

Chapter 1 : The Battle of Towton | SpanishDict Answers

The battle of Towton fought in is said to have commonly used the sword, maces and war hammers. Staff weapons like the pollaxe, glaive, halberd, ahlepiess. etc. were used.

Neither side used a rose as its sole symbol. The Wars of the Roses take their name from the color of the roses—red for Lancaster and white for York—that each house supposedly used as their emblem. This legend took root after William Shakespeare and others wrote about it, but most modern historians maintain that neither side was identified solely by a floral symbol. The white rose was just one of many badges used by the Yorks, and the red rose of Lancaster was likely not adopted until the s, when the conflict was nearly over. Although the Lancasters were nominally aligned behind King Henry VI, his ill health ensured that he was never a major player in the Wars of the Roses. The de facto leader of the Lancaster faction was instead his beautiful and cunning queen, Margaret of Anjou. She was later forced into exile in France after the Lancasters were ousted from power, but continued plotting and eventually helped orchestrate a invasion of England that briefly restored her husband to the throne. As brutal as she was brilliant, Queen Margaret showed little mercy to her rivals, most of whom she considered traitors. Both sides gained and lost power multiple times. He quickly won back his kingship and ruled for several years of relative peace, but his sudden death in launched yet another period of infighting that saw his heirs murdered and the Yorkist Richard III and the Lancastrian Henry Tudor both elbow their way into power. In total, the Wars resulted in five different rulers in the span of only 25 years, three of whom were killed or executed by their rivals. The Wars included one of the bloodiest battles ever fought on English soil. Despite dragging on more than 30 years, the Wars of the Roses only amounted to a few months of actual fighting and less than 20 significant battles. The ensuing battle, fought amidst a blinding snowstorm, may have involved as many as 80, men. The two sides began by exchanging punishing volleys of arrows before clashing in fierce hand-to-hand combat. The fighting went on for 10 exhausting hours—contemporary chroniclers claimed a nearby river ran red with blood—but the Yorkists eventually routed the Lancastrians, allowing Edward IV to tighten his grip on the throne. While estimates of casualties at the Battle of Towton vary, it may have claimed as many as 40, lives—more than in any battle ever fought in Britain. Many key figures switched allegiances over the course of the conflict. Double-crossing was rampant during the Wars of the Roses, and many key battles turned on acts of treachery. The coup failed, so Warwick and Clarence fled to France, where they partnered with their former archenemy, the exiled Lancastrian Queen Margaret of Anjou. These unlikely allies managed to briefly unseat King Edward during an invasion of England, but their triumph turned to defeat after Clarence defected back to the Yorkists and Warwick died in battle. The Wars led to one of the most perplexing disappearances in British history. Since Edward was only 12 years old, his uncle Richard, Duke of Gloucester was made protector of the realm until he came of age. The clash ended in a decisive Tudor victory, and Richard III was killed during the fighting by a vicious blow to the head.

Chapter 2 : Why did the battle of towton occur

The Battle of Towton was fought on 29 March during the English Wars of the Roses, near the village of Towton in Yorkshire. A culminating engagement in the dynastic struggles between the houses of Lancaster and York for control of the English throne, the battle ended in an overwhelming victory for the Yorkists.

