

Year 11

Introduction to year 12 History

Get ready for September

Mrs Simmonds

Exam Info –A level

Exam Board OCR

A level course H505 (History A)

YEAR 12

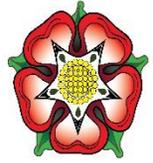
Y105 A Level: England 1445–1509: Lancastrians, Yorkists and Henry VII 25%



Lancaster Rose



York Rose

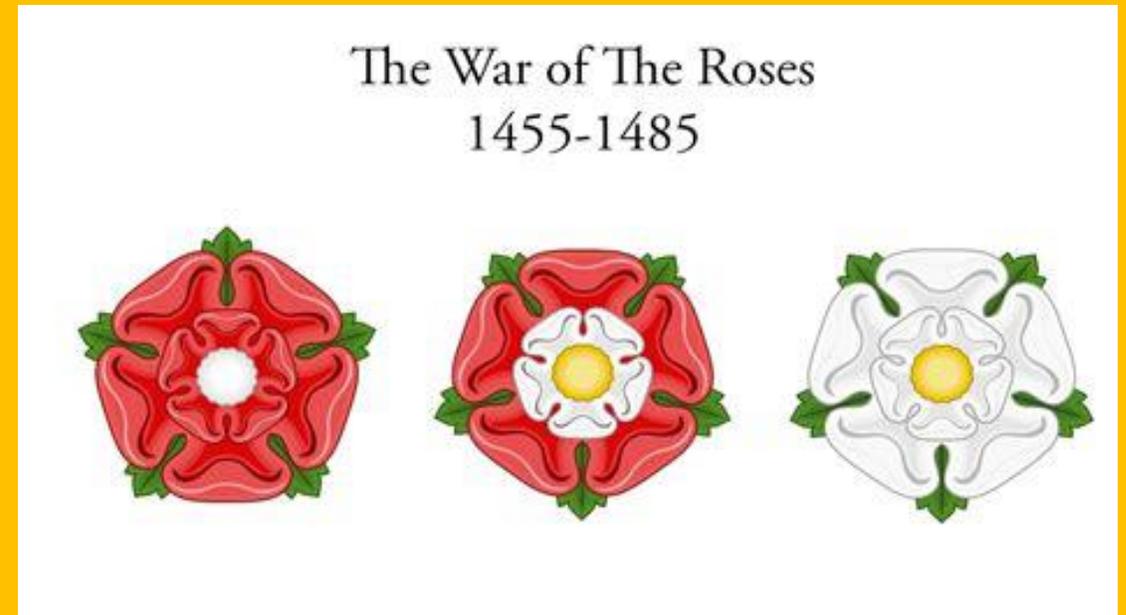


Tudor Rose



Year 12 History An Introduction to The Wars of the Roses and Henry VII

- **The causes and course of the wars**
- **Henry VI**
- **Edward IV**
- **Richard III**
- **Princes in the Tower**
- **Henry VII**



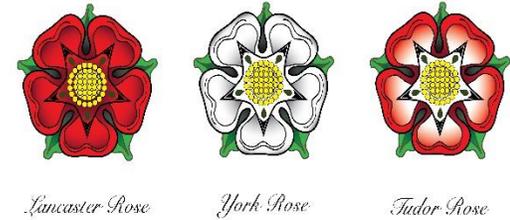


Activity: Capture stills from the short film and add captions for them.

WAR OF THE ROSES

Course outline

Enquiry Topic: Wars of the Roses 1445–1461



The Outbreak of the Wars 1445–1450

The government of England c.1445; the growth of opposition, the issue of taxation, Henry VI's advisors, patronage, Cade's rebellion (1450); Henry's illness (1453–1455); the problem of the nobility; Somerset and York; failure in France to 1450 and its impact on government.

The early actions of Richard, Duke of York

York's return from Ireland (1450); York's attempted coup (1452); reaction to the birth of Henry's heir (1453); York's first Protectorate (1454); York's removal from the Protectorate; York's response to the actions of Margaret of Anjou and the second Protectorate (1455).

War and the defeat of Richard, Duke of York

Battle of St Albans (1455); capture of Henry VI; restoration of York to the Protectorate; government of Margaret of Anjou; the role of Neville; the 'love-day' (1458); flight of the Yorkists; 'Parliament of the Devils'; Battle of Northampton (1460); York as heir; death of York (1460) and Edward's claim to the throne.

