



Naseby Project Badge

Beavers Activity 2

Activity 2

As we learned in Activity 1, the Battle of Naseby was fought between two sides: the Cavaliers and the Roundheads. This activity is split into two parts.

Part One – Roundheads Vs Cavaliers

For Part One, the Beavers will have the chance to create their own helmets, inspired by those worn in the Battle of Naseby. After crafting their helmets, they will participate in a tug-of-war battle, proudly wearing their creations!

On the following sheets, you'll find instructions and templates for making the two types of helmets.

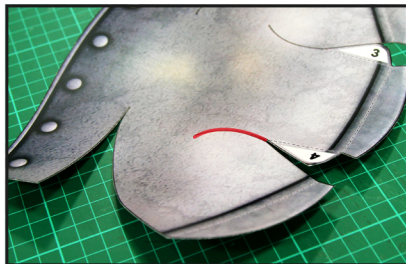
You will need:

- Helmet Template
- Scissors
- Glue

The Stuarts - Roundhead Helmet Instructions

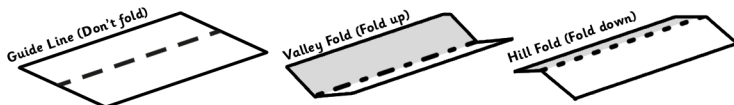
Step 1

Carefully cut out the model along the solid black outline, this includes the line shown in red below.



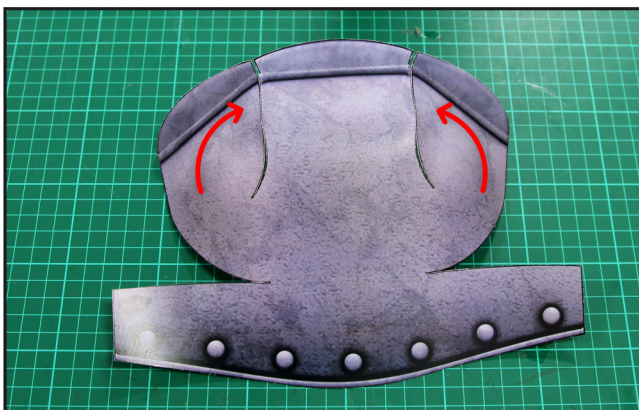
Step 2

Fold along the lines shown in the key below.



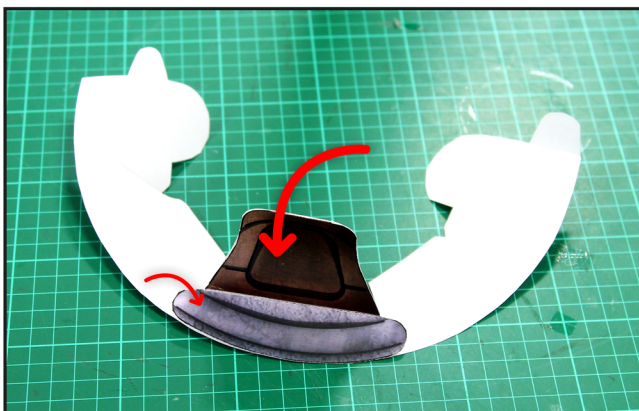
Step 3

On the top sections of the helmet (pages 1 and 2) fold the sides of the piece upwards and glue to tabs 1 and 2 as shown, repeat this step with tabs 3 and 4.



Step 4

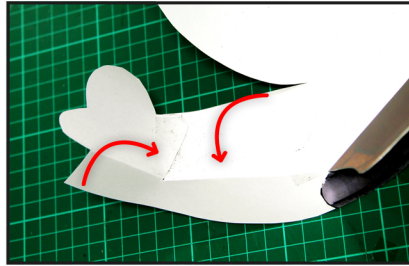
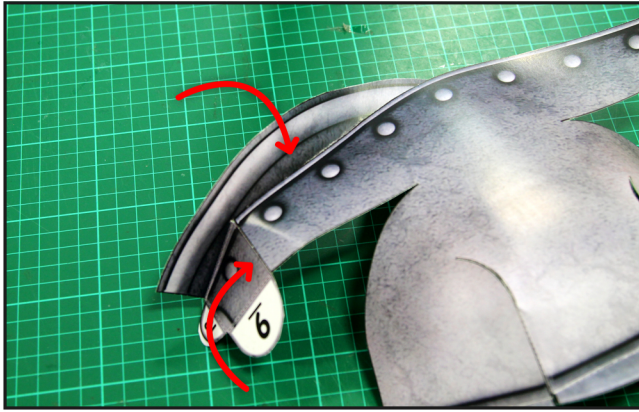
On the rim sections of the helmet (pages 3 and 4) fold the ear section (marked "fold over") onto itself and glue into place as shown.



The Stuarts - Roundhead Helmet Instructions

Step 5

Glue tab 5 to one of the top sections of the helmet (it doesn't matter which) and glue tab 6 to the inside of the rim as shown. Below is an inside view.



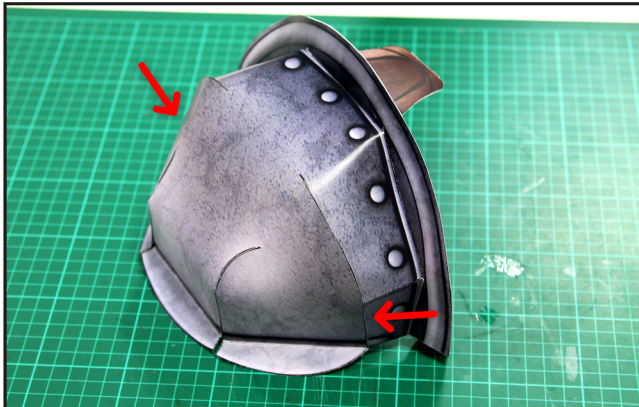
Step 6

Repeat step 5 with tabs 7 and 8, it should look like the image shown.



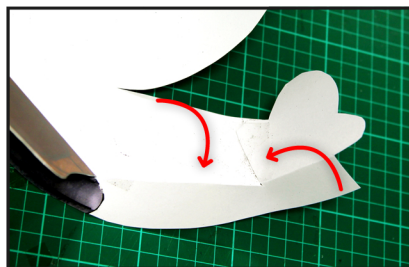
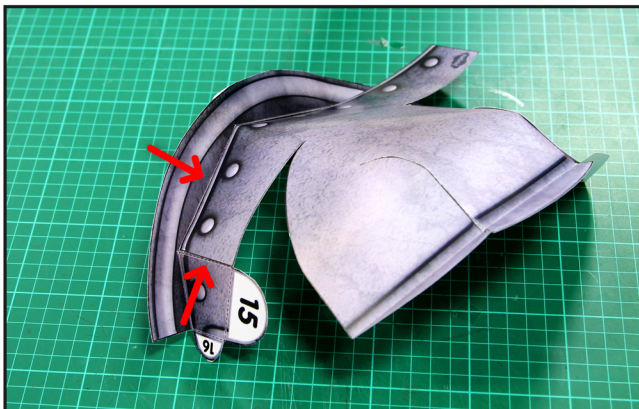
Step 7

Fold the helmet mid section downwards and glue tabs marked "9" and "10" to the upper section of the helmet as shown. You should now have half a helmet.



