

E2 British Queens



Queen Elizabeth I



Queen Victoria

What do you know about these British Queens?

Task 1

Write the name of the Queen next to the sentence about them.

e.g. She was Queen from 1558 to 1603

Elizabeth I

- 1 She married her cousin Albert.
- 2 She never married.
- 3 The steam train was invented when she was Queen.
- 4 She wore black after her husband died.
- 5 She said she was as strong as a king.
- 6 An Englishman first sailed around the world when she was Queen.
- 7 She was ruler of the largest empire in the world.
- 8 She was Queen for 64 years.
- 9 She wore a red wig and painted her face white to try to look young.



Please turn over



Queen Elizabeth I



Queen Victoria

Discussion

Who is the Queen today?

What do you know about her?

Task 2

Find out 5 interesting facts about the Queen.

1

2

3

4

5

Share your findings with the class.

Useful website: www.royal.gov.uk

E3 British Queens



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Queen Elizabeth I



Queen Victoria

Task 2

Find out more. Go to bbc.co.uk/history and follow links to British history then click on Historic Figures on the left of the screen and find Elizabeth I and Victoria. Find out three interesting facts about Elizabeth or Victoria.

- 1
- 2
- 3

Discussion

Who is the Queen today?
 What do you know about her?

Task 3

Find out 5 interesting facts about the Queen.

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

Share your findings with the class. Useful website: www.royal.gov.uk

L1

Children at work



The Industrial Revolution

In the 18th century there were huge changes in the lives of working people in Britain. New machines could make many things, which had previously been made by hand. They made things more cheaply and easily. Young children worked twelve or more hours a day in the new factories. There were no laws to protect children in those days. They were very useful as a cheap workforce that was easy to exploit.

Find out more about what conditions were like for children at work before laws were passed to protect them.

Useful website: www.spartacus.schoolnet.co.uk and follow the links:
industrial revolution > life in a textile factory

Children at work in Britain today

Now there are laws to protect children in the UK.

Look at www.worksmart.org.uk and follow the links:
your rights > young workers > children's work rights.

Find out the current limits to child employment in the UK.



Please turn over



1 What is the minimum age at which children can work in Britain today?

2 What are the restrictions to protect children at work?

3 When was the Children and Young Persons Act passed by Parliament?

Discussion

Are there laws to protect children at work in your country today?

What do you think should be the minimum age at which children can work?

What work do you think children should do?

What work do you think children should not do?

E2

Citizenship Quiz

The V&A Citizenship tour will help you prepare for the Citizenship test. It will give you answers to questions like the ones in this quiz.

- 1 Do the quiz to test your knowledge before the tour.
 - 2 Do the quiz again after the tour to check what you have learnt!
-

Tick the correct answer

1 In Britain, young people can vote when they are

- A 16 B 17 C 18 D 21

2 How many countries are there in the United Kingdom?

- A 2 B 3 C 4

3 Write the names of the countries below:

.....

4 Who is the head of the Church of England?

- A The Pope B The Queen C The Prime Minister

5 The Queen can make new laws.

- Is this: A True? B False?

6 Guy Fawkes Night is on

- A 14 February B 1 March C 31 August D 5 November

7 We celebrate Guy Fawkes Night to remember

- A People who died in war
B A secret plot (plan) to kill the king in Parliament
C A famous queen



Please turn over

8 Who is Queen today?

A Queen Victoria B Queen Elizabeth I C Queen Anne D Queen Elizabeth II

9 How many Houses of Parliament are there?

A two B three C four

10 What are the Houses of Parliament called?

11 The years 1837 to 1901 are called the

A Elizabethan B Victorian C Georgian period of British history.

Why do they have that name?

12 Who is the leader of the government?

A The Queen B The Prime Minister C The Mayor of London

How did you score?

