Royal tea party pack

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#HMQ90TeaParty
WINDSOR CASTLE

ENJOY
Award-winning, curriculum-linked learning opportunities for EYFS to A Level at the oldest and largest inhabited castle in the world, and an official residence of Her Majesty The Queen.

EXPLORE
A medieval fortress, with features of its turbulent past, that has been a royal home for nearly a thousand years and is now a magnificent working palace, adorned with treasures from the Royal Collection.
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Bunting
Make a hole and fasten your elastic or string here.

Cut along the dotted line.
Warning!
Make sure you are safe when you cook this recipe. An adult must help you to use an oven.
Remember to wash your hands before you start!

Makes a 10-slice cake

Cake ingredients:
- 225g soft butter
- 225g caster sugar
- 3 eggs, beaten
- 225g self-raising white flour

For the filling:
- 3-4 tbsp jam
- 100g soft butter
- 140g icing sugar, plus extra for dusting

Equipment:
- 2 x 20cm cake tins
- mixing bowl
- baking paper

Method:
- Heat the oven to 190°C and butter two 20cm cake tins. Line the tins with baking paper.
- Mix all the cake ingredients together until the batter is smooth and pale.
- Divide the mixture between the two cake tins and bake for 20 minutes or until golden in colour. The cakes should be springy to touch.
- Tip the cakes out of the tins and leave to cool on a rack.
- To make the filling, known as butter cream, mix the butter and icing sugar together until smooth. Spread the butter cream over the top of one of the cakes. Top with a layer of jam and then place the second cake on top.
- Dust with a little bit of icing sugar just before slicing.
Flapjacks recipe

Warning!
Make sure you are safe when you cook this recipe. An adult must help you to use an oven. Remember to wash your hands before you start!

Makes 12 flapjack bites

Ingredients:
- 250g porridge oats
- 125g soft butter
- 125g brown sugar
- 2 tbsp golden syrup

Equipment:
- baking tin
- mixing bowl
- baking paper

Method:
- Heat the oven to 180°C and butter a baking tin. Line the tin with baking paper.
- Mix all the flapjack ingredients together until fully blended — be careful not to crush the oats.
- Push the mixture into the tin, making sure to spread it into the corners.
- Cut the mixture into 12 squares using a knife.
- Bake for 20 minutes or until golden brown.
- Leave it to cool and then separate your flapjacks!
Make a birthday card for the Queen

Choose one of the designs below to colour and cut out. Then fold your card (page 2) along the dotted lines. Now you are ready to stick on your front cover and write your message inside.
FROM

Mia

Your

Birthday

Happy

Stick your picture here
Make a birthday card for the Queen

Choose one of the designs below to colour and cut out. Then fold your card (page 2) along the dotted lines. Now you are ready to stick on your front cover and write your message inside.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>From</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Stick your picture here
The National Anthem

God save our gracious Queen,
Long live our noble Queen,
    God save the Queen.
Send her victorious,
Happy and glorious,
Long to reign over us:
    God save the Queen.

Thy choicest gifts in store
On her be pleased to pour,
    Long may she reign.
May she defend our laws,
And ever give us cause
To sing with heart and voice,
    God save the Queen.
True/false
1. The Queen was born in 1926.
2. Windsor Castle is the Queen's only home.
3. The Queen's full name is Elizabeth Alexandra Mary.
4. The Queen doesn't have any pets.
5. The Queen loves dogs, especially corgis.

Word scramble
Unscramble these words:
- yaFilamRylo
- enEIIlahutebQize
- lidnsCaWortes

Complete the sentence
1. During the summer months, the Queen lives at ___________ Castle.
2. The Queen and Duke of Edinburgh have four children: __________, Anne, Andrew and __________.
3. The Duke and Duchess of Cambridge’s first names are __________ and __________.

Picture round
Name these items: 

1. 
2. 
3. 
4. 

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Key facts
1. Which foreign language does the Queen speak fluently?
2. What is the name of the Queen's eldest son?
3. The Queen's public birthday is celebrated in which month?
4. Write down one of the Queen's two middle names?
5. Who did Queen Elizabeth II surpass as the longest-reigning monarch in 2015?

