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# James I and VI of England, Ireland and Scotland

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| Artefact Name | Type of Artefact | Room | Keyword | Information |
| James I and VI of England Ireland and Scotland | Portrait | James I | Who? | This is James I & VI of England and Scotland. He reigned in Scotland from 1567 to 1625 and reigned in England from 1603 to 1625. |
| James I and VI of England Ireland and Scotland | Portrait | James I | When? | James was born June 19th 1566 in Edinburgh Castle, Scotland and died March 27th 1625 in Theobalds, Hertfordshire, England in 1625 at the age of 58. |
| James I and VI of England Ireland and Scotland | Portrait | James I | Lifestyle | James ruled England from 1603, after the death of Queen Elizabeth the first (his mother's sister). He had 7 Children but only 2 survived to adulthood. He was an extravagant king, many of his disputes with his Parliaments were due to his love of lavish goods and giving such goods to his favourites. James I saw himself as wanting to be a mediator in Europe, instead of getting involved in the conflicts. He gave himself the nickname "Rex Pacificus". |
| James I and VI of England Ireland and Scotland | Portrait | James I | Attitude | James believed himself to be very intelligent and firmly believed in the Divine Right of Kings, which led to many disputes with his Parliaments. James was very fond of his favourites, such as Robert Carr and George Villiers. Some parties would often introduce young men to James, with the hope of that they could be used to influence him. |

# Anne of Denmark

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| Artefact Name | Type of Artefact | Room | Keyword | Information |
| Anne of Denmark | Portrait | James I | Who? | This is Anne of Denmark, Wife of King James I & VI and the second daughter of King Frederick II of Denmark and Sophie of Mecklenburg-Gustrow. |
| Anne of Denmark | Portrait | James I | When? | Anne of Denmark was born on 12 December 1574 at the castle of Skanderborg on the Jutland Peninsula in Denmark and died aged 44 on 2 March 1619 at Hampton Court |
| Anne of Denmark | Portrait | James I | Marriage? | Anne and James were first married by proxy in August 1589,at Kronborg Castle, and were officially married in November 1589 at the Old Bishop's Palace in Oslo, after she became stranded in Norway due to violent Weather. |
| Anne of Denmark | Portrait | James I | Appearance | Anne was very tall, taller than her husband, had blonde hair, blue eyes and a very fair complexion, but irregular features. James was at first infatuated by his bride, but later the couple often disagreed, though in the early years of their marriage, James seems always to have treated Anne with patience and affection. |

# Henry Frederick Stuart, Prince of Wales

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| Artefact Name | Type of Artefact | Room | Keyword | Information |
| Henry Frederick Stuart Prince of Wales | Portrait | James I | Who? | This is Henry Frederick Stuart, first born son of James VI and Anne of Denmark. He was Duke of Rothesay, Earl of Carrick, Baron of Renfrew, Lord of the Isles and Prince and Great Steward of Scotland at birth. Later he became Duke of Cornwall upon James' accenssion to the English throne, then the Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester in 1610. |
| Henry Frederick Stuart Prince of Wales | Portrait | James I | When? | Henry was born at Stirling Castle on the 19th of February 1594 and died in 1612 from Typhoid Fever, aged 18. Charles Carlton related that , "Few heirs to the English throne have been as widely and deeply mourned as Prince Henry." |
| Henry Frederick Stuart Prince of Wales | Portrait | James I | The Would be King | As a young man, the would-be King Henry IX showed great promise, was intelligent and athletic. Described as an "obdurate Protestant", when his father proposed a French marriage, he replied that he was "resolved that two religions should not lie in his bed". "He was tall and of an high stature, his body strong and well-proportioned" recorded William Hayden, groom of the bedchamber. |
| Henry Frederick Stuart Prince of Wales | Portrait | James I | Popularity | Prince Henry was extremely popular in England and often eclipsed his father, for whom the same could not be said. Henry was a keen collector of paintings, sculpture and books, at the age of 16, he had already built up an art collection. When he was born, he was placed in the care of the Earl of Mar, as his father was concerned that his wife's leanings toward Catholicism might affect her son. |

