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| **HA Resource Hub Submission Form** |
| **Resource Title: Why did Mary Queen of Scots have so many enemies?** | **Age Range: 7-11** |
| **Author name and email contact:**Paul BraceyPaul.Bracey@northampton.ac.uk  | **Resource Details: (e.g. how many documents does it consI of? In which order?)** 5 documents1. Brief context outline2. Photograph of the site of Fotheringhay Castle3. Photograph of a memorial to Mary at Fotheringhay4. Timeline of Mary's life5. Sort cards - these need to be cut up |
| **Necessary prior learning to complete this:**It would useful to have some understanding of the Reformation and the reign of Elizabeth 1st Refer to Resource 1 -for brief back ground information about Mary's life and the Reformation.  | **What does it lead to next?** The Spanish Armada |
| **Explanation: How should this resource be used?** Step 1: Find out if you child knows anything about Mary Queen of Scots.Step 2: Look at the two photographs (Resources 2 and 3) - ask what questions this raises (e.g. what has happened to the castle? You will find information about this in Resource 1) and discuss the implications of the key question - Why did Mary Queen of Scots have so many enemies?Step 3: Look at the timeline (Resource 4) of Mary's life and ask your child what questions it answers and/or any questions they still have.Step 4: Optional - Try to answer the questions they have generated using the brief summary sheet or, if available, a school textbook related to Elizabeth I or the TudorsStep 5: Ask your child to sort the cards (Resource 5 - these need to be cut up prior to the activity) around the question Why did Mary Queen of Scots have so many enemies? You may need to provide some suggestions such as grouping the cards around things to do with religion, power, threats to Elizabeth but do try to give children space to come up with their own ideas if possible. You will also that they have some red herring cards which are irrelevant such as the colour of her hair! This is intended to encourage their critical thinking.Step 6: Ask your child the most important things they have learnt and what they would like to find out next. This could provide an opportunity for them to undertake some extended writing drawing out the key points they have learnt. However, for some children it may be more appropriate to discuss this with them. The important point behind the exercise is to encourage your child t think about what that they have learnt and develop their understanding of this event. Following a discussion about what they could study next we recommend that you investigate the causes and effects of the Spanish Armada in 1588**Background information**Resource 1 provides a brief outline of Mary Queen of Scot's life. However, the following websites are worth looking at should you wish to build on this.<https://www.hIstoryextra.com/period/tudor/kings-and-queens-in-profile-mary-queen-of-scots/><https://www.johngraycentre.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/01/FinalProof_JGC-MARY_QS-Teachers-Notes-and-Follow-Up-Activities.pdf> |

**Resource 1: Mary Queen of Scots: A brief outline**

\* Mary was the daughter of King James V of Scotland and Mary of Guise. She was the great-niece of King Henry VIII as her paternal grandmother, Margaret Tudor was his sister. She was therefore related to Elizabeth Ist.

\* She was born in 1542 and her father died when she was 6 days old. She was sent to France, a Catholic country, while her own country was ruled by regents (an adult drawn from the nobility who took on the role of ruler) in her absence. She was to marry Francis, the Dauphan of France but when he died in 1559 she returned to Scotland.

\* Her life needs to be set in the context of the Reformation which took place in much of Europe during the 16th century leading to much upheaval and conflicts between Protestants (Protesters) and against the Catholic Church and those who remained committed to it. In England the Reformation was associated with Henry VIII's argument with the Pope who refused to allow him to divorce his wife Catherine of Aragon to marry Anne Boleyn (Elizabeth 1st's mother). Scotland's reformation came slightly later but became strongly Protestant in 1560 when its parliament rejected the role of the Pope. Mary, a Catholic returned home to a country whose predominant religion had changed.

\* She married her half cousin Lord Darnley and they had a son, James. In 1567 Darnley was murdered and it was widely believed that James Hepworth was behind this, although he was acquitted in 1567. However, the following month Mary married him.

\* An uprising followed, she was imprisoned, forced to abdicate and fled to England to the mercy of her cousin. However, Elizabeth saw her as a threat, particularly because as a catholic she offered a rallying point for Catholics as an alternative to her as Queen She was imprisoned -which really means confined throughout her time in England. During this time she spent time in Carlisle Castle, Bolton Castle, Tutbury Castle, Sheffield Castle and finally Fotheringhay Castle. She was implicated in a plot against Elizabeth and executed in Fotheringhay Castle, Northamptonshire, in 1587. All that remains of the castle at Fortheringhay today is a mound of earth and a plaque indicating where she was executed. She was buried in Peterborough Cathedral, although 25 years later her son James Ist was to have her remains moved to Westminster Abbey.

**Resource 2: Photograph of the site of Fotheringay Castle today**



 **Resource 3: Photograph of a memorial to Mary at Fotheringhay**


**Resource 4: Timeline of Mary’s Life**



**Resource 5: Sort cards** (need to be cut up)







