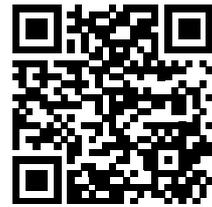


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# Lancaster's Influence on English Monarchy



In the medieval history of England, the House of \_\_\_\_\_ played a pivotal role, especially in the context of the Plantagenet dynasty. This \_\_\_\_\_ was founded in the 14th century, when King Edward III's son, John of Gaunt, became the Duke of \_\_\_\_\_. The wealth and lands associated with this title made Lancaster one of the most powerful and influential houses in \_\_\_\_\_. The Lancastrians were direct descendants of the Plantagenets, which added to their claim to the English \_\_\_\_\_.

The rivalry between the House of Lancaster and the House of \_\_\_\_\_, another branch of the Plantagenet family, led to the series of civil wars known as the Wars of the \_\_\_\_\_. These conflicts were named after the symbols of the two houses: the red rose for Lancaster and the white rose for \_\_\_\_\_. The wars began in 1455 and lasted for over 30 years, dramatically altering the course of English history.

Henry \_\_\_\_\_, who was a Lancastrian, eventually won the throne by defeating King Richard III of York at the Battle of \_\_\_\_\_ Field in 1485. This victory ended the Wars of the Roses and began the Tudor dynasty, marking a new era in English \_\_\_\_\_. Henry VII's marriage to Elizabeth of York united the two houses and symbolically ended the feud.

Under the Tudors, England saw significant \_\_\_\_\_ in governance and the legal system, many of which built upon the foundations laid by the \_\_\_\_\_. The legacy of the House of Lancaster, therefore, is not just in its \_\_\_\_\_ to ending the civil wars but also in shaping the future of the English monarchy and \_\_\_\_\_.

York   Lancastrians   reforms   contribution   government   monarchy   York  
house   England   Lancaster   Roses   Lancaster   throne   Bosworth   Tudor