Before the tour /12

After the tour /12

E3

Citizenship Quiz

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- 1 Do the quiz to test your knowledge before the tour.
 - 2 Do the quiz again after the tour to check what you have learnt!
-

Tick the correct answer

- 1 Citizens of the UK can vote in an election at the age of 17.
Is this statement true or false?
A True B False
- 2 The heir to the throne is:
A Princess Anne B Prince Charles C Prince Philip D Prince William
- 3 Which of these statements is true?
A In 19th-century Britain, women had fewer rights than men.
B Women have always had the same rights as men in Britain.
- 4 When is Guy Fawkes Night?
A 14 October B 1 September C 5 November D 31 August
- 5 The head of the Church of England is
A The Archbishop of Canterbury B The Prime Minister
C The Pope D The Queen
- 6 The Queen must not marry anyone who is not Protestant.
A True B False
- 7 Who were suffragettes?
A Nurses that cared for the elderly
B Refugee care workers
C Campaigners for better rights for women



Please turn over

8 What is the Cabinet?

- A The Government
- B The Civil Service
- C A group of senior ministers
- D The Prime Minister's house

9 Women in Britain first got the vote in

- A 1882
- B 1918
- C 1928
- D 1945

10 Who was Queen at the time of the famous writer William Shakespeare?

- A Victoria
- B Anne
- C Elizabeth I

11 Why did the Protestant Huguenots come from France to Britain?

- A To invade the country and take land
- B To escape a famine
- C To escape religious persecution
- D To find jobs and a better life

12 Parliament is made up of which TWO of the following?

- A The House of Commons
- B The Cabinet
- C The Monarchy
- D The House of Lords

How did you score?

Before the tour /12

After the tour /12

L1

Citizenship Quiz

The V&A Citizenship tour will help you prepare for the Citizenship test. It will give you answers to questions like the ones in this quiz.

- 1 Do the quiz to test your knowledge before the tour.
 - 2 Do the quiz again after the tour to check what you have learnt!
-

Tick the correct answer

1 In the late 19th and early 20th centuries, many women demonstrated for what right?

- A The right to vote
- B The right to equal pay
- C The right to divorce their husbands
- D The right to have an abortion

2 How many senior MPs make up the Cabinet?

- A 12
- B 15
- C 20
- D 10

3 5th November is

- A Valentine's Day
- B Hogmanay
- C Remembrance Day
- D Guy Fawkes Night

4 The monarch rules the UK and can change laws made by the government.

Is this statement

- A True
- B False

5 In the UK, the legal voting age is

- A 21
- B 18
- C 17
- D 16

6 In the 1840s many Irish men came to Britain and did which TWO things:

- A Worked in shops
- B Built railways
- C Built canals
- D Worked in mines



Please turn over

-
- 7** Women could vote at the same age as men in
A 1914 B 1919 C 1928 D 1945
- 8** Who is the monarch not allowed to marry?
A Anyone who is not of royal blood B Anyone who is not Protestant
C Anyone who is under the age of 25 D Anyone who was born outside the UK
- 9** When did the Church of England come into existence?
A In the 1440s B In the 1530s
C In the 1640s D In the 1750s
- 10** Most of the countries that are members of the Commonwealth were part of the British Empire.
Is this statement
A True B False
- 11** A suffragette was
A A woman who suffered persecution
B A woman who demonstrated for greater rights
C A woman who stayed at home to look after her family
D A woman who worked during the First World War
- 12** Protestant Huguenots came to Britain from France
A To invade the country and seize land
B To find jobs and a better life
C To escape religious persecution
D To escape a famine

How did you score?

Before the tour /12

After the tour /12

E3 Heroes



Admiral Horatio Nelson



The Duke of Wellington

These men were British heroes in the early 19th century and are still famous in Great Britain today.

Nelson was the brilliant leader of the British Navy and fought the French at sea in the Napoleonic Wars. He fought bravely even though he was badly injured. In one battle, he lost an arm. In another battle, he was injured in the face and lost the sight in his right eye. He finally defeated the French Navy at the Battle of Trafalgar in 1805. It was victory for Britain but Nelson was killed during the Battle.

The Duke of Wellington was a very skilful general. He is most famous for defeating Napoleon on land at the Battle of Waterloo in 1815. This was the final battle of the Napoleonic Wars and Napoleon was captured. Thirteen years later, Wellington became Prime Minister. People admired him as a military leader but he became less popular as a politician.

