


THE WARS OF THE ROSES

LESSON 1



What colour is
war?

WHAT WERE THE WARS OF THE ROSES?



The Wars of the Roses were a series of wars fought in England from 1455 to 1487. For thirty-two years a bitter struggle for the English throne was fought between two branches of the same family, both claiming that they were the rightful kings.

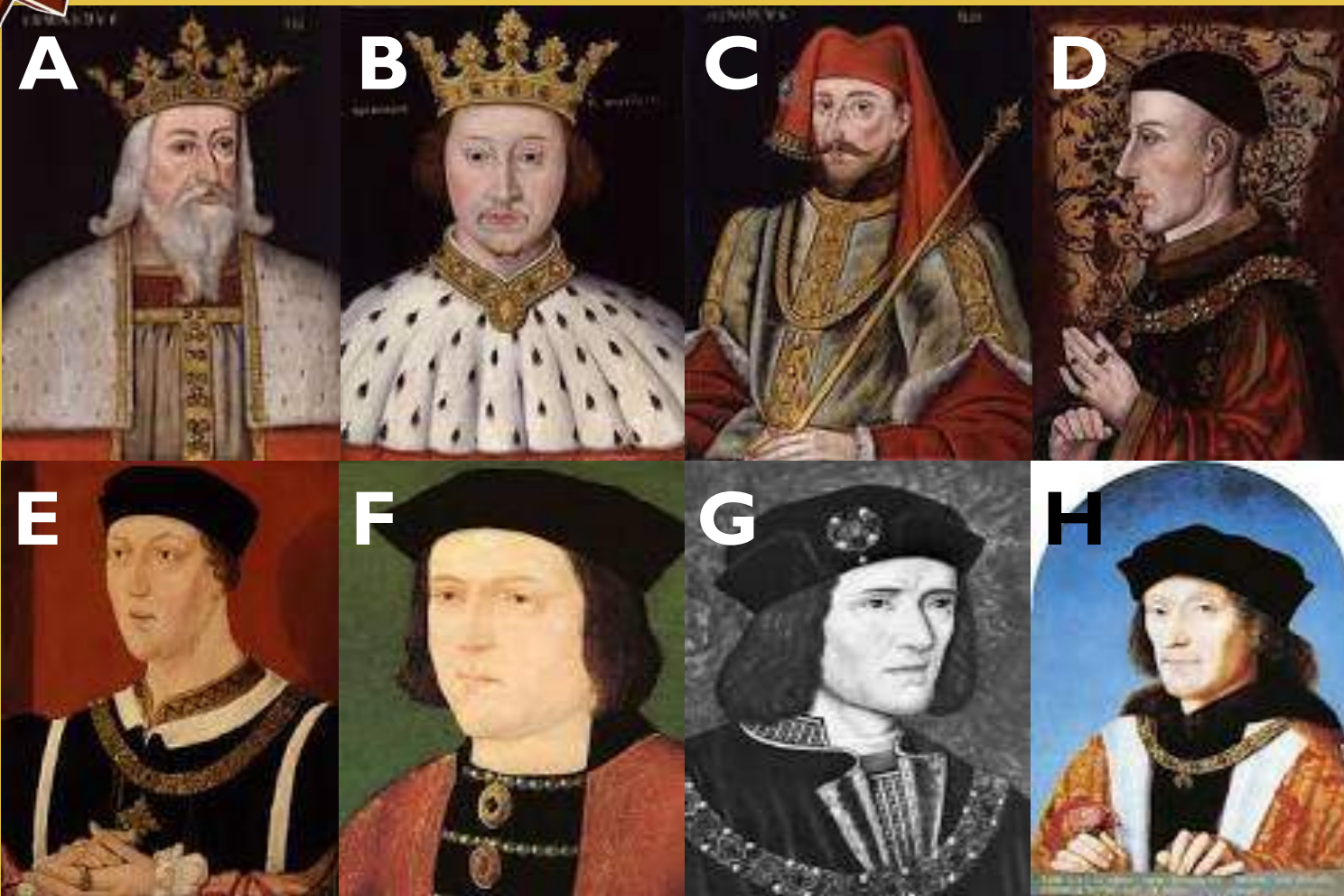
Dominoes!!

Take your pack of dominoes, print them out and match them together into a timeline to help explain why the Wars of The Roses started. High light or write down any causes. How do they link?
Judgement on the main causes?



Identify the key Kings of the Wars of the Roses from their portraits.