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| Artefact Name | Type of Artefact | Room | Keyword | Information |
| Elizabeth Queen of Bohemia | Portrait | James I | Who? | This is Elizabeth Stuart, the only surviving daughter and second child of James VI and Anne of Denmark and named in honor of Queen Elizabeth I of England, who was also her godmother. |
| Elizabeth Queen of Bohemia | Portrait | James I | When? | Elizabeth was born on the 19th August 1596 at Dunfermline Palce and died on the 13th February 1662 at Leicester House. |
| Elizabeth Queen of Bohemia | Portrait | James I | Marriage? | In 1613, she married Frederick V of the Palatinate at a Whitehall Palace, both aged 16. Their marriage produced 13 children and was an enourmously popular match. |
| Elizabeth Queen of Bohemia | Portrait | James I | The Winter Queen | In 1619, Frederick was elected as King of Bohemia, with persuasion from Elizabeth. Their reign was a short one, as the Holy Roman Empereor of time, Ferdinand II, defeated Frederick at the Battle of White Mountain, expelling Frederick and Elizabeth for Bohemia. Her short reign gave her the nickname of "The Winter Queen", as they only reigned for a single winter. |

# Elizabeth Stuart, Queen of Bohemia

# Charles Stuart, Duke of York

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| Artefact Name | Type of Artefact | Room | Keyword | Information |
| Charles Duke of York | Portrait | James I | Who? | This is Charles Stuart, second son and third child of James VI and Anne of Denmark. He was the Duke of York from 1605 and, after the death of his father, he ruled as Charles I of England, Scotland and Ireland from 1625 to 1649. |
| Charles Duke of York | Portrait | James I | When? | Charles was born at Dunfermline Palace on the 19th Novemeber 1660 and was executed on the 30th January 1649 at Hampton Court. He was a sickly baby, who was baptized quickly, underlining the fact that he was not expected to survive. He grew to be a delicate child, who experienced difficulty in walking and talking. Charles eventually conquered most of his problems with speech but retained a stammer for the rest of his life. |
| Charles Duke of York | Portrait | James I | Features | Charles, perhaps due to the many illnesses which marred his childhood, grew into a rather short man, at only five feet four inches high, with dark hair and the striking, brown, heavy lidded eyes of many of his Stuart and Tudor ancestors. He much resembled his father, but lacked his sharp intelligence. Charles was unconfident but possessed of a stiff and regal dignity |
| Charles Duke of York | Portrait | James I | Marriage and Spain | In attempt to form an alliance with Spain, Charles visited the Spanish court with his one of his father's favourite, George Villiers,The Duke of Buckingham. He was said to be besotted with the Catholic Spanish Infanta, Maria, daughter of the Habsburg King Phillip III, but his plans to marry her came to nothing. |

# Charles’ Marriage Invitation

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| Artefact Name | Type of Artefact | Room | Keyword | Information |
| Charles' Marriage Invitation | PickUp Artefacts | James I | What? | This an invitation to the marriage of Charles Stuart of England and Henrietta Maria of France. |
| Charles' Marriage Invitation | PickUp Artefacts | James I | Second Choice | Initially, Charles wish to marry the Spanish Infanta, Maria, daughter of King Phillip III. However, the matched didnt happen, largely due to the Duke of Buckingham's Arrogance and a prerequiste that Charles become a Roman Catholic. |
| Charles' Marriage Invitation | PickUp Artefacts | James I | First Meeting | Charles and Henrietta Maria did not get off to a great start. When the 14 year old French princess first met Charles, she burst into tears. They were first married by proxy on the 11th May 1625 and married in person at Canterbury Cathedral on 12th June 1625. |
| Charles' Marriage Invitation | PickUp Artefacts | James I | Later Years | After the assassination of Buckingham, Charles grew closer to Henrietta Maria. Over the course of their marriage, they had a total of 9 Children. Two of his children, Charles and James were future kings of England. |

# 30 Years War Pamphlet

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| Artefact Name | Type of Artefact | Room | Keyword | Information |
| 30 Years War Pamphlet | PickUp Artefacts | James I | What? | This is a phamplet signfiying the outbreak of what would become the 30 years way in Europe. |
| 30 Years War Pamphlet | PickUp Artefacts | James I | Outbreak | Whilst events,such as the Defenestration of Prague, lead to War in Europe, It is agreed upon that the war began in 1618, when Ferdinard II tried to enforce "Roman Catholic absolution" rule over his areas, which lead to the Protestant nobles of Bohemia and Austria to rebel. |
| 30 Years War Pamphlet | PickUp Artefacts | James I | Ending | The war ended October 24th 1648 with the treaty of Westphalia. This lead to the Netherlands gained independence from Spain, Sweden gained control of the Baltic and France was acknowledged as the preemminent Western Power. |
| 30 Years War Pamphlet | PickUp Artefacts | James I | English Response | Many wanted James to lead Protestantism in Europe, but he was relucant to engage in the war, opting to try to remain as a Europe's Peace Broker. He was still pursuing a spanish marriage for Charles, but Charles and the Duke of Buckingham favoured war after they returned from meeting the Spanish Infanta in Madrid. |

