

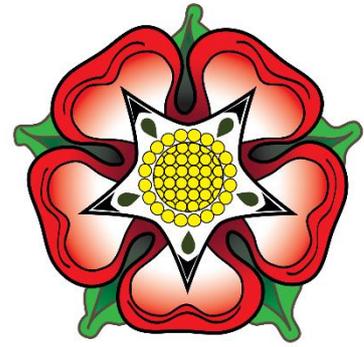
The Tudors
England 1485-1603
A-Level Bridging Booklet
2020



Lancaster Rose



York Rose



Tudor Rose

The Rulers before Henry Tudor
War of the Roses
Henry Tudor's claim to the throne
The Battle of Bosworth

Useful video clips:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GLPIm7o2iAo>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0vQ5CndyBuY>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=o2v9dn7pYgl>

Dear Student,

These resources will help to prepare you for A 'Level History. There are a range of activities for you to access and hopefully you will find them interesting. Please work your way through the resources and tasks provided. The deadlines for the completion of the activities are outlined below. The easiest way to submit your work is by either word-processing your answers using the booklet provided or taking a screen shot of your answers and emailing them to a.miles@jws.bham.sch.co.uk . If this is not possible, please post your written work to school and it can be collected from there.

If you have any issues with the work set, please email Mr Miles directly and he will help you.

Kind regards,

History Department

Tasks and deadlines for activities

Tasks	Deadline Date
Read through the information and activities provided on the Tudors and complete tasks 1 and 2.	22 nd May 2020
Read through the information and activities provided on the Tudors and complete tasks 3 and 4.	5 th June 2020
Read through the information on international relations and global conflict and complete task 1 and questions 1 to 5.	12 th June 2020
Read through the information on militarism and imperialism and answer questions 1 to 10.	19 th June 2020
Complete the History A 'level Baseline Assessment.	26 th June 2020

History A 'level Baseline Assessment

The following questions are designed to help you prepare for the rigours of A 'level History. Please do not panic! This is simply a chance for you to demonstrate your historical skills. Set aside an hour and a half to complete these two questions.

Question 1 - Answer either:

'The loss of Normandy was the main reason for opposition to the Duke of Somerset's faction in the years 1450 to 1455.' Explain why you agree or disagree with this view. [25 marks]

Or

'Baronial warfare in the years 1459 to 1471 had a devastating impact on English society.' Explain why you agree or disagree with this view. [25 marks]

Question 2- Answer either:

'Between 1890 and 1907, tension between the Great Powers was a result of increased militarism.' Explain why you agree or disagree with this view. [25 marks]

Or

'Britain became involved in the First World War in August 1914 because Germany invaded Belgium.' Explain why you agree or disagree with this view. [25 marks]

Task 1: Who was King before Henry Tudor?

The five kings before Henry VII won the throne for the House of Tudor were:

1413-1422	Henry V	House of Lancaster
1422-1461	Henry VI	House of Lancaster
1461-1483	Edward IV	House of York
1483	Edward V	House of York
1483-1485	Richard III	House of York

Research these five kings and explain the main events of their reign and their successes and failures – in short produce a summary of the main features of each king’s rule.

Hint: Some are shorter than others!

<p>Henry V</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">••••••••••	 <p>What kind of role do you think Henry V had in shaping England?</p>
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<p>Henry VI</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">••••••••••	 <p>What kind of role do you think Henry VI had in shaping England?</p>
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Edward IV

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What kind of role do you think Edward IV had in shaping England?

Edward V

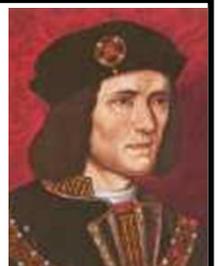
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What kind of role do you think Edward V had in shaping England?

Richard III

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What kind of role do you think Richard III had in shaping England?

Task 2: What was the War of the Roses?

Read through the following information and complete the tasks as you go.

