



ENGLISH HERITAGE

THE **KidsRule!** GUIDE TO...

THE
MAGAZINE
FOR YOUNG
MEMBERS!

the

Stuarts



Dress-up time

Turn yourself into a Stuart cover star!



Find out why Charles II hid in a tree!



CIVIL WAR SURVIVORS

The castles that live on to tell their tales

KING ON THE RUN

Learn about King Charles II's great escape – and see if you can find him hiding in this issue!

QUIZ TIME

Find out if you're a Roundhead or Cavalier



INTERVIEW

with master horseman William Cavendish



INSIDE

• THE GUNPOWDER PLOT! • LOLS!
• MEGA POSTER! • THE PLAGUE!

THE SUPER STUARTS

LOL!

Why did Oliver Cromwell ban Christmas?

He was always on the naughty list!

After the rule of the Welsh Tudors in England came the reign of the Scottish Stuarts – a time of great change (and that's just who was sat on the throne!)

After all that happened under the Tudors, England could have done with a bit of peace and quiet. But what they got instead was war, the plague and a great fire in London under the kings and queens who followed them, called the Stuarts.

The Tudor queen Elizabeth I had no children, so the crown passed to her distant cousin, King James VI of Scotland, who became James I of England, which united the two countries. The kingdom didn't stay united for long though. When James's son Charles I sparked the English Civil War – in which the Roundheads, who supported parliament, clashed with the Cavaliers, who supported the king – there were years of bloodshed and many castles were damaged (page 6).

OFF WITH HIS HEAD!

Charles lost and had his head cut off, and his sons went into hiding (page 12). This meant for 11 years there was no king, with a man called Oliver Cromwell and then his son Richard ruling. Eventually, parliament invited Charles I's eldest son to become King Charles II. He was followed by his brother James II. But

James was so unpopular he was removed from power by his daughter Mary II and her husband William III.

Queen Anne was the final Stuart monarch, and she could look back on 104 years of her family's rule during which England gained land in India and the newly discovered Americas and the Caribbean, as well as leading the world in the arts and science during what was known as the Enlightenment. It was a time of great change for everyone, with the rich enjoying new fashions and grand architecture – even their own riding schools (page 10) – as well as new goods such as potatoes, tea, coffee and tobacco.

Life was still tough for the poor but theatre was a popular entertainment. After the Great Fire of London in 1666 destroyed most of the capital, houses started to be built from stone and brick instead of wood.

OVER TO YOU

Why was it important that England and Scotland were joined?

I'M A KING CHARLES SPANIEL!



1603

James I becomes the first Stuart king. He's Scottish, unlike the Tudors who descended from Welsh Henry VII



1605

Catholic Guy Fawkes attempts to blow up the Houses of Parliament to kill the king in the Gunpowder Plot



1625

The crown passes to Charles I. His reign is marked by religious and political strife that leads to civil war



1642

English Civil War. The Roundheads and Cavaliers fight to see who will control England



1649

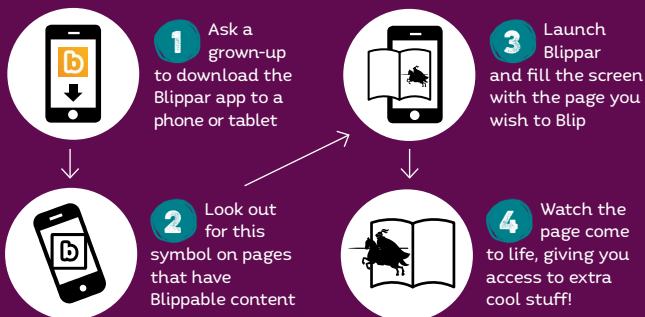
Charles I is executed and England has no king or queen for the first time in over 800 years

Timeline of the Stuarts

The key events during the hundred year reign of the Stuart monarchs

BRING THIS ISSUE TO LIFE!

Look for the Blippar logo to discover extra cool stuff through a smartphone camera. Here's how...



WIN

Win a cool goody bag!

Design your own Stuart newspaper cover and send us a photo for your chance to win!

Newspapers became popular during the reign of the Stuarts, especially during the time of the Civil War. We would like you to have a go at designing your own newspaper front page with the biggest headlines and stories from the Stuart era. We've got a goody bag from the English Heritage shop worth £100 to give away to the reader who designs the best cover. To find out how to enter, go to www.english-heritage.org.uk/kids and follow the instructions.