# King James Bible

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| Artefact Name | Type of Artefact | Room | Keyword | Information |
| King James Bible | PickUp Artefacts | James I | What? | This is a copy of the King James Bible, issued in 1611 |
| King James Bible | PickUp Artefacts | James I | Bancroft's Canons | The appointment of Richard Bancroft was a disappointment to the English Puritans. He was enthusiastic in his desire to purge the Puritans, a view that James did not share. Overall, 80 Ministers lost their livings. Bancroft wanted Ministers to follow the 1604 Book of Common Prayer, to wear the religious clothes, retain the sign of the cross and other "Popish" aspects. Bancroft died in 1610 and was replaced by George Abbot, a sympathetic Calvinist who was more tolerant towards Puritans. |
| King James Bible | PickUp Artefacts | James I | James' Attitude | James had a more relaxed attitude towards religion during his reign. Often, he was willing to ignore practising Catholics, as long as they did it in secret, paid the fines and did not cause any trouble. Following the Gunpowder Plot, new laws were brought in against Catholics but were not enforced with vigor. In 1606, the Oath of Allegiance was introduced, requiring Catholics to swear loyalty to the Crown and to pay fines. |
| King James Bible | PickUp Artefacts | James I | Catholics | During this time, about 1% or 35,000 of the population were Catholics. By law, the population had to attend Church regularly. A majority of Catholics refused to attend the Sunday Services. They were classified as Recusants and were forced to pay fines. Not all Catholics were extremist, and there was effort taken to separate the extremists from the moderates. |

# Millenary Petition

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| Artefact Name | Type of Artefact | Room | Keyword | Information |
| Millenary Petition | PickUp Artefacts | James I | What? | This is the Millenary Petition. It was presented to James I on his way from Scotland by Puritan Ministers. |
| Millenary Petition | PickUp Artefacts | James I | Purpose | The goal of the Millneary Petition was to remove the liturgy of a number of Popish Practices, such as using the sign of the cross during baptism, removing the requirement for wearing Popish clothes and to prevent pluralism and allowing multiple parishes to be under the supervision of one minister. |
| Millenary Petition | PickUp Artefacts | James I | Backing | The Millenary Petition was signed by 1000 Puritan Ministers, hence why it gained the name Millenary Petition. |
| Millenary Petition | PickUp Artefacts | James I | Outcome | The outcome of the Petition was the Hampton Court Conference. This was traditionally seen as a failure, due to James' outburst of "No Bishops, No King", when there was mention of removing the Bishops. However, the conference has been reassessed and some believe that the Puritans were happy with the changes they got. It is now believed that James listened to their grievances, although many Bishops slowed down the process of reform. |

# The Great Contract

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| Artefact Name | Type of Artefact | Room | Keyword | Information |
| The Great Contract | PickUp Artefacts | James I | What? | This is the Great Contract, introduced by Robet Cecil in 1610. |
| The Great Contract | PickUp Artefacts | James I | Goal | The purpose of the Great Contract was to attempt to sort out James' Finances. In return for abandoning his traditional feudal rights, James would be granted £200,00 by Parliament each year. Additionally, a secondary aim was to give James a way to pay back Royal Debt. |
| The Great Contract | PickUp Artefacts | James I | Issues | The main issue that stopped progress was an inability to come to an agreement. Cecil attempted to raise the figure to £240,000 a year, justifying this by arguing that the monarchy needed it to maintain the expected standards. The House of Commons was less than compliant, mainly due to the James' unwillingness to listen to their grievances. Instead, Parliament offered £180,000 a year. |
| The Great Contract | PickUp Artefacts | James I | Failure | James blamed Cecil for the failure of the Great Contract and did not cement any positive relationships between himself, Cecil and the House of Commons. Sir Julius Caesar, then Chancellor of the Exchequer, admitted that the Great Contract wasn't the correct solution and would never have worked anyway |

# The Book of Bounty

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| Artefact Name | Type of Artefact | Room | Keyword | Information |
| The Book of Bounty | PickUp Artefacts | James I | What? | This is the Book of Bounty, also known as the Book of Rates, issued by Robert Cecil in 1608 |
| The Book of Bounty | PickUp Artefacts | James I | Income | The In 1608, the revisions to the Book of Bounty brought in an additional £70,000 |
| The Book of Bounty | PickUp Artefacts | James I | Changes | Cecil extended imposistions ,import tax, by 1400 items. |
| The Book of Bounty | PickUp Artefacts | James I | Bate's Case | The Bate's case lead to the the new Book of Rates. In 1606, John Bates refused to pay the new duty levied on Currants. He was ordered to pay the duty by the Court of the Exchequer, as the money was for regulating imports, not revenue for the king himself. This meant that the Crown could raises taxes and make more money without asking Parliament , as long as they claimed that the tax raises were to do with regulating trade. |

