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York Dynasty and the English Throne



The Plantagenet _____, ruling over England from the 12th to the 15th century, laid the foundations for modern English _____. Amidst the internal conflicts and power struggles that characterized this era, the House of _____ emerged as a pivotal force. Originating from the younger branches of the Plantagenet family, the Yorkists played a crucial role in the _____ of the Roses, a series of civil wars for control of the throne of England.

Edward IV, a member of the House of York, became _____ in 1461 after a series of decisive victories against the Lancastrians, who were his _____ cousins and the main rivals of the Yorks. His rule was marked by attempts to restore _____ and stability within the realm, as well as efforts to bolster the economy. Edward's younger brother, _____ III, took the throne in 1483, but his reign was short-lived.

The death of Richard III at the Battle of _____ Field in 1485 effectively ended Yorkist rule and the Wars of the _____, ushering in the Tudor era with Henry VII's ascension to the _____. This transition marked the end of medieval England and the beginning of a period of significant transformation and _____ of power within the English monarchy.

The legacy of the Yorks, intertwined with the broader narrative of the Plantagenet _____, reflects the complexities of medieval English politics and the pivotal moments that shaped the future of the English _____. Their story is a testament to the dynamic power struggles that defined the _____ of English monarchy, contributing to the evolution of governance and royal authority in _____.

throne Roses dynasty Plantagenet York Richard monarchy England
centralization Bosworth state king dynasty Wars landscape peace