True/false
1. The Queen learnt to drive in 1945.
2. Prince Charles wrote a children's book called the Old Man of Lochnagar.
3. The Queen likes to listen to God Save the Queen every morning.
4. The Queen doesn't have a passport!
5. The Queen is 5'4" (160cm) tall.

Multiple choice
1. The Queen sends a telegram to people who have reached the age of:
   a. 100
   b. 75
   c. 1
2. The Queen is married to:
   a. Prince Charles
   b. Prince William
   c. Prince Philip
3. What is a dorgi?
   a. A family game the Queen plays at Christmas
   b. A cross between one of the Queen's corgis and Princess Margaret’s dachshunds
   c. The Queen’s first toy

Picture round
What does each flag represent?

Say what you see

Royal

reign

ness

us
1926
Princess Elizabeth is born in London.

1936
King Edward abdicates the throne and Princess Elizabeth’s father becomes King George VI.

1937
Princess Elizabeth becomes a Girl Guide.

1939 - 1945
The Second World War.

1940
Princess Elizabeth makes her first radio broadcast to evacuee children, who have been separated from their parents.

1944
Princess Elizabeth is given her first corgi, called Susan. 10 generations of Royal corgis are descendants of Susan.

1945
Princess Elizabeth joins the Army to help people in London during the Second World War. She learns to drive and maintain trucks.

1947
Princess Elizabeth marries Prince Philip Mountbatten, Duke of Edinburgh, at Westminster Abbey on 20th November.

1948
Prince Charles is born.

1949
Princess Elizabeth joins the Army to help people in London during the Second World War. She learns to drive and maintain trucks.

1950
Princess Anne is born.

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1952
Elizabeth becomes Queen.

1953
The Queen’s coronation at Westminster Abbey.

1953
The Queen and The Duke of Edinburgh start their tour of Commonwealth countries including visits to Jamaica, New Zealand and Australia.

1958
The Queen makes Britain’s first long-distance telephone call without the help of an operator, from the Bristol Telephone Exchange.

1960
Prince Andrew is born.

1964
Prince Edward is born.

1966
England wins the World Cup.

1967
Colour television begins.

1969
Neil Armstrong becomes the first man to walk on the surface of the Moon.

1971
Decimal currency begins.

1973
The United Kingdom joins the European Economic Community (later the EU).

1977
The Queen celebrates her Silver Jubilee (25 years on the throne).

1979
Margaret Thatcher becomes Britain’s first female prime minister.
1981
Prince Charles marries Lady Diana Spencer, who becomes Princess Diana.

1982
Prince William is born.

1982
The Falklands War.

1984
Prince Harry is born.

1989
The Berlin Wall, separating East and West Germany, comes down.

1989
British scientist Tim Berners-Lee invents the World Wide Web.

1992
A great fire destroys a large part of the Queen's home at Windsor Castle.

1994
The Channel Tunnel is opened, connecting Britain and mainland Europe.

1994
The Queen and The Duke of Edinburgh celebrate their golden wedding anniversary.

1997
Prince Charles and Princess Diana get divorced.

1997
The Queen and The Duke of Edinburgh celebrate their golden wedding anniversary.

2011
Prince William marries Kate Middleton, who becomes The Duchess of Cambridge.

2012
The Queen opens the 2012 Olympic Games held in London.

2012
The Queen celebrates her Diamond Jubilee (60 years on the throne).

2013
Prince George is born.

2015
Queen Elizabeth II is the longest-reigning monarch (over 63 years).

2015
Princess Charlotte is born.

2016
Queen Elizabeth celebrates her 90th birthday. She sends out a thank you tweet to people posting with the hashtag #HappyBirthdayYourMajesty

2015
Prince Charles marries Camilla Parker-Bowles, who becomes The Duchess of Cornwall.

2016
The Queen celebrates her Golden Jubilee (50 years on the throne).
Happy Birthday, Your Majesty: Music used in the programme

Music for the Royal Fireworks by Handel

The beginning of Happy Birthday, Your Majesty features the 4th movement of Handel’s Music for the Royal Fireworks, known as “The Rejoicing”.