# Parliament of James I

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| Artefact Name | Type of Artefact | Room | Keyword | Information |
| Parliament of James I | Diorama | James I | First Parliament | The first Parliament of Stuart England lasted from 1604 to 1611. The major issues it dealt with were royal finances and the raising of money for James without the consent of Parliament. |
| Parliament of James I | Diorama | James I | Second Parliament | In 1614 the Addled Parliament sat. This parliament dealt with religious issues (primarily the spread of Catholicism) and royal finances. However, it only sat for eight weeks before being dissolved by James as it wanted to discuss the whole thorny issue of the raising of money by the Crown without Parliamentary consent – a topic James was not prepared for them to discuss. |
| Parliament of James I | Diorama | James I | Third Parliament | The next Parliament under James was in 1621. The Thirty Years War had started in 1618 – so foreign policy matters were of primary concern. Parliament also wanted the right to discuss its own powers and rights – something that James was not prepared to allow. As with the Addled Parliament, the life of this Parliament was cut short in December 1621. |
| Parliament of James I | Diorama | James I | Fourth Parliament | Parliament also sat in 1624. The two major issues it dealt with were raising money for war with Spain and the imprisonment of Lionel Cranfield, the finance minister for the Crown. |

# The Gunpowder Plot

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| Artefact Name | Type of Artefact | Room | Keyword | Information |
| The Gunpowder Plot | Diorama | James I | What? | The Gunpowder Plot was a failed attempt to assassinate James I and the Parliament on November 5, 1605. The plot was organized by Robert Catesby. Other plots against James included the Bye plot, which aimed to kidnap James and force toleration for Catholics, and the Main plot, which aimed to depose James and replace him with his cousin, Arabella Stuart. |
| The Gunpowder Plot | Diorama | James I | Goal | The goal of the plot was to end the persecution of Roman Catholics in England and to hopefully replace the Protestant leadership with a Catholic leadership. |
| The Gunpowder Plot | Diorama | James I | Discovery | On the day of the attack, Lord Monteagle, the brother-in-law of one of the conspirators, recieved an anonymous letter which warned him to not attend Parliament on November 5th. Monteagle alerted the government and Sir Thomas Knyvet discovered Guy Fawkes in the cellar underneath Parliament with 36 barrels of gunpowder. |
| The Gunpowder Plot | Diorama | James I | Aftermath | Under torture, Fawkes revealed the names of his co-conspirators and they were arrested. Fawkes and the remaining surviving chief conspirators were to be hung, drawn and quatered in January 1606, but Fawkes took his own life moments before he was due to be exectued. |

# Slider Displays

# Charles I of England Scotland and Ireland

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| Artefact Name | Type of Artefact | Room | Keyword | Information |
| Charles I of England Scotland and Ireland | Portrait | Charles I | Prerogative | Charles believed absolutely in the Divine Right of Kings and this caused many issues between him and his parliaments. In once instance, he dissolved Parliament when they attempted to impeach his favourite, and his friend, the Duke of Buckingham. Disagreement with Parliament resumed when the speaker refused to put forward three resolutions hostile to the King and was forcibly held in his seat while a vote was passed. Charles threatened to send in troops and dissolved Parliament for eleven years from 1629-1640. |
| Charles I of England Scotland and Ireland | Portrait | Charles I | Personal Rule | From 1629 – 1640, Charles ruled without calling Parliament. This period was known as the “Personal Rule”. Charles didn’t intend to never call a Parliament again but would once Parliament understood him. Eventually, Charles would run out of money and would be forced to call a Parliament, it would be given the name “the Long Parliament” in 1640 and they would go back to fighting each other. |
| Charles I of England Scotland and Ireland | Portrait | Charles I | Civil War | At last, Charles felt that Parliament went to far when their grievances where presented to him in the “Grand Remonstrance”. Charles would then have the five members impeached and attempted to arrest them for high treason, but they were gone when he arrived at Parliament. He would flee London and raise the Royalist standard at Nottingham, marking the outbreak of the English Civil war, lasting from 1642 – 1646. |
| Charles I of England Scotland and Ireland | Portrait | Charles I | Execution | After Charles surrendered to the Parliamentarians in 1646, they initially offered allow Charles to remain King but with a written constitution. However, Charles was incredibly stubborn and refused to surrender his Divine right of Kings ideology. He would later escape and then recruit the Scottish to fight the parliamentarians. This was known as the second English civil war. This led to Charles being labelled a “man of blood” and he would stand trial for crimes against the people of England. The outcome of the trial would be his execution. In January 1649, he would be executed by beheading outside the banqueting hall at Whitehall. His execution led to England becoming a republic. |