Do you know?

Where are Nelson and Wellington buried?

Which places in London remind us of them today?



Please turn over



Admiral Horatio Nelson



The Duke of Wellington

What do you think?

Task 1

Do we have any national heroes today in Great Britain?

Who are famous heroes in your country?

Why are they famous?

Task 2

Is there someone you think is a hero?

Why do you admire him / her?

Tell your class about this person and write a few paragraphs about him/her.

E2

Kings and Queens

What do you know about British history?



1 Do you know the names of these kings and queens? Match the right names to the pictures.

Elizabeth I Victoria James I Henry VIII Charles II

2 What do the letters after the names mean? (James I, Henry VIII)

3 What happened when they were king or queen?



Please turn over

1 In pairs, look at the list below. Write the name of the king or queen next to the fact about them.

e.g. He made himself head of the Church of England.

Henry VIII

a He came from Germany and spoke very little English.

b She never married

c When he was king, there was a big fire in London.
It destroyed a third of the city.

d He had six wives

e Some people tried to kill him in Parliament.

f She married her cousin, Albert, and had nine children.

Discuss your answers with the class and check with your teacher.

How did you score?

E3 / L1

Kings and Queens

Test your knowledge of British history



1 Do you recognise these kings and queens?

Match the correct names below to these pictures of kings and queens of England.

Elizabeth I Victoria Charles I James I George III

Charles II Henry VII George I

2 Notice the symbols after most of their names (eg. I, II, VIII).

What do these symbols mean?



Please turn over



King James I

E2

The Gunpowder Plot

Do you know the meanings of the words in Box 1?

Match each word in Box 1 with its meaning in Box 2.

Box 1

plot gunpowder assassinate blow up plotters

Box 2

kill secret plan powder that works like a bomb
 destroy with a bomb people with a secret plan

- 1 Why did the plotters want to kill the King?
- 2 What did they do?
- 3 Did they kill the King?
- 4 What happened to the plotters?
- 5 What do British people do to remember this event?



Please turn over



King James I

Discussion

In your country, are there special days when people remember something from the past?
What do people do on those days?

Write

Write about a special day in your country.

Use these questions to help you:

- What is the day called?
- What date is it?
- Why is it a special day?
- What do people do on that day?



King James I

E3 The Gunpowder Plot

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kill secret plan powder that works like a bomb
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- 1 Why did the plotters want to kill the King?
- 2 What did they do?
- 3 Did they kill the King?
- 4 What happened to the plotters?
- 5 What do British people do to remember this event?



Please turn over



King James I

Find out more

Useful website: www.parliament.uk/gunpowderplot/children_index.htm

Discussion

In your country, are there special days when people remember something from the past?
What do people do on those days?

Write

Write about a special day in your country.

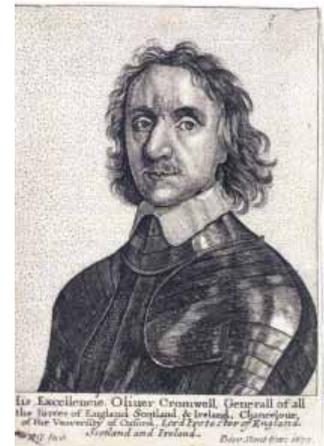
Use these questions to help you:

- What is the day called?
- What date is it?
- Why is it a special day?
- What do people do on that day?

L1 The Role of Monarchy



Charles I



Oliver Cromwell

The role of the British Monarch has changed since the time of King Charles I. Between 1642 and 1646, England was torn apart by a civil war. Supporters of King Charles I fought supporters of Parliament, led by Oliver Cromwell.

1 Why did the two sides go to war?

.....

2 Who won the war?

.....

3 What happened to the king?

.....

4 What happened to Oliver Cromwell?

.....

Find out more about Charles I and Oliver Cromwell. Write down 3 interesting facts about each. Share your findings with the class.

Charles I

1

2

3



Please turn over

Oliver Cromwell

1

2

3

Useful websites:

www.bbc.co.uk/history/british and click on Historic Figures or Civil War and Revolution

www.spartacus.schoolnet.co.uk and click on English Civil War and then Political and Religious Figures

The role of Queen Elizabeth II is very different from that of Charles I. Find out more about the Queen's role today and share your findings with the class.

