

# A level History Bridging Work

## Introduction

### The Tudors

1485-1603



# The Tudors: England, 1485-1603

## Year 12 and Year 13

### PPT for Bridging Work



**Henry VII**

**1485 - 1509**



**Henry VIII**

**1509-1547**



**Edward VI**

**1547-1553**



**Mary I**

**1553-1558**



**Elizabeth I**

**1558-1603**



# Background:

Before the efficient and strong Henry VII took the throne in 1485 there was another great monarch named Henry. This one was not a Tudor but a Plantagenet.

Henry V: The beginning of the end for the Plantagenets.

- Henry was born in 1386 or 1387, the son of the future Henry IV.
- Henry became king in 1413.
- Henry V was one of the great warrior kings of medieval England.
- Henry was determined to regain the lands in France held by his ancestors and laid claim to the French throne.
- He captured the port of Harfleur and on 25 October 1415 defeated the French at the Battle of Agincourt.
- Due to his success and continued advances made Henry V was recognised as the heir to the **French throne** and married Catherine, daughter of the French king.
- 31 August 1422 Henry V died. His nine-month-old son succeeded him. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yMJnsTx-TBg>



Trailer and final fight scene

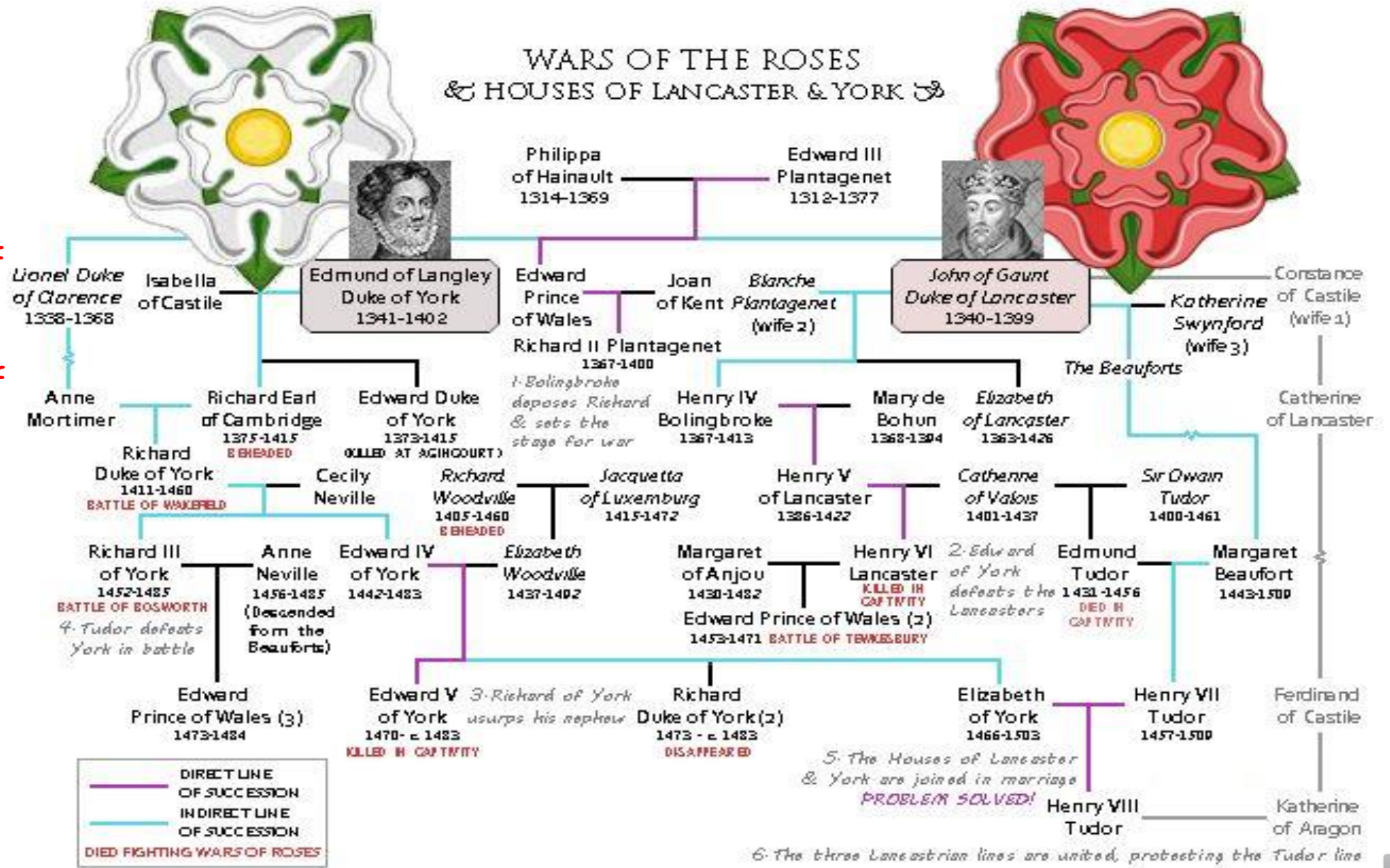


[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=l5d\\_Bul-KbA](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=l5d_Bul-KbA)





As this image shows two of the children of Edward III were John of Gaunt (Duke of Lancaster) and Edmund of Langley (Duke of York)



Monarch	Reign	The ending of the reign
Henry V (L)	1422 – 61	Defeated in battle and overthrown by Edward, Earl of March who took the throne.
Edward IV (Y)	1461 – 70	Overthrown by Warwick 'Kingmaker' and forced into exile.
Henry VI (L)	1470 – 71	Murdered after the defeat of his forces in the Battle of Tewkesbury. His son and heir, Edward Prince of Wales, was also killed.