The Battle of Towton in Yorkshire on 29 March was the largest, longest fought and bloodiest day in English medieval history. In terms of the number of troops involved, the ruthlessness of the fighting, the quantity of casualties and the decisive nature of its outcome, Towton stands out from the long sequence of battles fought for control of England in the fifteenth century. This bitter contest of arms was a turning point in the Wars of the Roses. The number of combatants and casualties at the Battle of Towton exceeded the combined total of Hastings, Bosworth and Culloden. Towton was a famous Yorkist victory, but Edward IV had more battles to fight before he could sit securely on his throne. Nor could the Yorkists really claim to be the outright winners, any more than the Lancastrians. The ground past Towton rises gently to form a low plateau, the climb barely perceptible except to the west, where there is a steep decline into the valley of the Cock Beck. This dale was probably densely forested in the fifteenth century – a tangle of scrub, alder and birch, poorly drained. To the south-west, up beyond Bloody Meadow, the rise becomes more noticeable, still topped by the stand of timber named Castle Hill Wood. The swell is neatly bisected by the lateral depression of Towton Dale, which itself slopes into what was, at that time, a marshy gully. The accepted position adopted by the Lancastrians on the day of the battle was along the crown of the ridgeline, north of the dale, immediately to the south of the present monument. It was necessary, therefore, for the Yorkists to deploy on the higher ground to the south. The obvious strength of the Lancastrian position may explain why Edward was in no hurry to unleash an offensive. It is likely that Edward, surrounded by his household men, formed a strong company that moved across the field to shore up the line wherever pressure was greatest. This blew hail directly into the faces of the Lancastrians, obscuring their vision. The shafts found their mark and the Lancastrians shot in reply, but they loosed into empty ground some 40 metres short, the Yorkist archers having now smartly stepped back. Such an exchange of missiles frequently dictated the outcome of the fight for the losing side: The arrow-storm was the very essence of terror on the field. As one volley struck home another was whistling behind. Happily for Edward, his archers were equal to the task. The Battle of Towton. The tramp of armoured men, slogging over wet slush, drowned the keening of the wind – a great, rolling crash as the opposing ranks collided. The biggest and bloodiest fight in the history of these islands was now fully under way. It was probably sometime before noon. King Edward would shortly send his horse to the rear, showing he would stand the full hazard of battle with his retainers and live or die accordingly. This was the battle for England. It would appear that the Lancastrian left was the first division to engage, Northumberland, on the flank, lagging somewhat behind. Quite why is uncertain. For the whole of their advance the attackers would still be subject to a hail of arrows. With the order to advance, surviving Lancastrian archers from the van would have fallen back upon their main body, commanded ostensibly by Trollope and Northumberland. With last-minute adjustments to harness, a final mouthful of water and doubtless many a quick prayer, the ranks stepped out. In such conditions the advance would be sedate rather than rapid. The line was long and the going treacherous, ground already carpeted with dead and dying from the opening exchange. Snow was falling steadily now, casting a thickening blanket over corpses. It was essential to maintain cohesion – no easy matter in the dire conditions, and Somerset had hoped to fight on the defensive. The cunning Yorkist, working his advantage to the last, ordered his archers to leave a hedge of arrows still sticking in the ground, an impromptu abatis. The stage was set for a clash of armoured foot. Until now both sides had seen their enemy at a distance. Now, with the Lancastrian host advancing up the slope towards them, the Yorkists steeled themselves for close combat. But it is unlikely – though the chroniclers are silent on this – that the Yorkists continued to wait passively. As the bows withdrew, the bills would step forward to meet the foe with momentum of their own. The greatest loss of life in such a fight occurred when one side dissolved in rout and became easy prey for the victors. In spite of the terrible pounding and losses the Lancastrians had endured, the advance allowed them to shake out their line

