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CATHOLIC SIXTH FORM COLLEGE

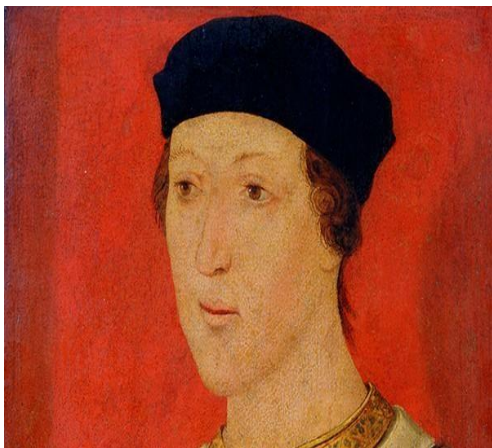
A Level History

Please complete the below tasks for each unit -Unit 1C (Tudor England), Unit 2R (The Cold War) and Unit 3 (Non-Examined Assessment – Civil Rights).

1. Unit 1C (Tudor England) Task:

Read the below article and answer the 4 questions in your own words:

1. Explain the significance behind the 'roses'
2. Why do some historians argue the Wars of the Roses did not end after the Battle of Bosworth?
3. Explain why Henry VII is considered the 'victor' of the Wars of the Roses.
4. Why did Richard III see 'the Princes in the Tower' as a threat?



The Wars of the Roses: four huge questions answered

Historian Lauren Johnson answers four of the biggest questions surrounding the Wars of the Roses...

Why is it called the Wars of the Roses?

This was a civil war fought between two roses – the household of York, which was which now has come to be symbolised by a white rose, and the household of Lancaster, which has come to be symbolised by a red rose – hence the name Wars of the Roses.

Although the title 'Wars of the Roses' only comes into use in the early 19th century, the idea of two different dynasties represented by roses does go all the way back to the 15th century.



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Edward IV is initially known as the Rose of Rouen, because he was born in Rouen in Normandy and his family symbol is a white rose. And there are ballads from this time in praise of him that address him as that and describe England as a garden with the rose being planted in it. And one of the family symbols of the House of Lancaster is the red rose.

The imagery is there, and it's picked up very early on probably the most important person in terms of creating the idea of the Wars of the Roses is Henry VII, who has a Lancastrian claim. He marries a princess of the House of York called **Elizabeth of York**, thus uniting the roses, which he demonstrates by placing the **Tudor rose** – a combined red and white rose – everywhere.

There's a huge amount of written imagery from Henry VII's time, and particularly from when Henry VIII takes the throne, that combines these two rival bloodlines in one peaceful, lovely family.

It was in Henry VII's interests to propagate the concept of a titanic clash of dynasties in the 15th century – and for 500 years we've bought the lie, according to Dan Jones...



When did the Wars of the Roses end?

To keep things simple, we could say that the Wars of the Roses ended after Bosworth in 1485 when Henry Tudor takes the throne. We can say that with hindsight, because we know **the Tudors** go on to rule right through until 1603 with the death of **Elizabeth I**.

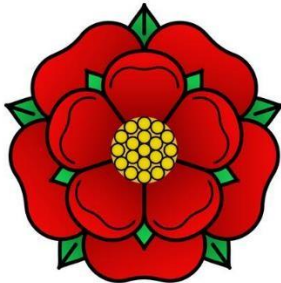
At the time, it was probably a lot less clear cut than that. We see two pretenders come and invade England – **Lambert Simnel** and Perkin Warbeck – and they represent a real threat to Henry VII, which goes on for over a decade after Bosworth.

You could arguably stretch when the Wars of the Roses end right into the reign Henry VIII, because there's still a lot of Yorkists around at that time who have claims to the throne, who represent a potential rival dynasty. But with hindsight, around 1485 is when it ends.



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Red Rose of Lancaster



Tudor Rose



White Rose of York

Who won the Wars of the Roses: Lancaster or York?

Henry Tudor wins at Bosworth. Now, is he a Lancastrian or a Yorkist? That's the difficult question because through his mother, **Margaret Beaufort**, he has a Lancastrian claim to the throne. But it's absolute rubbish. It's incredibly distant. It's arguably illegitimate.

Effectively, the reason that he is considered the victor is because he is king by conquest, the same as William the Conqueror, and at the time this is seen as God shining a light on him and choosing him as the future. But Henry chooses to marry **Elizabeth**, a Yorkist princess, because he knows he needs the support of the Yorkists.

His children all therefore inherit both sides of the dynasty. His son **Henry VIII** is acclaimed as the union of these two roses, as someone who has the bloodline of the rival families in his veins. His sister Margaret goes on to become queen of Scotland and, ultimately, it's through her dynasty that the Stuarts coming to power in England and in Scotland again. She is a product of both York and Lancaster. So you could say, that ultimately peace wins.



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Would the Wars of the Roses have ended in 1471 had Edward IV lived a bit longer?

It depends on your perspective as to 1483, and whether you think that Richard, Duke of Gloucester really believed that he was under threat from the Woodvilles, which is what he said was the reason for him taking control of the **Princes in the Tower**; whether you think he really believed that the princes were illegitimate, which again is what he said he believed; or whether you think that really it was his personal ambition that was driving things at that point. Or indeed a mixture. It's entirely possible that Richard III was responding to a perceived threat that may actually have been a bit exaggerated.

If Edward IV had lived longer, his sons would have been older by the time they were coming to power themselves. They are only 12 and nine when Edward IV dies, which again means the prospect of a child king.

Having lived through Henry VI, people were a bit anxious about that. I wonder if Richard's concern about the Woodvilles and about being supplanted, much in the same way his father the Duke of York had been so anxious about not having a hold on power in the reign of Henry VI, would have overridden everything else almost regardless.



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2. Unit 2R (The Cold War) Task:

Enquiry Question: How did WWII set the stage for the Cold War?

Read the extract from your Cold War chapter of the textbook and complete the following questions in depth/detail. You should be writing at least a short paragraph for each question and including supporting factual evidence/ knowledge.

Questions:

1. What was the Cold War?
2. Describe the two rival ideologies and include details about each Capitalism and Communism
3. Why was there growing tension between Russia and “The West” between 1900-1945?
4. What was Stalinism and why was it significant?
5. Why did the USA/ USSR emerge as super powers after WWII? Include all reasons.
6. What were the aims of the USA post WWII and why?
7. What were the aims of USSR post WWII and why?
8. How and why did these aims conflict?



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Optional Extra- For ambitious students who want to aim high!

3. Unit 3 (Non-Examined Assessment – Civil Rights) Task:



As an introduction to our **Non-Examined Assessment Unit (Coursework)**, listen to *History Extra Podcast* episode by historian Kevin Gaines, *‘Everything you ever wanted to know about the civil rights movement, but were afraid to ask’*.

Make a note of:

1. Information you already knew
2. Information you learnt from the podcast
3. Any questions you have about the Black American Civil Rights Movement

Apple podcasts: <https://podcasts.apple.com/gb/podcast/history-extra-podcast/id256580326?i=1000477912378>