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$$\frac{R^2}{2} \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{d^2 \theta}{dt^2} = -\frac{8\pi G}{c^4} \frac{T_{ij}}{r^2}$$
$$\Omega = 4 \left(\frac{1+2A^2}{1-2A^2} - \frac{A^2 r^2}{A^2 r^2} \right) = A(1+4A^2 - 2A^2 r^2)$$
$$\frac{R^2}{2} \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{d^2 \theta}{dt^2} = \theta^i \wedge \theta^j = \theta^i \wedge \theta^j = \frac{a'}{ab} \frac{b+\pi r}{7b^2} \theta^i \wedge \theta^j$$
$$\left(\frac{V_r}{r} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial V_z}{\partial z} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial V_\phi}{\partial r} + \frac{\partial V_z}{\partial r} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial V_\phi}{\partial r} - \frac{V_\phi}{r} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial V_z}{\partial r} - \frac{V_z}{r} \right)^2$$
$$\frac{r^2}{c^2} \frac{d^2 \theta}{dt^2} \approx 10^{-10} \div 10^{-11}$$

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HAMPTON COURT PALACE AND 'ANNE OF THE THOUSAND DAYS'

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My mistress and friend:

I and my heart put ourselves in your hands...

King Henrich VIII

Abstract

This year marks the 500th anniversary of the coronation of Anne Boleyn as Queen of England, on 1 June 1533. In Tudor history, 7th September 1533, Queen Anne Boleyn, second wife of King Henry VIII, gave birth to Queen Elizabeth I. And this year marks the 500th anniversary of Elizabeth I's birth. In 2022, on the March 4 marked 500 years to the day of Anne's first recorded appearance at the English court in 1522. On September 1, 1532, Henry VIII had taken an unprecedented step: He had elevated a woman into England's hereditary nobility. It was both a gift of love and compensation for enduring years of frustration while Henry tried to put an end to his marriage to Catherine of Aragon. *The article devoted to Hampton Court Palace and Anne Boleyn the Queen of England from 1533 to 1536 as the second wife of King Henrich VIII. Anne Boleyn is called 'Anne of the Thousand Days' because Henrich VIII replaced her after roughly three years. Anne who waited seven years to marry the King was dismissed and disgraced within a third of that time. Despite ruling for just three years during the Tudor dynasty, Anne Boleyn is one of the most famous queens in British History. She played a major role in the English Reformation along with Henry VIII. The author presents the events of Tudor history before Anne Boleyn's coronation, which will be described in the next article.*

The author presents Hampton Court Palace in London and its History.

Key words: Tudor history, Hampton Court Palace, London, Anne Boleyn, King Henrich VIII of England, professional oriented foreign language teaching environment, students, university, the rose 'Anne Boleyn', intercultural and professional competencies.



Fig. 1. Anne Boleyn standing beside a Portrait of Henry VIII by David Mossman 1825–1901.



Fig. 2. Hampton Court. Main Entrance.



Fig. 3. The roses Anne Boleyn.

Anne Boleyn (Fig. 1, 4) the most famous mistress in history who won Henry VIII's heart and the crown away from Catherine of Aragon (Catherine of Aragon (Fig. 5) is somewhat of a forgotten figure in the Tudor-sphere. She is often passed over in the drama shows, and thought of as plain or even boring. But she was an incredibly interesting figure in European history, **see the video [22]**). Henry VIII split the English church from Rome for Anne Boleyn but later grew tired of his second Queen and had her beheaded. Her legacy was being mother to one of the greatest Queens in history, Elizabeth I. The fact that she was intelligent and educated and a talented writer, she gave generously to the poor and charitable causes and supported education shows how badly her image is spun in history (**see the video [121; 77]**).

During the last time we published a series of articles on Anne Boleyn and Henry VIII exploring Tudor history [73; 74; 75].

Anne Boleyn is called 'Anne of the Thousand Days' because King Henrich VIII of England replaced her after roughly three years. Anne who waited nearly a decade to marry the king was dismissed and disgraced within a third of that time [117; 8; 12].

She was Queen of England from 28.05. 1533 to 17.05. 1536, as the second wife of King Henry VIII (**see the video [14]**).

Thus, *in 2022, on the March 4 marks 500 years to the day of Anne's first recorded appearance at the English court in 1522* [83] (Fig. 1, 4, 7), **see the video [122]**.

A Tudor gentlewoman generally received her position at court as servant to the queen due to her social status or her relationship to the king or queen. She might be, 1) a relative of the king or queen, 2) a friend (often from childhood) of the queen, 3) the daughter, sister or wife of a gentleman in service to the king, 4) the daughter, sister or wife of a nobleman, 5) or, a noblewoman in her own right. The female attendants of a Tudor queen were technically considered court officials not personal servants, in part, because final approval of their appointment lay with the sovereign. The queen-consort could suggest names, but the final decision rested with Henry VIII. Once chosen, their responsibilities were manifold: they supervised the domestic household of the queen, officiated at court functions, entertained ambassadors and other important guests, and generally were at the beck and call of their mistress, the queen. They often had daily contact with the king and members of his council and for that reason were chosen with care [20, p. 10].

Anne's uncle, **Thomas Howard, the Duke of Norfolk (1473–1554)**, was also a crucial character in her life (Fig. 6). An ambitious man from birth, Thomas brought Anne into court as Catherine of Aragon's (Henry's first wife (Fig. 5) lady-in-waiting, hoping that Henry would desire for Anne to be his next mistress. While Anne becoming Queen was never an explicit goal, his ambition to benefit from her position in court was clear. Once the Great Matter was made public, Howard openly campaigned at court for Anne to have more power and titles [83].

On September 1, 1532, Henry VIII had taken an unprecedented step: He had elevated a woman into England's hereditary nobility. It was both a gift of love and compensation for enduring

years of frustration while Henry tried to put an end to his marriage to Catherine of Aragon (see the videos [46]).

In 1532, a new Venetian ambassador described Anne as 'not one of the handsomest women in the world. She is of middling stature, with a swarthy complexion, long neck, wide mouth, bosom not much raised, and in fact has nothing but the King's great appetite, and her eyes, which are black and beautiful – and take great effect on those who served the Queen when she was on the throne. She lives like a queen, and the King accompanies her to Mass – and everywhere.' [11].

At first, Tudor history went hand in hand with Catholicism. England was under



Fig. 4. Anne Boleyn and Henry VIII.



Fig. 5. Catherine of Aragon, early 1530.



