## Key features in 'The Emblem of England's Distraction' (1658)

Students could be given cards from the left-hand column as a first step, enabling them to pick out and describe particular features before trying to match them to the suggested explanations. You could just provide the explanations of each element for students to link to the relevant part of the image. Some could be replaced with blank cards so that students suggest the meaning themselves.

| Particular aspects of the image  | The message it was intended to convey   |
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|  |   |
| Cromwell dressed in armour is standing between two great pillars                                 | Cromwell is a man of strength<br>Pillars of Hercules  |
| Noah's ark steering between two<br>rocks labelled Scylla and<br>Charybdis                        | Cromwell has steered England through<br>terrible dangers (like Noah through the flood<br>– or like Odysseus between a clashing rocks.           |
| The ark landed safely on Mount<br>Ararat and the sun beaming<br>down on it.                      | Just as God guided Noah's Ark safely to high<br>ground after the flood, God has helped<br>Cromwell guide England to safety.                     |
| A flying dove carrying an olive<br>branch  | An olive branch is a sign of peace - brought<br>by Oliver. The dove sent by Noah brought an<br>olive twig as a sign that the flood was ending.  |
| The Latin words 'Floreant<br>Protector et Parliamentam<br>Angliae                                | A prayer that the Protector and the Parliament of the English may flourish.   |
| Three kneeling figures (with a flag) who offer Cromwell a wreath of laurel leaves.               | The 3 kingdoms of England, Scotland and<br>Ireland recognise Cromwell's military<br>victories and the peace he has restored.                    |
| An angel, labelled 'Fame' blowing<br>a trumpet   | Cromwell's military victories over the enemies of God have brought him fame and glory.  |
| A scroll carved on the pillar with<br>the words 'Magna Charta' and<br>'Salus Populi Suprema Lex' | As Protector, Cromwell rules <i>for</i> the people:<br>their safety is the highest law. His rule is<br>limited by promises made in Magna Carta. |

The 'Whore' (prostitute) of Babylon lying defeated under Cromwell's foot.

A serpent (snake) labelled 'Error' and Faction' trodden under Cromwell's foot.

A shepherd under an olive tree playing tunes to his sheep and another man harvesting grapes

A man guiding a plough that is being pulled along by a horse.

A soldier's helmet that has been turned into a hive for a swarm of bees

Two men wearing priests clothes and hats, one carrying a dark lantern

A man with bellows trying to set light to barrels of gunpowder

Several men with pickaxes trying to hack down the rock on which the pillar is built.

A noose hanging from the gallows with the words 'Proditorum finis funis' Cromwell has defeated the Church's greatest enemy.

Cromwell has destroyed people who spread untrue ideas about God and who plot together in groups against others.

With Cromwell as Protector people can live in peace again – the countryside will be safe, secure and happy.

With Cromwell as Protector, people can live peacefully, farming the land again.

With Cromwell as Protector weapons of war will no longer be needed – and can be put to peaceful use. Under Cromwell's rule

Cromwell is needed as Protector because of enemies like the Jesuit (Catholic) priests secretly plotting.

Cromwell is needed as a Protector against dangerous Catholics (who once tried to blow up Parliament)

The country still faces dangerous enemies trying to destroy its foundations – but with Cromwell it will stand firm.

The words 'The rope is the end of traitors' shows that under Cromwell, traitors against the country will be brought to justice.