

The first processional arch designed for Charles II's entry into the City of London, 22 April 1661. © Trustees of the British Museum



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The King's grandfather James I with the orb and sceptre

King Charles II on horseback attacking some kind of enemy

The King Charles II in the middle of an oak tree

The King's father Charles I with the orb and sceptre

The heads of lots men stuck on pikes

Someone kneeling before King Charles II



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People knelt in respect to welcome him when King Charles II returned

The regicides (who killed the King) have been justly punished

The King's grandfather James I with the orb and sceptre

King Charles II on horseback attacking some kind of enemy

The regicides (who killed the King) have been justly punished

Charles was saved (after the Battle of Worcester) by hiding in an oak tree

The King Charles II in the middle of an oak tree

The King's father Charles I with the orb and sceptre

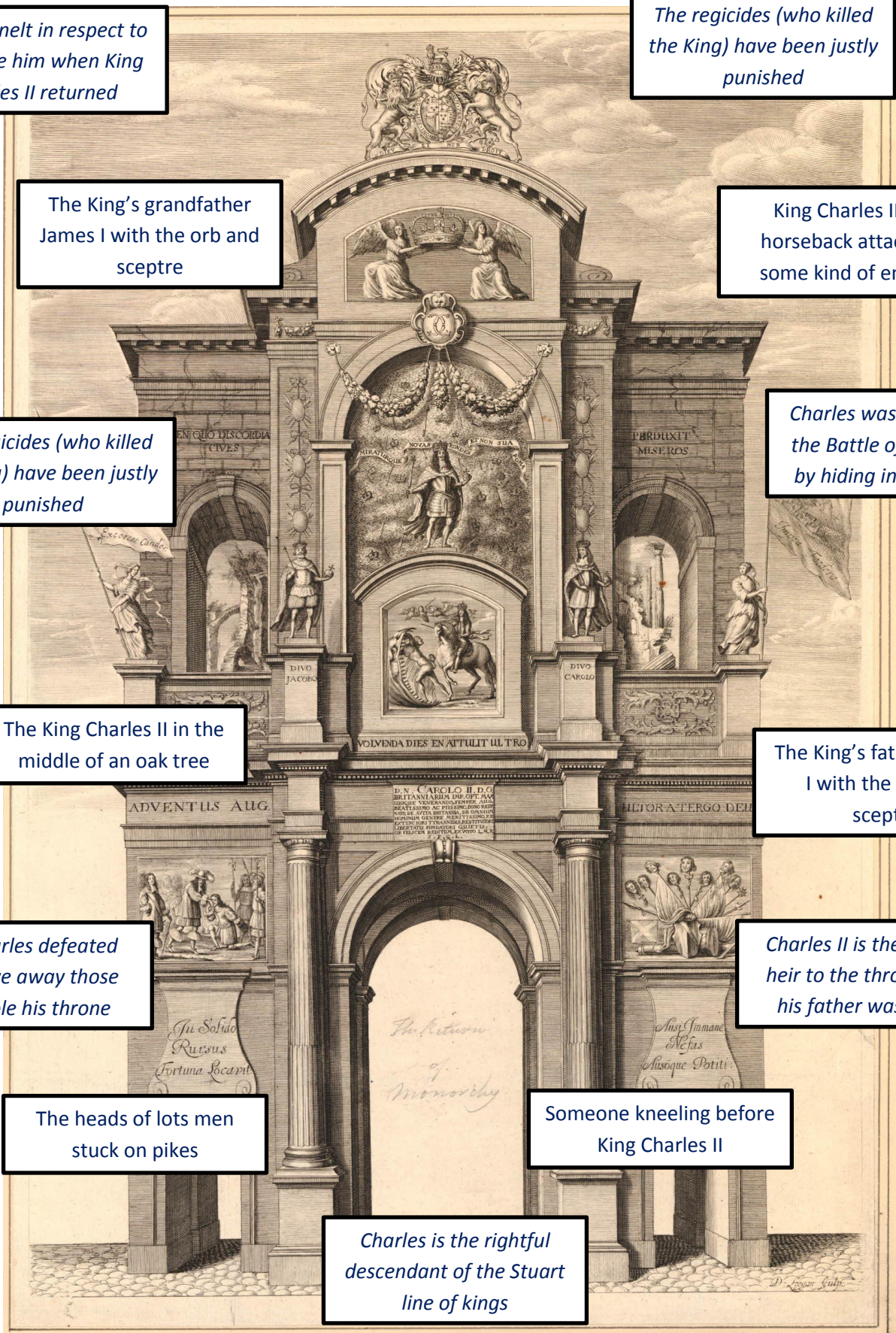
King Charles defeated and drove away those who stole his throne

Charles II is the rightful heir to the throne after his father was killed.

The heads of lots men stuck on pikes

Someone kneeling before King Charles II

Charles is the rightful descendant of the Stuart line of kings



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Charles II shown as a young boy with his father, King Charles I

A painting of a ship being launched. (The ship is called Sovereign of the Seas.)