Fig. 6. Thomas Howard, the Duke of Norfolk by Hans Holbein, c. 1539.

the heavy influence of Rome, and Catholic rites were observed by all. However, in 1527, to the surprise of all, Henry VIII petitioned to divorce his wife of 24 years, Catherine of Aragon (Fig. 5), see the video [9; 23]. This was because Catherine had only provided Henry with a daughter, Mary, and not the male heir so desperately coveted. When met with refusal from the pope, Henry then made his second drastic decision and broke away from the Catholic Church. Thus, the Reformation had begun. Notable changes during this era include the dissolution of monasteries and the 1534 *Act of Supremacy* which states "that the king would be 'accepted and reputed



Fig. 7. Anne Boleyn by Hans Holbein (1536).

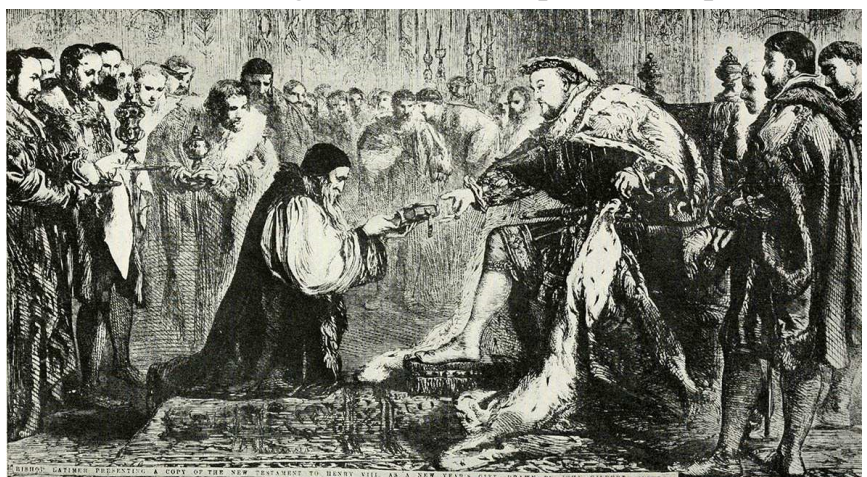


Fig. 8. King Henry the VIII receiving the Bible.

the only supreme head in earth of the Church of England" [46] (Fig. 8), **see the video [52]**.

At last, 2023 year marks the 500th anniversary of the coronation of Anne Boleyn as Queen of England, on 1 June 1533. In Tudor history, 7th September 1533, Queen Anne Boleyn, second wife of King Henry VIII, gave birth to Queen Elizabeth I. And this year marks the 500th anniversary of Elizabeth I's birth.

Anne Boleyn has been called "the most influential and important queen consort England has ever had" [113, p. xv], as she provided the occasion for Henry VIII to annul his marriage to Catherine of Aragon and declare the English church's independence from the Vatican [8]. Catherine of Aragon was at the centre of one of England's most turbulent periods in history. Catherine of course was the first (and longest serving) wife of Henry VIII. They married on 11 June 1509 and their marriage was annulled on the 23 May 1533 (**see the videos [24; 25]**). This video will concentrate on Catherine's final days up until her death and will look at a couple of alternative paths European history could have taken if Catherine's choices had been different to those she actually made.

Once *Anne Boleyn had been officially crowned as Queen of England on the 1st of June 1533*, Henry became intent on turning the tide against the popular opinion that Anne was a devious woman. By 1534, the Treason Act was passed in Parliament. The act stated that it was high treason to maliciously wish or attempt any bodily harm to be done or committed to the king's most royal person, the queen's or the heirs' apparent. Whether this was an act of love to protect his wife and queen, or a covert attempt to ensure that his decision to break from the Church wouldn't result in uprisings, is uncertain [83].

Anne's pregnancy (Fig. 9) ensured her almost complete protection from all who would speak against her. Henry had wasted no time using his new power, and abandoned a most loyal wife and queen in the hope that a new wife would surely give him the son he so desperately wanted. The quickness of the pregnancy led Henry to believe that God had finally forgiven him for marrying Catherine, and that his next legitimate child would indeed be a son [83].



Fig. 9. Anne Boleyn (gravid)
by Hans Holbein (1536).

Thus, Henry and Anne formally married on 25 January 1533, after a secret wedding on 14 November 1532 (Fig. 10, 11). On 23 May 1533, the newly appointed

Archbishop of Canterbury Thomas Crammer declared Henry and Catherine's marriage null and void; five days later (in 1533), he declared Henry and Anne's marriage valid. Shortly afterwards, Clement excommunicated Henry and Cranmer. As a result of this marriage and these excommunications, the first break between the Church of England and the Catholic Church took place, and the king took control of the Church of England. Anne was crowned Queen of England on 1 June 1533 (Fig. 12). On 7 September 1533, she gave birth to the future Queen Elizabeth I [8].



Fig. 10. Henry and Anne's secret wedding.

On 19 May 1536 Anne Boleyn was beheaded in

Tower (see the video [15]).



Fig. 11. A secret wedding.



Fig. 12. The Queen Anne [93].

The Tudors [99]. *The Other Boleyn Girl* (2008).

Hampton Court Palace, where Anne Boleyn entertained, Jane Seymour died (see the video [57]), and Catherine Howard (see the video [69]), was arrested for adultery, was home to Henry VIII and his six wives (Fig. 13), see the video [44; 86].

History of Hampton Court Palace begins more than a thousand years ago. Nestled into a bend in the River Thames and below the Surrey hills The area of the



Fig. 13. Henry VIII and his wives.

castle was a prime spot for a homestead. Hampton is the Saxon word for a settlement at the Bend in the river. So we can date the name back centuries, and activity in the area for just as long (see the video [18], Fig. 14.

By 1533 Henry had changed the

English history, broken with Rome and

annulled his marriage to Catherine of Aragon (video [469]), and could marry Anne (Fig. 16).

Hampton Court Palace, one of two remaining Tudor Palaces, is a magnificent sprawl of red-brick buildings and wonderful gardens nestling beside the River Thames in south-west London [120], **see the video [55]** (Fig. 14; 15, 18).



Fig. 14. Hampton Court Palace (London). The Great Gatehouse and King's Beasts [40; 43].

The history of Hampton Court Palace is in fact the tale of two palaces... a magnificent Tudor palace, created by *Cardinal Wolsey* (1473–1530) (Fig. 17, 18) and later made infamous by Henry VIII, alongside an elegant baroque palace built (Fig. 25) by *William III* (1650–1702) (Fig. 23) and *Mary II* (1662–1694) (Fig. 24) nearly 200 years later. (see **the video [36]**).

Cardinal Wolsey first started building Hampton Court in 1514. His plan (Fig. 17) was to build a grand residence to host King Henry VIII and his court but also make an impression when hosting monarchs from Europe... King Henry VIII made it his official royal residence [70], **see the video [42]**.