Wars of the Roses, (1455–85), in English history, the series of dynastic civil wars whose violence and civil strife preceded the strong government of the Tudors. Fought between the Houses of Lancaster and York for the English throne, the wars were named many years afterward from the supposed badges of the contending parties: the white rose of York and the red of Lancaster.

Both houses claimed the throne through descent from the sons of Edward III. Since the Lancastrians had occupied the throne from 1399, the Yorkists might never have pressed a claim but for the near anarchy prevailing in the mid-15th century. After the death of Henry V in 1422 the country was subject to the long and factious minority of Henry VI. Great magnates with private armies dominated the countryside. Lawlessness was rife and taxation burdensome. Henry later proved to be feckless and simpleminded, subject to spells of madness, and dominated by his ambitious queen, Margaret of Anjou, whose party had allowed the English position in France to deteriorate.

What are the key points from this text?

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Henry lapsed into insanity in 1453, causing a powerful baronial clique, backed by Richard Neville, the earl of Warwick (the “kingmaker”), to install Richard, duke of York, as protector of the realm. When Henry recovered in 1455 he reestablished the authority of Margaret’s party, forcing York to take up arms for self-protection. The first battle of the wars, at St. Albans (May 22, 1455), resulted in a Yorkist victory and four years of uneasy truce. Civil war was resumed in 1459. The Yorkists were successful at Blore Heath (September 23) but were scattered after a skirmish at Ludford Bridge (October 12). In France Warwick regrouped the Yorkist forces and returned to England in June 1460, decisively defeating the Lancastrian forces at Northampton (July 10). York tried to claim the throne but settled for the right to succeed upon the death of Henry. This effectively disinherited Henry’s son, Prince Edward, and caused Queen Margaret to continue her opposition.

Gathering forces in northern England, the Lancastrians surprised and killed York at Wakefield in December and then marched south toward London, defeating Warwick on the way at the Second Battle of St. Albans (February 17, 1461). Meanwhile, York’s eldest son and heir, Edward, had defeated a Lancastrian force at Mortimer’s Cross (February 2) and

marched to relieve London, arriving before Margaret on February 26. The young Duke of York was proclaimed King Edward IV at Westminster on March 4. Then Edward, with the remainder of Warwick's forces, pursued Margaret north to Towton. There, in the bloodiest battle of the war, the Yorkists won a complete victory. Henry, Margaret, and their son fled to Scotland. The first phase of the fighting was over, except for the reduction of a few pockets of Lancastrian resistance.

What are the key points from this text?

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The next round of the wars arose out of disputes within the Yorkist ranks. Warwick and his circle were increasingly passed over at Edward's court; more seriously, Warwick differed with the King on foreign policy. In 1469 civil war was renewed. Warwick and Edward's rebellious brother George, duke of Clarence, fomented risings in the north; and in July, at Edgecote (near Banbury), defeated Edward's supporters, afterward holding the King prisoner.

By March 1470, however, Edward regained his control, forcing Warwick and Clarence to flee to France, where they allied themselves with the French king Louis XI and their former enemy, Margaret of Anjou. Returning to England (September 1470), they deposed Edward and restored the crown to Henry VI. Edward fled to the Netherlands with his followers and, securing Burgundian aid, returned to England in March 1471. Edward outmanoeuvred Warwick, regained the loyalty of Clarence, and decisively defeated Warwick at Barnet on April 14. That very day, Margaret had landed at Weymouth. Hearing the news of Barnet, she marched west, trying to reach the safety of Wales; but Edward won the race to the Severn. At Tewkesbury (May 4) Margaret was captured, her forces destroyed, and her son killed. Shortly afterward, Henry VI was murdered in the Tower of London. Edward's throne was secure for the rest of his life (he died in 1483).

What are the key points from this text?

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In 1483 Edward's brother Richard III, overriding the claims of his nephew, the young Edward V, alienated many Yorkists, who then turned to the last hope of the Lancastrians, Henry Tudor (later Henry VII). With the help of the French and of Yorkist defectors, Henry defeated and killed Richard at Bosworth Field on August 22, 1485, bringing the wars to a close. By his marriage to Edward IV's daughter Elizabeth of York in 1486, Henry united the Yorkist and Lancastrian claims. Henry defeated a Yorkist rising supporting the pretender Lambert Simnel on June 16, 1487, a date which some historians prefer over the traditional 1485 for the termination of the wars.