Task 1 What is the role of the Queen today?

Task 2 Write down 3 interesting facts about the Queen or about her working day.

1

2

3

Task 3

1 Every year the Queen 'opens' Parliament. What does this mean?

2 What traditional customs during the State Opening of Parliament remind us of Parliament's history?

3 What is the Queen's Speech? Who writes the Speech?

Useful websites: www.royal.gov.uk www.parliament.uk/education

L1

The Slave Trade

The images below are of objects in the V&A that are connected with the history of the transatlantic slave trade. Find out more about the slave trade and share your findings with the class.



Activity 1

This jewel was given to Sir Francis Drake by Elizabeth I in 1580 after he sailed around the world.

- 1 Why did sailors like Sir Francis Drake start taking slaves to the West Indies?
- 2 What work did the slaves do on the plantations?
- 3 How were the slaves treated?

Useful websites:

www.spartacus.schoolnet.co.uk and follow links to: Slavery 1750 – 1870 > Slavery in the United States > The African Slave System / The Plantation System

<http://en.wikipedia.org>



Activity 2

These men, Ayuba Suleiman Diallo (also known as Job Ben Solomon) and William Ansah Sessarakoo were enslaved but were later freed.

- 1 Find out how they were enslaved.
- 2 Why were they freed?

Useful websites: <http://en.wikipedia.org>



Please turn over



Activity 3

This badge was worn by people who wanted to end the slave trade.

- 1 What did British campaigners do to make Parliament change the law?
- 2 When was the slave trade made illegal in Britain?
- 3 When was it made illegal to own slaves?

Activity 4

The image of a kneeling slave begging for freedom is not true to what really happened.

Read about the lives of real slaves and find out what they did in their struggle for freedom.

Useful websites for Activities 3 and 4:

www.spartacus.schoolnet.co.uk and follow links to: Slavery 1750 – 1870 > Slavery in the United States > Slave accounts / Events and Issues / British Campaigners