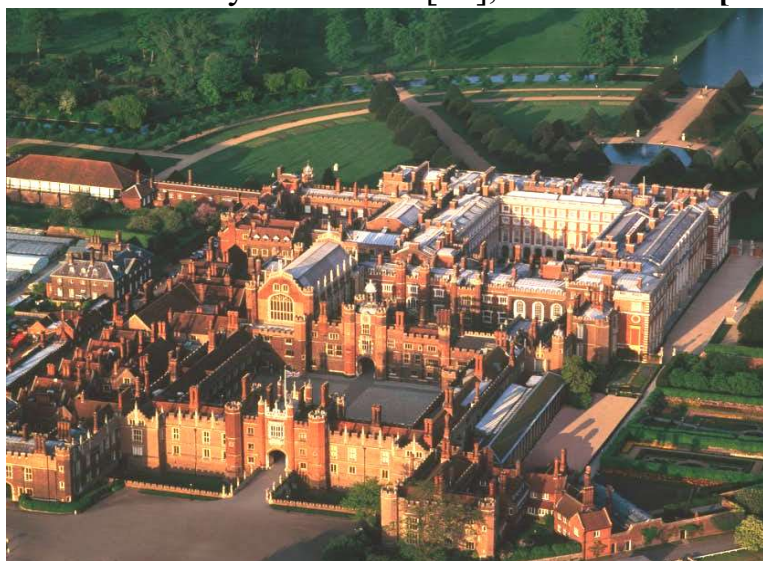


Fig. 15. The views of Hampton Court Palace.



Fig. 16. Geneviève Bujold as Anne Boleyn [17].

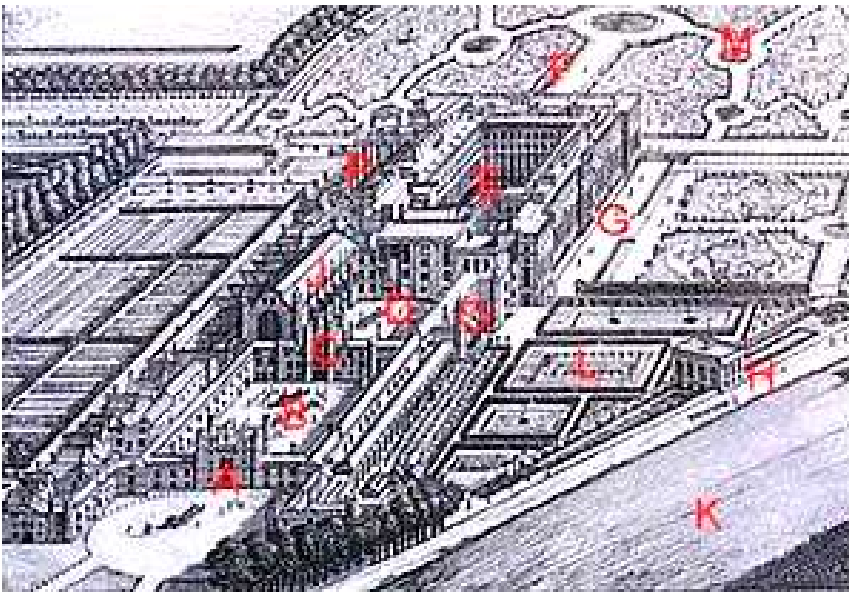
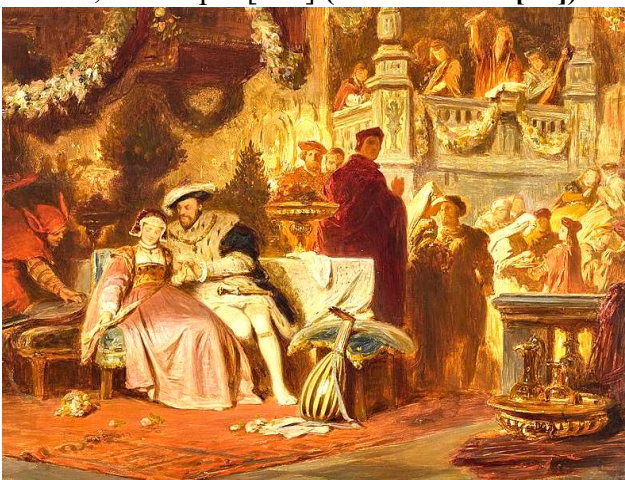


Fig. 18. Cardinal Wolsey.

Fig. 17. Hampton Court Palace: A: West Front & Main Entrance; B: Base Court; C: Clock Tower; D: Clock Court, E: Fountain Court; F: East Front; G: South Front; H: Banqueting House; J: Great Hall; K: River Thames; L: Pond Gardens; M: East Gardens; O: Cardinal Wolsey's Rooms; P: Chapel [401] (see the video [62]).



Hampton Court Palace was originally built for Cardinal Wolsey from about 1514–1527, one of Henry VIII's most important favourites (Fig. 19), but when he fell from grace and was executed, the King took it for himself. It is here that many of the wives of Henry were courted.

Fig. 19. Henry VIII with Anne Boleyn at Cardinal Wolsey's ball, by Karl von Piloty.

During Anne's rise to power, Cardinal Wolsey was essential to the King in negotiating the Great Matter with Rome (Fig. 20; 21; 22). However, the consistent pushback led Anne to believe that Wolsey had a personal vendetta against her. This was magnified when, as a result of Wolsey's



Fig. 22. Anne of the Thousand Days (1969). Henry VIII played by Richard Burton [17].

Fig. 20. Henry VIII, Anne and Cardinal Wolsey. Fig. 21. A papal edict to leave Anne.

would move against Wolsey. He was dismissed from efforts, a papal edict was sent to Henry in October 1530, ordering him to leave Anne. Anne's rage was palpable, and the only way that the King could calm Anne and keep her was by agreeing that he office in 1529 and blamed Anne, who he called "the night Crow," always in a position to "caw into the king's private ear" (see the video 58)). Whether fortunately or unfortunately, Wolsey died on his way to be sentenced, where he might have been executed for treason [83].

Cardinal Thomas Wolsey (Fig. 18) was a longtime favorite and confidante of Henry VIII. Due to his elevated status, Wolsey was able to amass a great fortune that he used to build Hampton Court Palace (see the video [19]). However, he fell out of favor with Henry VIII because he couldn't deliver the King's request to divorce Katherine of Aragon (lovesick Henry VIII desperately wanted to marry Anne Boleyn [26])... To appease the King, Wolsey was forced to hand over Hampton Court Palace to Henry VIII in 1529. Stripped of his titles, Wolsey met an untimely death a year later.

Henry VIII greatly enlarged Hampton Court Palace and turned it into a splendid place for lavish extravaganzas. Luxurious accommodations for guests and residences for staff members were added to provide ample lodging for the sizeable court [41].

