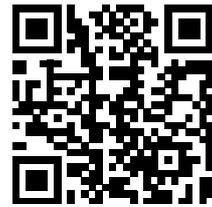


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Edward of Woodstock's Legacy



In the 14th century, the _____ were one of the most powerful families in Europe, ruling England with a strong _____. Their reign was marked by fierce battles, intricate politics, and a notable figure known as the _____ Prince. Edward of Woodstock, Prince of Wales, famously known as the Black _____, was a key figure in the Hundred Years' War against _____. His reputation as a formidable warrior was established at the Battle of _____, where, at just 16 years old, he proved his mettle. The Black Prince wore distinctive _____ armor, which, alongside his exceptional leadership and martial prowess, earned him his nickname. Despite never becoming _____, his contributions significantly shaped the course of English history. He was a symbol of _____ and a hero in the eyes of his people. The prince's leadership at the Battle of _____ was pivotal; his forces captured the French king, leading to a significant advantage in the war. His actions during these _____ showcased the military strategies that the Plantagenets used to expand their influence and secure their _____. Unfortunately, his health declined after years of campaigning, and he died before he could inherit the _____, leaving a legacy that influenced the subsequent generations of the Plantagenets. His son, _____ II, inherited a nation shaped by his father's victories and challenges. The Black Prince's tomb in _____ Cathedral stands as a testament to his impact on the English monarchy and medieval _____. His life story is a blend of bravery, strategy, and the complexities of medieval _____, highlighting the role of individual figures in shaping the course of history.

France black politics warfare chivalry Plantagenets territories Black
Crécy Poitiers king hand throne Canterbury battles Prince Richard