

6th Form Bridging Work – The Tudors, 1485-1603

Topic	Task set
England before the Tudors: The Plantagenets	<p>Watch the following documentary (The Plantagenets with Robert Bartlett - Episode 3: The Death of Kings) and answer the questions below: https://www.dailymotion.com/video/x2esoxd</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. What was it that started the split in the Plantagenet family?2. Why was the murder of a king a problem?3. Why was the Peasants' Revolt (1381) a big threat to the monarchy?4. What was the cause of the revolt? How did it end?5. What was the purpose of anointing a monarch? What does it suggest about beliefs of where royal authority comes from?6. How could kings show their power?7. How did Richard II try to control his nobles? What problems does this cause?8. What made Richard's cousin, Henry, a threat?9. What happened when Richard and Henry met at Flint Castle?10. What happened to Richard II?11. Why did a king perceived as a 'usurper' have problems controlling his kingdom?12. What type of king was Henry V? What examples demonstrate this?13. Why did the Plantagenets believe they should control France?14. Who did people believe controlled the outcome of battles?15. What did the French king promise to Henry V?16. Why was Henry V's wedding significant?17. What problems faced Henry V's son? What makes him unique?18. What happened to England's land in France under Henry VI?19. Why did Richard of York feel justified in trying to take the throne by force?20. What did the Battle of Towton suggest about England by 1461?21. Why was Edward IV's marriage unusual? (Compare with Henry V's). Why was this a problem?22. How did Richard III become king? What problems did the cause for him?23. Why did Richard III lose the Battle of Bosworth?24. What similarities are there between the beginning and end of the Plantagenet dynasty? <p>After watching the documentary, answer the following questions in greater detail:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">25. What made a king powerful? What limitations were there on his power?26. What was society like in England in the Middle Ages?27. What problems might Henry VI face when he became king after the Battle of Bosworth? (Compare to the Plantagenet kings)

The Tudors: War of the Roses

Watch the following Documentary (British History's Biggest Fibs With Lucy Worsley - Episode 1: War of the Roses) and answer the 18 questions:

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

1. What does Worsley argue that the traditional view of 1485 is?
2. Who does she argue created this story?
3. What impact would the Battle of Towton have had on England?
4. Does the battle show that society was in chaos from all-out war?
5. What do the Tudors/Shakespeare say happened at Bosworth?
6. Why did Henry VII have problems when he became king?
7. How was history manipulated to solve these problems?
8. What propaganda symbol did Henry VII create? Why?
9. How is Richard III's character attacked under the Tudors? Why? What makes it clear it is propaganda?
10. What motivated contemporary Tudor historians?
11. How does Henry VIII continue the propaganda started by his father?
12. What problems did Elizabeth I face?
13. How did Elizabeth use the propaganda of her father/grandfather to consolidate power?
14. How and why did Shakespeare write about the Wars of the Roses in the 1590s?
15. Why did Shakespeare depict Richard III as deformed? What story supports this?
16. How did the Stuarts use the tale of the Princes in the Tower?
17. Where does the name 'Wars of the Roses' come from?
18. What is Whig History and what was its view of the Wars of the Roses?
19. How have the Wars of the Roses continued into the 20th century?
20. What is the view of 'Good King Richard'?
21. What is the link with a car park in Leicester?

After watching the documentary answer the following questions in greater detail:

22. Do you agree more with the Henry Tudor Society or the Richard III Society? Why?
23. How effective were the Tudors at using propaganda?