Queen Elizabeth I (1533–1603) also lived here but no member of the Royal family has lived at this site since the 18th century.

In the following century when William III and Mary II (1689–1702) (Fig. 23, 24) took the throne in 1689, they commissioned Sir Christopher Wren to build an elegant new baroque palace (see the video [55]).

Thus, King William III (1650–1702) built onto it an enormous extension in the Baroque style (Fig. 23, 24, 25), which was meant to rival the magnificent Versailles Palace in France. The Palace therefore has two distinct architectural styles, Tudor (Fig. 14; 15) and Baroque (Fig. 25).



Fig. 23. King William III.



Fig. 24. Mary II Queen of England, Scotland and Ireland (1662–1694).



Fig. 25. Hampton Court Palace.
Architectural style Baroque.

Later, Georgian kings and princes occupied the splendid interiors. When the royals left in 1737, impoverished 'grace and favour' aristocrats moved in. Queen Victoria (Fig. 26) opened the palace to the public in 1838.



Fig. 26. Queen Victoria (1837–1901).

It has remained a magnet for millions of visitors, drawn to the grandeur, the ghosts and the fabulous art collection (see the video [39]).

The Palace is now a major tourist attraction, and is supported by an independent charity (see the video [36]).

Anyone entering Hampton Court Palace through the Great Gatehouse must first cross the Moat Bridge with The King's Beasts on it (Fig. 27) (see the video [42]).

When the House of Lancaster overcame the House of York following the Wars of the Roses, a formidable dynasty was born. Henry VII, following his matrimonial union with Elizabeth of York to unite the houses, was keen to emphasise the legitimacy of his reign. He looked to the medieval tradition of heraldry to display motifs and symbols wherever possible, reinforcing his rightful position on the English throne to his subjects as well as rival claimants.

Henry VIII continued his father's commitment to legitimising the Tudor dynasty. One such place that heavily features heraldic symbols is Hampton Court Palace – one of the king's most famous residences and a place he used for pleasure and celebration [98], see the video [37].

The **King's Beasts** are a series of 10 statues of heraldic animals that stand on the bridge over a moat leading to the Great Gatehouse in Hampton Court Palace (Fig. 27). These statues were commissioned by King Henry VIII to represent his ancestry and that of his third wife Jane Semour (Fig. 13). The animals are: the Lion of England (Fig.27), the Seymour lion (Fig. 29), the Royal dragon (Fig. 29), the black bull of Clarence (Fig. 29, 35), the Yale of Beaufort (Fig. 32), the white lion of Mortimer, the White Greyhound of Richmond (Fig. 31), the Tudor dragon (Fig. 33), the Seymour panther (Fig. 30), and the Seymour unicorn (Fig. 34). The original statues were destroyed by renovations in the late 17th century, and new sculptures following the original specifications were erected in the early 20th century [60], see the video [96].



Fig. 29. The King's Beasts on the bridge.

Fig. 27. The King's Beasts before the Great Gatehouse.

Fig. 28. The Lion of England.



30.

Fig. 31.

Fig. 32.

Fig. 33.

Fig. 34.

Fig. 35.

Fig. 30. The Seymour panther, Fig. 31. The White Greyhound of Richmond, Fig. 32. The Yale of Beaufort, Fig. 33. The Tudor Dragon, Fig. 34. The Seymour unicorn, 35. The black bull of Clarence [98].

David Lawrence has designed all ten coins in The Royal Tudor Beasts Collection (Fig. 36). Although he is a seasoned coinage artist, the project presented an interesting brief. He was asked to depict the heraldic beasts – loaded with the symbolic meaning that lies behind heraldry - in a natural and realistic way.

Launching in 2021, the British Royal Mint have announced their next exciting line of commemorative gold, silver, and platinum coins [107], **see the video [30]**.



Fig. 36. Coins of The Royal Tudor Beasts.

Ten stone beasts line the Moat Bridge of Hampton Court Palace representing the lineage of Henry VIII and his third wife Jane Seymour. Consisting of real beasts and mythical creatures, we honour the heraldic symbols of one of the nation’s most powerful dynasties in The Royal Tudor Beasts Collection (Fig. 36), e.g., *the Lion of England* is one of the oldest and most iconic beasts in heraldic art. Used on the shield of England for as long as one has existed, the lion first appeared in heraldry in the twelfth century.

The Yale of Beaufort: With the body of a goat, tusks of a boar and tail of a lion, the Yale of Beaufort is one of the most peculiar of the ten heraldic guardians chosen by Henry VIII to guard Hampton Court Palace. *The Yale of Beaufort* supporting a shield displaying the Marriage augmentation of honour granted in 1536 by King Henry VIII to his 3rd wife Jane Seymour (**see the video [57]**).

The Seymour panther (Fig. 30, 36): symbolising the strength of the union between Henry VIII and his third wife, Jane Seymour. The Seymour Panther was given to Jane Seymour, Henry VIII’s third wife, by the king from the royal treasury of beasts. Although the stone beast is depicted as a ferocious animal, with flames coming from its mouth and ears, the Seymour Panther symbolised a peaceful and loving union between the king and consort who bore him the male heir he so desperately yearned for. The Seymour Panther supports a shield bearing the Seymour Wings, which are conjoined in lure, meaning they are joined together with their tips pointing downwards. Wings used in heraldry symbolise peace, flight, freedom and spiritual transport, as well as denoting protection. The wings conjoined in lure on Jane Seymour’s arms are the most well-known in heraldic tradition [98].

The black bull of Clarence is a symbol of power [97; 98], **see the video [30]**, Fig. 35.

The set of Queen's Beasts at the coronation of Queen Elizabeth II replaced the three Seymour items and one of the dragons by the gryphon of Edward III, the horse of Hanover, the falcon of the Plantagenets, and the unicorn of Scotland [34].

On rare occasions Historic Royal Palaces allows members to explore the rooftops of Hampton Court Palace (**see the video [111]**). From here we can inspect parts of the Palace that are hidden from the normal visitor (Fig. 37): the nursery apartments for Henry VIII's children, a courtyard now blocked, the intricate brickwork of the amazing chimneys (about 250) (Fig. 38), **see the videos [27; 108]**) and close up, the famous golden clock ([45], Fig. 39). With a bit of imagination we can see

the footings of parts of the Tudor Palace which had been demolished centuries ago.

Thankfully it was a lack of money which prevented a complete rebuild of the old Palace in Georgian times. Stretching below you are the fountains, their spray forming rainbows in the sunshine, the sparkling blue Thames River flowing past the Palace's beautifully maintained gardens [80] (see the video [35]).



Fig. 37. The rooftops of Hampton Court Palace.