YOU WILL
NEED TO
LOOK THEM
UP ON LINE



Henry V
Edward
IV
Henry VI
Henry VII
Richard
III
Edward III
Henry IV
Richard II

EDWARD III



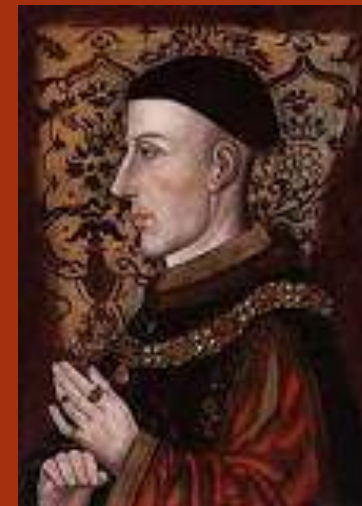
RICHARD II



HENRY IV



HENRY V



HENRY VI



EDWARD IV



RICHARD III



HENRY VII





WHAT
WERE
THE
CAUSES
OF THE
WARS OF
THE
ROSES?

**PRINT OFF AND CUT UP THE
CAUSES DOMINOES
READ THE CAUSE DOMINO CARDS
LINK THEM TOGETHER LIKE
DOMINOES, WHICH CAUSES AFFECT
/ LINK WITH ANOTHER ONE?
PRIORITISE THE CAUSE CARDS AND
STICK THEM DOWN IN YOUR ORDER
JUDGEMENT – WHICH IS THE MOST
IMPORTANT CAUSE OF THE WARS
OF THE ROSES?**

MEET THE PLANTAGENETS



The House of Lancaster were descended from Edward III through his second son John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster.

Their symbol was a red rose.

MEET THE PLANTAGENETS



The House of York were also descended from Edward III through his fourth son, Edmund of Langley, Duke of York and also through marriage.

Their symbol was a white rose

War of the Roses



The House
of
Lancaster

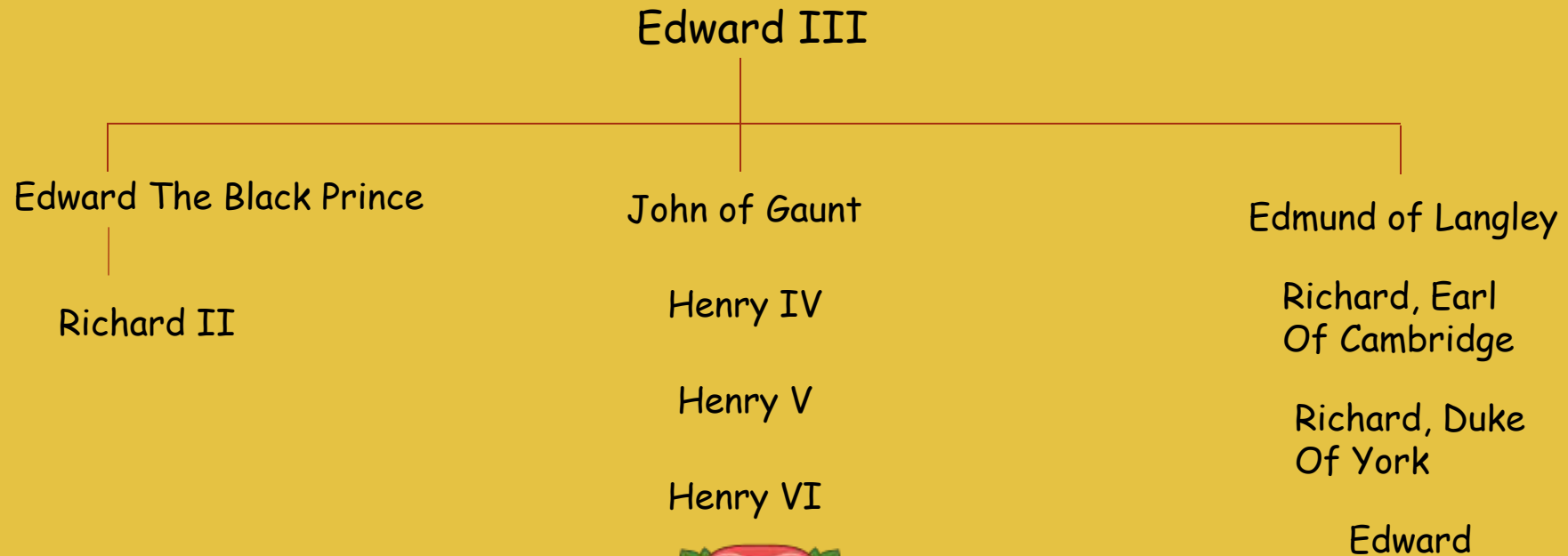
Who
Will
Win?