www.bbc.co.uk/history/british/abolition

<http://en.wikipedia.org>

<http://www.recoveredhistories.org/>

E2

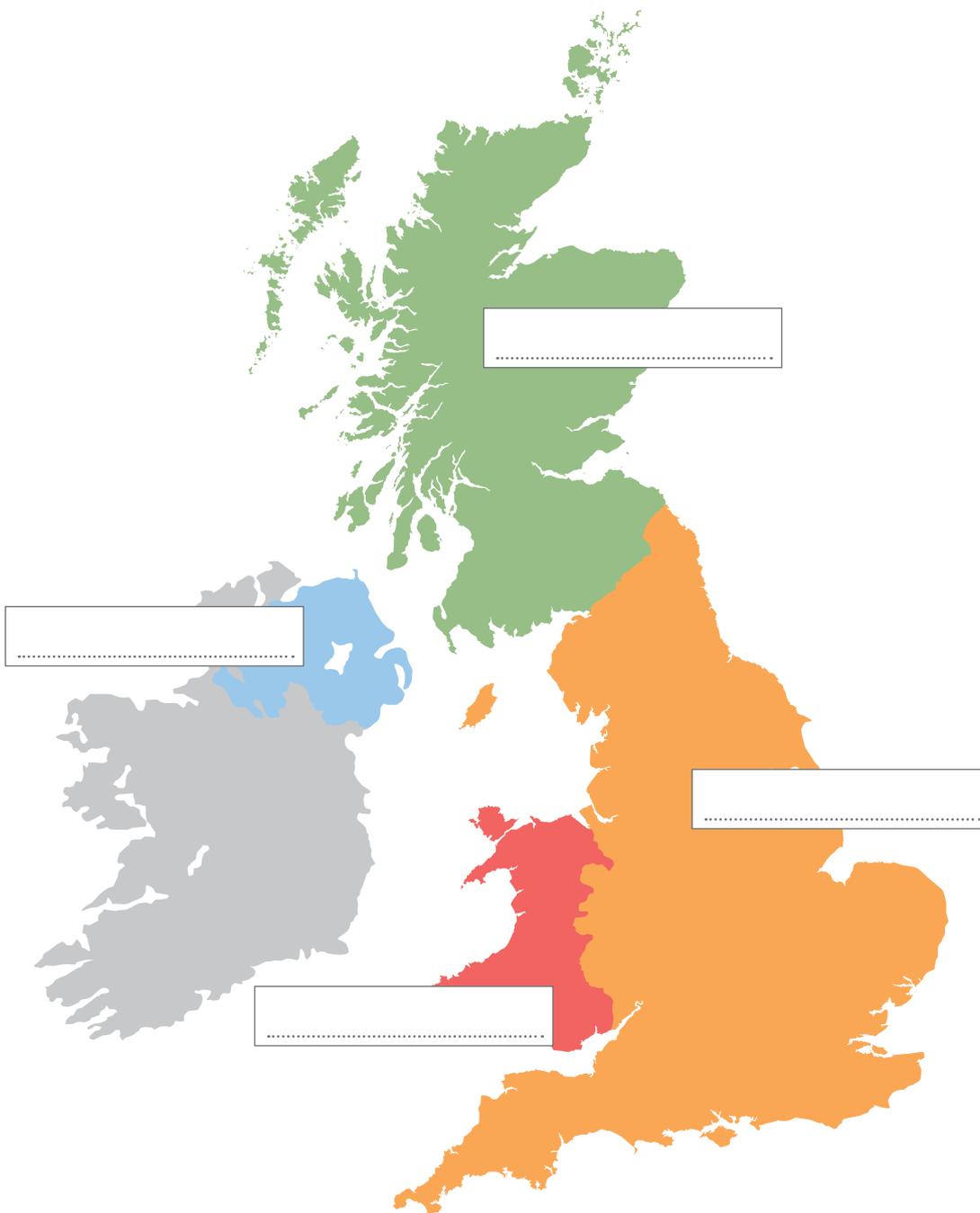
The United Kingdom

There are four countries in the United Kingdom.

They are E....., S.....,

W..... and N..... I.....

Write the name of each country on the correct part of the map below.



Please turn over

Do you remember these four poster beds?
Read about the beds and choose the correct words to complete the sentences

Circle the correct words.

The Bed of Ware was made in Scotland / Wales / England.

It was made in 1590. At that time, Victoria / Elizabeth I was queen.

Ware is a house / a town / a palace 22 miles north of London.

The bed belonged to a king / a queen / an inn keeper.

The bed was very famous.

One person / many people slept in the bed.

Maybe the famous builder / writer / teacher, William Shakespeare, slept in it too!

This is the Melville Bed. It was made in about 1700 for a big house called Melville House in Wales / Scotland / Ireland.

It was made by an Englishman / a French refugee.

It was made for the King / the Prime Minister.

He didn't sleep in it because he didn't like it / he didn't visit the house.

Ireland / Wales / Scotland was too far to travel.

So nobody slept in the bed!



Discussion

- 1 Which bed do you like best? Why do you like it?
- 2 Have you ever visited Wales, Scotland or Northern Ireland? Find out 3 interesting facts about each place. Tell the class your findings.

E3

What is Britishness?



Tea first came to Britain from China about 400 years ago. Tea and sugar were very expensive. Tea was a very popular drink in Britain by 1750.

Do you think tea is Britain's most popular drink today?



Bashaw was the favourite dog of the Earl of Dudley. He wanted this sculpture to help him remember his pet. The sculpture cost about £5,000 but Lord Dudley died before it was finished so he never paid for it!

Do you think all British people love dogs?

- 1 Can you think of a typical British custom or expression? eg. Standing in queues
These words may give you some ideas!

fish	football	weather	thank you	pubs	dogs
cats	tea	chips	cricket	sorry	please

- 2 Think about your experience of life in the UK. Is this custom or quality true of all the British people you know?

Circle one of these:

True of everybody True of some people Not true

- 3 Can you think of a typical custom or quality of people from your country?