Fig. 39. Hampton Court Palace [45]

38. Decorative Tudor Chimneys. Astronomical Clock from Tudor times.

Anne Boleyn first joined the English court on 4 March 1522 when she participated in the *Chateau Vert* (see the video [124]) pageant organised by Cardinal Wolsey. Though Henry VIII was also present and participated in the performance, their encounter was hardly love at first sight. The pageant took place in the Great Chamber of York Place, the Cardinal's London townhouse in Westminster. The room had been specially decorated for the spectacle with arras and torches and with the 'Green Castle' standing at one end of the chamber. In the castle's towers stood eight ladies dressed in white satin. Their names – Beauty, Honour, Perseverance, Kindness, Constance, Bounty, Mercy, and Pity – were embroidered in gold on their dresses. Anne Boleyn played the role of Perseverance (Fig. 40) and her sister, Mary, the role of Kindness. The ladies were guarded by young choir boys playing the role of the seven vices – Danger, Disdain, Jealousy, Vindictiveness, Scorn, Malebouché and Strangeness. The pageant began with the entrance of eight lords dressed in blue satin and cloth of gold. The men, who represented the courtly male virtues – Amorousness, Nobleness, Youth, Attendance, Loyalty, Pleasure, Gentleness and Liberty – asked for the ladies' freedom. This request was refused so with Henry VIII at the lead, the men attacked (see the video [125]).



**Fig. 40. Anne Boleyn as 'Perseverance'.
The Tudors (2007–2010) [99].**

The lords threw dates, oranges "and other fruites made for pleasure" whilst the ladies defended the castle with rose water and "comfittes". Eventually the Vices surrendered and the lords took the ladies by their hands and led them out of the castle to dance. No evidence survives indicating that Anne made any impression on the King during this performance. At the time of the pageant, Henry was just beginning his affair with Anne's older sister, Mary, and it was not until years later that Henry began showing an interest towards the younger Boleyn. However, Anne's role as Perseverance seems appropriate considering her refusal to settle for the position of mistress and her eventual rise to queen [79], see the video [6].

By the 1530s, the King Henry VIII Palace was a not just a palace, but it was also a hotel, theatre and vast leisure complex. He used the palace to show his power

and wealth, with expensive art, lavish banquets and extravagant court life [54; 126].

I'd just like to note that Anne Boleyn caught Henry VIII's attention in 1522 during a court masque where she played "Perseverance" (Fig. 41, **see the video [125]**). It is said he was instantly besotted with her. The courtship of Henry VIII and Anne Boleyn would take place over the course of five years. King Henry originally courted Anne to become his mistress but she refused his offers holding out for marriage. The letters the king wrote to her between 1527 and 1529 testify to the ardor she aroused in him.

"I Promise...to take you as my sole mistress, casting off all others than yourself out of mind and affection, and to serve you only" – Henry VIII

Henry and Anne both exchanged gifts (Fig. 42, 43) and Henry wrote a series of 17 letters to profess his love for her (he even drew love hearts around her initials!).



Fig. 41. Natalie Dormer as Anne Boleyn. *The Tudors* (2007–2010).



Fig. 42. The ship with the diamond.



Fig. 43. Miniature Whistle Pendant (gold) made 1525–1530.

By family tradition, this trinket (Fig. 43) was Henry VIII's first gift to Anne Boleyn (born 1501, died 1536), the earliest of many tokens of love. A later example of jewels exchanged between them is detailed in their letters. During their courtship, Henry wrote to Anne that 'seeing I cannot be present in person with you I send you the nearest thing to that possible, that is, my picture set in bracelets, with the whole device, which you know already, wishing myself in their place when it shall please you.' In reply, Anne sent a jewel symbolic of her own difficult situation, representing a ship tossed about on a stormy sea with a lonely damsel on board [66], (**see the video [53]**), Fig. 42.

The Jewel Anne Boleyn sent to Henry depicting a woman on a ship in a storm tossed sea signifying that she was willing to brave the tempest with Henry and he was the diamond guiding the ship as her protector [59], (Fig. 42, 44).

"Mine own sweetheart...wishing myself (especially an evening) in my sweetheart's arms, whose pretty dukkys I trust shortly to kiss" – King Henry VIII [70].

"My lover, my confidante, my soul-mate. Yes, my soul-mate. My soul, alone too long, needed this fellow wanderer. Together we would make a whole. And, wandering stars no more, joined, blaze through the sky..." Henry referring to Anne (The Autobiography of Henry VIII by Margaret George)



Fig. 44. Henry VIII, Anne Boleyn and Cardinal Wolsey.

Henry fell madly in love with a woman who was not the golden, pale ideal of feminine Renaissance beauty, but a woman whose mind and inner being held its ideals, a woman whose years on the continent, as Suzannah Lipscomb describes, "transformed her from a teenage girl into an extremely desirable woman. The Anne that emerges back in England is one who has been shaped by many different influences – who is both pious and worldly, who's both sophisticated and something of an innocent. She's one who can play musical instruments, who can sing, who can dance, who can speak French, who is sophisticated and witty; who's been exposed to a world of cosmopolitan glamour. And she's such an attractive prospect because – precisely because – she is so complex" [67].

Henry VIII moved into Hampton Court Palace in 1528.

Wolsey, a quiet word, if you please ... A little birdie tells me you're building a rather grand palace on the river? But, your majesty, I was keeping it as a surprise for your birthday.

Good man, Wolsey. I knew I could trust you. Keep it up!
King Henry and Cardinal Wolsey [2]



Fig. 45. 'Me and My King' Henry VIII and Cardinal Wolsey by Sir John Gilbert c. 1886.

The Palace is now a major tourist attraction, and is supported by an independent charity, Historic Royal Palaces.

When we enter Hampton Court Palace head straight and we'll be wandering through the 16th-century Great Courtyard. Note the Tudor wine fountain (Fig. 46), (see the video [44]).



Fig. 46. On entering the "Base court".



Fig. 47. The Tudor wine fountain [40].

This is a modern recreation of a fountain that poured out wine not water (Fig. 47, see the video [51]). This was originally constructed in France at an event called "The Field of Cloth of Gold" by Henry to show off to the King Francis I of France. Francis was slightly younger than Henry and his biggest rival. At this meeting Henry constructed a flat packed palace and numerous, huge marquees to give the impression that he was "the main man", vastly superior to Francis in every way. Francis constructed 300 tents with many of them having golden thread which, whenever they caught the sun's rays gave a golden shimmer and hence the name of the event. At Leeds castle in Kent, there is a painting showing Henry's *Embarkation from Dover* (Fig. 48). The painting is full of people, supplies and ships [38; 123].

