



04 EAVESDROPPERS
Can you spot some carved figures in the roof beams?
 The story is that they were placed there to remind everyone to speak well of the King. His spies were everywhere! Supposedly their position in the eaves gives us the term 'eavesdropping'.
How many eavesdroppers can you find?

03 H & A ENTWINED LETTERS
Look for these letters on the wooden screen just inside the Great Hall.
 The H is for Henry and the A is for Anne Boleyn. Before their marriage there were many more of these motifs around the palace. Most were removed after Anne's execution.
Why do you think this one has remained?

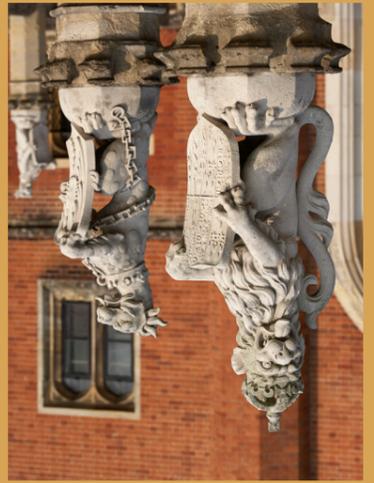
Can you guess where these flavourings originated from? You'll find the answers at the bottom of the page.*
 SUGAR | PEPPER | GINGER | CINNAMON

02 TUDOR FOOD
 Whilst day to day food would have been sourced locally, royal banquets would include food from across the world.
Can you think of 3 adjectives to describe the hall?
 The Great Hall was used, every day, as the staff canteen for the lower ranks of Henry's court. Up to 800 people ate here, in two sittings, twice a day. You had to sit in rank order with the most important members of the court sitting at the top table, furthest from the draughty entrance.

*Sugar: Iraq, Pepper: India and South East Asia, Ginger: China, Cinnamon: Sri Lanka, India and Myanmar



01 SYMBOLS OF POWER
 Find the unicorn among the ten carved stone beasts.
 The unicorn celebrates Henry's third wife Jane Seymour and was a symbol of her family.
 What other creatures can you spot? What qualities do you think these beasts might symbolise?



WEST FRONT
 Welcome to Hampton Court Palace!
 This huge building was only one of sixty homes owned by Henry VIII.
 BEFORE you enter you'll see rows of statues guarding the drawbridge.



"FOR HENRY VIII HAMPTON COURT WAS A PLEASURE PALACE"

"FOR HENRY VIII HAMPTON COURT WAS A SHOW OF HIS MIGHTY POWER"

BEFORE YOU START

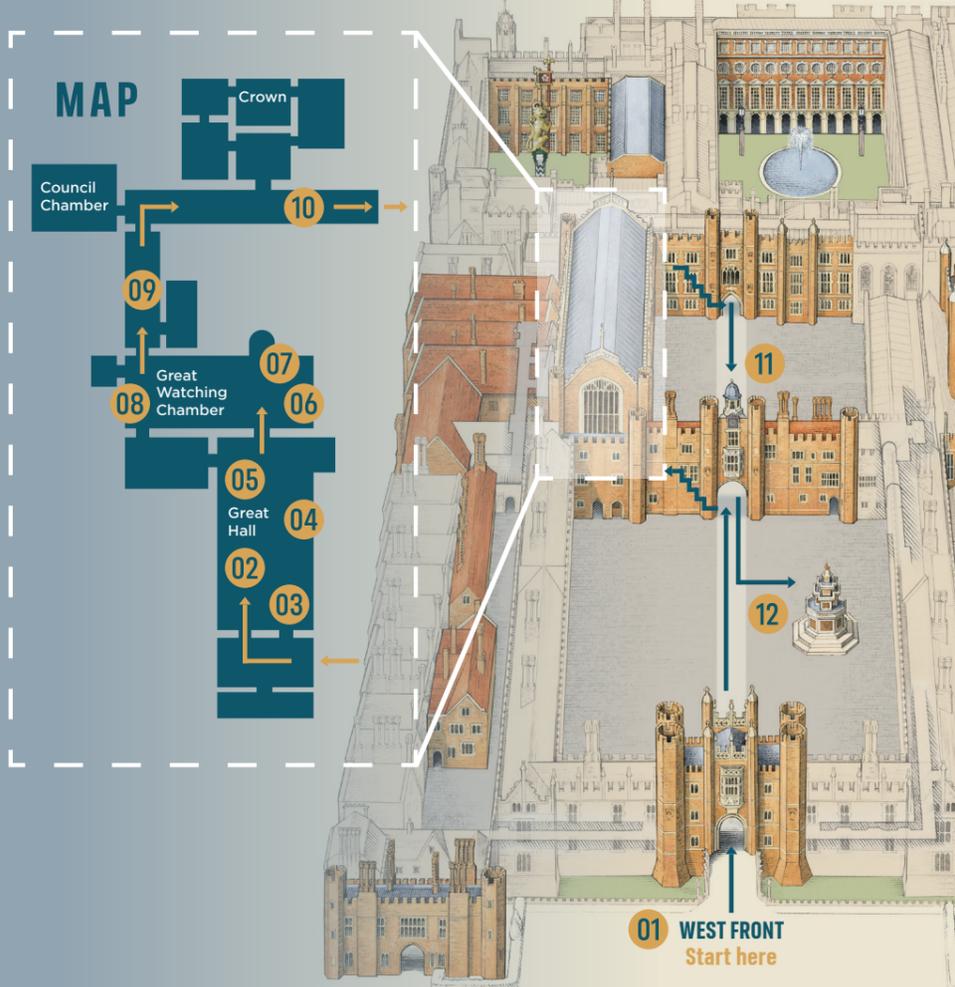
What do you already know about Henry VIII? How do you know this?