# Charles Stuart Prince of Wales

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| Artefact Name | Type of Artefact | Room | Keyword | Information |
| Charles Stuart Prince of Wales | Portrait | Charles I | Who? | This is Charles Stuart, the eldest surviving son of Charles I and Henrietta Maria. He was born on the 29th May 1630 and replaced his older brother, Charles James, who died shortly after birth. |
| Charles Stuart Prince of Wales | Portrait | Charles I | Appearance | Charles' appearance was anything but English, with his sensuous curling mouth, dark complexion, black hair and dark brown eyes, he much resembled his Italian maternal grandmother, Marie de Medici. |
| Charles Stuart Prince of Wales | Portrait | Charles I | Fugitive | After the execution of his father, Charles allied himself with the Scottish and attacked England, before they were attacked. He was beaten in the short Battle of Worcester in 1651 and was forced to flee. He spent 6 weeks as a fugitive in England. To avoid capture, he cut his hair short, wore leather breeches, a felt hat and faked a country accent. He once spent a day hiding in an oak tree at Boscobel House, whilst Parliamentarian supporters searched the area. |
| Charles Stuart Prince of Wales | Portrait | Charles I | Exile | Charles fled to the continent by ship, pretending to be a merchant escaping debts. The ship's captain ,Nicholas Tattershall, was unaware of Charles' identity. Charles spent the next nine years moving around Europe with no aim in particular, which made him more cynical and watchful. He would return and be crowned as Charles II in 1660. |

# James Stuart, Duke of York

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| Artefact Name | Type of Artefact | Room | Keyword | Information |
| James Stuart Duke of York | Portrait | Charles I | Who? | This is James Stuart, the second surviving son of Charles I and Henrietta Maria. He was born October 14 1633 at St. James Palace in London. |
| James Stuart Duke of York | Portrait | Charles I | Civil War | During the war, James and the rest of the Royal Family were in Oxford. When Oxford fell, he was the only royal who had not left. He was taken to St. James Palace and escaped to the Netherlands in 1648. |
| James Stuart Duke of York | Portrait | Charles I | Exile | James went into exile to France with the rest of his family. He devoted himself to the art of war and joined the French Army, under the command of General Turenne. James and Charles were expelled from the French court, once Charles entered into an alliance with Spain in 1656. He would then change sides and fight for the Spanish against the French at the Battle of the Dunes in 1658. |
| James Stuart Duke of York | Portrait | Charles I | Return | James would return to England with his brother and would be named as Charles' successor. He would become King James II and VII of England and Scotland when Charles died in 1685. |

# Mary Stuart, Princess Royal and Princess of Orange

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| Artefact Name | Type of Artefact | Room | Keyword | Information |
| Mary Stuart Princess Royal and Princess of Orange | Portrait | Charles I | Who? | This is Mary Stuart, eldest daughter of Charles I and Henrietta Maria. She was born on the 4th November 1631 at St. James Palace in London. |
| Mary Stuart Princess Royal and Princess of Orange | Portrait | Charles I | Princess Royal | Charles I designated his daughter Princess Royal in 1642, thereby establishing the tradition that the eldest daughter of the Sovereign would bear this title. The idea came into being when his French Queen Henrietta Maria, the daughter of King Henry IV of France and Marie de Medici, wanted to imitate the way the eldest daughter of the French king was styled Madame Royale. |
| Mary Stuart Princess Royal and Princess of Orange | Portrait | Charles I | Marriage | On May 2nd 1641, the 9 year old Mary Stuart would marry the 15 year old Prince Willem of Orange. Willem would die of small pox in 1650, leaving Mary a widow at the age of 19. Their only child, Willem, would be born a few days later and would go on to be King William III of England, following the abdication of his Uncle James. |
| Mary Stuart Princess Royal and Princess of Orange | Portrait | Charles I | Return to England | Following the restoration of her brother, Charles, to the crown, she would return to England in September 1660. However, she would go on contract small pox, with the treatment of bleeding only making her worse. She would die on Christmas eve 1660 at the age of 29. |