What are the key points from this text?

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rose as their family symbol hence the name **'Wars of the Roses'**. Answer the questions which follow the family tree.

1. Edward IV won the throne off Henry VI. Who had a better claim to the throne and why?

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2. Before Henry VII got married what was his claim to the throne? Was he York or Lancaster?

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3. Was Henry's marriage a wise or stupid choice? Why do you think this?

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Task 4: What was the importance of the Battle of Bosworth?

Read the information and highlight any key events or names mentioned.

The Battle of Bosworth was fought on August 22nd 1485. Henry Tudor had marched with his force from Milford Haven in Wales where he had landed with about 2000 men.

By August 12th, Henry had won the support of the most influential landowner in South Wales – Rhys ap Thomas – who had been promised the Lieutenancy of Wales if Henry won. However, regardless of his support in Wales, Henry needed more support in England. He turned to his step-father Lord Stanley and his brother Sir William Stanley. They owned large areas of land in north Wales and in the Border region. Both men secretly gave money to

Henry – Lord Stanley's eldest son was being held prisoner by Richard III as an insurance of good behaviour. The uncle of the Earl of Shrewsbury, Gilbert Thomas, also gave his support to Henry along with 500 men.

Richard III was at Nottingham Castle when he learned about Henry's invasion. He did nothing as he assumed that the major landowners of Wales would see Henry as a threat and group their forces together and attack him. When he realised that he had made a mistake, Richard marched his forces to Leicester. The two armies fought two-and-a-half miles south of Market Bosworth.

Henry had a force of 5000 men while Richard's army was 12,000. However, 4,000 of these soldiers belonged to the Stanley family and no one was sure if the Stanley's could be trusted. It is thought that Richard did not trust Lord Stanley as he had a reputation of fighting for whoever he felt was going to be the most generous in victory. For Richard it was to be a shrewd judgement of character – and one that led to his death.

The fighting began early in the morning of August 22nd. The two Stanley armies stayed away from the actual fighting at this stage so that the contest was literally a battle between Richard's and Henry's forces. Richard held the crest of Ambien Hill with Henry at the bottom in more marshy land. When Henry's men charged up the hill, they sustained heavy casualties. However, Henry had recruited long bow men while in Wales and these inflicted equally severe wounds on the forces of Richard as being at the top of a hill did not protect them from a deluge of long bow arrows.

What turned the battle seems to have been a decision made by Richard III to target Henry himself. Henry was seen making a move to where Lord Stanley was almost certainly with the intent to urge Stanley to use his forces on Henry's side. With some trusted men Richard charged at Henry. He nearly succeeded in getting to Henry, and Tudor's standard bearer, William Brandon, who was very near his leader, was killed. However, Henry's bodyguards closed ranks and the future king was saved.

For the duration of the battle, the forces of the Stanley family had stood by the sides – therefore fulfilling what Richard believed – but at this critical moment the army of Sir William Stanley attacked Richard, seemingly coming to the aid of Henry. Richard was killed and his forces broke up and fled. Lord Stanley picked up the slain Richard's crown and placed it on Henry's head. Richard's naked body was put over a mule and taken to Leicester to be buried.

The defeat of Richard ended the reign of the Plantagenet's and introduced the reign of the Tudors. By marrying Elizabeth of York, Henry unified both houses of Lancaster and York.

After reading the events of the Battle of Bosworth, write the speech for the Town Crier of London's proclamation of Henry Tudor as King Henry VII. In Tudor times most people were illiterate so the only effective way of spreading news was through the use of a town crier.

In your speech below you must include:

- Who is the new king?
- Brief background
- How has he become king?
- What are his qualifications for being king?
- When and how did this happen?