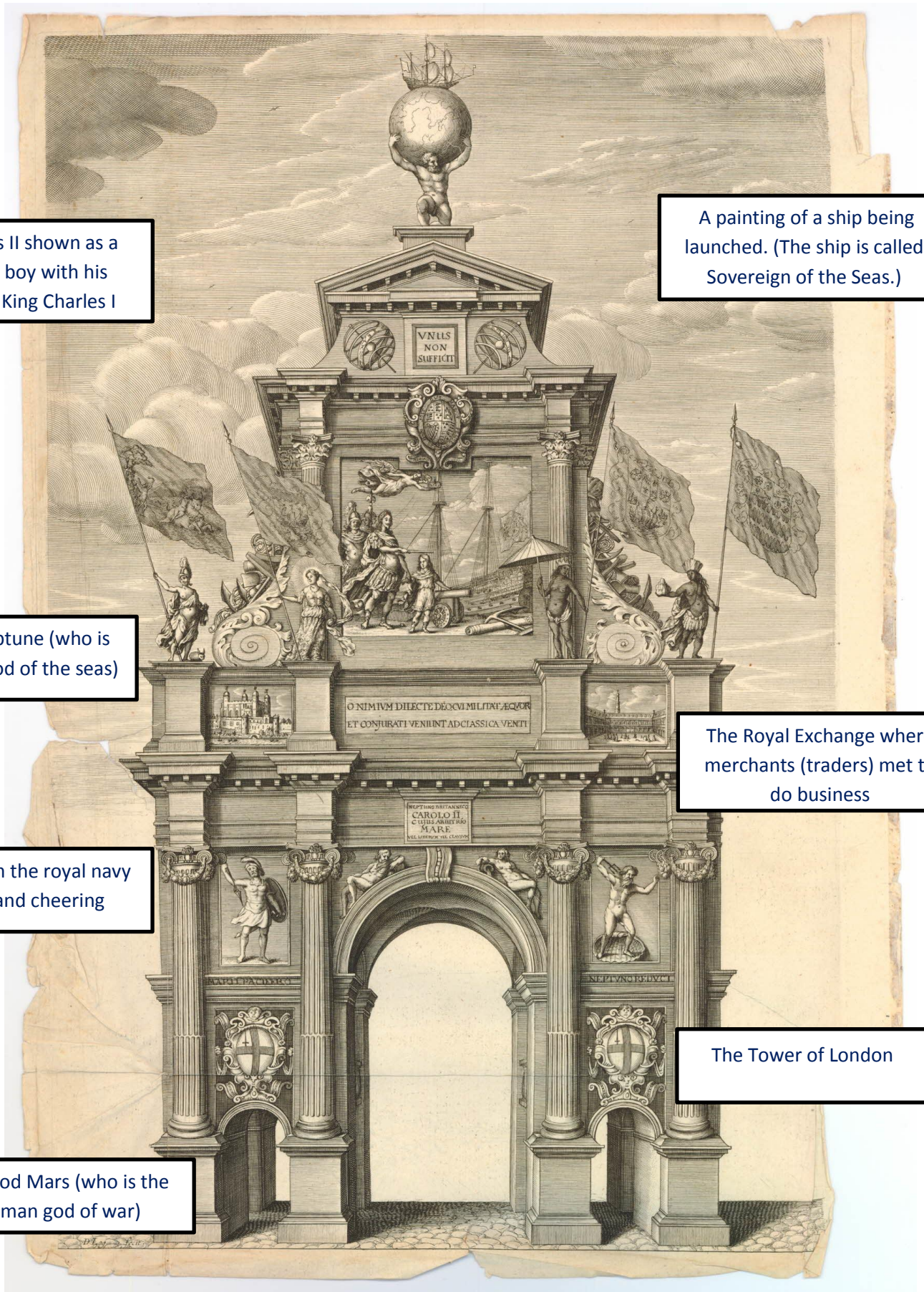
The God Neptune (who is the Roman god of the seas)

The Royal Exchange where merchants (traders) met to do business

Sailors from the royal navy singing and cheering

The Tower of London

The God Mars (who is the Roman god of war)



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Charles II shown as a young boy with his father, King Charles I

A painting of a ship being launched. (The ship is called Sovereign of the Seas.)

England's power will come from having a strong navy.

Charles II is following his father in supporting the navy

The God Neptune (who is the Roman god of the seas)

Traders and merchants welcome Charles II and hope for his support.

It is important to keep building new ships to develop England's trade and power at sea.

Sailors from the royal navy singing and cheering

The Royal Exchange where merchants (traders) met to do

The Tower shows England's military strength which is important for the new king.

The Royal Navy hope to do well under Charles – expanding England's power overseas

The God Mars (who is the Roman god of war)

The Tower of London

Military strength and force will be important to Charles II's rule