# Henrietta Maria of France

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| Artefact Name | Type of Artefact | Room | Keyword | Information |
| Henrietta Maria of France | Portrait | Charles I | Who? | This is Henrietta Maria of France. Daughter of Henry IV of France and Marie de Medici, his second wife, and was later wife to Charles I of England. She was born in 25th November 1609, at the Palais du Louvre. |
| Henrietta Maria of France | Portrait | Charles I | Appearance | She was described by Sophia of Hanover as a short woman perched on her chair, with long bony arms, irregular shoulders and teeth protruding from her mouth like a fence" but also had beautiful eyes, a well shaped nosed and an admirable complexion". |
| Henrietta Maria of France | Portrait | Charles I | Life in England | Henrietta Maria was not popular in England, largely to her being a Catholic queen in a Protestant country. She and Charles argued a lot and he sent her expensive Catholic retinue home, leaving her feeling home sick and neglected. Life would improve once the Duke of Buckingham, Charles' favourite, was assinated and his attention towards him was directed at her. She helped Charles and the Royalist war effort, activley seeking funds and support on the continent and rejoing Charles in 1643. She fled to france in 1644, after the collapse of the Royalist cause, and was exiled there with her remaining children. |
| Henrietta Maria of France | Portrait | Charles I | Later Life | She returned to England, following the restoration of the Monarchy, and lived at Somerset House and recieved money from Parliament and Charles II to live. She returned to France in 1665, following declining health, and founded a convent at Chaillot. She died on 10th September 1669 at the Chateau de Colombes. |

# Assassination of the Duke of Buckingham

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| Artefact Name | Type of Artefact | Room | Keyword | Information |
| Assassination of the Duke of Buckingham | PickUp Artefacts | Charles I | What? | This is a pamphlet, detailing the assassination of George Villiers, The Duke of Buckingham and favourite of Charles I and his Father, James I |
| Assassination of the Duke of Buckingham | PickUp Artefacts | Charles I | Assassination | Buckingham was assassinated in a pub in Portsmouth by John Felton, a disgruntled Army officer, who believed that his death was for the good of the Country. Felton would later be executed for his murder. |
| Assassination of the Duke of Buckingham | PickUp Artefacts | Charles I | Parliament's Reaction | Buckingham was a huge source of contention between Charles and his Parliaments. After his failure of his campaign against the Spanish in Cadiz in 1626, Parliament attempted to have Buckingham impeached, but Charles dissolved Parliament rather than let his friend be expelled. Parliament would then attempt to remove Buckingham again, but Charles would not allow it. |
| Assassination of the Duke of Buckingham | PickUp Artefacts | Charles I | Charles' Reaction | Whilst the rest of the country rejoiced at Buckingham's death, Charles mourned the lost of his close friend. Buckingham would be buried in Westminster Abbey, next to James I. Buckingham's first son would be brought up alongisde Charles I's son, the future Charles II and would have an active role in the reign of Charles II. |

# The Triennial Act

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| Artefact Name | Type of Artefact | Room | Keyword | Information |
| The Triennial Act | PickUp Artefacts | Charles I | What? | This is the Triennial Act, which required Charles to call Parliament at least once every 3 years, for at least 50 days. |
| The Triennial Act | PickUp Artefacts | Charles I | When? | The first iteration of the Triennial Act was introduced in 1641, during the Long Parliament of Charles I. |
| The Triennial Act | PickUp Artefacts | Charles I | Why | The Triennial Act was introduced in order to curb the prerogatives of the crown in summoining and retaining Parliaments. |
| The Triennial Act | PickUp Artefacts | Charles I | Reasoning | The Triennial Act was Parliamentary reform and one key reason why it was introduced was to ensure that another Personal Rule could not happen again. |

# The Nineteen Propositions

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| Artefact Name | Type of Artefact | Room | Keyword | Information |
| The Nineteen Propositions | PickUp Artefacts | Charles I | What? | The Ninteen Propostions were a set of proposals for a treaty, that were presented to Charles by the Long Parliament. |
| The Nineteen Propositions | PickUp Artefacts | Charles I | When? | The Propositions were presented in 1642, after Charles had fled London but before the outbreak of the Civil War. |
| The Nineteen Propositions | PickUp Artefacts | Charles I | Goals | The Propositions included deamnds that no ministers should be apporved with Parliamentary approval, Parliament should take control of the army and the future of the Church should be decided by Parliament |
| The Nineteen Propositions | PickUp Artefacts | Charles I | Charles' Response | Charles outright refused the Propositions and decided to settle the matter by force, raising his standards for war on August 22nd, 1642. |