The House
of
York



FAMILY TREE





Richard II
(Boy King in Peasants
Revolt)

Lost his throne to his
Cousin Henry IV in
September 1399



Henry VI



(Grandson of Henry IV)
The mad King, (the mad
King **Aerys Targaryen** in
Game of thrones is based
on him), his Kingdom was
frequently ran by regents
(people put in charge in
Kings absence)
Became King 1422



Henry IV

Henry “Bolingbroke”
(he was born there)
First Lancaster King of
England.



Became King 1422



Edward IV

Became King in **1460**. Led
an uprising against HenryVI
and took the throne.
First York King of England



Henry V

Won the Battle of
Agincourt 1415 .and was
declared the next King of
France in 1420. He died
suddenly in 1422, leaving
France to his child Henry
VI



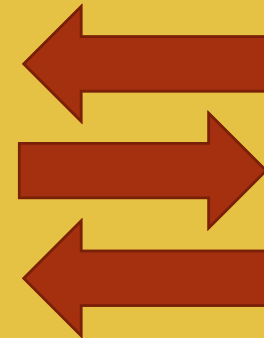
Look at the family tree
as you are going
through this to make
sense of it



Henry VI

Edward IV

Edward took the throne from Henry VI in 1460
Henry VI took the throne back from Edward IV in 1470
Edward IV won the throne back in 1471



Edward IV dies in 1483 and is replaced by his son, Edward V.



Edward V

Edward is King at age 12,
but was never crowned....



Edward V

Edward V on travelling to be crowned King is met by his regent and uncle Richard.

His fathers marriage is declared invalid and Edward V and his brother Richard are declared illegitimate.....



Richard III

Locked Edward V and his brother Richard in the tower of London. The two princes disappeared.....

Richard becomes King Richard III in 1483.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=liXuCLm4tac&list=PLHUFVny67r3NISVQN55ltEGLka6D9m0GM>

Horrible histories 4 mins



Henry VII

Last surviving Lancaster male.
Held a very slight claim to the throne based
around his mother.
(She was a cousin of Henry VI)

Henry VIII got support from the York forces
to raise an army and try to take the
throne from Richard III.

How did Henry VII a Lancaster get support
from York to remove a York King ??



Richard III was very unpopular. Henry VII had agreed to marry Elizabeth of York (technically his cousin) if crowned King. Elizabeth of York was sister to Edward V (the Prince in the Tower) making Elizabeth technically the rightful heir to the throne !



Henry VII's claim



Mother was cousin to a former King.

Current King Richard III was hated by the people.

Made a deal to marry Elizabeth of York.

Elizabeth of York was the sister of Edward V.

This made her the rightful heir to the throne.





**1485. Lancaster meets York at the
Battle of Bosworth Field.
What do you think the outcome
will be?**

HOW SUCCESSFUL WERE THE KINGS IN THE WAR OF THE ROSES?

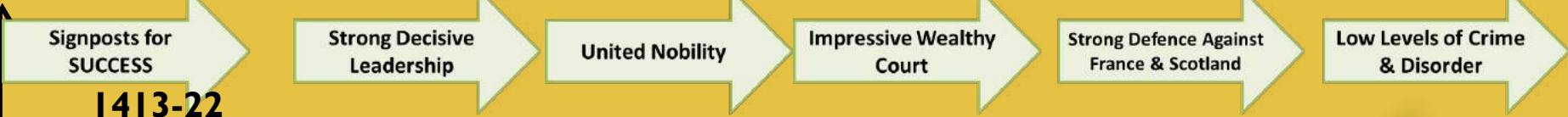
YOUR TASK:

- Draw a graph on a piece of A3.
- Glue the green success arrows along the top and the red failure arrows along the bottom. This will help you decide if the Kings reign is a success or failure SEE SLIDE 24 FOR THE ARROWS
- Place the event cards on your timeline in chronological order. SEE SLIDE 23 FOR THE EVENTS
- Decide to what extent each event shows the success or failure of the King at the time, and stick the card in the correct place.
- Use the signposts / arrows for success and failure to help you.
- Once the cards have been “plotted” on your graph, connect them so your graph has a clear shape.
- See the next slide for an example

EXTRA CHALLENGE

:

Use the additional information and images to help you develop your graph into an explanatory revision tool.



