

Y7 Knowledge Organiser Term 5 Part 1 – Conflict at home and abroad 1377-1485



How did Early Modern monarchs secure their dynasties?

Enquiries

Overall Enquiry: How did Early Modern monarchs secure their dynasties?

1. Why was England at war with France?

2. How did a Tudor win the Wars of Roses?

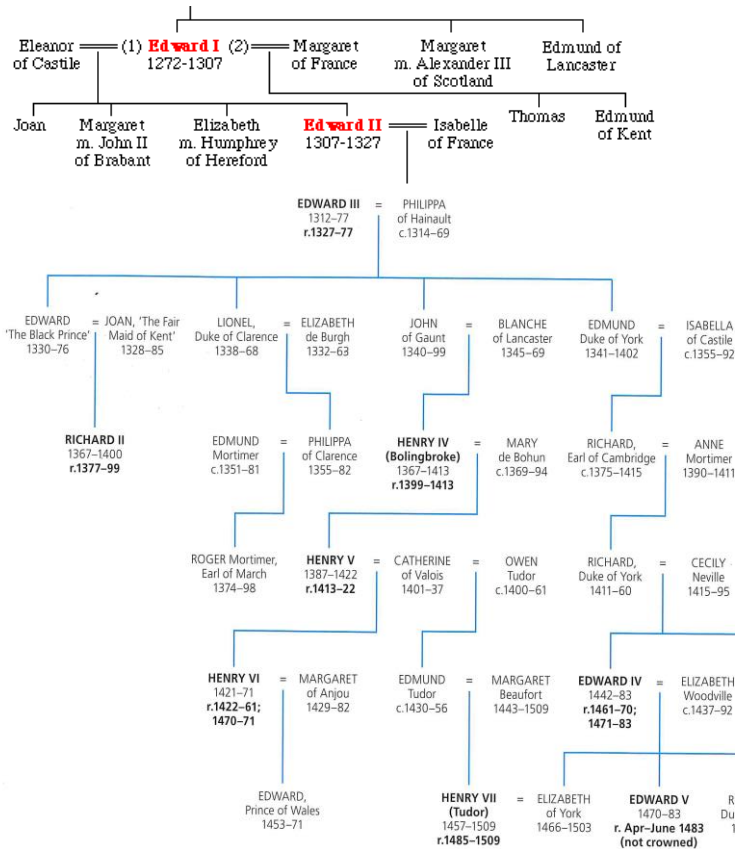
Key Words

Term	Definition
Accession	The attainment of a position of power (usually becoming king/queen).
Act of Accord	This stated that Henry VI remain as King but Richard Duke of York was his heir
Alliance	A relationship formed for mutual benefit
Armagnacs	Supporters of the house of Orleans in France
Besiege	The act of carrying out a siege.
Black Death	A global pandemic (1348) killing 40% of the English population.
Burgundians	Supporters of the Duke of Burgundy
Campaign	A series of military operations
Cavalry	Soldiers on horses
Chevauchée	Burning and violently attacking enemy land to weaken the enemy
Chivalry	Expected behaviour of knights
Civil War	A war between citizens of the same country.
Crossbow	A mini wooden catapult used to fire bolts through armour - range of 100m.
De Facto	In practice but not necessarily with the right to
Depose	To be removed from a position of power
Dysentery	Illness that affects the intestines
Feudal System	The social system whereby land was exchanged for service and loyalty.
Heresy	Belief which is at odds with what is accepted by most
Heretic	Someone whose beliefs are at odds with what is accepted by most

Term	Definition
Hundred Years' War	A series of conflicts fought between England and France over succession to the French throne between 1337–1453. It lasted 116 years.
Infantry	Soldiers who fight on foot
Longbow	A long bow that could fire an arrow over 200 metres.
Lord Protector	A title for ruler of Britain when the monarch is unable to rule
Nationalism	Strong support for and pride in your country
Peasant	A person of low status, usually a farmer labourer (worker)
Pilgrim	A person who journeys to a holy place (a pilgrimage)
Poll Tax	A tax which everyone is required to pay, regardless of their wealth
Posthumous	Occurring after death
Predecessor	The person who held your position before you
Rebel	A person who rises up against a leader or government
Regency Council	A group who rules because the monarch cannot
Regent	A person who rules because the monarch is unable to
Schiltrons	Tightly formed groups of foot soldiers who form a shieldwall with spears and pikes pointing outwards (like a hedgehog)
Siege	A blockade of a city or a castle
Statute	A law.
Stronghold	A well defended place
Taxation	Money that citizens and businesses pay to the government to be spent on the country
Traitor	A person who betrays someone
Treason	The crime of betraying your country
Usurp	Taking a position of power by force
Villein	A peasant tied to the land in the Feudal System
Wages	A regular payment earned for work

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Key Individuals	Description
Edward I	King of England from 1272-1307
Edward II	King of England from 1307 until he was deposed in 1327.
Edward III	King of England from 1327-1377
Edward, the Black Prince	Son of Edward III and heir to the throne. Died in 1376 due to dysentery.
John of Gaunt	Son of Edward III, an influential figure during the reign of Richard II
Richard II	Son of the Black Prince, King of England from 1377-1399.
Henry Bolingbroke (Henry IV)	Son of John of Gaunt, King of England from 1399-1413
Henry Percy (Hotspur)	Member of the Percy family who rebelled against Henry IV
Henry V	King of England from 1413-1422
Charles IV	King of France during the outbreak of the Hundred Years' War in 1337
Charles VI	The 'Mad' King of France ruling from 1380-1422
Charles VII, the Dauphin	King of France from 1422-1461
Joan of Arc	A French peasant who played a key role in French Victory in the HYW
Henry VI	King of England from 1422-1461 and later 1470-1471
Margaret of Anjou	Queen of England and wife of Henry VI from 1445-1461 and later 1470-1471
Edmund, Duke of Somerset	Grandson of John of Gaunt, known for his rivalry with the Duke of York
Richard, Duke of York	Grandson of Edmund Duke of York, Lord Protector of England during Henry VI's mental collapse
Elizabeth Woodville	Married to Edward IV in secret
Edward IV	King of England from 1461-1470 and later from 1471-1483. Son of Richard, Duke of York.
Edward V	Son of Edward IV, King from April-June 1483 until his deposition by his uncle, Richard III
Richard III	Brother of Edward IV, King of England from 1483-1485
Elizabeth of York	Daughter of Edward IV, married Henry VII - mother to Henry VIII.
Henry Tudor (Henry VII)	King of England from 1485-1509

Date	Timeline
1337	The start of the Hundred Years' War
1346	The Crecy Campaign
1348	The Black Death arrives in Dorset, England
1377	Death of Edward III; Ascension of Richard II.
May-June 1381	The Peasants' Revolt
September 1399	Richard is deposed by Henry Bolingbroke, son of John of Gaunt = Henry IV
1413	Henry Bolingbroke (Henry IV) dies; Henry V ascends
October 1415	The Battle of Agincourt
1422	Henry V dies; Henry VI becomes king
1428	The Siege of Orleans
1450	Jack Cade rebellion against Henry VI
1460	The Battle of Wakefield
February 1461	The Battle of St Albans
April 1483	Death of Edward IV; his eldest son Edward V ascends but is never crowned.
June 1483	The two princes are missing; Richard III (Brother of Edward IV) is crowned.
1485	The Battle of Bosworth; Richard III is killed. Henry Tudor is crowned Henry VII. A marriage is arranged to Elizabeth of York, daughter of Edward IV.