George Frideric Handel was born in Halle, Germany in 1685, but later settled in London and became a British citizen. His most famous work is the 1741 oratorio Messiah. Handel was the most popular composer of his day, and his admirers included King George II, the Queen’s fifth great-grandfather. It was King George II who commissioned Music for the Royal Fireworks, to celebrate an important treaty.

The piece would be performed at a festival in London’s Green Park, ending with a magnificent firework display. The King built a wooden pavilion for the concert and requested Handel write his piece without any stringed instruments, as the sound from violins doesn’t travel well in the open air. Handel disapproved, but agreed to the King’s demands.

The rehearsal was a big success, with a crowd of more than 12,000 people, but when the day of the festival arrived, it was pouring with rain and most of the fireworks were too wet to light. The few that could be lit set the King’s pavilion on fire and it burned to the ground. Several weeks later, Handel played Music for the Royal Fireworks indoors for the first time — including a string section, as he had always wanted — which can be heard in the version used in Happy Birthday, Your Majesty.

Gloria by Vivaldi

Antonio Vivaldi was born in Venice, Italy in 1678. Today, he is one of the most famous European classical music composers. Vivaldi’s father was a professional violinist at St Mark’s Cathedral in Venice and taught him to play the violin when he was very young. Vivaldi originally trained to become a priest and was ordained in 1703. Because of his red hair, he was known locally as ‘the Red Priest,’ but he quickly withdrew from his duties in favour of the violin, as he suffered from terrible asthma and was not able to conduct a mass.

Shortly after his ordination, he was named Master of the Violin at the Ospedale della Pieta — an institution where orphaned children were given training — boys in trades and girls in music. There, Vivaldi wrote many religious choral scores, as well as several well-known operas. Among his most famous works is the concerto The Four Seasons.

Despite his talents, the pieces Vivaldi composed at the Ospedale were rarely printed. It wasn’t until 200 years after his death when pieces such as ‘Gloria’ were discovered by the outside world. In the late 1920s, the composition was found hidden among forgotten manuscripts at the Italian National Library in Turin. The version we know today was performed for the first time in 1957 at the Festival of Baroque Choral Music at Brooklyn College in New York.

“St George’s Chapel Choir sing the first of 12 movements in the Gloria. Repeating the words Gloria in excelsis Deo (Glory be to God on high), the opening sequence is naturally full of energy and joy; perfect for a happy occasion such as celebrating Her Majesty the Queen’s 40th birthday!”

James Vivian, Choirmaster

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Happy Birthday, Your Majesty: Music used in the programme

The British National Anthem

The British National Anthem is God Save the Queen, or God Save the King when the monarch is male.

God Save the King was a patriotic song first performed for King George II in 1745. It became known as the National Anthem in the early 19th century but the origins of the words and tune are not known. There isn’t an authorised version of the National Anthem — the words are traditional.

On official occasions, usually just the first verse is sung. Occasionally an additional verse is added (see right).

While the British National Anthem represents the whole of the United Kingdom; Wales and Scotland also have unofficial anthems that are used, particularly in connection with sporting events. Wales sing Hen Wlad Fy Nhadau (Land of My Fathers) and Scotland sing Flower of Scotland or Scotland the Brave. In England too, other songs are often used to represent the country, like William Blake’s Jerusalem and Land of Hope and Glory.

Over 140 composers, including Brahms, Handel and Beethoven have used the tune for God Save the King in their compositions. The tune has also become popular outside of Britain — it is the melody for My Country 'tis of Thee (an American patriotic song) and Up Above the Young Rhine (Liechtenstein National Anthem).

Questions and discussion topics:

1. Consider the three pieces of music described above. How do they make you feel?
2. Write some adjectives to describe each piece, e.g. Majestic.
3. Why do you think the producers of this programme chose these pieces of music?