Edward IV (Y)	1471 – 83	Dies suddenly and unexpectedly, leaving as heir, 13 year old Edward V.
Edward V (Y)	1483	Disappeared in the Tower of London and probably murdered, along with his brother Richard on the orders of his uncle and protector, Richard, Duke of Gloucester, who succeeded him on the throne.
Richard III (Y)	1483 – 85	Defeated and killed at the Battle of Bosworth. Succeeded on the throne by his successful adversary Henry Tudor, Earl of Richmond.

England had experienced much political instability in the fifteenth century. From 1413- 1485 there were 6 different kings of England and one of them, Henry VI took to the throne twice in that time.

The successful short reign on Henry V (1413-22) was followed by the disastrous rule of Henry VI. Due to this disastrous rule the Wars of the Roses began in 1455 between the royal houses of Lancaster and York.

England was then subjected to intermittent civil war for over thirty years.



<https://www.bbc.co.uk/sounds/play/p00546sp>



# Richard III

- Richard III distinguished himself in battle.
- His role in the campaign against Scotland had increased Richard III's prominence and power.
- When King Edward IV died in 1483, his oldest son took power as Edward V—the new king was only 12 years old at the time.
- As his uncle, Richard III wrestled control from his nephew in May 1483. He had himself appointed the king's lord protector, which allowed him to run the government.
- Edward V and his younger brother Richard were taken into Richard III's custody.
- The two boys were imprisoned in the Tower of London where they spent the remainder of their days.
- On July 6, 1483, Richard III officially became the country's new king.



## Part one: consolidation of the Tudor Dynasty: England, 1485–1547

This course allows you to study in breadth issues of **change, continuity, cause and consequence** in this period through the following **key questions**:

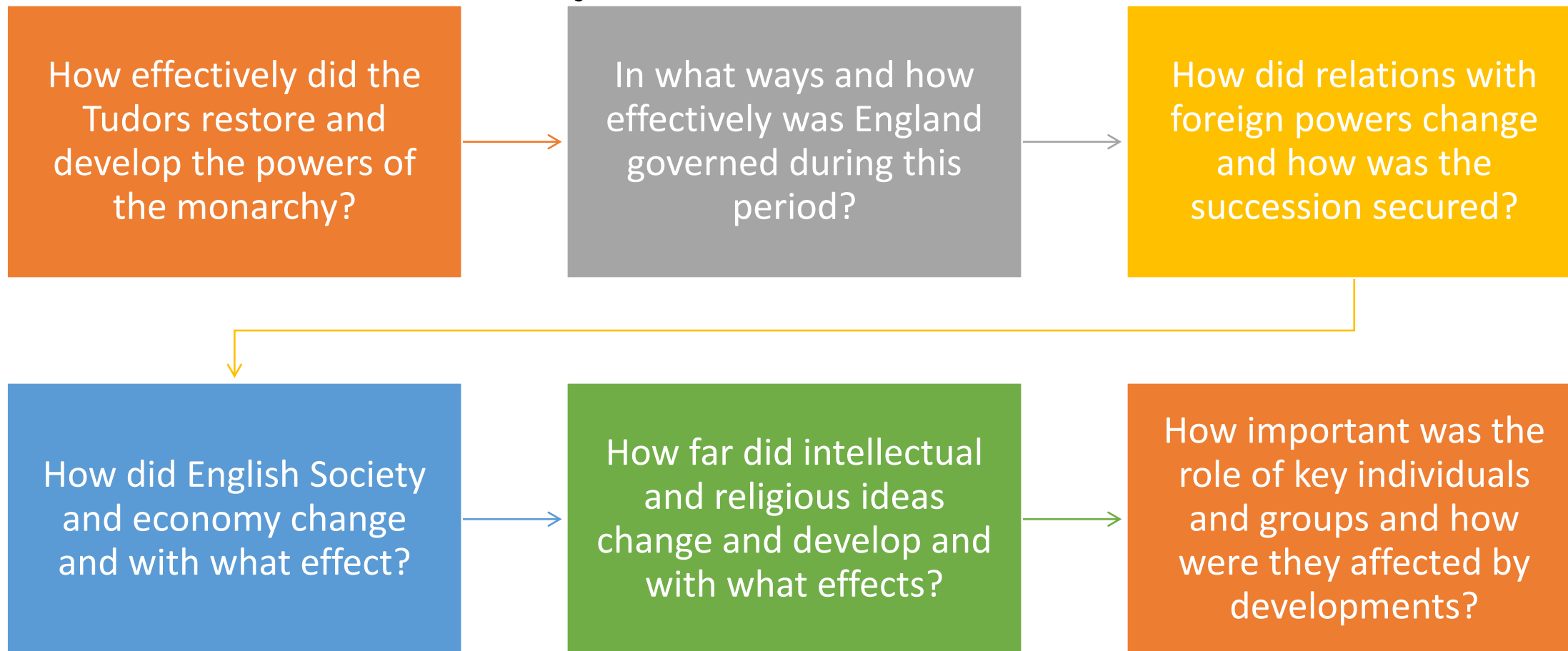
1. **How effectively did the Tudors restore and develop the powers of the monarchy?**
2. **In what ways and how effectively was England governed during this period?**
3. **How did relations with foreign powers change and how was the succession secured?**
4. **How did English society and economy change and with what effects?**
5. **How far did intellectual and religious ideas change and develop and with what effects?**
6. **How important was the role of key individuals and groups, and how were they affected by developments?**



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Unit of study  
includes:

# 6 Key Questions:





# Occurring themes throughout the Tudors:

Succession

Foreign Policy

Government – national and local

Economy

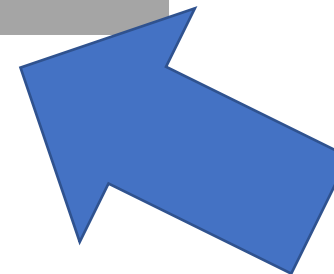
Trade

Religion

Rebellions

Key individuals

**Task: Use these themes to complete the first task on your worksheet**



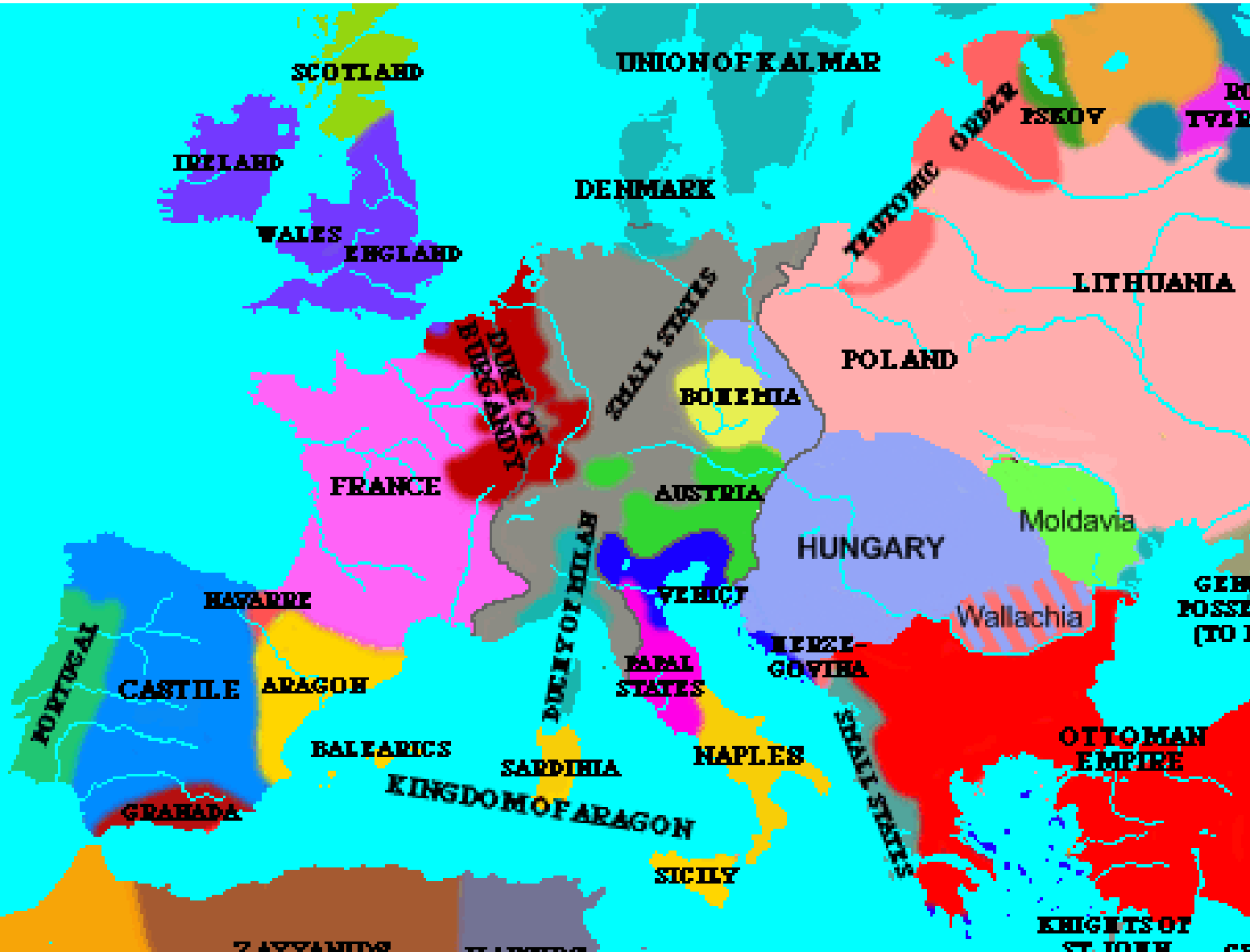
## Section 1

### The establishment of the Tudors: Henry VII, 1485–1509



- **Henry Tudor's consolidation of power:** *character and aims; establishing the Tudor dynasty*
- **Government:** *councils, parliament, justice, royal finance, domestic policies*
- **Relationships with Scotland and other foreign powers;** securing the succession; marriage alliances
- **Society:** *churchmen, nobles and commoners; regional division; social discontent and rebellions*
- **Economic development:** *trade, exploration, prosperity and depression*
- **Religion;** humanism; arts and learning

# What was Europe like before the Tudors?



This is a map of Europe in 1470

Look at Spain, France, Germany and Italy, see how they are different from today's borders.