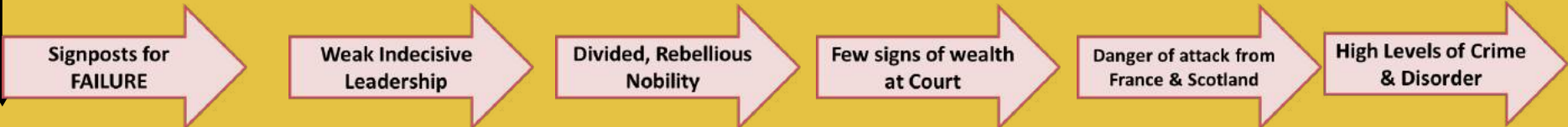
1413-22
King Henry V: the ideal King wins in France



1422-37
A Child King: surprising success



Watch this video 10 mins for an overview
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VjO55pKuBo4>

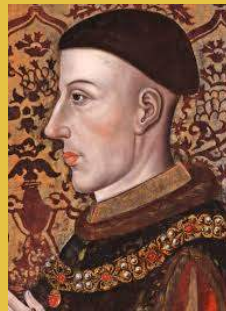


Henry VI



In 1445 Henry VI married the French princess Margaret of Anjou. Their only son Edward of Lancaster was born in 1453 but never became King.

Henry V



Edward V

King for only three months in 1483, Edward V and his brother, the "Princes in the Tower", then disappeared...



Margaret Beaufort

Mother of Henry Tudor, descended from John of Gaunt but from a bastard / illegitimate branch of the Lancastrian family



Henry VI was the third Lancastrian King. They are known as the House of Lancaster because Henry, his father (Henry V) and grandfather (Henry IV) were descended from the Dukes of Lancaster.



Edward IV

Edward IV twice restored peace, making England more peaceful. Tall, fair and handsome, Edward was the best-looking man to be King of



Richard III

Richard II was the younger brother of Edward IV. Until 1483 he was loyal to Edward so everyone was shocked when he deposed young Edward V in 1483 and became King



The Yorkists were supporters of Richard Duke of York (1411-60) and his son Edward, who became Edward IV. Richard, Duke of York was Henry VI's cousin. He always swore loyalty to Henry until, in 1460, he said that he had a better claim to the throne than Henry. When Richard was killed at the battle of Wakefield (1460) his son, Edward, became Yorkist leader. He was crowned King Edward IV in



Henry VII

Henry had no chance of becoming King until Richard III deposed young Edward V. Many Englishmen now distrusted Richard and wanted to depose him. They chose Henry as their leader because he was distantly related to Henry VI. No one knew much about his as he'd lived abroad



Elizabeth Woodville

Elizabeth Woodville was Queen consort of England as the spouse of King Edward IV from 1464 until his



Cut these out and make a family tree, clean copy at end of PPT SEE SLIDE 25




What has Game of Thrones got to do with the Wars of the Roses?

WATCH THIS CLIP

[HTTPS://WWW.YOUTUBE.COM/WATCH?V=BDVZRAIMWV0](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BDVZRAIMWV0)