Town Crier Proclamation

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**International Relations
& Global Conflict 1890-1941
A-Level Bridging Booklet
2020**



Suggested reading materials from the Exam Board

G Darby, Hitler, appeasement and the road to war, Hodder Education 2007

A Farmer, Britain: Foreign affairs 1919-1939, Hodder Education 2006

A J P Taylor, The origins of the second world war, Penguin 1991

Additional reading suggestions and introductory materials.

BBCBitesize – Lenin and the Russian Revolution, Appeasement and the road to war.

https://www.johndclare.net/causes_WWI1.htm

www.bbc.co.uk/history/worldwars/wwtwo/

www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/pathways/firstworldwar/index.htm

www.the-map-as-history.com

Netflix:

The Russian Revolution (2017)

Sarajevo (2014)

Darkest Hour (2017)

Task 1: Who were the great powers in 1890?

The “great powers” in 1890 were Britain, France, Russia, Germany and USA.

For each nation research a few key points about: Their economy, nations size, industry such as steel production, Empires, foreign policies.

Great Britain

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Germany

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Causes of World War I:

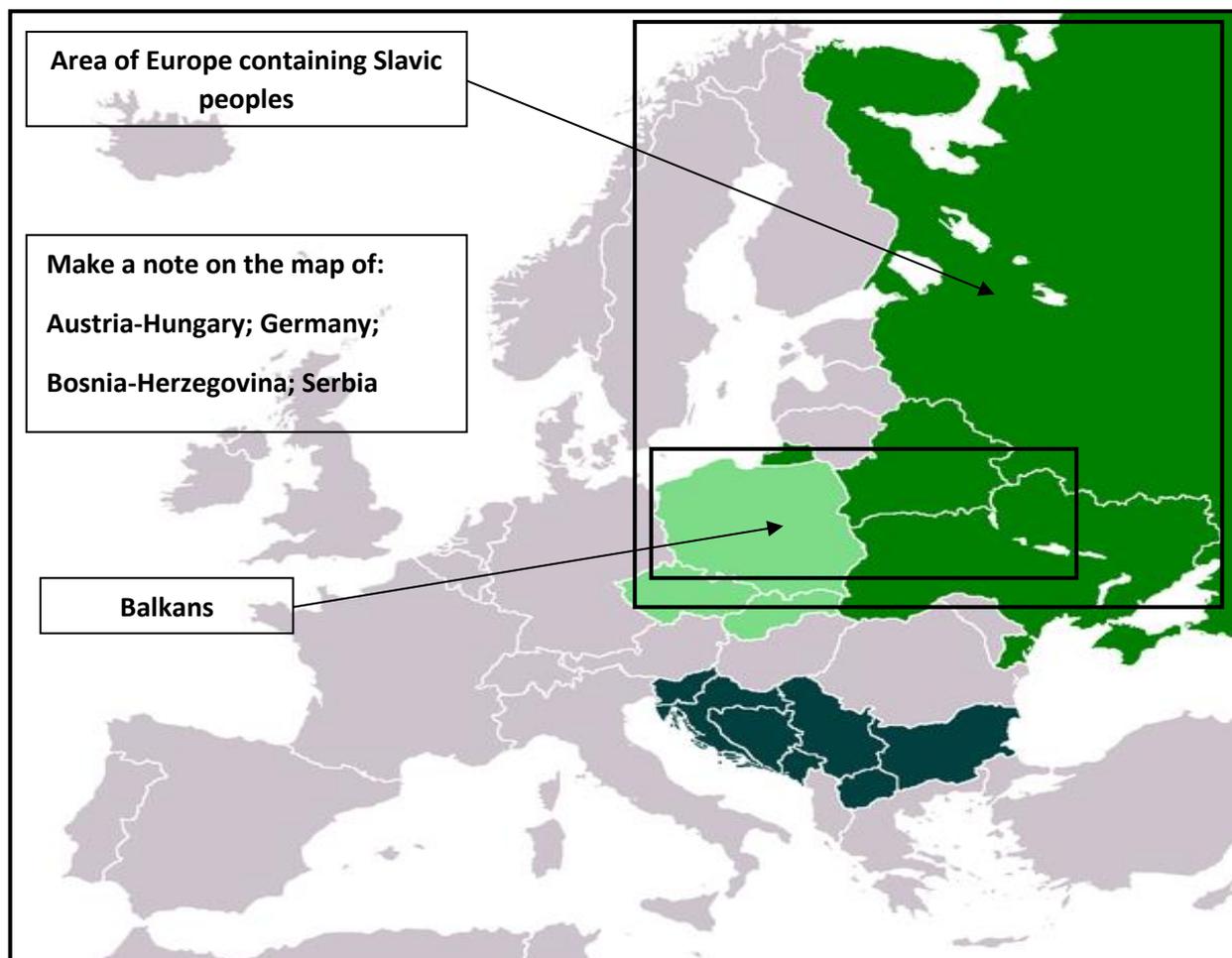
German foreign policy

In **1871** the twenty-five German states were united into the German Empire after the Franco-Prussian War. German foreign policy was cautious in the early years of the Empire but when the German Chancellor Otto von Bismarck was replaced with Kaiser Wilhelm II in **1888** there was a major change in German foreign policy.

Kaiser Wilhelm II wanted Germany's "place in the sun" and pursued a more aggressive policy of colonial expansion and enlargement of Germany's naval forces between **1897** and the outbreak of WWI in **1914**. This threatened British and French power.

Decline of the Ottoman Empire & tension in the Balkans

The Turkish Empire (also referred to as the Ottoman Empire) had once controlled much of south-east Europe, an area referred to as the Balkans. The Balkans area includes many countries (see map) and therefore many different nationalities and many people with different political ideas. However, between 1850 and 1900 Turkey had suffered



a decline in authority. By 1900 the Turkish Empire had been greatly reduced in size and this has led historians of the period to call Turkey the "Sick man of Europe".

When Turkey lost its power, many of