# Ship Money

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| Artefact Name | Type of Artefact | Room | Keyword | Information |
| Ship Money | PickUp Artefacts | Charles I | What? | Ships such as these were subject to the "Ship Money" tax. The tax was originally paid in medieval times on coastal cities and counties for naval defense in time of War. It was revived during the Personal Rule of Charles I as a general tax that applied to all cities and counties, not just coastal ones. |
| Ship Money | PickUp Artefacts | Charles I | Why | As there were no Parliaments during the Personal Rule, Charles I couldn't request money from Parliament so he began to levy Ship Money again. The first of six annual writs appeared in October 1634 and differed from traditional levies in that it was based on the possibility of war rather than immediate national emergency. The writ of the following year increased the imposition and extended it to inland towns. The issue of a third writ in 1636 made it evident that Charles intended ship money as a permanent and general form of taxation. |
| Ship Money | PickUp Artefacts | Charles I | Opposistion | With each additional writ, there was more and more oposition to Charles I. Ship Money was one of the many issues that lead to the outbreak of Civil War. Unlike other methods of making money, Ship money wasn't a tax and ,therefore, Charles did not need the consent of Parliament to collect it. |
| Ship Money | PickUp Artefacts | Charles I | John Hampden | Hampden was one such opponent of Ship Money. By the third writ, he refused to pay the money. In 1635 Hampden refused to pay 20 shillings in ship money, and the case went before the 12 judges of the Court of the Exchequer. Although seven of the judges upheld Charles and five sided with Hampden, the narrow majority received by the king may have been a factor that encouraged widespread resistance to the tax. |

# Flintlock

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| Artefact Name | Type of Artefact | Room | Keyword | Information |
| Flintlock | PickUp Artefacts | Charles I | What? | This is a Flintlock Pistol, one of two types of Musket. Weapons such as these were commonly used throughout the English Civil War |
| Flintlock | PickUp Artefacts | Charles I | Use | This pistol saw extensive use during the 17th Century. It is most famous for its use by the Royalist and Parliamentarian cavalry of the English Civil War. |
| Flintlock | PickUp Artefacts | Charles I | Reliabilty | Both muskets were dangerous and clumsy to use. Some of the longer muskets needed a rest to balance the barrel on because they were too heavy to hold. They were impossible to reload quickly and were most effective when a group of musketeers fired a volley of shots at the enemy. |
| Flintlock | PickUp Artefacts | Charles I | Alternatives | Other commonly used weapons were the mortar, the cannon, the matchlock and the pike. |

# Royalist Banner

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| Artefact Name | Type of Artefact | Room | Keyword | Information |
| Royalist Banner | PickUp Artefacts | Charles I | What? | This is a banner, symbolising Charles I and the Royalist Cause. |
| Royalist Banner | PickUp Artefacts | Charles I | Royalist | The Royalists championed the divine right of the monarch to govern England and fought against the opposing Parliamentarians. They had a deep-seated loyalty to the monarch and to the protection of King Charles I. Gentry, noblemen and Catholics were staunch supporters of the monarch, as were those who lived in the countryside, particularly the less economically developed northern and westerns parts of England. |
| Royalist Banner | PickUp Artefacts | Charles I | War | The first English civil war began in in 1642 and end in 1646, being followed shortly by the second and third English civil wars from 1648 - 1651. The outcome of the second Civil War was the execution of Charles I. The goal of the third English Civil War was to restore Charles's son, Charles, to the throne but this was a failure. The key battles of the Civil War were: The Battle of Edgehill (1642), The Battle of Newbury (1643), The Battle of Marston Moor (1644) and the Battle of Naseby(1645) which saw the final defeat of the Royalist Cause |
| Royalist Banner | PickUp Artefacts | Charles I | Chevalier | The Parliamentarians referred to them as Cavaliers taken from the French word "Chevalier" meaning horseman, the derogatory term was later adopted by the Royalists themselves. |

# Parliaments of Charles I, Pre Personal Rule

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| Artefact Name | Type of Artefact | Room | Keyword | Information |
| Parliaments of Charles I, Pre Personal Rule | Diorama | Charles I | First Parliament | When his first Parliament met in June 1625, trouble immediately arose because of the general distrust of Buckingham, who had retained his ascendancy over the new king. The Spanish war was proving a failure and Charles offered Parliament no explanations of his foreign policy. Antagonism soon arose between the new king and the Commons, and Parliament refused to vote him the right to levy tonnage and poundage (customs duties) except on conditions that increased its powers, though this right had been granted to previous monarchs for life. |
| Parliaments of Charles I, Pre Personal Rule | Diorama | Charles I | Second Parliament | The second Parliament of the reign, meeting in February 1626, proved even more critical of the king’s government, though some of the former leaders of the Commons were kept away because Charles had ingeniously appointed them sheriffs in their counties. The failure of a naval expedition against the Spanish port of Cádiz was blamed on Buckingham and the Commons tried to impeach him for treason. To prevent this, Charles dissolved Parliament in June. |
| Parliaments of Charles I, Pre Personal Rule | Diorama | Charles I | Third Parliament | By the time Charles’s third Parliament met (March 1628), Buckingham’s expedition to aid the French Protestants at La Rochelle had been decisively repelled and the king’s government was thoroughly discredited. The House of Commons at once passed resolutions condemning arbitrary taxation and arbitrary imprisonment and then set out its complaints in the Petition of Right, which sought recognition of four principles—no taxes without consent of Parliament; no imprisonment without cause; no quartering of soldiers on subjects; no martial law in peacetime. The king, despite his efforts to avoid approving this petition, was compelled to give his formal consent. |
| Parliaments of Charles I, Pre Personal Rule | Diorama | Charles I | Fourth Parliament | By the time the fourth Parliament met in January 1629, Buckingham had been assassinated. The House of Commons now objected both to what it called the revival of “popish practices” in the churches and to the levying of tonnage and poundage by the king’s officers without its consent. The king ordered the adjournment of Parliament on March 2, 1629, but before that the speaker was held down in his chair and three resolutions were passed condemning the king’s conduct. Charles realized that such behaviour was revolutionary. For the next 11 years he ruled his kingdom without calling a Parliament. |

