

Challenge 5 : famous Prisonners

attention : travail noté à la fin

1) read the texts

2) match them to the name of their owner : all 3 were famous Prisonners

Guy Fawkes Lady Jane Grey Anne Boleyn

A) (1501 or 1507 – 19 May 1536) was the second wife of King [Henry VIII of England](#), mother of [Elizabeth I of England](#). It was because of her that Henry VIII [divorced Catherine of Aragon](#), and became [independent](#) from the [Roman Catholic Church](#). After she was accused of adultery and [high treason](#), she was executed.

King Henry's marriage to [Catherine of Aragon](#) had produced only one daughter, [Princess Mary](#), not thought suitable to rule the country after his death. Henry needed a son to succeed him and Catherine was now too old to have children. Henry then came to see XXX as the answer to the problem of the succession, and decided to [divorce](#) Catherine, so that he could marry XXX instead and have male heirs. Soon XXX became [pregnant](#). Henry needed to legalize their union quickly and therefore were secretly married on [January 25, 1533](#), even though the divorce had not come through. No longer hoping for the Pope to grant him a divorce, Henry's marriage to Catherine of Aragon was declared illegal in the following May by the newly appointed Archbishop of Canterbury [Thomas Cranmer](#). Now recognized as Henry's legal wife, XXX was formally crowned Queen of England on June 1, 1533.

XXX gave birth to a daughter, the future [Elizabeth II](#) of England, on September 7, 1533. King Henry was very disappointed and started to worry that XXX could not give him a healthy male child. The situation only deteriorated when the king began to pay special attention to a lady of the court named [Jane Seymour](#).

When, on January 29, 1536, XXX gave birth to a [stillborn](#) male child, Henry felt betrayed and completely turned against her, accusing her of having [bewitched](#) him. Henry's new secretary, Thomas Cromwell, looked for a way to get rid of XXX so that Henry could marry again. He found people who said that XXX had been the lover of other men while she was married to King Henry. She was put on trial and found guilty of [treason](#), although she was probably innocent. XXX was condemned, and executed on 19 May 1536 in the [Tower of London, London, England](#). She was buried in the Chapel Royal of Saint Peter ad Vincula, within the Tower of London.

B) It is presumed that XXX was born around 1568. Unfortunately, his father died while he was still learning to crawl. Several years passed and Edith got married to Dionis Bainbrigge. XXX became fond of his stepfather's Catholic practice. Well, it wasn't that long that he opted to put Dionis belief into practice. It was a crime to convert to Catholicism during Elizabeth's I rule, but all this fell into deaf ears for Edith's family.

In 1592 XXX traveled overseas with a plan to become a member of the Catholic Spanish Army. In 1604 XXX went to fight against the Flanders. There he met Thomas Wintour, a dissatisfied English Catholic. He took the role of encouraging XXX to join the already forming conspirator group. That is how the plot to assassinate the King began.

For almost a year, XXX plus twelve other crime participators calculated a plan to blow the House of Lords. Well, they had three plans in store; first to blow the house of kings, second to assassinate the King and third to replace the ruling King with a Catholic devotee.

For a successful outcome, XXX carried 36 drums of nothing else but the gunpowder to parliament's

basement. His target was to light the gunpowder as soon as King James I stretched out the parliament doors on November 5, 1605.

Just a day for King James I to open the House of Lords, **XXX** was suddenly seen in guard with his 36 drums of gunpowder. Well, there was nothing else left to do for him or say, evidence was just right there and in front of him. He was taken to the Tower of London and mercilessly tortured for two days consecutively.

While in detention, **XXX** admitted his failed plan with a signed confession. For this attempt King James I praised him for his enormous dedication. After that applause, he was assassinated, and his body was divided into quarters then hanged out in public. To remember the plot's frustrations, on the third Thursday of each November, his statue is burnt in a sizable open-fire for celebration.

C) **XXX** was the nominal queen of England who ruled for only nine days in 1553. Her accession was part of her father-in-law, John Dudley's unsuccessful plan to enthrone his own son, Lord Guildford Dudley. She became an iconic figure after her execution at the hands of Mary Tudor, largely due to the machinations of her wicked mother and deceitful political games. Despite her reluctance to take over the kingdom considering herself incompetent and undeserving, she was forcefully nominated as the heiress by Edward VI, upon being influenced and manipulated by Dudley. However, her succession lasted for just eleven days as she was arrested and charged for high treason by Mary, who proclaimed herself as the queen, supported by the populace and Privy Council. Hence, she was also known as the 'Eleven Day Queen'. Her death sentence, which was suspended initially, was revoked after Sir Thomas Wyatt's Protestant rebellion, leading to her execution along with her husband. Despite her short journey of nine days as the queen, she is still considered one of the most prominent empresses England had. She was later remembered as a martyr during the reign of her Protestant cousin, Queen Elizabeth I. Even though she died young, she had a fetish for learning and became proficient in various languages under her tutors.

3) if you were careful, you might have found the 3 mistakes in the text... read them carefully and send each of them to your teacher (one mistake per text)

You may check these prisoner's biography on the Internet

- a)
- b)
- c)

4) match their name to their portrait !