Terms and conditions The closing date and time for entries is midnight on 14 March 2019. The promoter is English Heritage. If you are under 13 you need permission from your parent/guardian before entering the competition. One winner will receive a goody bag from our online shop worth £100. All entries submitted may be featured on the English Heritage website, social media channels and in printed publications. If you do not consent to your entry being published, state this when sending in your entry. For full terms and conditions go to www.english-heritage.org.uk/kids.



1650

Oliver Cromwell and parliament rule England. They are so mean they ban the theatre and Christmas!



1660

Charles II, who had avoided capture by hiding in a tree, returns from France to become king



1665

London is hit hard by an outbreak of the Great Plague, which results in as many as 100,000 victims



1666

A fire in a bakery gets out of control and destroys most of the city in The Great Fire of London



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This magazine is published on behalf of English Heritage by Immediate Media Co. www.immediate.co.uk

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Meet Oliver at Audley End House



1707

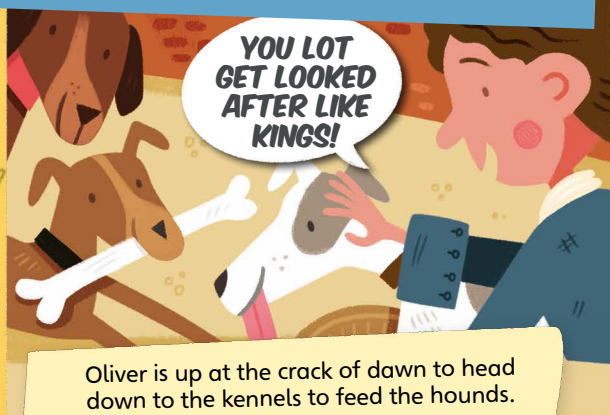
England, Wales and Scotland came together under Stuart rule to form the United Kingdom

1688

James II is overthrown and followed by his daughter, Mary and her husband, William III

A day in the life...

Meet Oliver, who works for the huntsman at Audley End House, a huge mansion in Essex, in 1680



Oliver is up at the crack of dawn to head down to the kennels to feed the hounds.

His chores aren't done yet as he has to search for wild partridge eggs in the fields.

I CAN ONLY TAKE A FEW – THE MASTER NEEDS FOR THE LORD TO HUNT



OI, OLLIE, WE DON'T PLAY A GAME, WE LOOK AFTER IT!

Oliver is only nine, so he has a lot to learn from the gamekeeper, Godfrey.

The huntsman and gamekeeper look after deer and birds so they can be hunted and shot. Oliver helps to find the deer while seeing if he can spot any signs of poachers who might steal them.

I'M NOT AFRAID OF POACHERS...

... OK, MAYBE A LITTLE



SNAP!

EURGH, I HOPE I DON'T GET THE PLAGUE!

Rats, birds of prey and foxes are killed so they don't eat the birds and their eggs. Oliver finds some dead rats in a trap set by Godfrey.

It's harvest time, so Oliver helps gather in the fruit from the orchard with his friend – they can't resist having a bite.



As they head back to the house, Oliver is grabbed by Godfrey who has something important to tell him.



Audley End is owned by King Charles II. He likes to go to the horse races at Newmarket, not far away, but this weekend he has come to Audley End to hunt with some of his courtiers.



The house is surrounded by parkland and fields where the deer live. Oliver has to help the huntsman find a big deer using a hound to pick up the scent and flush it out.



A deer springs from the trees. It is chased and hunted down by dogs and the hunters on horses. Oliver must help carry it back for the evening feast.

Follow in Oliver's footsteps by planning a visit to Audley End at www.english-heritage.org.uk/audleyend

CIVIL WAR SURVIVORS

During the English Civil War many of our castles were ruined by the conflict or slighted by parliamentarian or royalist soldiers. Here are a selection of those that live on to tell their tales...

RUINED!

OLD WARDOUR CASTLE

Where? Wiltshire

The castle's owners, the Arundell family, supported King Charles, so parliamentarians besieged the castle in 1643. They tried using cannons and blowing up explosives underneath the castle, until Lady Arundell surrendered. Later that year, royalists attacked and set off a huge explosion under the west side of the tower. It knocked down part of the turrets and cracked the walls, so the parliamentarians eventually surrendered.



LOL!
What was
Charles I's
favourite food?
Chop suey



SLIGHTED!