Enquiry Topic: Wars of the Roses 1445–1461

One source based question worth 30 marks

No choice



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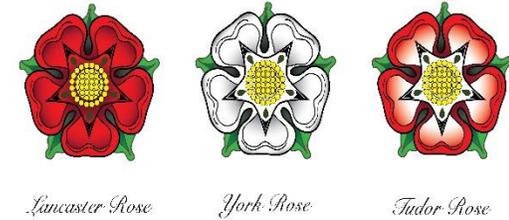
What this looks like in the exam

Sample paper:

1 Using these four sources in their historical context, assess how far they support the view that Henry VI was responsible for his own downfall. [30]

Course outline

British Period Study: England 1461–1509



Edward IV's first rule and the crisis of 1470–1471

Edward IV's management of the government; Edward's relations with the nobility; unrest; marriage to Elizabeth Woodville including the Earl of Warwick; relations with France; Edward's fall from power and the restoration of Henry 1470–1471 including the role of Margaret of Anjou.

Edward IV and Richard III 1471–1485

Edward IV's management of government; relations with the nobility; finances; Richard III's accession; claim to the throne, the Princes in the Tower, the removal of the Woodvilles and Hastings; the Buckingham rebellion; government under Richard III, policy towards the nobility; defeat by Henry Tudor and reasons for his overthrow.

Henry VII's rule in England 1485–1509

Henry's claim to the throne; Yorkist opposition, Lovel, Stafford and Suffolk, the Pretenders, Simnel and Warbeck; relations with the nobility, rewards and punishments; royal finances and their administration, opposition to taxation in Yorkshire and Cornwall; administration, the personnel, Councils, local government and parliament.

Henry VII's foreign policy

1485–1509

England's position in Europe in 1485, Henry VII's aims; relations with Burgundy, France, Scotland and Spain; treaties of Medina del campo, Redon, Etaples and Ayton; marriage negotiations; trade agreements, including Magnus Intercursus and Malus