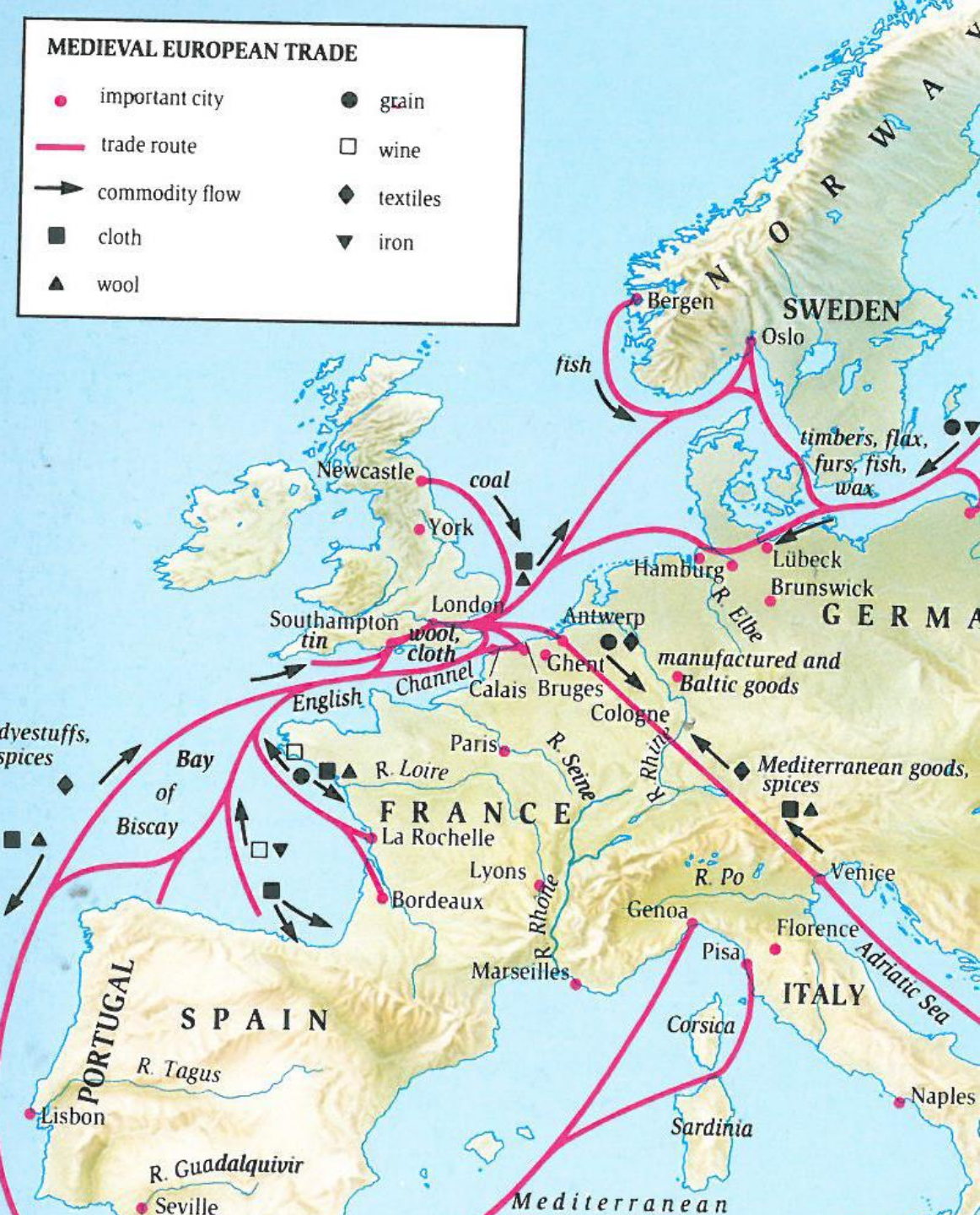
These countries and their relationships with England is a focus point throughout the course.

**Task:**

Who were the rulers of the following countries in 1485?

- Castile
- Aragon
- Portugal
- France
- Burgundy
- Brittany
- Papal States





## Trade

- What countries did England trade with?
- What was England's biggest export?
- How was trade facilitated with European nations?
- What else did trade enable?





# How did Henry achieve peace and stability?

- Henry VII had to develop a positive relationship with England's nobles if he was to survive after the Battle of Bosworth.
- There were nobles who supported Henry because of their Lancastrian background.
- There were also nobles who supported Henry VII as they saw him as a means to social and political advancement.
- There were also those nobles who were opposed to Henry.
- The king needed to widen the gap between himself and the nobles.



Read and complete worksheet 3



So far we have looked at the lead up to the Wars of the Roses and the Princes in the Tower. You have worked on the 6 Key Questions and themes that you will encounter on your Tudor journey, Europe at the start of the Tudor dynasty and the challenges that this may bring and lastly the link to foreign policy and trade. This introduction will help us to understand our first Tudor Monarch, Henry VII, and the challenges that he faced.

Your task now is to apply this learning to the GCSE style questions below.

- 1) Explain the importance of Henry VII for England's improved status within European countries at the end of the 15<sup>th</sup> and the beginning of the 16<sup>th</sup> centuries.**  
**8 marks**
- 2) 'Henry VII was able to bring peace and security to England after the Battle of Bosworth in 1485'. How far do you agree with this statement?**

**16 marks**

**You may use the following in your answer:**

**Wars of the Roses**

**Henry's adept leadership**

**You must use your own knowledge as well.**

As with Mrs Johnson's work this is a good bridging task as the content you will be using is at the A level standard but the questions are in the GCSE style that you are familiar with.

I would like you to email me your answers by Friday 14<sup>th</sup> July. You can hand write and then take a photograph or send them as an attachment as a word document or type them straight into the email. Send all responses for these 4 lessons to

[younge@tahs.net](mailto:younge@tahs.net)