SHERBORNE OLD CASTLE

Where? Dorset

Held by royalists, the castle was besieged twice. It survived the 1642 siege intact but was captured in 1645 after the second siege. Parliament then gave orders to slight it. Though the entrance still stands tall, you can see that they knocked down a lot of the rest of the castle.



SLIGHTED!

KENILWORTH CASTLE

Where? Warwickshire

Parliament was keen to destroy old castles that had once been used by royalists. Though Kenilworth wasn't attacked during the war, the parliamentarians had taken control after the royalists abandoned it. In 1650, the castle's outer walls were dismantled, one side of the keep was undermined and the great lake next to the castle was drained.





SLIGHTED!

HELMSLEY CASTLE

Where? **Yorkshire**

The royalist commander surrendered the castle after a two-month siege in 1644. Over the next few years, the outer walls were dismantled, and the east tower almost looks like it's been cut in two. This could have been done by digging into the walls so that they collapsed, or perhaps even using gunpowder to blow them up!



RUINED!

GOODRICH CASTLE

Where? **Herefordshire**

Because the mighty walls were so thick, the parliamentarians specially made a mortar that launched exploding shells weighing 85kg over the walls. Keep an eye out for the mortar (a kind of cannon) known as Roaring Meg. The parliamentarians also dug under the north-west tower to collapse it. The garrison surrendered on 31 July 1646 after two months of relentless battering.



UNDER FIRE!

To see what happens when you fire a mortar at a caravan, scan this page with Blippar (see page 3)!

RUINED!

SCARBOROUGH CASTLE

Where? **Yorkshire**

In August 1644, parliamentarians began a siege of the castle. Their powerful cannons, including one that could fire a 29kg ball, were brutally effective. The person in charge of the defence wrote, 'The fall of the tower was a very terrible spectacle and more sudden than expected.' Even then, the garrison didn't surrender until July 1645.



Cannons could cause lots of damage

WHAT IS SLIGHTING?

Slighting is when an important building was deliberately damaged. During the Civil War, parliament and the royalists slighted lots of castles. This often upset the owners because the castles were family homes and made it harder to use them in war.

A slighted castle could be completely demolished, so that almost nothing was left standing, or the stones were carted off to be reused somewhere else. But other times, the damage was only to a small part of the castle and could be repaired. Slighting took a lot of time and effort, especially if castles were carefully dismantled.





ENGLISH HERITAGE



**ENGLAND
THROUGH
THE AGES**

**COLLECT
ALL 12
POSTERS!**

This Stuart town is bustling with activity. Look at the buildings and you'll notice that many of them are now built with stone rather than timber. In the distance is a manor house with formal gardens.



Over to you!

- What is the boat used for?
- What clothes are they wearing?
- Who is in the carriage?
- What sort of food do they eat?
- Have you seen similar buildings?

Collect them all!

This is the eighth of **12 posters** you can collect to make a mega timeline of English history. You can find the other seven at **www.english-heritage.org.uk/kids**

A RIDER'S RETREAT

KNIGHT TIMES

One of William the Conqueror's knights, William Peveril, built Bolsover Castle in the late 11th century, but by the mid-14th century it had become neglected

HOUSE OF FUN

In 1612 Sir Charles Cavendish started building the Little Castle at Bolsover as a retreat and place for entertaining

ROYAL WELCOME

His son, the poet and master horseman, William Cavendish inherited in 1617 at the age of 25. He hosted a lavish feast and entertainment for King Charles I and Queen Henrietta Maria in 1634

FIGHT AND FLIGHT

William Cavendish fought for the Royalists during the Civil War, but after defeat at the Battle of Marston Moor, went into exile. On his return in 1660 he repaired Bolsover, built the Riding House and rebuilt the state apartment

MOVING ON

In the 18th century Bolsover passed to the Dukes of Portland who used the Little Castle as a retreat before it was used as a vicarage in the early 19th century

HISTORIC HORSEMANSHIP SKILLS

William Cavendish was a highly-skilled horseman, who mastered the art of training and riding horses in coordinated movements. This was originally called manège, which has become the sport of dressage today. Here are some of the moves the horses and riders perform...



The passage

A slow trot where the horse and rider are suspended in the air as the horse hops between its opposing front and rear legs.



The half pass

A movement from one corner of the room to another, with the horse moving diagonally in a slight bend.



Lateral movements

Sideways moves performed with the horse's shoulders or haunches bent in can be seen in modern dressage.



The pirouette at the canter

This is where the horse and rider perform a 360 degree turn without moving off the same spot or losing rhythm.