British Period Study: England 1461–1509

Complete one essay out of a choice of two worth 20 marks



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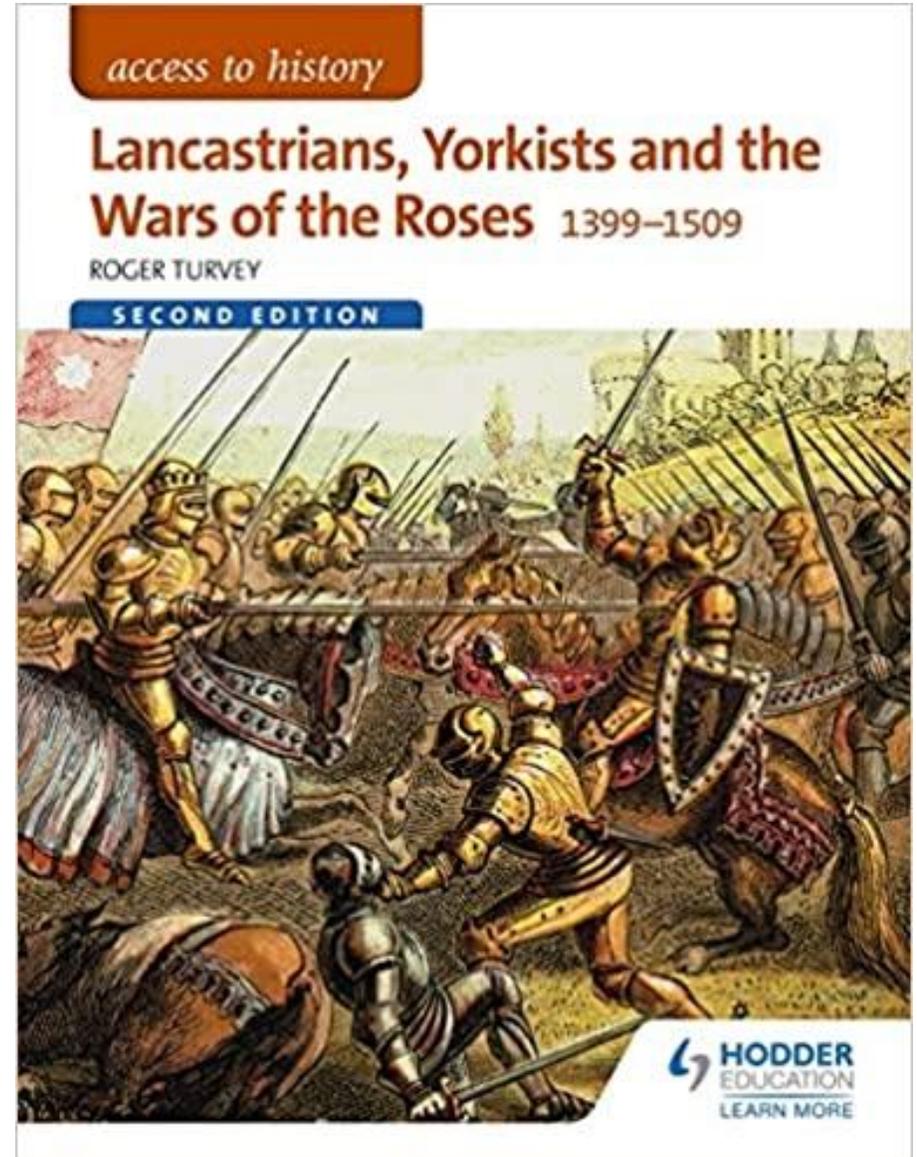
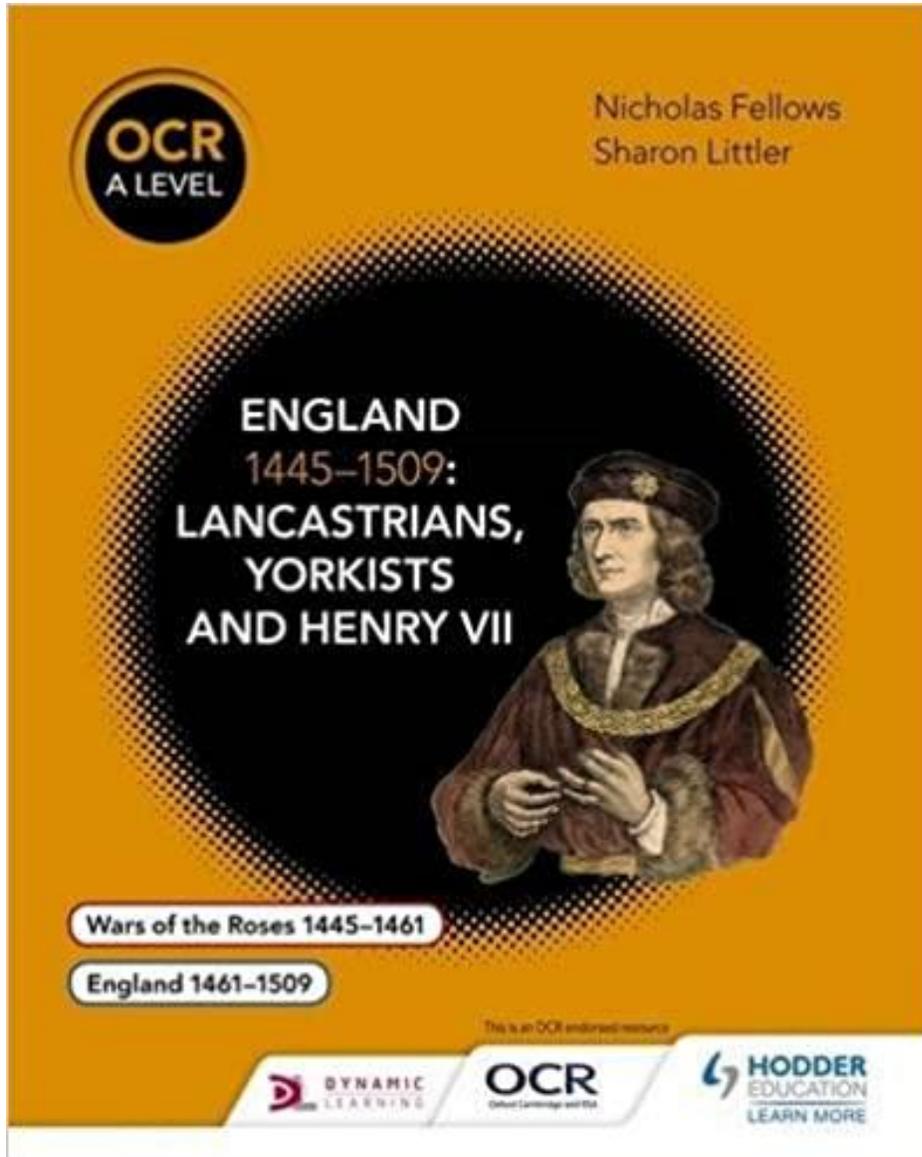
What this looks like in the exam

Sample paper:

The most important reason for Edward IV's failure to establish royal authority in the period 1461–1470 was the power of the Earl of Warwick' How far do you agree?
[20]

OR

3* How successful was the foreign policy of Henry VII?
[20]





