeeded her.