Step 8

Repeat step 5 with tabs 11 and 12, it should look like the image shown. Below is an inside view

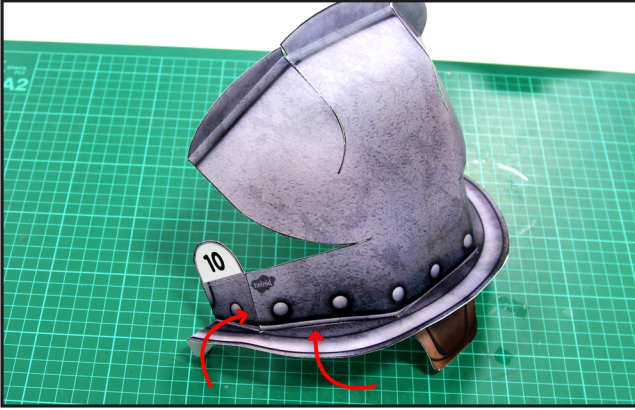


The Stuarts - Roundhead Helmet Instructions

Step 9

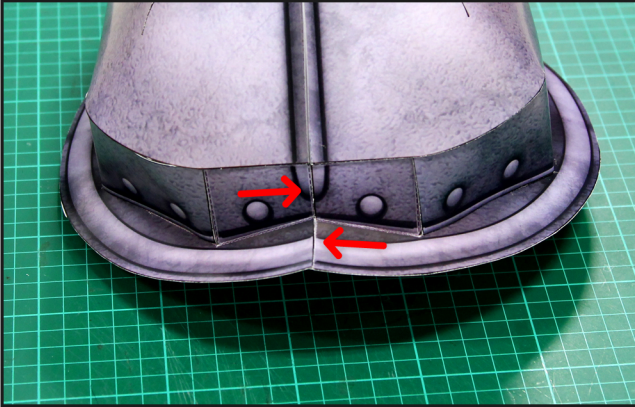
Repeat step 5 with tabs 13 and 14, it should look like the image shown.

Fold the helmet mid section downwards and glue tabs marked "10" and "15" to the upper section of the helmet as shown. You should now have the second half of the helmet.



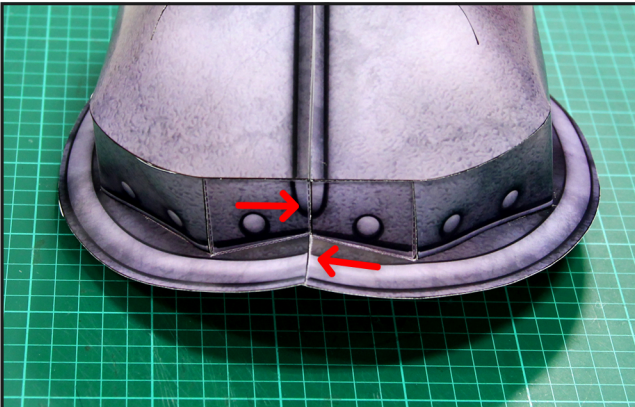
Step 10

Bring the two halves of the helmet together and glue tab 16 to the opposite side of the helmet and glue tab 17 to the underside of the opposite rim as shown.



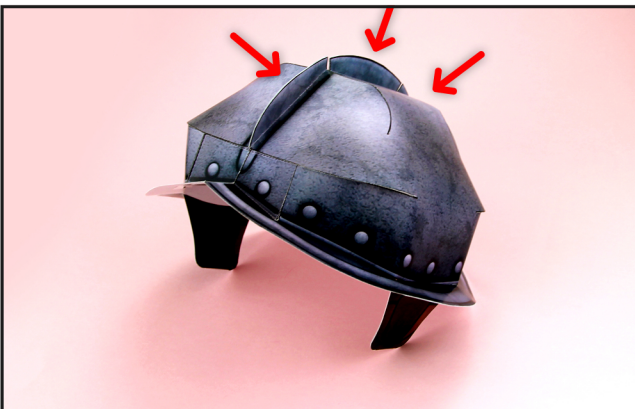
Step 11

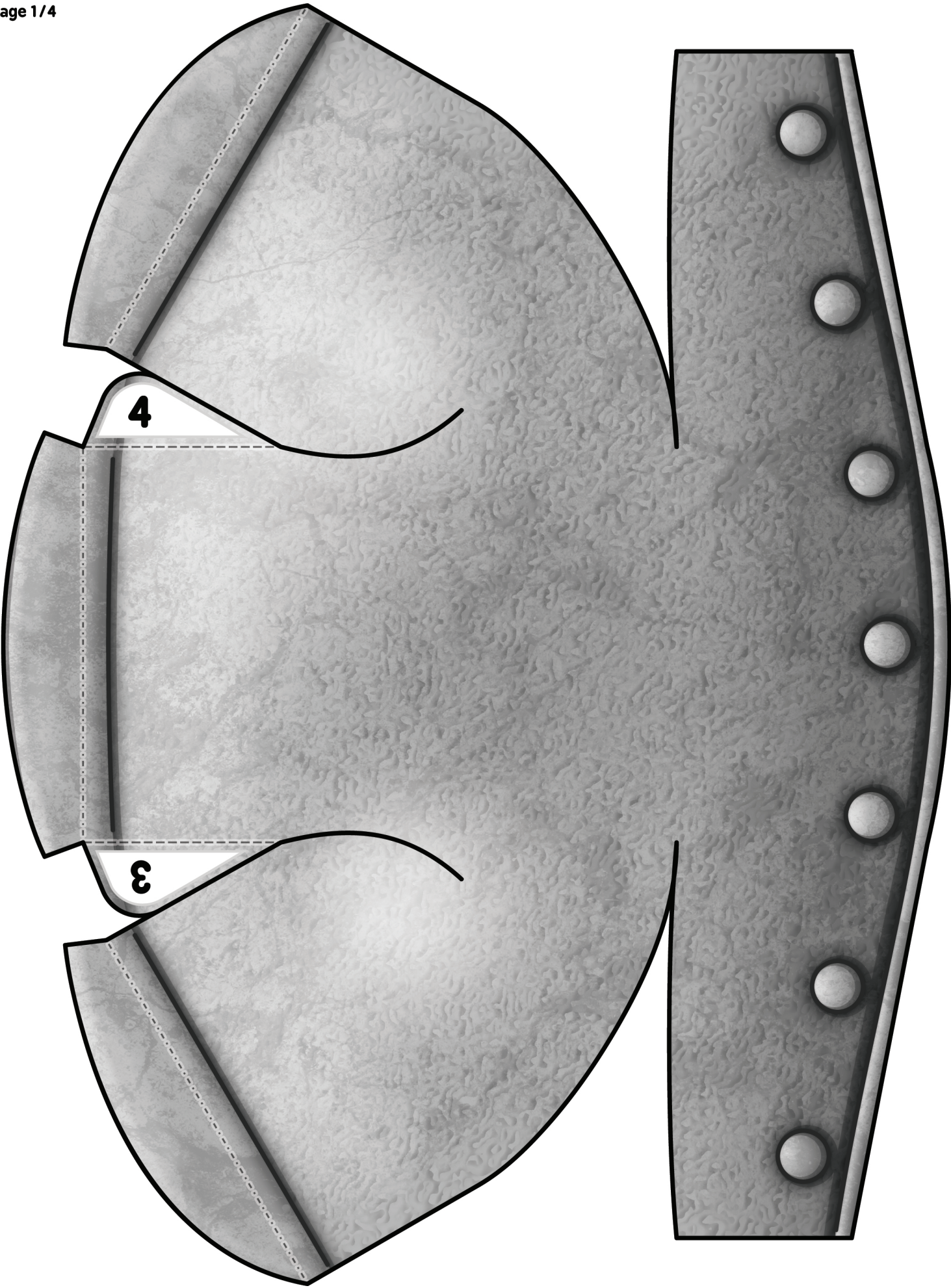
Do the same as step 10, this time glueing tab 18 to the opposite side of the helmet and glue tab 19 to the underside of the opposite rim as shown.