Britain's
Bloody
Crown

Wars Of Roses documentary Dan Jones- 4 episodes



The Mad King
Henry VI
1421-1471



The Kingmaker Must Die
Edward IV
1442-1483



The Princes Must Die
Richard III
1452-1485



A Mother's Love
Lady Margaret Beaufort
1443-1509

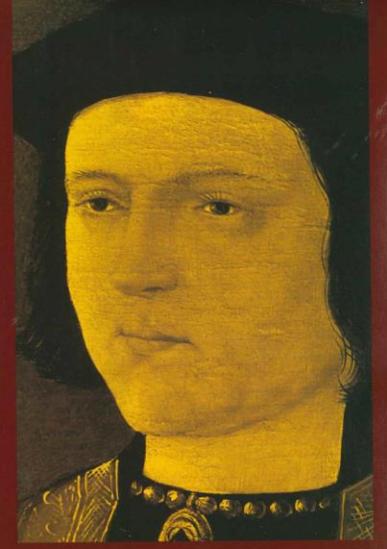
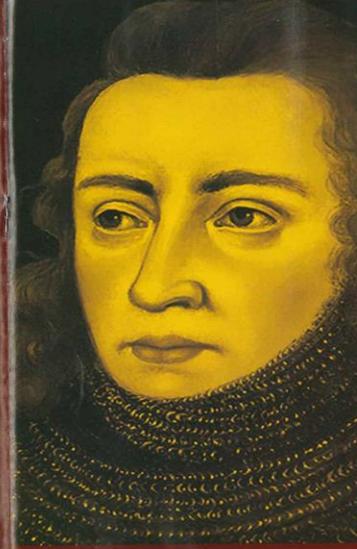
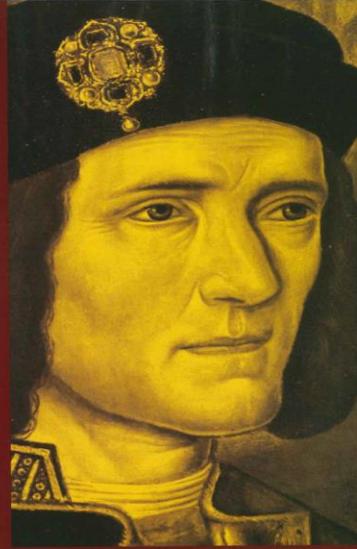
A Simple Guide to the Wars of the Roses, by Mark Battye

The Wars of the Roses is considered by some to be a complicated period of History, and with so many people called Henry, Richard and Edward it's no wonder students find it confusing. So this simple guide is my attempt at explaining what happened, and is aimed at those of you who don't know much about it, or those who might be interested in teaching it. And to keep it simple I'm only including the interesting bits.

Once upon a time in America

Anyone over the age of 30 will remember watching Dallas and Dynasty in the 1980s. For the benefit of younger teachers or any students reading this, they were both hugely popular American television series with one thing in common... they were based around rich and powerful feuding families. They say blood is thicker than water but in the Carrington and Ewing families trouble was never far from home. These shows had more than their fair share of pantomime villains and were famous for their cliff-hangers such as 'Who shot JR?'





BLOOD BROTHERS

The three siblings Edward IV, George, Duke of Clarence and the future Richard III were meant to be on the same side in the Wars of the Roses. Yet the relationship between these heavyweights of the House of York was defined by jealousy, backstabbing and murder. **Thomas Penn** describes the great family rivalry that dogged the English throne in the later 15th century

The Wars of the Roses: Who Fought and Why?

Despite the obvious interest aroused by battle, murder and sudden death, the Wars of the Roses have been astonishingly neglected by modern historians, and even by the more recent historical novelists. Medieval History ebbs with the Hundred Years War, and Modern History begins with the Tudors, while, between the two, the tide of interest leaves the wars of Lancaster and York high and rather dry.

The growing concern with social history has merely accentuated this neglect: the Wars of the Roses may be mentioned incidentally in a chapter dealing with the general lawlessness of the times, but they are regarded principally as a matter for the political or military historian, to whom, on the other hand, they often seem little more than a “glorified tournament.”

The reason for this unfortunate state of affairs probably lies in the kind of material available to the historian, and in this respect a comparison with the English Civil War of the seventeenth century is useful: the great attraction there springs from the comparative ease with which one may analyse the motives of combatant and non-combatant alike, from the King and Cromwell downward.

Tudor letters

The Tudors in their own words

When Henry VII and his successors put quill to paper, they left us a priceless insight into their desires, fears and motivations.

Andrea Clarke tells the story of the five Tudor monarchs via their letters and diaries



Link to reading