AAT

How Bolsover Castle became the home of master horseman William Cavendish during the 17th century

Q&A

Interview with William Cavendish

We sent young Members Harvey and Elliot to Bolsover Castle to meet its famous former owner



William Cavendish

Elliot

Harvey

H: How do you care for the horses?

You will groom them, you will feed them, you will make sure they are well rested before you ride them. We must brush him, making sure we brush along the hairline, not against. This brings out the scurf, the sweat caused during riding.

E: What is a switch and what is it used for?

A switch is a wand, a long piece of wood. We use it to touch the horse to ask him to perform a movement – never to punish.

H: How do you train horses?

I am practising the art of manège: using complex patterns to train our horses to be supple and fit, and make them fly should we need to. You must teach a horse to be balanced so he carries not only himself but also his rider. I shift the weight on to his hind legs to make him nimble.

E: What is your greatest achievement?

I am most proud and pleased to have served King Charles as general of the north during the Civil War. And though we were defeated in battle, my loyalty has brought me much reward.



WATCH THE VIDEO

Scan this page with Blippar (see page 3) or go to

www.english-heritage.org.uk/kids

HIDE AND SEEK

Boscobel House in Shropshire and its famous Royal Oak tree were once the hiding place of King Charles II, after he fled from the parliamentarians

HIDING PLACE

After losing the Battle of Worcester in 1651, King Charles II had to flee as parliament ordered his arrest. His friend suggested hiding at Boscobel, a 'recusant's house'.

TREE HOUSE

It was then that he famously hid inside a tree – the Royal Oak. Despite falling asleep he managed to avoid the soldiers looking for him.

INTO THE WOODS

In order to hide, Charles had to cut his hair, change clothes and stay out in the woods for a whole day without food or drink.

MMMM, MUTTON...

Charles later hid in the house in a special, tiny hiding place. He had to butcher a stolen sheep for his breakfast!

I'M A LADY!

He escaped dressed as a lady's servant. When asked, he convinced people that he had no idea who Charles was!

ESCAPE PLAN

The next day he attempted to escape to Wales but realised it was too dangerous and had to return to Boscobel.

CATCH ME IF YOU CAN!

Here's what he looks like!

Discover more at
www.english-heritage.org.uk/boscobel

BOSCobel HOUSE

WHERE'S CHARLIE?

King Charles II is on the run again! Only this time, he's hidden in the pages of this magazine. See if you can find him to report him to the parliamentarians!

Clue: If now you're wondering where I've gone, I suggest you look in a castle at Sherborne

LOL!

Why did Charles II decide to hide in a tree?

He wanted to turn over a new leaf!



NOW



THEN

LOL!
What did King Charles II get after the Civil War?
Running practice!

Look inside...

Stokesay Castle gatehouse

In 1640–41, William, 1st Earl of Craven completed this new gatehouse

- 1 Entrance**
Shortly after the gatehouse was completed, Civil War broke out in England. In hindsight, the royalist Earl Craven may have regretted his decision to build a weak timber gatehouse instead of a stronger stone one.
- 2 Regional style**
Timber-framed buildings like this were common in medieval Shropshire. The outside walls have lots of fancy decoration, and the upper levels are larger than the ground floor, being supported on beams.
- 3 Porter's lodge**
This room with a small fireplace has a window looking into the passage that leads to the courtyard. This was a porter's lodge, from where visitors to the castle could be seen on their approach and greeted.
- 4 Luxury living**
The first floor featured all the elements of comfortable living: a bedroom with a fireplace, toilet cupboard and space for bedroom furniture, and a larger room on the left, which was probably a dining room.
- 5 Upstairs downstairs**
The top storey was accessed by a spiral staircase and was a mixture of servants' quarters and storage space. It was lit by small windows. Its position allowed servants to quickly access all the rooms in the building.
- 6 Break down the walls**
Shortly after the siege of the castle in 1645, its medieval walls were demolished so that it couldn't defend itself against sieges in the future. You can see some of the walls at their original height by the south tower.

Discover more at www.english-heritage.org.uk/stokesaycastle

ROUNDHEAD

OR A

CAVALIER?

LOL!
Why were Oliver Cromwell's troops called Roundheads? He couldn't find square helmets to fit!

Would you support parliament and be a Roundhead? Or are you a Cavalier on the king's side? Take our quiz to find out!