In 1520 King Henry VIII stayed at Leeds Castle with Queen Catherine of Aragon and an entourage of 5000 people. This was the best-documented royal visit to Leeds Castle and was a stop off between Greenwich and northern France for a ceremonial meeting with Francis I of France. This meeting became known from its magnificence as the Field of Cloth of Gold (the extensive use of cloth of gold, which was woven with real gold thread and silk, would later give the site of the meeting its name) and was part of unsuccessful diplomatic attempts by Francis to woo the English away from their alliance with the Holy Roman Emperor Charles V (see the video [1]).



Fig. 48. *Embarkation from Dover* c. 1540.

King Henry VIII travelled from London to Dover with an entourage of 3,997 people set out from Greenwich Palace on Sunday 21 May, 1520 and reached Leeds Castle on Monday 22nd May on the way to France. Queen Catherine of Aragon, Henry's first wife, travelled in the same cavalcade accompanied by a personal suite numbering 1,175.

Henry VIII rested in Priory while all the 27 ships were loaded, sailed across to France, unloaded, returned and reloaded. The hulls of the ships were too deep to come right inshore and so,

small rowing boats were used to take the people to the ships, and they then had to climb up rope ladders to get on board. Once on board they hung their coats of arms on the side of the ship. This represented the passenger list and was a record of who was on which ship. A copy of the painting of the "Embarkation from Dover" hangs in the Henry VIII Banqueting Hall at Leeds Castle. Henry VIII commissioned the paintings and in all probability the artist had not even visited Dover. They were painted around 1540, at least 20 years after the event [5; 88].

From the 7th to 24th June 1520, King Henry VIII of England and King Francis I of France take part in a diplomatic tournament known as the 'Field of the Cloth of Gold'. The two monarchs were in their youth when they hosted this glorious event. They entertained each other and the over 12,000 attendees through fantastic banquets and grandiose spectacles. All was richly decorated in a spectacular display of wealth, most notably with wildly expensive cloths of gold (see the video [92]), (Fig. 49).



Fig. 49. *The Field of the Cloth of Gold* c. 1545 [87].

The extravagance of the two kings knew no bounds, with Henry's encampment featuring a gilt fountain that ran with wine and claret (Fig. 46, 47).

In this context, we can now see why the fountain was full of wine [38].

We found a celebration in music of the Meeting *The Field of Cloth of Gold* in 1520 of Henry VIII of England and François I of France (listening to [89]), Fig. 49.

England in the 1520s is a heartbeat from disaster. If the King dies without a male heir, the country could be destroyed by civil war. Henry VIII wants to annul his marriage of twenty years and marry Anne Boleyn (Fig. 50). The Pope and most of



Fig. 50. Anne Boleyn.



Fig. 51. Thomas Cromwell.

Europe oppose him. Into this impasse steps Thomas Cromwell (1485–1540): a wholly original man, a charmer, and a bully, both idealist and opportunist, astute in reading people, and implacable in his ambition [103] (Fig. 51), see the video [105].

After the downfall of Cardinal Wolsey (in 1529), his secretary, Thomas Cromwell, finds himself amongst the treachery and intrigue of King Henry VIII's court and soon becomes a close advisor to the King, a role fraught with danger [116].

(see the movie *Wolf Hall* [115]), Fig. 52.



Fig. 53. Irene Papas as Katherine of Aragon in *Anne of the Thousand Days* (1969).

Fig. 52. Damian Lewis as Henry VIII (right) and Sir Mark Rylance as Thomas Cromwell in the BBC TV adaptation of *Wolf Hall* (2015).

In 1522, Anne Boleyn entered the court of King Henry VIII as one of the ladies-in-waiting to Henry's wife, Katherine of Aragon, daughter of Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain (see the video [48], Fig. 53). By 1523, she was betrothed to Henry Percy, 6th Earl of Northumberland, but this was broken by Cardinal Wolsey, due to the King's interest in Anne Boleyn (see the video [82]). During her time at court, Henry VIII began pursuing and later courting Anne Boleyn. It was his love for Anne Boleyn (Fig. 54) that prompted a long and bitter divorce battle between Henry and Katherine (see the video [21]), which ended with Henry breaking with the Catholic Church and starting the Church of England [26], see the video [50].

While still married to Catherine, Henry had begun wooing a court beauty, Anne Boleyn, and was determined to marry her. A lady-in-waiting to Catherine, Anne was sophisticated, charming, and confident. She is commonly believed to be the wife he loved the most. As his advisers worked on "the King's great matter" of the divorce, the couple had to wait seven years to be married – though the two flaunted their relationship in court. He wrote her love letters, which still exist today: "I hope soon to see you again," he wrote, "which will be to me a greater comfort than all the precious jewels in the world." [114], see the video [47].



Fig. 54. Henry decided Anne Boleyn would be more likely to bear fertile heirs than his first wife Catherine of Aragon.

On 30th November 1529, Henry VIII was reproached by the two women in his life: his wife, Catherine of Aragon, and the woman he wanted to marry, Anne Boleyn. An angry Catherine of Aragon confronted her husband regarding his treatment of her, which she considered "the pains of Purgatory on earth" (Fig. 55), and then when the King sought comfort from Anne Boleyn, she reproached him for giving Catherine the "upper hand" [4; 31].

On this day in history, St Andrews Day (30th November) 1529, Queen Catherine of Aragon confronted her husband, Henry VIII, about his treatment of her.



Fig. 55. Catherine of Aragon and her husband Henry VIII

in Anne of the Thousand Days (1969) [17].

Eustace Chapuys gave a full report of the meeting between Catherine and Henry in a letter to Charles V, writing that Catherine said "that she had long been suffering the pains of Purgatory on earth, and that she was very badly treated by his refusing to dine with and visit her in her apartments." The King replied that she had no right to complain, "for she was mistress in her own household, where she could do what she pleased" and explained that he had not dined with her because he had been busy with "affairs of government".

He then went on to address her complaint about not visiting her apartments, saying that "she ought to know that he was not her legitimate husband, as innumerable doctors and canonists, all men of honour and probity, and even his own almoner, Doctor Lee, who had once known her in Spain, were ready to maintain" and that "should not the Pope, in conformity with the above opinions so expressed, declare their marriage null and void, then in that case he (the King) would denounce the Pope as a heretic, and marry whom he pleased" [4].

On 21st June 1529 King Henry VIII and his first wife Catherine of Aragon appeared in front of Cardinals Wolsey and Campeggio at the Legatine Court at Blackfriars. In 1528, Cardinal Wolsey had been made the Pope's vice-regent in order "to take cognisance of all matters concerning the King's divorce" and Campeggio had been made papal legate and sent to England to help Wolsey with the case.

