

**Task**

Read the cards carefully. For each card give the power of the monarch a score out of 10 and then, in a different colour, give a score for the power of ordinary people / Parliament.

Next plot your findings on the graph using two different colours one for the monarch and one for people/parliament. For each point write a brief explanation.

<p><b>King Alfred the Great</b> (ruled 871-899)                      England's first Anglo-Saxon King. A great warrior! He was entirely in charge of his kingdom but he tried to make life fair for his subjects by creating a legal system that would guarantee justice for all.</p>	<p><b>King William I</b> (ruled 1066-1087)                      William the Conqueror had lands to rule in England and France and he managed them by giving gifts to important men who, in turn, promised to be loyal and help him with soldiers if required. He imprisoned or killed enemies.</p>
<p><b>Richard I "the Lionheart"</b> (ruled 1189-1199)                      Another King who had to rule lands in both England and France. He only spent a short amount of time in England because he went on a long Crusade. While he was away, his brother John ruled in his place. John was a very unpopular ruler because he was very unfair.</p>	<p><b>King John I</b> (ruled 1199-1216)                      John became King after his brother Richard died. In 1215, the barons, who should have been his most loyal supporters, forced him to sign the Magna Carta. This limited the power of the King of England, particularly the power of the King to collect taxes.</p>
<p><b>King Henry VII</b> (ruled 1485-1509)                      Henry was very good at organising the government of England and he created a 'centralised state' which means that he could rule the whole of England from London, using regional councils and important advisers.</p>	<p><b>Queen Elizabeth I</b> (ruled 1558-1603)                      Elizabeth made use of important advisers to help her govern well. She was a powerful monarch. During her reign, books became cheaper and people began to be better educated.</p>
<p><b>King James I</b> (ruled 1603-1625)                      James believed strongly that the king was special because God had appointed him. This was called the Divine Right of Kings. In theory, James was very powerful. In fact, educated men, often lawyers, began to become more influential in Parliament and James had to listen to what they wanted.</p>	<p><b>King Charles I</b> (ruled 1625-1649)                      Charles also believed in the Divine Right of Kings. He tried to rule without Parliament for 11 years. Eventually however, he ran out of money and had to recall Parliament. Parliament was strong because it controlled Charles's money supply. Eventually, a civil war broke out and a group of Parliamentarians ordered the execution of the King.</p>

### **The Protectorate** (1653-1660)

After the execution of Charles I, Oliver Cromwell governed England as a Protectorate. There was no House of Lords in Parliament and MPs were sent to Parliament by regular elections. The Protector and Parliament had to work together.

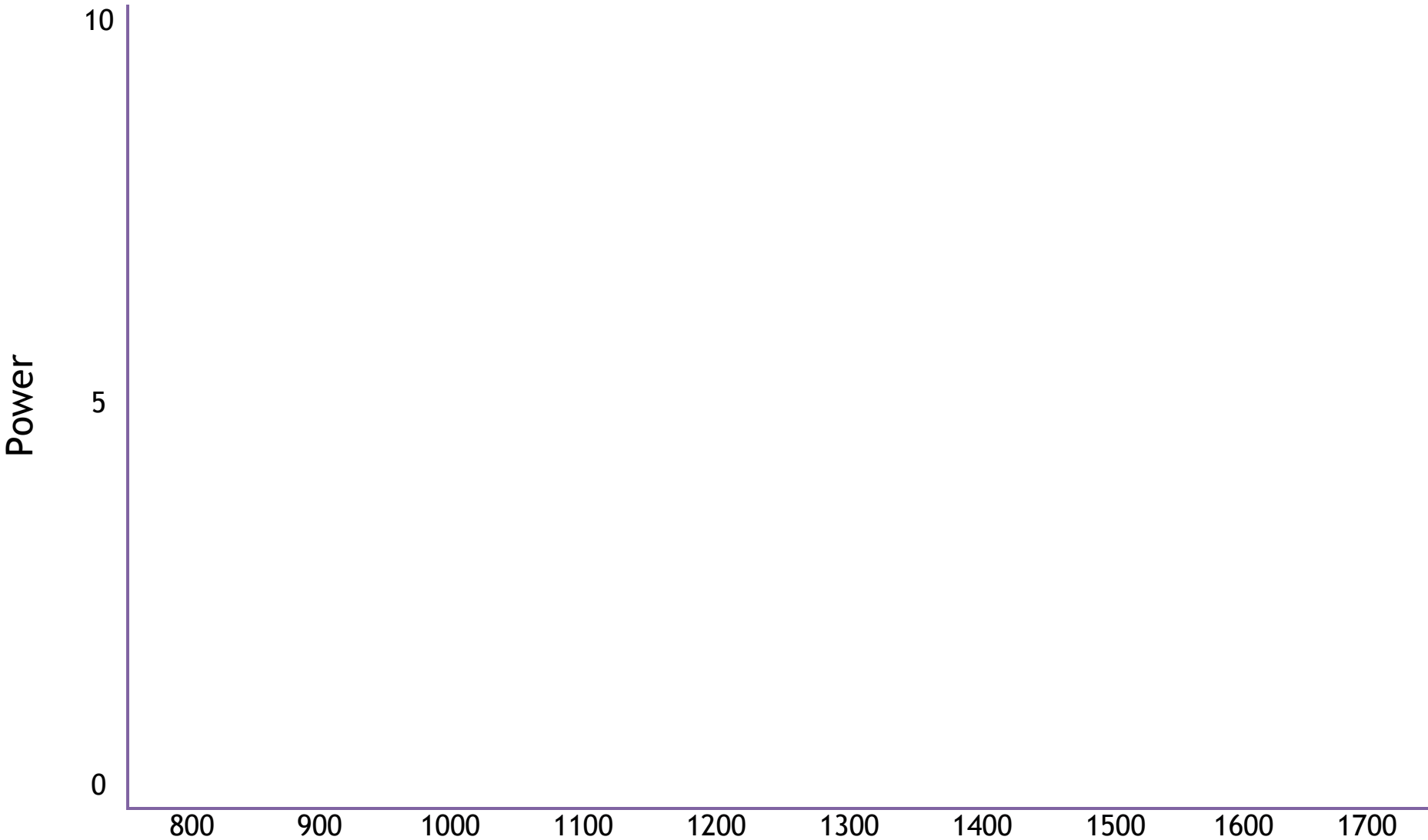
### **King Charles II** (ruled 1660-1685)

By the time Charles II became King, people in England were desperate for peace and order so they invited him back with the same powers that his father Charles I had enjoyed. Parliament was once again split between the House of Lords and the House of Commons. Charles II had lots of power.



### Use your learning to make a snakes and ladders game!

- First, decide whether you are going to focus on the ups and downs of the powers of the monarchy or ordinary people / parliament.
- Use the information from the cards to add the events to the blank board by writing in the squares (in chronological order!). It is a good idea to do this **in pencil** as you may wish to shift things about later. You do not need to fill in every square.
- Still in pencil, mark on ladders going up from positive events/achievements and snakes going down from negative events.
- Try out the game to ensure it will work - you may need to move things slightly and you may not be able to put a snake/ladder for every positive/negative event.
- When you are happy you can write over the key events in pen and draw your snakes and ladders beautifully. You could also illustrate the blank squares with relevant pictures!



Snakes and ladders template

<b>Finish!</b>	38	37	36	35
	31	32	33	34
29	28	27	26	25
20	21	22	23	24
19	18	17	16	15
10	11	12	13	14
9	8	7	6	5
<b>Start!</b>	1	2	3	4