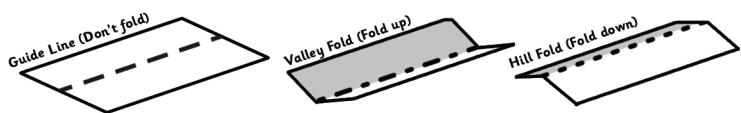
Step 12

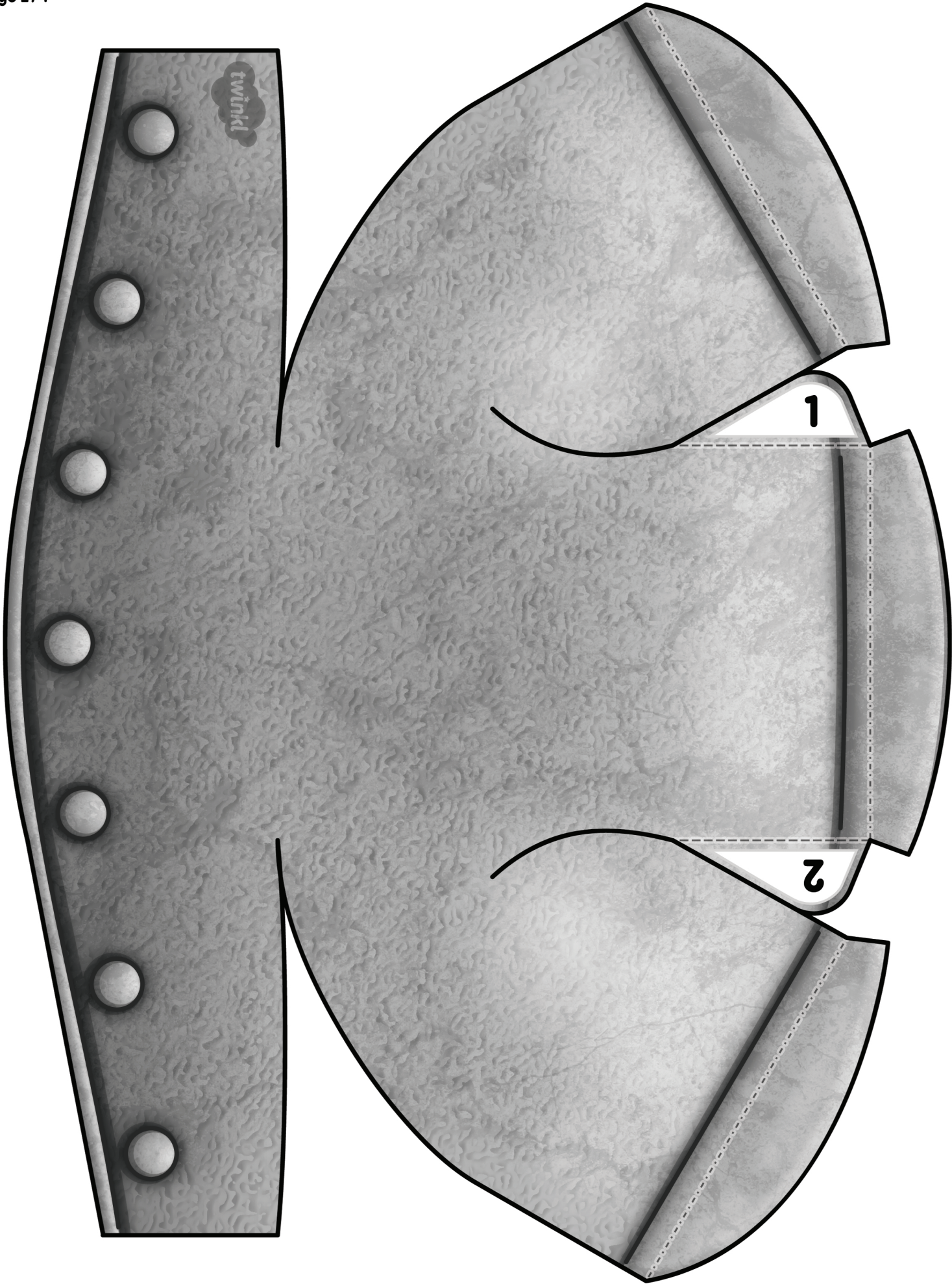
Glue the backs of the main helmet ridge together to complete the helmet.



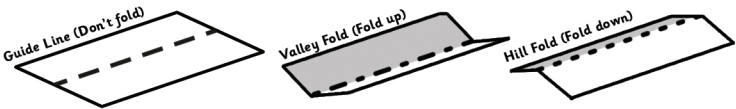


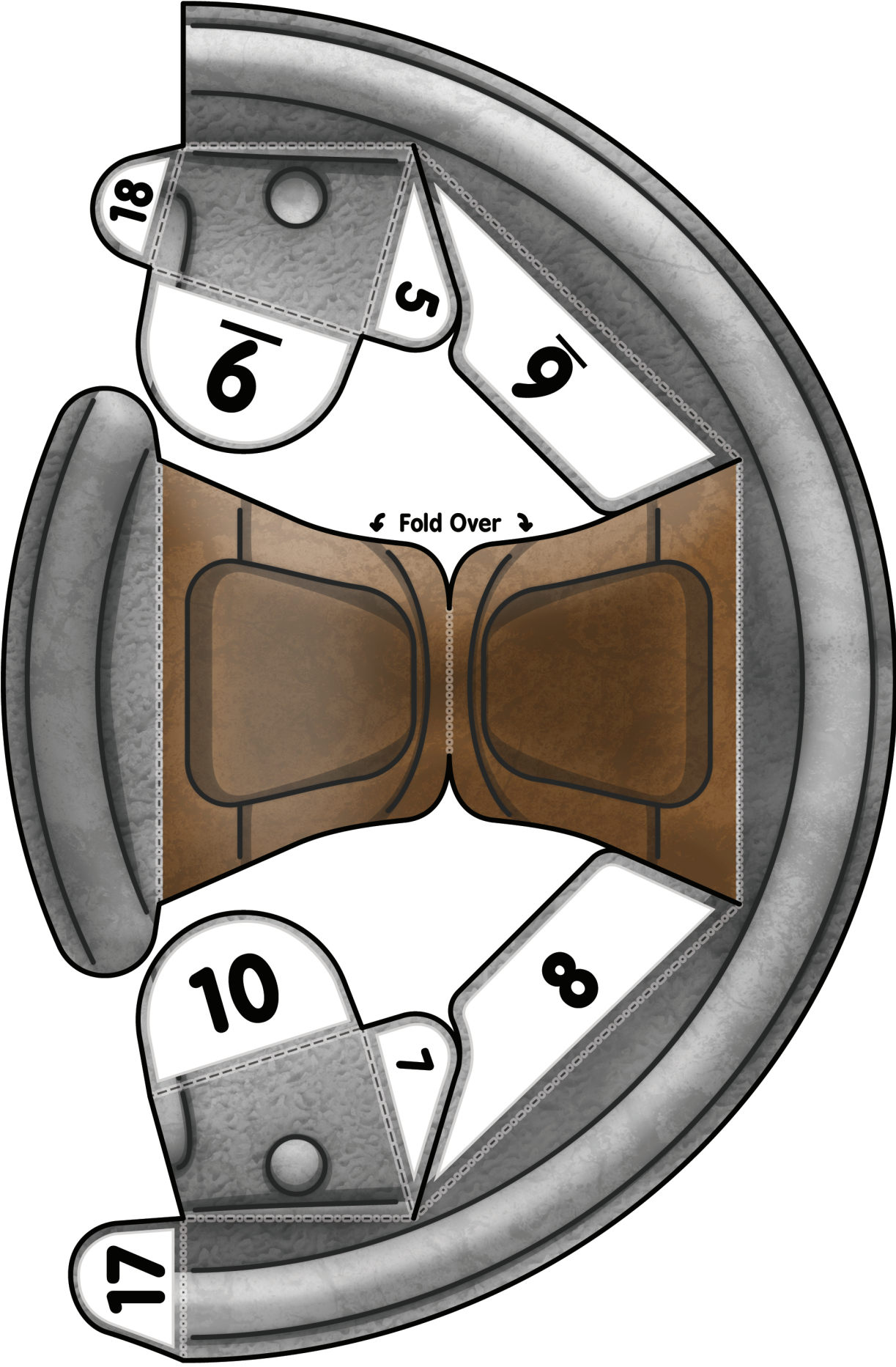
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- 2) Valley Fold - - - - -
- 3) Hill Fold - - - - -
- 4) Glue ☐ 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3





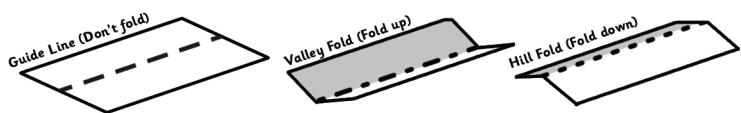
- 1) Cut _____
2) Valley Fold - - - - -
3) Hill Fold - - - - -
4) Glue ☐ 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3