the countries in the Balkans which had been under Turkey's control now had independence. Large proportions of people living in the Balkans were **Slavs**. 'Slav' is the term used to classify Czechs, Kashubians (an area in Poland), Moravians (an area in Czechoslovakia), Poles, Silesians, Slovaks, Belarusians, Russians, Ukrainians, Bosnians, Bulgarians, Croats, Macedonians, Montenegrins, Yugoslavs, Serbs and Slovenes. There was a growing sense of **nationalism** in Europe during the late 19th century which led to all of these different people wanting to be independent.

Austria-Hungary contained large numbers of Slavs and could not tolerate a growth in nationalism because it threatened her stability. Russia saw herself as the 'mother' of all Slavic peoples and was trying to persuade them to rise up and demand independence under Russian leadership. The **Triple Alliance of 1882** ensured that Austria-Hungary had support if Russia attacked her. Conditions were ideal for a war to begin. Balkan tension between Russia and Austria-Hungary was the powder-keg placed at the door of European peace. All that was required was the spark to ignite it.

The 'Spark': Assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand (June 1914)

In **1877** Russia defeated Turkey in battle and forced her to grant Serbia independence. Bosnia-Herzegovina shares a border with Serbia to the west and there were Serbians living in Bosnia-Herzegovina. Instead of Bosnia-Herzegovina being granted independence it came under the control of Austria-Hungary. Over 40% of the population of Bosnia-Herzegovina were Serbs and they favoured union with the independent state of Serbia. Unhappy with Austro-Hungarian rule, some Serbs joined terrorist organisations. One of those organisations was called the **Black Hand** group and they were responsible for several failed attempts to assassinate Archduke Franz Ferdinand.

The Archduke Franz Ferdinand was heir to the Austro-Hungarian throne and was invited to Sarajevo on 28th June 1914 to inspect the troops. Security was very lax for the Archduke's arrival despite the fact that there was a high chance of another attempt to kill the Archduke. There was a lot of bad feeling in Serbia towards the Archduke as he was seen as the main obstacle to a unified nation of Serbs. The route the Archduke was to take was published in Serbian newspapers, seven members of the Black Hand lined the route with instructions to kill the Archduke any chance they got. Gavrilo Princip succeeded in killing the Archduke and his wife, Sophie: the fuse had been lit that would lead to World War One breaking out in a matter of weeks.