12 MINS



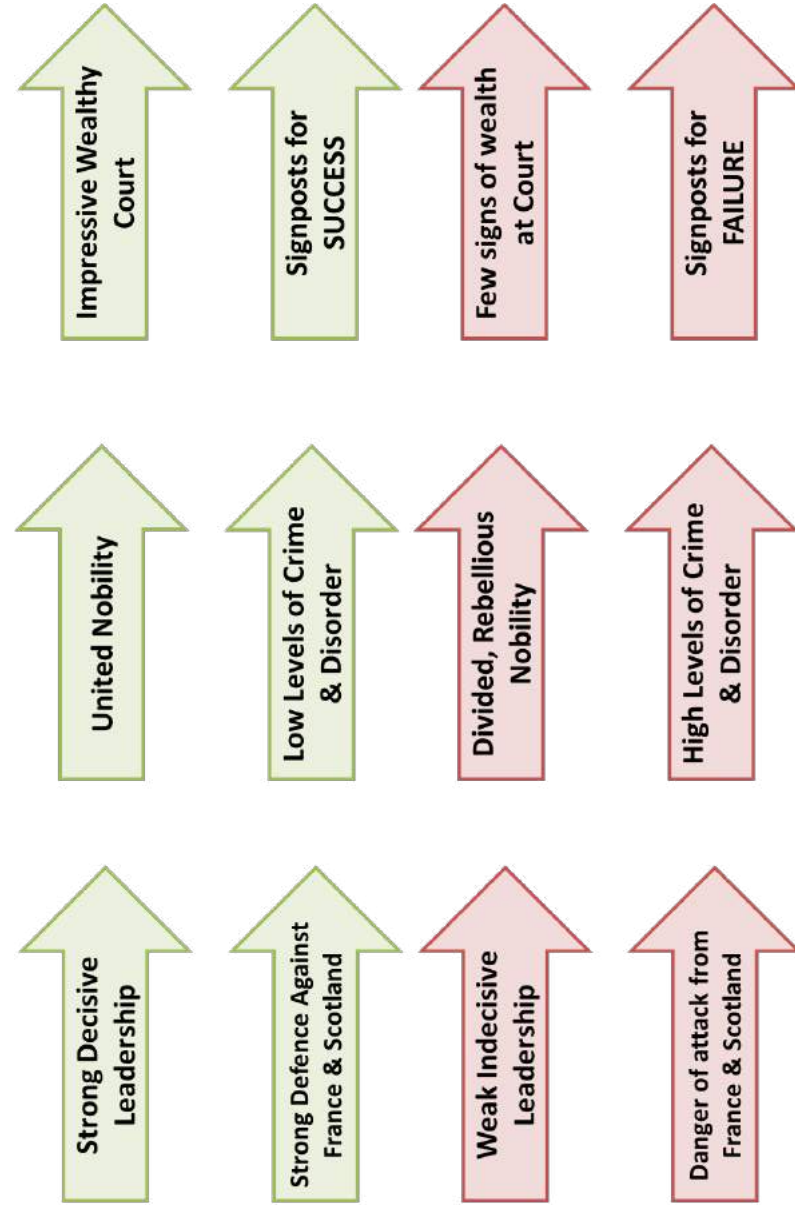
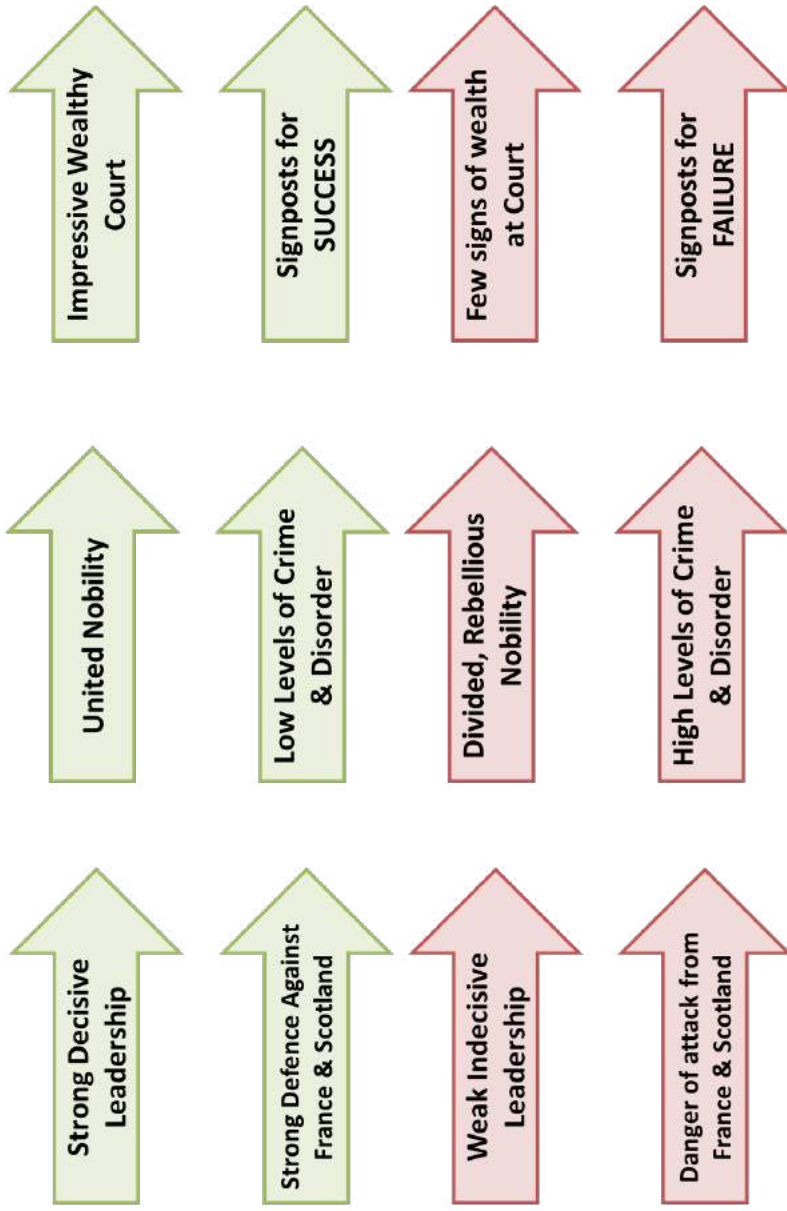
**IF YOU LIKE
DRAWING YOU
CAN CREATE A
STORYBOARD**