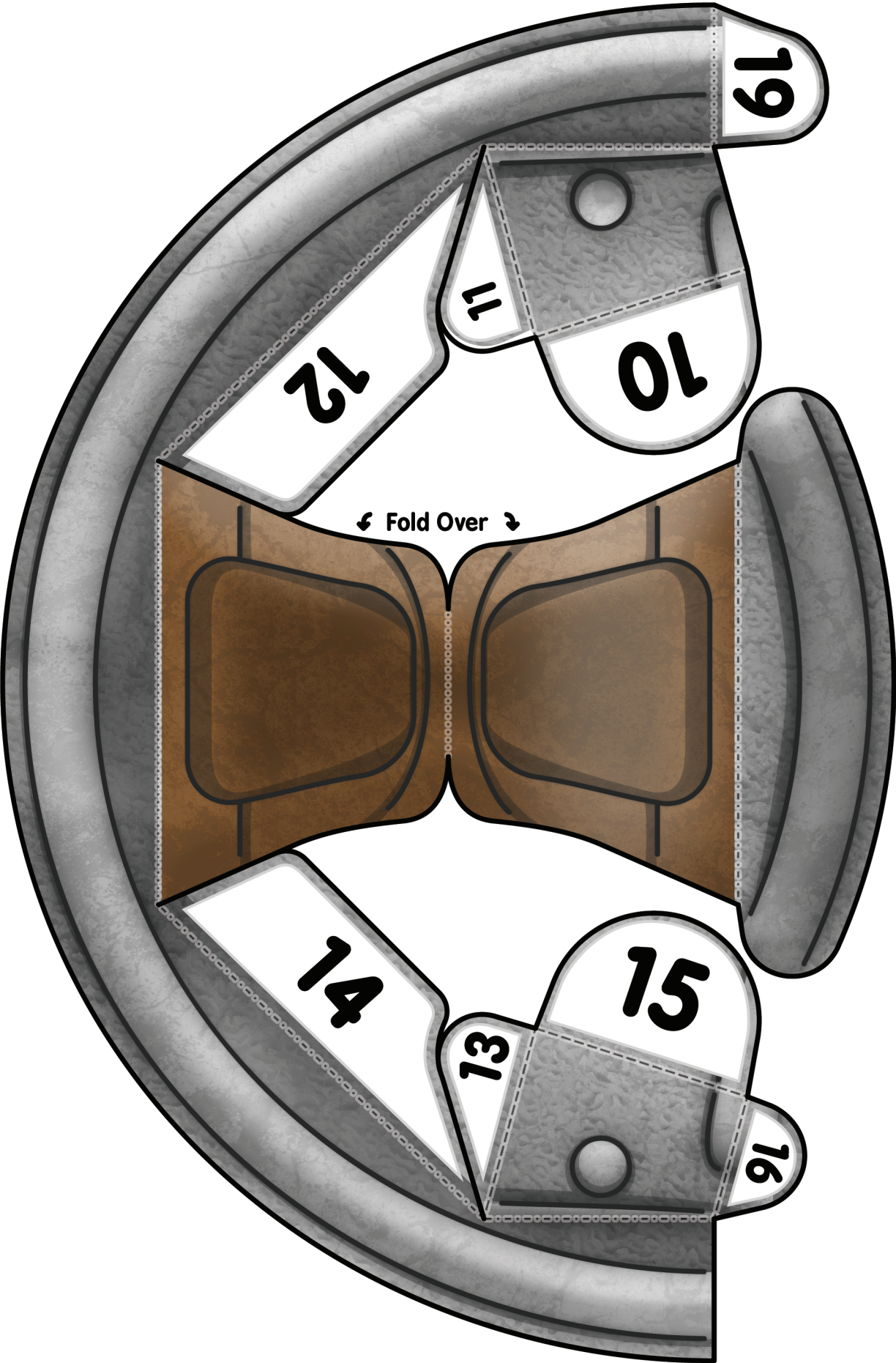




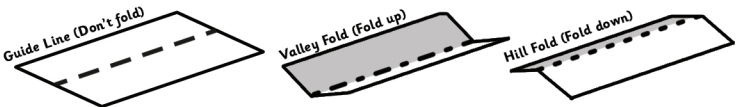
- 1) Cut _____
- 2) Valley Fold - - - - -
- 3) Hill Fold - - - - -
- 4) Glue

1	2	3
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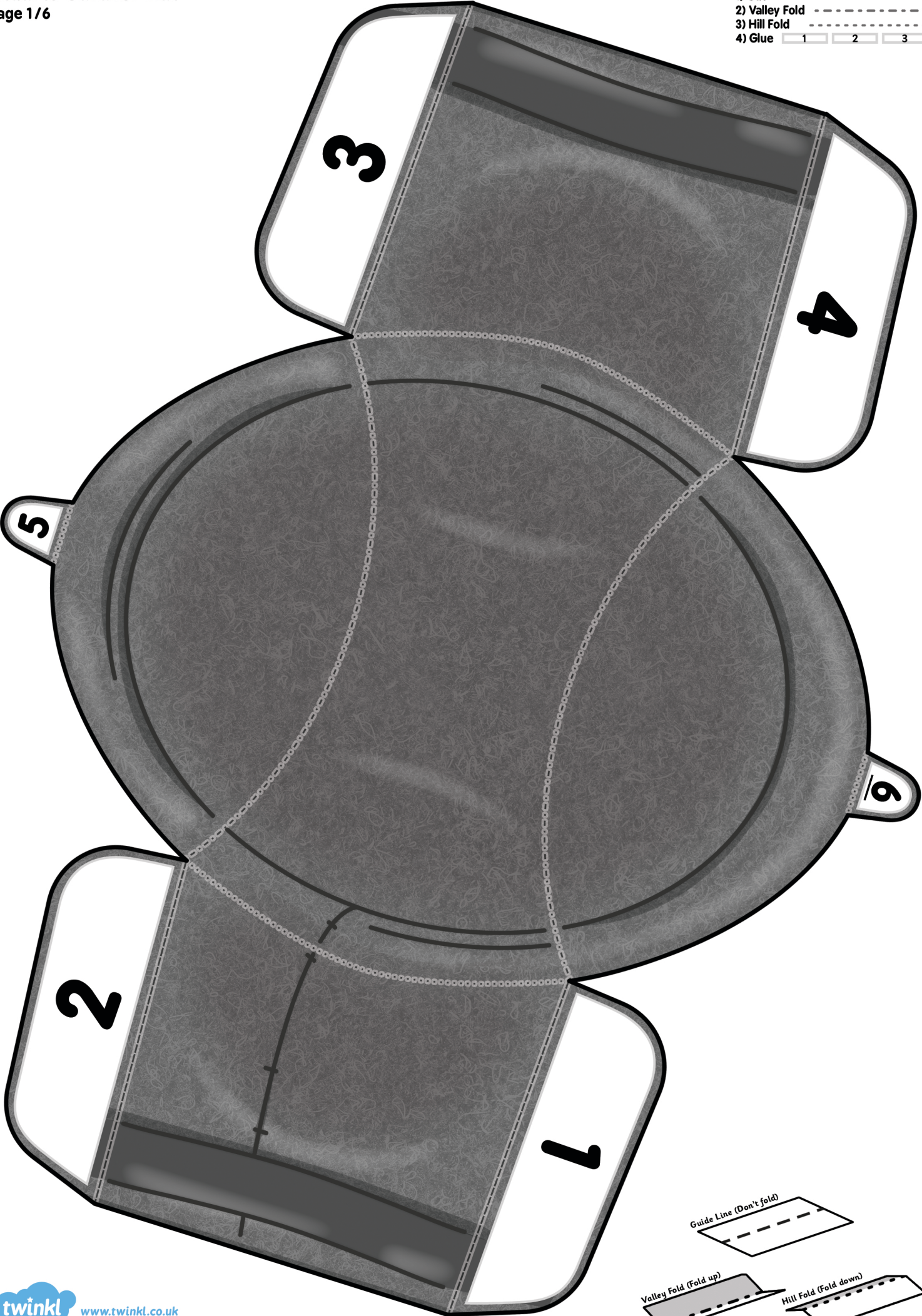