Questions:

1. What is 'foreign policy'?
2. Describe the change in Germany's foreign policy from 1888. How did this create tension in Europe?
3. Why was Turkey referred to as the "Sick man of Europe"?
4. What is 'nationalism'?
5. From what you know about the Balkan area, Slavs and nationalism, explain why this situation could cause tension in Europe? Refer to the problems this caused for Austria-Hungary and the Russian desire to be 'mother' of all Slavic peoples.

Militarism

The building of military weapons and naval and armed forces.



HMS Dreadnought

During the 19th Century Britain established itself as the world's greatest Sea power. Its navy was vital in the protection the vast British Empire.

Britain's empire contained some of the most valuable land and resources in Africa and Asia. The most important being the **Suez Canal in Egypt**; which provided a safe route into India, which was the '**Jewel in the Crown of the British Empire**' - Britain's most prized possession.

In **1898** Britain adopted the **two power standard** which meant it had to have the largest navy, which had to be bigger than the next two largest armies combined. At this time France and Russia had the next two largest fleets.

In **1895** Germany opened up the **Kiel Canal**, which Britain feared was a deliberate act of **aggression** on Germany's part. The canal could allow Germany to access and destroy ships in the **Royal British Navy**. By **1897** Germany had begun to build a fleet of 19 battleships and 30 light cruisers.

In **1900** Germany passed a law to ensure the building of new battleships. By **1903** they had 36 ships, the same as France, but still less than **Britain** who had 63. Germany also drew up **Von Schlieffen plan**. The **Schlieffen plan** involved attacking France through Belgium if Russia ever made an attack on Germany.

Despite having the most ships Britain ordered its entire fleet to return home in **1904** and they too began building bigger, and faster battleships; known as **Dreadnoughts**. Britain and Germany had begun an **arms race**.



1. Does the build up of French and German armies between 1870 and 1914 show a growing amount of security or insecurity?
2. Explain why Germany could be considered a real threat to Britain or its empire?
3. How would you argue that Britain over-reacted to Germany in 1904?
4. Explain how the relationship between militarism and Empire could lead to war.

European Alliances

Alliances were designed to help keep the **peace** across Europe; however if war were to break out, alliances would ensure that each country had **allies** to support it. Once the official document (**a treaty**) was signed there was no going back on an alliance.



1879

The Dual Alliance

Germany and Austria-Hungary make an alliance to protect themselves from Russia.



1881

Austro-Serbian Alliance

Austria-Hungary makes an alliance with Serbia to prevent Russia gaining control of Serbia.



1882

The Triple Alliance

Germany and Austria-Hungary make an alliance with Italy to stop Italy taking sides with Russia.



1907

The Anglo-Russian Entente

Britain and Russia ended their differences with this alliance.



1904

Entente Cordiale

This was an agreement but not a formal alliance between Britain and France.



1894

Franco-Russian Alliance

Russia allied with France to protect herself from Austria-Hungary and Germany.



1907

The Triple Entente

This alliance between Britain, France and Russia was made because of worsening relations between Germany and Russia and Germany and Britain.



1. Explain how each country excluded from an alliance would feel.
2. Which country had the most to lose by not forming strong alliances?
3. Which one, alliance could be considered the main cause of World War One?
4. How could alliances be considered a long term cause of World War One?



Imperialism

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A king's control of lands and territories, building an Empire.

The Moroccan Crisis

In 1904 **Morocco** was still one of the few African countries **not under** European control. Britain and France had claimed large areas of the continent for their **Empires**, with Britain having the monopoly. Both France and Germany wanted to control Morocco and by **1905** Britain and France signed a **treaty** (The Entente Cordial) placing Morocco in France's hands; both Germany and Morocco were unhappy about this.

