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Richard III and the Plantagenet Legacy



In the late Middle Ages, the _____ dynasty was a significant force in English history. This family ruled England for over three _____, creating a legacy of strong government and legal reforms. Among the Plantagenets, _____ III is one of the most controversial figures. His reign marked the end of both the dynasty and the Wars of the _____, a series of civil wars for control of the throne.

Richard was the _____ son of the Duke of York, a key figure in these wars. His early life was shaped by violence and the shifting _____ of his family. Despite this, Richard proved to be a capable and loyal leader, serving his brother _____ IV in the struggle against the Lancastrian opposition.

Upon Edward's death, Richard was named _____ of the realm for Edward's young sons. However, in a move that has sparked debate for centuries, Richard took the _____ for himself, declaring his nephews illegitimate. This act led to his _____ as king in 1483.

Richard's time on the throne was short and troubled. He faced _____, mistrust, and the challenge of maintaining his claim against _____ Tudor, a Lancastrian relative. In 1485, the two rivals met at the Battle of _____ Field. Richard's death in battle not only ended his reign but also the Plantagenet dynasty, paving the way for the Tudor _____.

Despite his infamous reputation, some argue that Richard was a victim of Tudor propaganda. His efforts to improve the _____ system and governance of England suggest a more complex character than the villain portrayed in later _____. Yet, the mystery of his nephews' disappearance and his usurpation of the throne continue to fascinate _____ and the public alike.

Henry Edward centuries coronation Roses youngest throne legal protector
rebellions Bosworth Plantagenet Richard accounts fortunes historians era