HOW TO USE:

Follow the trail to find evidence for the statements above. After exploring each room, give the space a score out of 10 for both power and pleasure by circling your number. Please use a pencil.

SCORING:

- 0 = NOT VERY POWERFUL/PLEASURABLE
 - 10 = VERY POWERFUL/PLEASURABLE
- 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10



HISTORIC ROYAL PALACES

HAMPTON COURT PALACE

PALACE OF PLEASURE AND POWER

KS3 TUDOR TRAIL

SPACE TO STIR AND BE STIRRED

TOWER OF LONDON • HAMPTON COURT PALACE • BANQUETING HOUSE
 KENSINGTON PALACE • KEW PALACE • HILLSBOROUGH CASTLE AND GARDENS

05 TAPESTRIES

Tapestries were incredibly fashionable in Tudor times. Each tapestry you see was woven with real gold, took around two years to make and cost the same as a battleship. At his death Henry owned over 2000 tapestries; the largest collection ever recorded in the world.

If you have time, ask a Palace Host if they can highlight the gold thread for you with their torches.

Owners often chose tapestries that told stories that they identified with. Many of the tapestries at Hampton Court tell the bible story of Abraham and Isaac.

Abraham and his wife Sarah were childless into old age when God finally blessed them with a son, Isaac. However, to prove his faith in God, Abraham was asked to kill Isaac as a sacrifice. Abraham obeyed God and prepared his only son for death. At the last moment God saved Isaac and, as a reward for Abraham's faith, blessed him with "descendants as numerous as stars in the sky" who would "take possession of the cities of their enemies".

Why might this story have significance for Henry VIII?

THE GREAT HALL:

PLEASURE SCORE 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
POWER SCORE 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

THE PROCESSIONAL ROUTE

The King would use this route to walk from his rooms to the Chapel Royal on Sundays and Holy days. Members of court would lie in wait along the corridors hoping to speak to and be seen by the King.

09 HOLBEIN PORTRAIT

Can you copy Henry's pose? How does it make you feel? Where is he looking?

Consider the size of this portrait, the clothes he is wearing and Henry's pose. How would you describe Henry as shown here?

Over 500 years later, this is still the most famous image of Henry. It was painted in 1537 and shared widely. 1536 had seen the Pilgrimage of Grace, a large rebellion against Henry's rule, the execution of Queen Anne Boleyn and a serious jousting accident that left Henry unconscious, presumed dead, for two hours.

Why do you think this portrait was so important?

10 FAMILY PORTRAIT

Can you work out what's strange about this portrait? Here are some clues:

Jane Seymour's death following childbirth: 1537

Henry's marriage to Kateryn Parr: 1543

Why do you think this was painted for Henry?

THE PROCESSIONAL ROUTE:

PLEASURE SCORE 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
POWER SCORE 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

THE GREAT WATCHING CHAMBER

This room takes us much closer to Henry's private chambers. Only nobility were allowed through here.

06 CEILING SYMBOLS

Look up at the gold ceiling. There are lots of badges known as roundels on it. Use the information board and see if you can recognise the symbols.

Why do you think Henry chose to feature these badges?



07 WINDOW SYMBOLS

The stained glass window was added in Victorian times but features many of Henry's key symbols, including the lion.

Why do you think he chose this animal as his main symbol?

Where can you see lion symbols featured today?

As you continue through the palace see how many lions you can spot.

Can you spot any clues that show this window was added after Henry's reign?



08

DOOR TO HENRY'S PRIVATE CHAMBERS

Can you spot a large wooden door in the corner?

Henry's private rooms were through here. Privacy was the ultimate luxury- most courtiers would have slept inside the Great Hall with hundreds of other people. Noblemen competed to gain as much access to and influence over Henry as they could. Henry had a secret set of rooms built in the palace to try to get more space from his courtiers.

THE GREAT WATCHING CHAMBER:

PLEASURE SCORE 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
POWER SCORE 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10



CLOCK COURT

11 ASTRONOMICAL CLOCK

Look up to find the clock this courtyard is named after. This demonstrates another side to Henry - his love of technology and new discoveries. The clock has many layers of information.

Can you spot each of these?

TIME | DATE | POSITION OF THE SUN (ZODIAC SIGN) | PHASE AND SHAPE OF THE MOON | TIDE HEIGHT (HIGH OR LOW)

Why do you think each was important?

HINT: Think of the river Thames and its route towards the centre of London

The clock makes the same sound that Henry VIII would have heard, in this palace, hundreds of years ago. If you're here close to the hour listen out for the chimes and hear what Henry, Anne Boleyn and the rest of the court would have heard!

"The kinge... would in the night have him (Sir Thomas More) up to his leads [roof] there to discourse within him the diversities, courses and motions and operations of the stars and planets..."

BASE COURT

12 WINE FOUNTAIN

The elaborate wine fountain re-creates one made for Henry in 1520 for a huge festival known as the 'Field of the Cloth of Gold'. It was a meeting between the English and French courts and prompted huge displays of wealth from both sides.

The fountain would have been filled with free-flowing wine. This was a hugely expensive gesture.

Why do you think Henry spent so much money impressing his guests this way?



NOTE: Occasionally the wine fountain changes location. If you can't see it in Base Court ask a Palace Host where it's gone.

THE COURTYARDS:

PLEASURE SCORE 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
POWER SCORE 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

BEFORE YOU GO

What have you learnt about Henry VIII? Has your opinion of him changed? Why or why not?

TOTAL SCORES:

PLEASURE
POWER