George Cavendish, Wolsey's gentleman-usher, described how the King sat under a cloth of estate and Catherine "sat some distance beneath the king". Also present were Stephen Gardiner as "scribe"; the Archbishop of Canterbury (William

Warham), Richard Sampson and Thomas Abel as counsellors for the King, and John Fisher (Bishop of Rochester) and Cuthbert Tunstall (Bishop of St Asaph) as counsellors for the Queen. The papal commission was read out to the court and the crier officially summoned the King to court, crying "King Henry of England, come into the court." The King rose and responded "Here, my lords." The crier then called, "Catherine, Queen of England, come into the court." (Fig. 56) [3].



Fig. 56. Katherine of Aragon Denounced Before King Henry VIII and His Council by Laslett John Pott,1888. Style Romanticism.

Rather than simply confirming her attendance, Catherine got up, approached the King and knelt at his feet. In "broken English" (Fig. 57), she then made what David Starkey calls "the speech of her life":

"Sir, I beseech you for all the loves that hath been between us, and for the love of God, let me have justice and right, take of me some pity and compassion, for I am a poor woman, and a stranger born out of your dominion. I have here no assured friend, and much less indifferent counsel. I flee to you as to the head of justice within this realm.

Alas! Sir, wherein have I offended you, or what occasion of displeasure? Have I designed against your will and pleasure; intending (as I perceive) to put me from you? I take God and all the world to witness, that I have been to you a true, humble and obedient wife, ever comfortable to your will and pleasure, that never said or did any thing to the contrary thereof, being always well pleased and contented with all things wherein you had any delight or dalliance, whether it were in little or much. I never grudged in word or countenance, or showed a visage or spark of discontentation. I loved all those whom ye loved, only for your sake, whether I had cause or no, and whether they were my friends or my enemies. This twenty years I have been your true wife or more, and by me ye have had divers children, although it hath pleased God to call them out of this world, which hath been no default in me"... [3], see the video [102].



Fig. 57. Catherine of Aragon pleads her case against divorce from Henry VIII. Painting by Henry Nelson O'Neil.

Cardinal Wolsey then asked the King to confirm that Wolsey was not “the chief inventor or first mover of this matter” and the King replied, “Nay, my lord Cardinal, I can well excuse you herein. Ye have been rather against me.” The King explained that his doubts about his marriage had been sparked off during negotiations over a potential marriage between his daughter Mary and the Duke of Orleans. The French ambassador had apparently wanted assurance that Mary was legitimate, considering that the Queen had formerly been married to Henry's brother. This query had then made the King begin to doubt the validity of his marriage and ponder whether it was better for the country for him to take another wife.

After hearing from both side, the court was then adjourned for the day [3].

England in the 1520s is a heartbeat from disaster. If the King dies without a male heir, the country could be destroyed by civil war. Henry VIII wants to annul his marriage of twenty years and marry Anne Boleyn. The Pope and most of Europe oppose him. Into this impasse steps Thomas Cromwell: a wholly original man, a charmer, and a bully, both idealist and opportunist, astute in reading people, and implacable in his ambition... After the downfall of Cardinal Wolsey (in 1529), his secretary, Thomas Cromwell (see the video [103]), finds himself amongst the treachery and intrigue of King Henry VIII's court and soon becomes a close advisor to the King, a role fraught with danger [116].

In 1531, King Henry VIII has proposed a bill which will make him the Head of the Church in England and allow him to marry Anne Boleyn.

Not that Henry's desire for Anne could be seen as the only reason for him to put aside Katherine. Above all things, Henry wanted a legitimate male heir which Katherine was no longer able to provide and there was no reason to think he couldn't have a fruitful and successful marriage with Anne. However, as time drew on and Anne's notoriety grew, she had to double down on the divorce proceedings and cementing her position as queen in waiting [29].

Henry petitioned a papal annulment on the grounds that his marriage to Catherine was unholy because of an Old Testament ban on marrying the widow of one's brother. The Pope denied his request, which caused King Henry VIII to seek out other options and decided that he didn't need the pope's permission on matters pertaining to the church in England [16].

On July 11, 1531, Henry sent Catherine to live in relative isolation in Ludlow, and she was cut off from all contact with their daughter, Mary. She never saw Henry or her daughter Mary in person again [104], (see the



video [104]), Fig. 58. **Fig. 58. Henry VIII, Catherine and their daughter Mary. *The Tudors* (2007).**

In 1532, Henry obtained the support of Francis I, the French king, for his actions, and secretly married Anne Boleyn. Whether she became pregnant before or after that ceremony is not certain, but she was definitely pregnant before the wedding ceremony on January 25, 1533. Catherine's household was moved several times to different locations on Henry's orders, and such close friends as her long-time companion (from before Catherine's marriage to Henry) Maria de Salinas were forbidden contact with Mary.

On the night of January 6, Catherine dictated letters to be sent to Mary and to Henry, and she died on January 7 1536, in the arms of her friend Maria. Henry and Anne were said to celebrate upon hearing of Catherine's death [61] (**see the video [95]**).

On hearing the news of Catherine of Aragon's death, Henry VIII cried out "God be praised that we are free from all suspicion of war!" and then celebrated by dressing in "yellow, from top to toe, except for the white feather he had in his bonnet".



Eric Ives, in "The Life and Death of Anne Boleyn", writes of how, on Sunday 8th January 1536, both Anne Boleyn and Henry VIII appeared at court dressed "from top to toe" in "joyful yellow" and that they "triumphantly paraded" their daughter Elizabeth to church; however, it is not really clear who was dressed in yellow that day.

Eustace Chapuys, the Imperial Ambassador, reported to his master, Charles V that "On the following day, Sunday, the King was clad all over in yellow, from top to toe, except the white feather he had in his bonnet, and the Little Bastard was conducted to mass with trumpets and other great triumphs", making no mention of Anne. The chronicler Edward Hall, however, puts Anne in yellow, writing that "Quene Anne ware yelowe for the mournyng..."[118]. Yellow was the colour of mourning in Spain, Catherine's homeland [65], **see the**

Fig. 59. Anne Boleyn in yellow. video [10] (Fig. 59).
The Tudors (2007) [99].

Catherine of Aragon was Queen of England as the first wife of King Henry VIII from their marriage on 11 June 1509 until their annulment on 23 May 1533 (**see the video [94]**).

At this point, Henry's attempt to rid himself of Katherine and marry Anne had been going on for six years and Anne still hadn't slept with him. There was no sign that their relationship had deteriorated and when Henry took her, as his wife in all but name, to Calais to meet the French king. It's likely that here, or shortly after, they slept together for the first time and Anne soon fell pregnant which rather hastened their need to get married. After six years of political wrangling, Katherine and Henry's marriage was quickly dissolved on paper and Anne just as quickly married (1533) [29], **see the video [14]**.