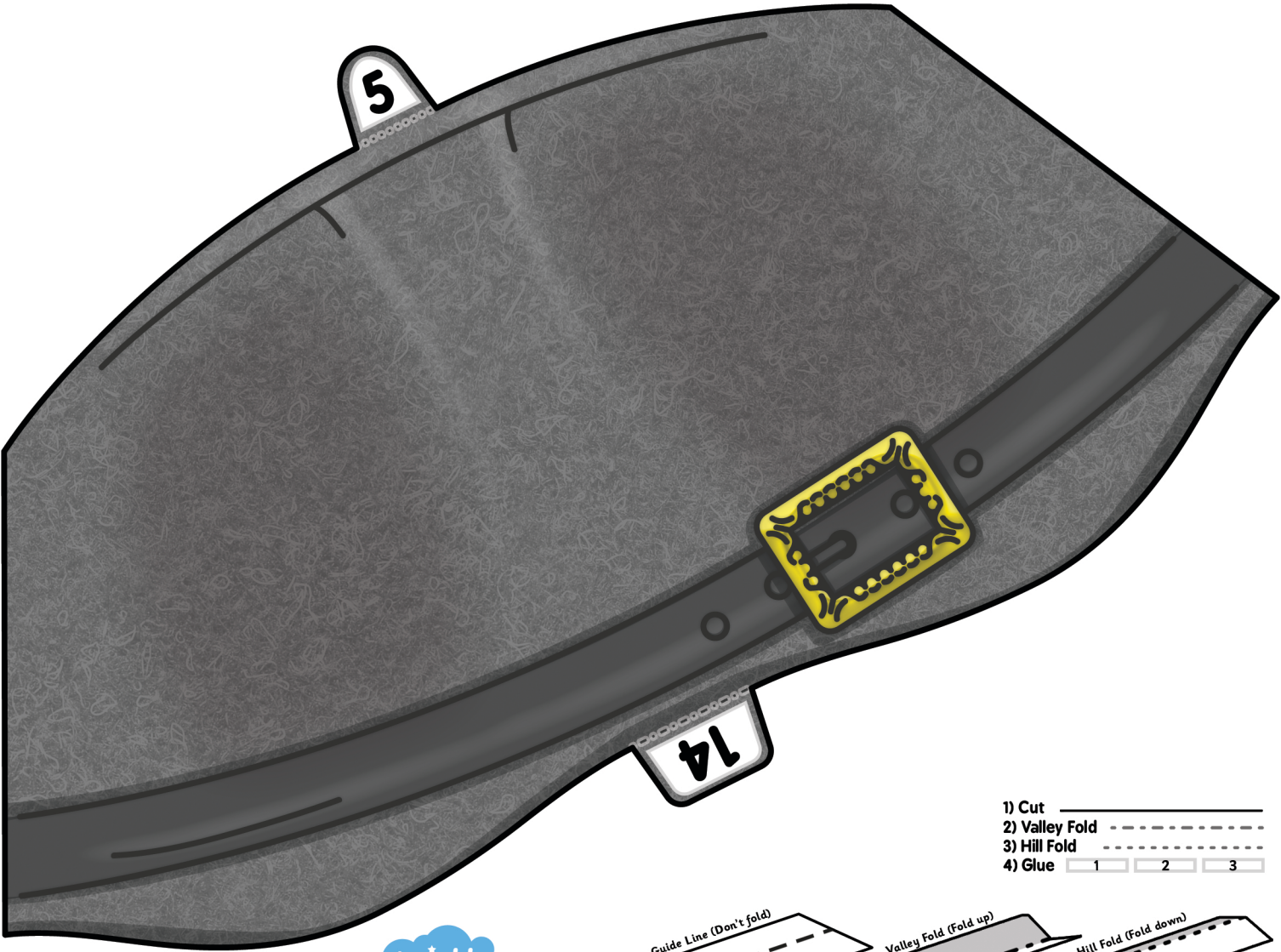
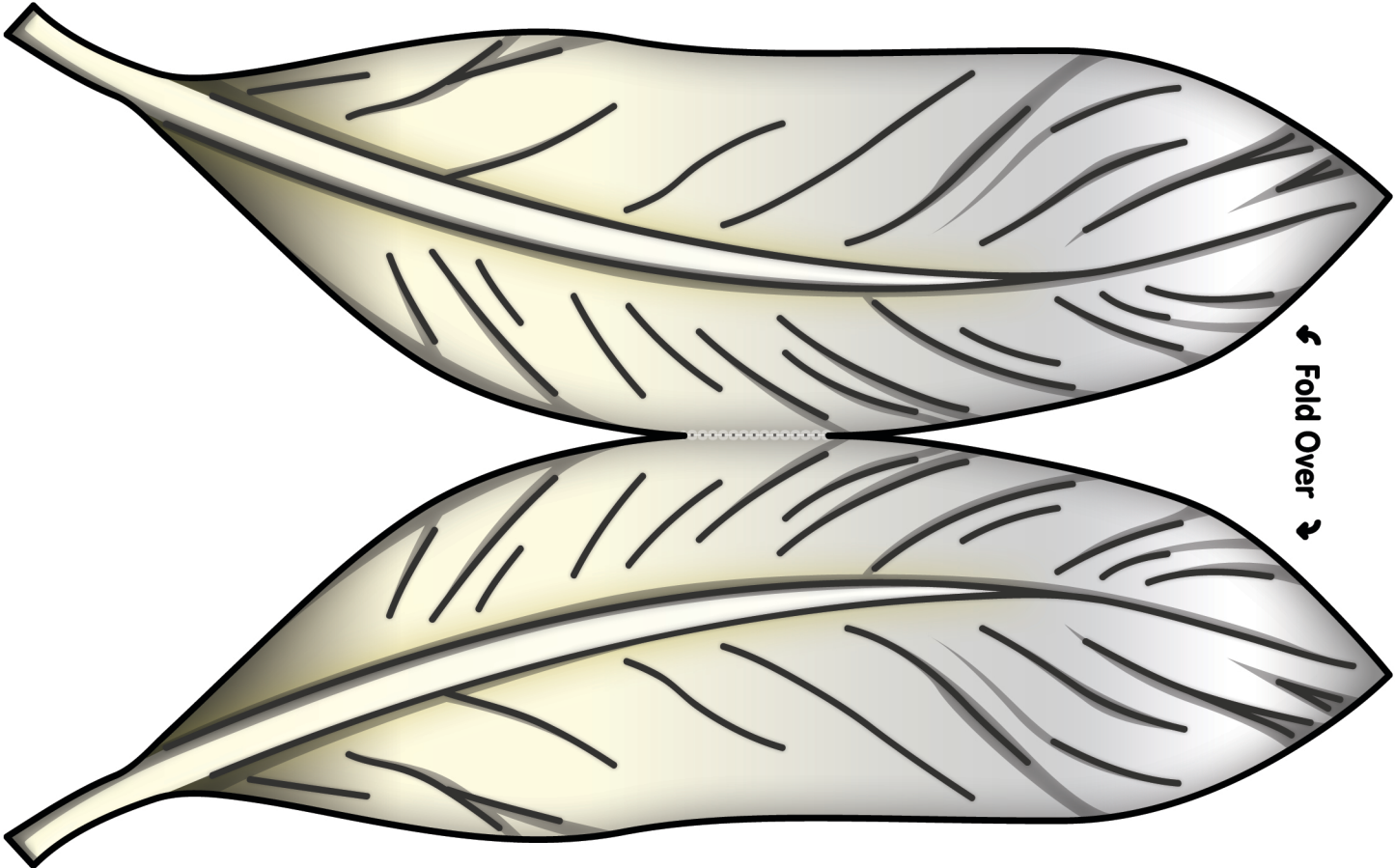


- 1) Cut _____
2) Valley Fold - - - - -
3) Hill Fold - - - - -
4) Glue ☐ 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3