USE MY SHEET TO HELP YOU

**WATCH THE
SERIES THE
WHITE QUEEN**

**IF YOU WANT TO FIND OUT MORE ABOUT
THE WARS OF THE ROSES**

<p style="text-align: center;">1413-22 King Henry V: the ideal King</p> <p>Henry V was extremely successful. He beat the French at the battle of Agincourt, conquered Northern France and there was peace and order in England. He was seen as the ideal king – but could his successors recreate his success?</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">1461-64 Edward IV Takes Control</p> <p>Edward gradually restored peace, working closely with his powerful supporter, the Earl of Warwick. They defeated the remaining Lancastrians by 1464 and captured Henry VI who was imprisoned.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">1471-83 Edward IV's Next Successes</p> <p>Again Edward made England more peaceful and again people thought the battles were over.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">1455-59 A Phoney Peace</p> <p>There were no more battles for four years. Nearly all the nobles wanted peace and to stay loyal to Henry VI despite his failures. However, in 1459 war broke out because of distrust between the leaders.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">1422-37 A Child King: a surprising success</p> <p>Henry VI became king at 9 months old, so the council of nobles ruled England until Henry was 16. There were quarrels amongst the nobles and some defeats in France, but overall the nobles did a successful job, putting loyalty to the young king before their personal ambitions.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">1483 Richard III Becomes King: Edward V Disappears</p> <p>Edward IV died suddenly in 1483. His 13 year old son became King Edward V. To everyone's surprise, young Edward's uncle Richard seized the crown and became King Richard III. Edward V vanished.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">1455 The First Battle</p> <p>The first battle was a fight between the Dukes of Somerset and York over who should be Henry's chief councillor. York won and Somerset was killed. Everyone hoped that this would be the only battle and they could rebuild England as a strong and united country.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">1463-68 Edward's First Successes</p> <p>The battles seemed over and England was peaceful. However, Edward did not give Warwick the influence he wanted and disagreed with him over foreign policy. Edward also made a very surprising marriage, in secret, to Elizabeth Woodville.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">1469-71 Warwick's Rebellion</p> <p>In 1469 Warwick rebelled, failed, then tried again in 1470, forcing Edward to flee abroad to Burgundy. Warwick made Henry VI king again but Edward returned with the Duke of Burgundy's help. Edward killed Warwick at the battle of Barnet, killed Henry's son at the battle of Tewkesbury and had Henry VI murdered in the Tower of London.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">1459-61 A Fight For the Crown</p> <p>The Lancastrians (supporters of Henry VI) feared that York wanted to depose Henry. York feared that the Lancastrians would attack him. Their mutual fears led them to build up armies and six battles were fought in 18 months. York was killed but his son, Edward, won the battle of Towton, deposed Henry and became King Edward IV. Henry and Margaret fled to Scotland. This was the period of greatest violence – England had sunk a long way from the successes of Henry V.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">1483-85 Richard III Killed At Bosworth</p> <p>Richard's seizure of the crown created enemies. One rebellion failed in 1483 but the rebels fled to Brittany to join Henry Tudor who was now Richard's rival for the crown. In August 1485 Henry Tudor invaded England and killed Richard III at the battle of Bosworth. Now it was Henry's turn to try and restore England to the successes of Henry V's reign 70 years earlier.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">1427-50 Henry VI: failure as an adult</p> <p>Henry VI was never an effective king. He always remained childlike, unable to take decisions and uninterested in war and government. The nobles tried to govern in his name but serious problems developed – the French lands were lost and violent disorder increased. In 1450 there was a major protest rebellion because people were so angry with these failures. This was falling a very long way from Henry V's success.</p>



Henry VI



In 1445 Henry VI married the French princess Margaret of Anjou. Their only son Edward of Lancaster was born in 1453 but never became King.

Henry V Won the battle of Agincourt seen as a great king



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