King Henry VIII of England's divorce, or annulment, of Catherine of Aragon in 1533 is one of the most infamous separations in history. And while we nearly all

know the end result of the divorce proceedings, in hindsight who had the stronger case? [32; 31; 33].

Henry and Anne were by all accounts happy. While marital rape wasn't exactly recognised during Tudor times, there is no recorded instance, rumour, or even whisper of a rumour that Henry was in any way violent to Anne. Granted, it's a bit weird to say that of a man who had two of his wives beheaded, but of all the things Henry VIII was, violent rapist is possibly undeserved. At any rate, at the time of their wedding, Henry and Anne were very happy together [29].

The couple spent Christmas (1532) together at Greenwich Palace. Not long after, Anne realised she was pregnant (see the video [100]). Since they didn't want the child to be born out of wedlock, and even though Henry was still married to Catherine in the eyes of the Catholic Church, a chaplain wed them secretly in January



Fig. 60. Secretly Wedding on January 25, 1533.

of 1533 [16] (Fig. 60)

Anne was pregnant when they finally said "I do" in January 1533, and some months later she gave birth to Elizabeth I (07.09. 1533). Later, she had two stillborn children and suffered a miscarriage in 1536; the foetus appeared to be male. Henry still did not have his heir [402].



Fig. 61. On June 01, 1533. Coronation. Fig. 62. Rosa Anne Boleyn. Fig. 63. The clock given to Anne Boleyn by Henry VIII on their wedding day, 1533.

In early 1533, after her wedding to Henry, Anne was queen in everything (Fig. 60). (*We found Anne Boleyn's wedding song came back to life 500 years on* [63]). Cranmer now proposed a radical way to legalise the situation. In April Parliament passed the first of the laws that would lead England to officially reject Catholicism and establish the Protestant Church of England. The Act in Restraint of Appeals deprived the pope of his authority to judge Henry's marital dispute. This meant that Catherine could no longer appeal to Rome to overturn the decisions of England's religious authorities. On May 23, Archbishop Cranmer summoned an ecclesiastical tribunal that declared the king's union with Catherine null and void;

five days later the wedding between Henry and Anne was confirmed to be valid and legitimate [16].

Thus, In May 1533, the King's marriage to Katherine of Aragon was finally annulled and Anne Boleyn (whom he had married the previous January) was crowned Queen of England on the 1st June that year (see the video [101]), Fig. 61.

So the marriage that Anne Boleyn had held out for so long, finally took place and made her Henry's wife. Anne's patience, courage and cleverness were finally rewarded [81]. She was tied to a mind-boggling powerful man who refused to let his wishes be crossed: Anna had to give Henry VIII a son.

This ushered in one of the most turbulent periods in British history. Having failed to secure the Pope's permission for the annulment, Henry broke with Rome and established a separate Church of England over which he was the Supreme Head.

In Tudor history, 7th September 1533, Queen Anne Boleyn, second wife of King Henry VIII, gave birth to a healthy baby girl at Greenwich Palace. This daughter would, of course, grow up to be Queen Elizabeth I (see the video 112)).

Anne Boleyn was Henry VIII's queen consort from 1533 to her execution in 1536 after being the Queen of England for only 1000 days [117] (see the video [13], (Fig. 63, 64).



Fig. 63. Henry and Anne were very happy together.
Anne of the Thousand Days (1969) [17].



Fig. 64. Hampton Court main entrance or 'Great Gate'.

Throughout time there has been much controversy and debate over the life of Anne Boleyn, and there is especially much unknown around her marriage to King Henry VIII. Annes has captured the hearts of many in the modern world and the mystery that surrounds her draws people in. People want to know as much as they

can about Anne and her life and the world that she lived in and they want to be able to understand her actions and decisions. Anne was a Tudor woman who had spent some of her teenage years at the French court. She was determined, educated, witty and courageous and after nearly 500 years, Anne Boleyn still has the ability to provoke emotions and questions and inspiration. Anne then went onto become a lady in waiting for Queen Claude of France. Anne was young and sophisticated swell as educated, intelligent and stylish beyond the typical English lady. But Annes upbringing in a foreign court isn't what we are looking at today. In fact we were focusing on her marriage to King Henry VIII (see the video [119]).

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Translation of the Title and Abstract to the Author's Language

УДК 94:273.4]:929(410)"1533/1536"

Петько Л. Гемптон-корт палац і «тисяча днів королеви Анни».

У 2023 році виповнюється 500 років від дня коронації Анни Болейн як королеви Англії, що відбулося 1 червня 1533 року. В історії Тюдорів 7 вересня 1533 року знаменна дата – королева Анна Болейн, друга дружина короля Генріха VIII, народила майбутню королеву Англії Єлизавету I, через що цього року буде проводитися святкування 500-річчя від дня народження Єлизавети I.

Рік тому, у 2022 році 4 березня виповнилося 500 років із дня першої зафіксованої появи Анни Болейн при англійському дворі у 1522 р. і через десять років поспіль, 1 вересня 1532 року, король Генріх VIII зробив безпрецедентний крок в історії: підніс жінку до статусу спадкового дворянства Англії. Це був і подарунок любові, і компенсація за роки розчарування, поки Генріх VIII намагався розірвати свій шлюб з іспанською принцесою Катериною Арагонською, тому це розлучення короля Англії Генріха VIII з Катериною Арагонською у 1533 р. стало одним із найганебніших розлучень в історії.

Статтю присвячено Гемптон-Корт палацу та Анні Болейн, королеві Англії з 1533 по 1536 роки, яка була другою дружиною короля Генріха VIII, цей період її життя називають «тисяча днів королеви Анни», тому що Генріх VIII стратив її приблизно через три роки. Анна, яка чекала шість років, щоб вийти заміж за короля, була звільнена та зганьблена протягом третини цього часу. Незважаючи на те, що Анна Болейн правила лише три роки за часів династії Тюдорів, вона стала однією з найвідоміших королев в історії Великобританії. Вона відіграла важливу роль в англійській Реформації разом з Генріхом VIII.

Автор освітлює події історії Тюдорів до коронації Анни Болейн: розлучення з Катериною Арагонською, таємне весілля з Анною Болейн. Подальший шлях Анни Болейн у Гемптон-Корт палаці буде висвітлено у наступній доробці.

Представлено Гемптон-Корт палац у Лондоні та його історію часів Анни Болейн.

Ключові слова: історія Тюдорів, палац Хемптон-Корт, Лондон, Анна Болейн, король Англії Генріх VIII, Катерина Арагонська, професійно орієнтоване іншомовне освітній простір, троянда «Анна Болейн», навчання іноземної мови, студенти, університет, міжкультурна та професійна компетентності.