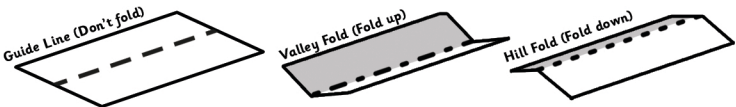


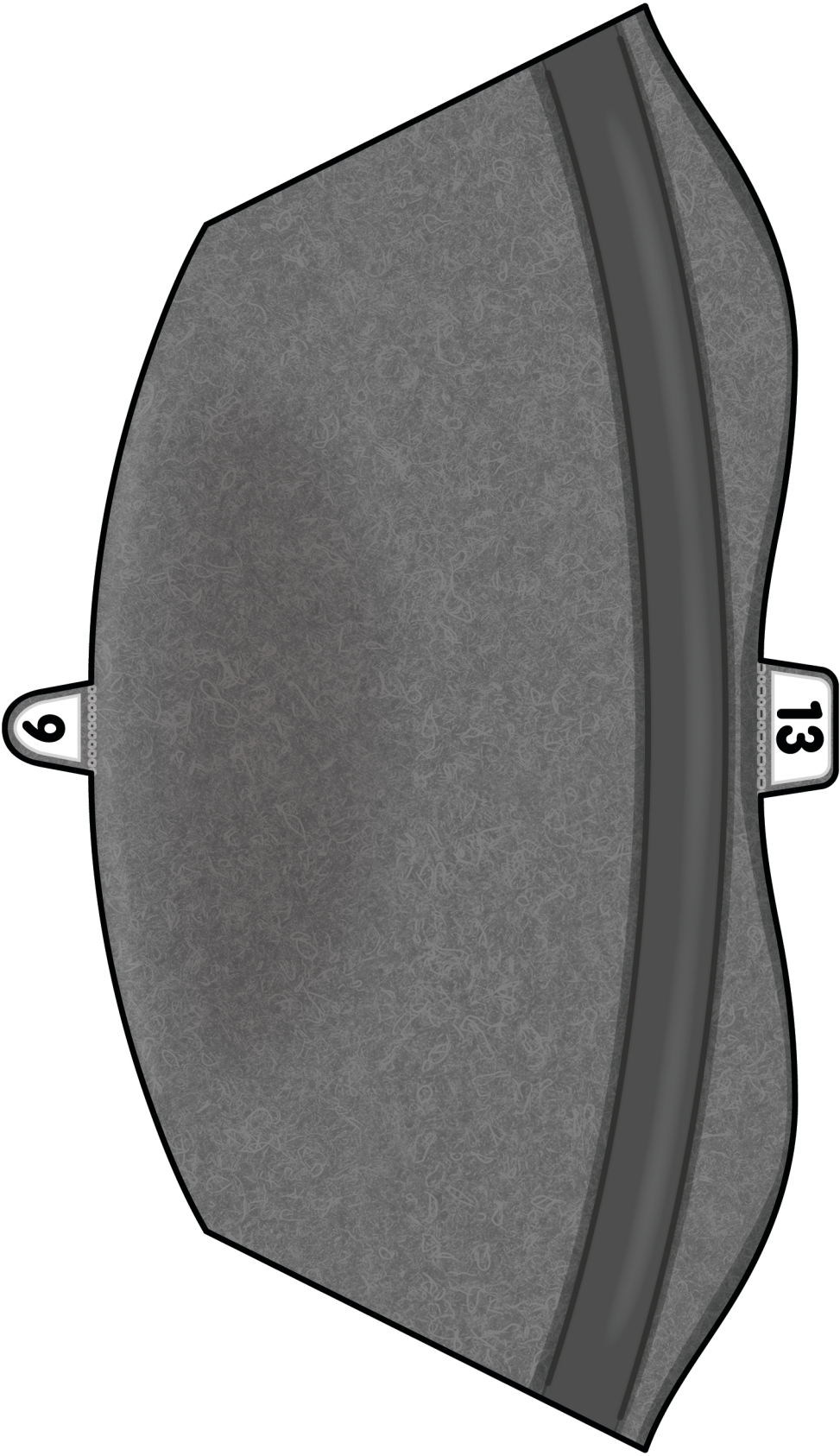
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- 3) Hill Fold - - - - -
- 4) Glue ☐ 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3



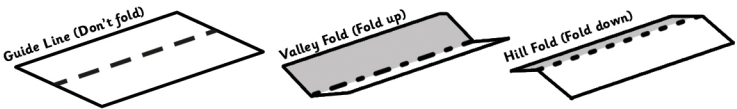


- 1) Cut _____
- 2) Valley Fold - - - - -
- 3) Hill Fold - - - - -
- 4) Glue ☐ 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3

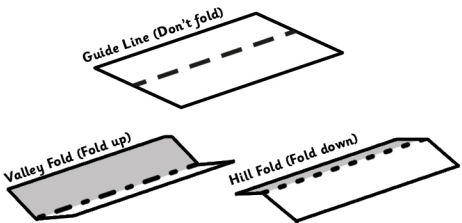
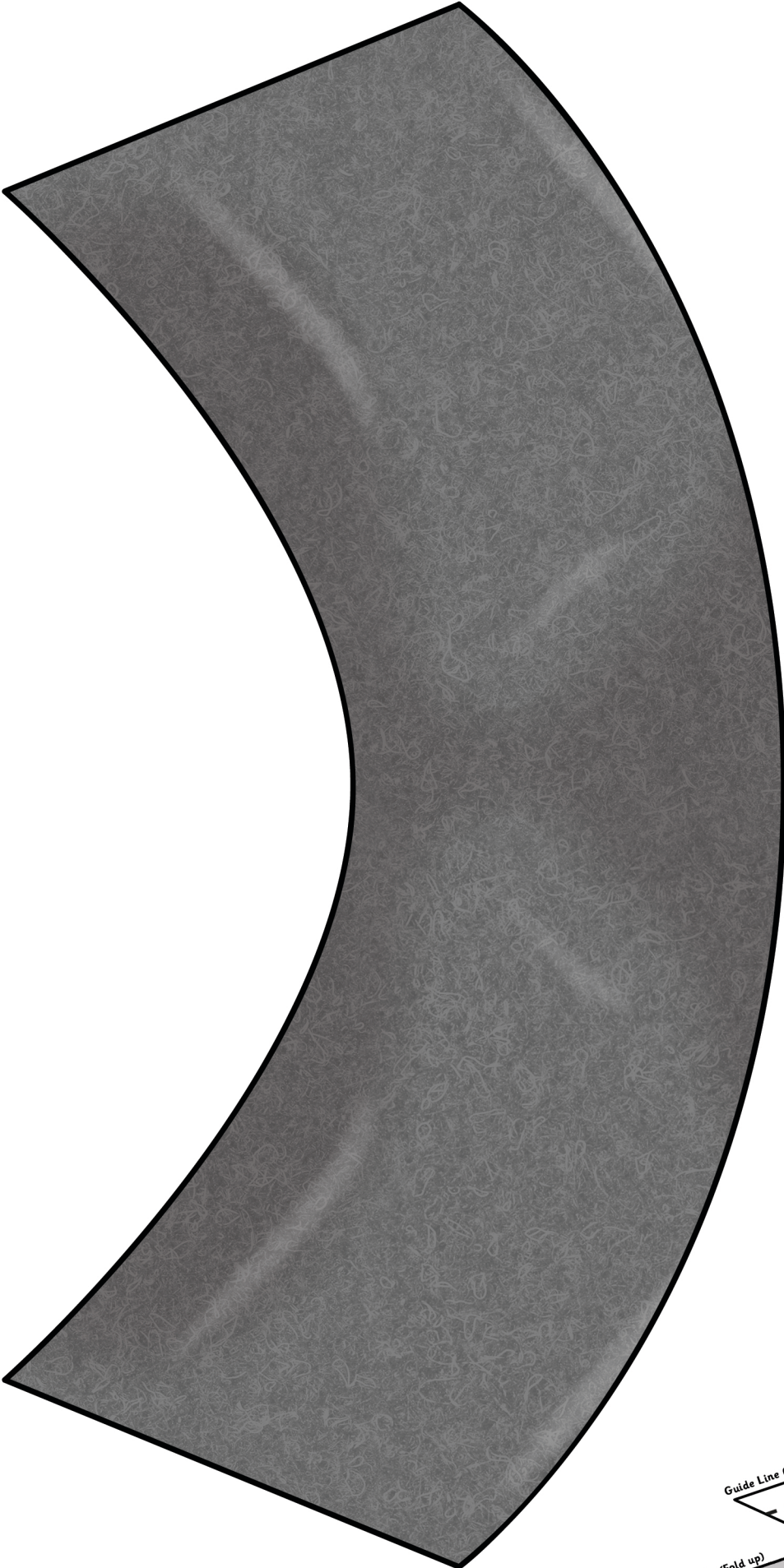