Though war was avoided, Germany continued its protest against French control of Morocco. In **1911**

Germany sent **naval ships**

France's territory and action nearly caused a

War. As a way of

appeasement, to prevent

Germany building armed

against France and it's

(Britain, Spain and Italy)

agreed that Germany

be given some land in the

French Congo. This period, between **1876 to 1914** is known as the **Scramble**

for Africa.

PARTITION OF AFRICA
1885 - 1914



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World

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would

5. Explain how Germany would feel about France and Britain's actions.

6. Was the 1911 crisis a result of Germany growing or declining in confidence?

7. Explain why the scramble for Africa can be considered a long term cause of World War One.

The Bosnian Crisis

In 1871 Austria-Hungary signed a **treaty** with the rest of Europe, giving them permission to take over **Bosnia-Herzegovina**. This gave the country more territories for their Empire (**The Ottoman Empire**). This decision angered the Serbian people who wanted to rule themselves, as a single **nation**.

Mobilisation

By the early 20th century, Bulgaria, Greece, and Serbia-Montenegro had achieved **independence** (freedom) from the Ottoman Empire; however large elements of their ethnic populations remained under Ottoman rule. Serbia wanted the same freedom and threatened Austria-Hungary with war. As a consequence of Serbia's actions Russia, allied to Serbia, **mobilised (prepared)** its forces. Germany **allied** to Austria-Hungary then had to **mobilised** its forces and prepared to threaten Russia. War was avoided when Russia backed down, leaving Serbia still angry.



Map of Europe 1839-1914

The Balkans

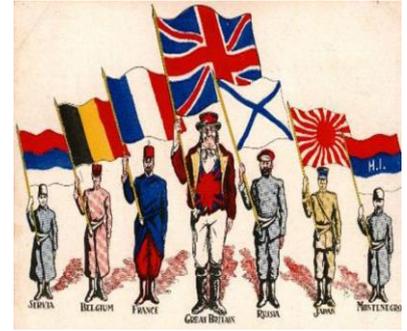
In 1911 and 1912 there was war in the **Balkans** because the free Balkan states drove Turkish rulers out of the area. The states then fought each other over which area should belong to whom. Austria-Hungary intervened and forced Serbia to give up land. Tension between Serbia and Austria-Hungary was growing.

8. Why would being controlled by Austria-Hungary anger the Serbian people?
9. Why would Serbia be a troublesome country for Austria-Hungary to rule over?
10. Explain why the disagreement over Bosnian rule could lead to war?

Nationalism

An extreme form of patriotism – believing that your country is superior and also the desire to rule oneself.

All nations are a strong nation, capable of looking after their people and protecting their **territory** (land). The countries of Europe in 1914 are no exception to this. However there is a problem, the countries in Europe with **greater power** (money, weaponry, and armed forces) would often take over smaller countries (colonisation) in order to build an **Empire** and **expand** their power and strength.



German Nationalism

Germany wanted a large empire that would rival Britain's, with Germany, Switzerland, Austria and Liechtenstein already speaking German; Germany believed it could unite these countries under one ruler. **Germany** had a few colonies in Africa and had been in arguments with Britain and France over Morocco. **Kaiser Wilhelm II** believed his nation deserved their '**place in the sun**', it was time for Britain and France to move over.



Serbian Nationalism



Serbia, believed in itself as a strong nation of people. Even though they were a smaller country the people did not want to be ruled over by the larger **Austria-Hungary**, who was the head of the **Ottoman Empire**. People inside Serbia began to protest against Austro rule and one group, taking violent action. **On 28 June 1914, Archduke Franz Ferdinand**, heir to the Austro-Hungarian throne, and his wife, Sophie, were shot dead whilst on tour in **Sarajevo**. Their assassin **Gavrilo Princip**, one of a group of six assassins wanted to end the **Ottoman Empire's** rule of the Balkan lands.

1. Explain why German nationalism could be seen as being a trigger for world war?
2. Was Serbia less entitled than Germany to rule itself?
3. Serbian Nationalism was the sole reason World War One started – Explain how far you agree or disagree with this statement.