# Parliaments of Charles I, Post Personal Rule

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| Artefact Name | Type of Artefact | Room | Keyword | Information |
| Parliaments of Charles I, Post Personal Rule | Diorama | Charles I | The Short Parliament | Charles summoned a Parliament that met in April 1640—later known as the Short Parliament—in order to raise money for the war against Scotland. The House insisted first on discussing grievances against the government and showed itself opposed to a renewal of the war; so, on May 5, the king dissolved Parliament again. The collection of ship money was continued and so was the war. |
| Parliaments of Charles I, Post Personal Rule | Diorama | Charles I | The Long Parliament | The Long Parliament proved much more Uncompromising than the Short. During its first nine months it brought down the king’s advisers, swept away the machinery of conciliar government developed by the Tudors and early Stuarts, made frequent sessions of Parliament a statutory necessity, and passed an act forbidding its own dissolution without its members’ consent. Tension between the king and Parliament steadily increased, notably upon Charles’ abortive attempt to arrest five of its members in January 1642, and the Civil Wars broke out later that year. |
| Parliaments of Charles I, Post Personal Rule | Diorama | Charles I | The Bishops Wars | Bishops’ Wars, (1639 and 1640) were two brief campaigns that were fought between Charles I and the Scots. The wars were the result of Charles’s endeavour to enforce Anglican observances in the Scottish Church and of the determination of the Scots to abolish episcopacy.Lacking sufficient funds and lacking confidence in his troops Charles agreed, by the Pacification of Berwick, to leave the Scots alone. The first Bishops’ War thus ended without battle. Charles would recall Parliament after 11 years to raise money for a campaign against the Scots but would later dissolve the Parliament after 3 weeks and conduct the expedition himself.The subsequent military successes of the Scots in the second Bishops’ War and their seizure of the whole of Northumberland and Durham made it necessary for Charles to summon the Long Parliament. |
| Parliaments of Charles I, Post Personal Rule | Diorama | Charles I | Relationship | From the beginning of his reign, Charles I demonstrated a distrust of the House of Commons. Parliament was critical of his government, condemning his policies of arbitrary taxation and imprisonment. On several occasions, Charles I dissolved Parliament without its consent. In 1641 Parliament presented to Charles I the Grand Remonstrance, listing grievances against the king. |

# Personal Rule

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# The Execution of Charles I

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| Artefact Name | Type of Artefact | Room | Keyword | Information |
| The Execution of Charles I | Diorama | Charles I | What? | This is a depiction of the execution of Charles, outside the Banqueting Hall of Whitehall on the 30th of January, 1649. |
| The Execution of Charles I | Diorama | Charles I | Regicide | Regicide is the act of killing a king. There were a total of 59 "Regicides" of signed the Death Warrant of Charles I, including Oliver Cromwell, who would later go on to rule England as the first Lord Protector. |
| The Execution of Charles I | Diorama | Charles I | Man of Blood | Following the Royalist defeat, Charles was initially going to remain king, but after attempting to war with Parliament again, he was denounced as a "Man of Blood". Charles I was charged with high treason and “other high crimes against the realm of England.” He at once refused to recognize the legality of the court because “a king cannot be tried by any superior jurisdiction on earth.” He therefore refused to plead but maintained that he stood for “the liberty of the people of England.” The sentence of death was read on January 27; his execution was ordered as a tyrant, traitor, murderer, and public enemy. |
| The Execution of Charles I | Diorama | Charles I | Aftermath | Post Regicide, there was an Interregum,a period of rule without a King. Between 1649 and 1653, England was ruled as a Commonwealth by the Rump Parliament. The Rump Parliament consisted of those who remained after Charle's supporters were removed from their offices. However, the Rump Parliament was not stable and Oliver Cromwell ruled as the first Lord Protector of the Protectorate of England until 1658, where his son, Richard would take over for 8 months for be abdicating. |