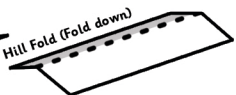
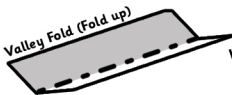
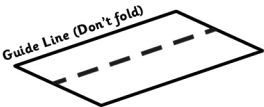
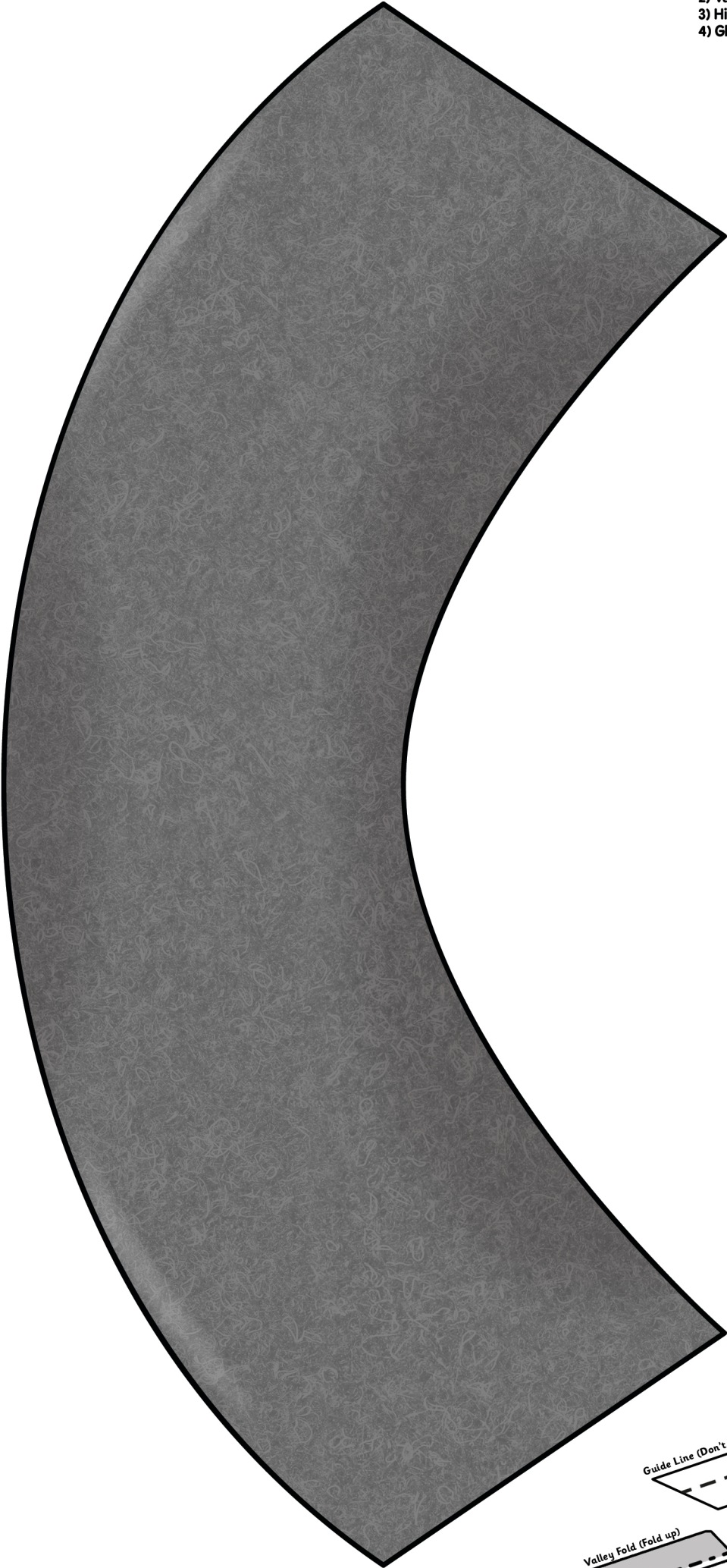
- 1) Cut _____
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- 3) Hill Fold - - - - -
- 4) Glue ☐ 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3

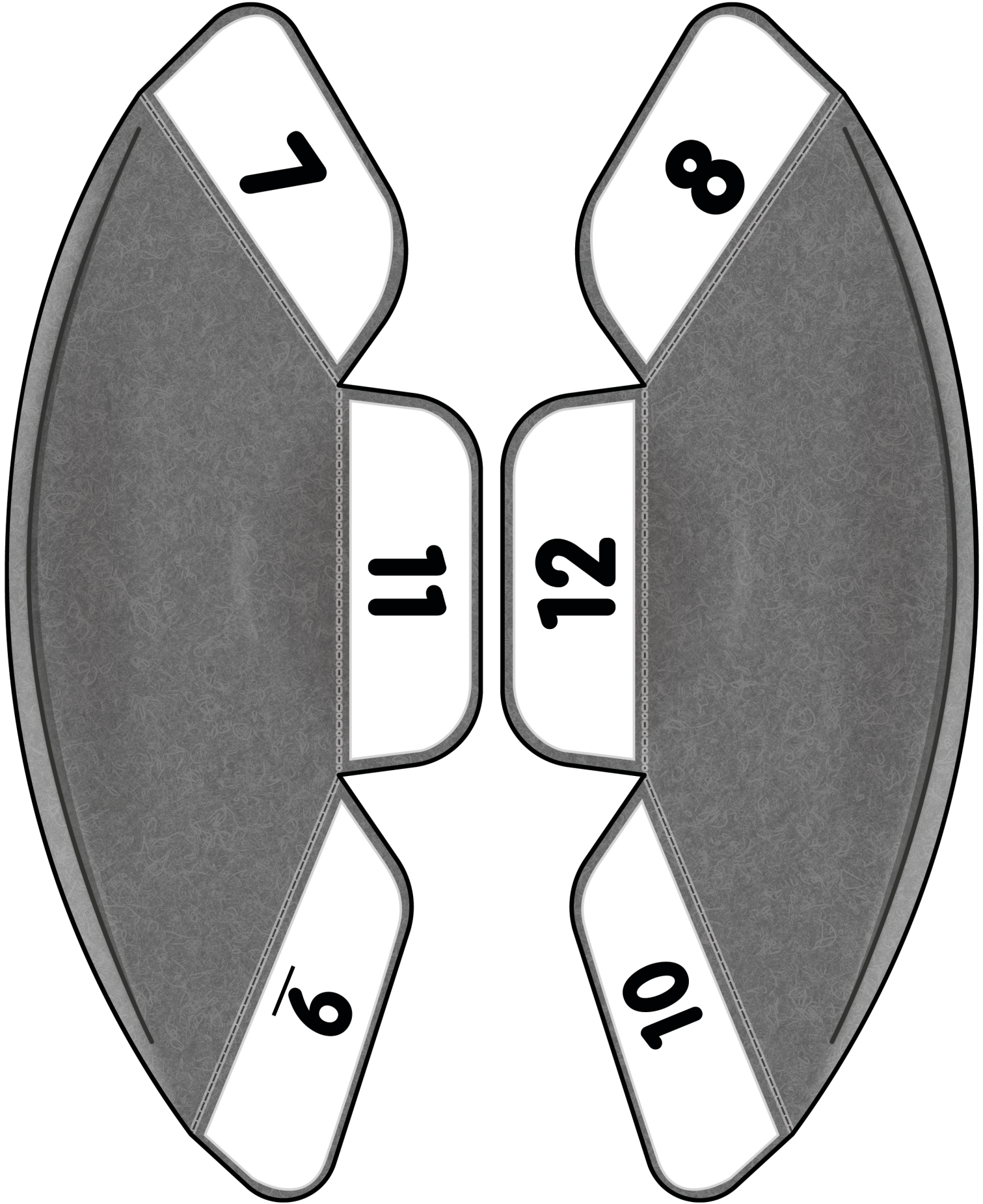


- 1) Cut _____
- 2) Valley Fold - - - - -
- 3) Hill Fold - - - - -
- 4) Glue



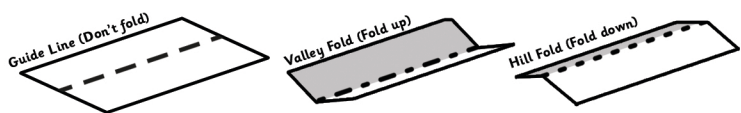
- 1) Cut _____
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- 3) Hill Fold - - - - -
- 4) Glue