1 How long is your hair?

- A My mum thinks it's just right
- B Long and luxurious
- C Short and tidy

2 What do you think of Christmas?

- A I like it but it's too expensive
- B Best day of the year
- C Such celebrations are unnecessary

3 Which of these looks better?

- A They both look silly
- B Right
- C Left



4 Should the king rule England?

- A It makes no difference who is in charge
- B Of course, he is the rightful ruler
- C The king has too much power

5 What clothes do you like wearing?

- A Something comfortable
- B Colourful and fun
- C Smart and plain

6 What's the best way to win a fight?

- A I hate fighting, leave me alone!
- B Make it up as you go along, have fun!
- C Be prepared, patient and disciplined

7 What would you rather be doing?



8 How do you like your food?

- A I don't mind as long as I'm full
- B Full of colour and spices. The more meat the better!
- C Plain and simple, just enough bread and soup to live on

Take the challenge

Find out how you would have survived in Stuart times with these challenges...

As fast as you can

Both Charles II and his brother James II ended up fleeing England to avoid being captured. Have a look at a map of Europe and see if you can guess where they fled to and why. If you were on the run where would you go?

Dress to impress

The Stuarts loved big fashion: big hats, big boots, big wigs, big dresses, you name it. Use the pictures in this magazine and on the internet to



copy your favourite Stuart fashions and design your own outfit fit for a lord or lady of the manor!

ROYALS RULE!

Which side are you on?

Mostly
A

You support neither side. Keep your head down

Mostly
B

You're a Cavalier, time to take up arms for the king

Mostly
C

You're a Roundhead, join the fight for Parliament!



Setting sail

People in England were poor and there was always some new disaster around the corner, so many left on ships to newly-discovered America. What three things would you take with you from home to survive the long journey?

STUART BRAINTEASERS

More fun Stuart-themed games, puzzles and things to do

LOL!
What did the Puritan say to Father Christmas?
No, no, no!

PLOT THE PILGRIMS A PATH

See if you can help the crew of the Mayflower to chart a safe passage to America

The Pilgrims, who were English Puritans, ventured to the New World from Plymouth in 1620. They hoped to find food and freedom in a new land. Can you help them to get there?



ALL ABOARD!



GREAT FIRE RESCUE

In 1666 much of the capital was destroyed by the Great Fire of London. Most houses that were burned belonged to poor people who had few possessions, but some were grand houses of the rich. If they had time they might have saved a few of their most valuable things. From the list (see right) pick which expensive items rich people might have saved and which everyday items poor people might have saved.

- Tea • Cutlery
- Blanket • Sugar
- Paintings
- Cooking pot

ANSWERS: Tea (rich), cutlery (poor), blanket (poor), sugar (rich), paintings (rich), cooking pot (poor)

OVER TO YOU

What are your three favourite things you'd want to save from your house?



DIY PLAGUE POTION

Have a go at making a sweet-smelling potion to protect you from the Great Plague*

The Great Plague was an epidemic of the bubonic plague that killed nearly a quarter of London's population. Doctors tried to protect themselves with a mask filled with herbs and flowers as they thought the bad air made people ill (it was actually fleas on rats). Try making your own mixture using water and two of your favourite-smelling herbs to see if it makes your bedroom smell better!



* It won't really work!



FACT OR FIB?

- 1 Wigs were fashionable for men in Stuart England
- 2 Only six people died during the Great Fire of London
- 3 The rhyme Ring a Ring o' Roses is about the plague
- 4 The Roundheads got their name from their short hair

ANSWERS: 1. Fact: King Charles II wore huge wigs! 2. Fact: although lots were made homeless. 3. Fib: It's an old nursery rhyme that didn't appear in print until 1881. 4. Fact: their heads looked more round than those of the Cavaliers, who had long hair.

BECOME A STUART COVER STAR

Turn yourself into a
Cavalier and strike a Stuart
pose for your cover selfie!

STEP 1

Go to
www.english-heritage.org.uk/kids
to get started

STEP 2

Follow the instructions to make a cavalier
hat and download your printable props. Print
out the prop templates and glue each of the
pages on to card before cutting them out

STEP 3

Get dressed up and use the Blippar app
to scan the front cover of the magazine

STEP 4

Strike a pose and take a photo.
Ask a grown-up to share your Stuart cover
selfie using #EHmembership and tag
@EnglishHeritage

Hat? Check!
Moustache?
Check! Collar?
Check! Cheeky
smile? Check!

NOW BLIP IT!

Scan the front cover
of the magazine with
Blippar (see page 3)
to make yourself
the star!