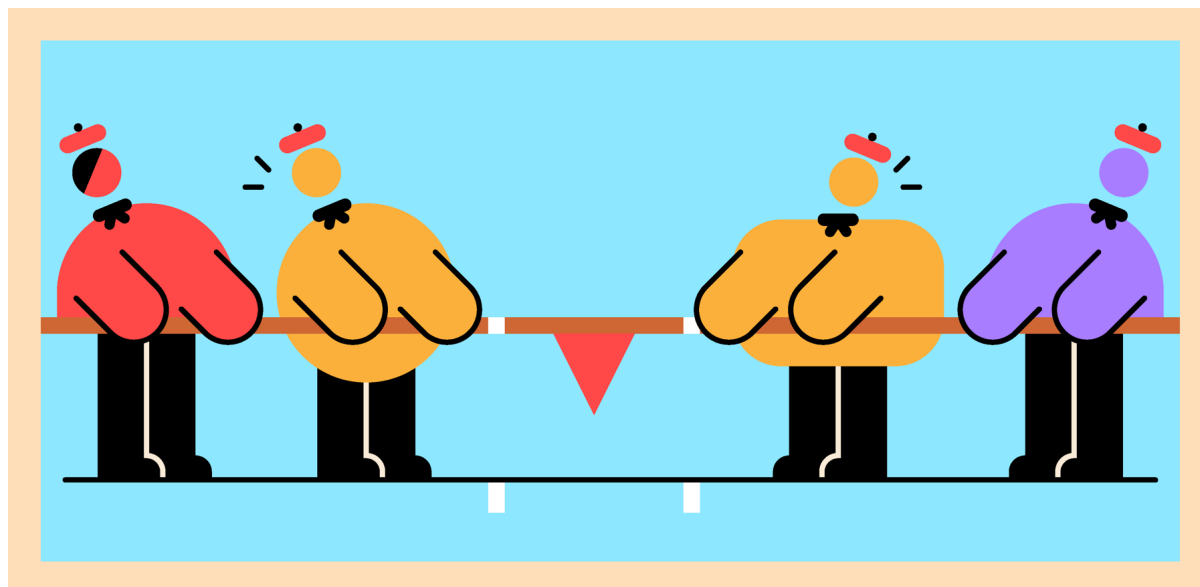
- 1) Cut _____
- 2) Valley Fold - - - - -
- 3) Hill Fold - - - - -
- 4) Glue

1	2	3
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Tug of War

This activity will demonstrate the importance of teamwork and strength, which were crucial in the battles of the Civil War. To add even more fun to the tug-of-war, we've created Cavalier and Roundhead masks for the Beavers to cut out and wear along with their helmets. These masks can be found on the next pages.



You will need:

- A rope
- Red tape
- White tape
- A whistle

Instructions:

1. Use the red tape to mark the middle of the rope (the centre line). They should measure three metres from the centre line in both directions and mark with white tape to create two team lines.
2. Use the red tape to mark the centre of the playing space. They should use the white tape to mark lines three metres either side to create two hold lines.
3. Everyone should split into two even teams the Cavaliers and Roundheads.
4. Each team should stand behind their white team line, and hold the rope behind the white hold line.
5. The referee should call 'take the strain' and everyone should pull gently on the rope until it's taught and the red lines on the rope and floor line up.
6. The referee should call 'pull' and both teams should start pulling. They should aim to pull the red centre line in the middle of the rope over their white centre line on the floor (and therefore the other team's white hold line over the red line on the floor)



7. The referee should watch carefully and blow the whistle whenever they see a team win a pull.
8. The teams should swap ends and repeat steps four to seven. The event should have three pulls – the team that wins the most pulls is the winner.
9. After the final pull, all the players should shake hands to show good sportsmanship.

Charles I Mask



Oliver Cromwell Mask





Part Two – The Cavalry

Horses were really important in the Battle of Naseby. Can you ask the Beavers if they have any ideas why this would be the case?

The main reasons why the horses were key are below:

- **Fast Movers:** Horses helped soldiers move quickly across the battlefield. They could go around the enemy and chase them if they tried to run away.
- **Scary Charge:** When soldiers on horses charged, it was very scary for the soldiers on foot. This could make them run away.
- **Many Jobs:** Soldiers on horses could do lots of different things, like looking for the enemy, fighting, and carrying messages.
- **Quick Messages:** Soldiers on horses could carry messages quickly to tell other soldiers what to do.

In the Battle of Naseby, the soldiers on horses helped the Roundheads win the battle.

To complete this activity, the Beavers need to either visit a stable to learn how to look after a horse or have a talk from someone who owns a horse.

Alternatively, there are two days being arranged at the SJLC and Overstone Campsite where members of the Sealed Knot will be holding talks for the Beavers to attend. Look out for the information on how to book these, which will be released shortly.

Also, we have included some further information for the Beavers on Charles I and the early part of the Civil War.

Additional Information

King Charles I

Charles I was the King of England, Scotland and Ireland from 1625 to 1649. His reign, which ended with his execution, was a time of turbulence and civil war.

Early Life

Charles was born in Fife, Scotland on 19th November 1600. His parents were James VI of Scotland and Anne of Denmark. In 1603, following the death of Elizabeth I, James became King of England and was known thereafter as James I. Charles was not the next in line to become king after his father, as he had an older brother named Henry. However, in 1612 Henry died, which made Charles heir to the throne.



Becoming King

In 1625, James I died and Charles became Charles I - the second monarch belonging to the House of Stuart. Three months after becoming king, Charles married Henrietta Maria of France, the daughter of Henry IV of France. Henrietta Maria belonged to the Catholic faith and England followed the Protestant faith. Because of this, Henrietta Maria did not have a coronation. Henrietta's religion caused division between Charles and parliament, who did not approve of the Catholic faith. Charles and Henrietta Maria had nine children, five of whom lived past childhood.

Charles' Interests

Charles was very religious and practised a form of worship that involved lots of rituals and ceremonies. He believed strongly in the 'divine right of kings'. This is a belief that a monarch is chosen by God and isn't answerable to humans for their actions, including parliament. Any person who challenges a monarch is considered to be challenging God. Charles was interested in the arts and invited famous artists of the day, such as Van Dyck and Rubens, to paint in England. He also bought expensive paintings by artists, including Raphael and Titian. Charles enjoyed music and employed a large number of musicians to play at his court.

Problems

Charles' spending meant he went into a lot of debt. One of his close friends, the Duke of Buckingham, led failed naval attacks against France and Spain, which also cost the country a lot of money. Parliament refused to give Charles more funds for wars or money to cover his debts unless he started to take their advice, which was against Charles' belief in the divine right of kings. In 1629, Charles shut down parliament. It remained closed for the next

11 years. Without parliament to set taxes, Charles made money in ways that made him very unpopular. One of these methods was known as ship money, where towns and villages near ports had to pay money. Previously, this had only been done during wartime. Charles raised the amount of ship money towns had to pay and also started making towns inland pay ship money, which they'd never had to do before. This made him very unpopular.

Civil War

Following riots in Scotland over religious ceremonies Charles tried to force people to follow, parliament was recalled. Charles and parliament continued to clash and in 1642, the English Civil War started. A civil war is when sides from the same country fight against each other. Charles led the Royalists, who were often called 'Cavaliers'. The Parliamentarians, often called 'Roundheads' because of their simple haircuts, were led by a man named Oliver Cromwell.



The civil war, which was actually a series of three wars, lasted until 1651, when the Parliamentarians defeated the Royalists at the Battle of Worcester on 3rd September. However, Charles was not present to witness the end of the civil war. In January 1649, parliament charged Charles with high treason (being a traitor to your country). On 30th January, Charles was beheaded in London. When he woke that morning, Charles asked to be dressed in thicker than normal clothes so he wouldn't shiver and appear to be frightened of death. The position of king was abolished and England became a republic (a country without a king or queen).

Did You Know...?

England would once again become a monarchy (a country with a king or queen) with the crowning of King Charles II – Charles I's son – in 1660.