and deploy in such a manner as to bring their greater numbers to bear. Telling who was friend and who was foe was no easy matter and there was no recourse to polite enquiry. Commanders would be able to exercise a diminishing level of control, the fight taking on its own momentum. The roar and fury of the red mist were further obscured by the slanting showers that swept over the field as the afternoon wore on. If the Yorkists enjoyed the considerable advantage of having the inspiring persona of their youthful king on the field, they lacked numbers and as the fight continued, this began to tell. At one point Edward was saved by the swift action of a Welsh retainer, Davyd ap Matthew. We know that medieval captains studied their art with care and both factions employed seasoned professionals such as Trollope and Horne. That the battle would be confused is inevitable, but not all was disorder, else the fight could not possibly have lasted. While a commander-in-chief might have limited control over events once the die was cast, it is not entirely true to say he had none at all. This was an enormous battle but it was fought in a relatively confined space. Edward, having harangued his men, sent his horse to the rear, as was his custom, for we know he fought most of his combats on foot. It seems probable Edward would use his own household men as shock troops to bear the brunt wherever it fell hardest and wherever it seemed the pressure was greatest. Archers could play their part as they had amply demonstrated in earlier battles such as Agincourt in where they broke ranks to fall upon the flanks of the French stumbling through the mud. Lightly harnessed, strong and agile, these formidable men made deadly opponents wielding sword or falchion and buckler. Two or three would target an armoured foeman, one would engage his point, the other might seek to hook behind the knee to bring the armoured enemy crashing and floundering onto the slick slush where a dagger thrust to the eye or genitals would suffice. There is the commonly held view that both sides had given the order that there should be no quarter and, if so, this would add to the terrific fury of the contest. One who cannot hope for safety in surrender, and where no retreat is possible, is bound to fight to the death. And death there was aplenty. It is not possible to assess how many men died in the opening duel, the Lancastrian advance or the initial clashes. That the field was soon congested with piles of dead and dying clearly attests that casualties by this time were already substantial. Although the Yorkists might have had the better of their opponents at the outset, the subsequent balance in that dismal cauldron would have been far more even. Evidence for this is largely anecdotal but the lie of the ground admirably suited such a tactic and the frequent snow squalls would act as a further screen. If such an attack could be successfully launched, then the Yorkists would find themselves assailed on two flanks and would very likely give ground – a potentially fatal scenario. The latter was a tried exponent of such handy surprises. Once successful, some of the attackers pelted off in pursuit of their beaten opponents, the advantage gained thus diluted. Castle Hill Wood, as any perambulation will show, is still a dense and somewhat tangled tract of woodland. It would simply not be possible to conceal a large force of mounted men-at-arms there, much less launch a cohesive charge. The ambush party must have been concealed in the lee of the trees on the flank, where they would still have been invisible to the Yorkists. That complete surprise was possible seems underlined by the fact there is no suggestion in any of the chronicles that the Yorkists sought to further anchor their flank by occupying this feature. To do so would have conferred no tactical advantage and the potential for ambush seems to have been overlooked. This failure would bear bitter fruit. What must follow, if we accept that the ambush developed as suggested, is that Edward would shift any available reserves – and likely his household men – to stem the rot and contain the attack. These measures were clearly effective, for the line did not fold. The very size of his army helped. Edward sustained casualties and sections of his rearward division – the mounted contingent – dissolved in rout, but the line held. It was battered and bent but not fatally fractured. What appears certain is that, for some hours, the outcome hung in the balance, but with the advantage shifting inexorably to the more numerous Lancastrians. Indeed, his division may have been forced to give ground with Northumberland himself, at this critical point, being struck down. If Northumberland suffered his fatal wounds at this point, then his wing may have lost momentum. Had the whole line pushed forward the Yorkist position would have been graver still. If the Earl of Northumberland had indeed been incapacitated at this point, his fall would result in a lowering of morale among his affinity. This may have given the Yorkists on that flank fresh heart and enabled them not just to stabilise their position but to win some measure of ground, pushing their opponents back. The Lancastrian ambush had hammered

into the rearward division, occasioning some panic and leading certain mounted elements to rout. The Yorkists had been shaken and depleted on the left even if they had more than held their own on the right. The arrival of Norfolk was now crucial to Yorkist survival. Without his fresh men to redress the balance defeat appeared inevitable. Edward and his household men would be shoring up the line wherever a fracture seemed imminent but the Yorkists would sense that time was running out – without Norfolk they appeared doomed. The enormous impetus of fresh men bolstering the line – permitting surviving Yorkist officers to extend past and overlap their opponents – conferred a significant advantage. This came at a time when those who had been battling so desperately for several hours were utterly exhausted. Somerset may now have sensed the victory slipping from his grasp, though there was no immediate intimation of panic in the Lancastrian ranks. The duke moved men to shore up the left while trying to maintain pressure on the centre and right. For the moment there was stalemate. Slaughter continued into the wet afternoon, scudding cloud driven by the sharp-edged wind, scattering of hail and snow blinding the combatants and settling a pall over the rising mounds of dead and wounded. Somerset had been within an ace of winning the battle. But now the Yorkists had stopped retreating: At some point, however, the Lancastrians began to give way: How and precisely when this took place is difficult to assess.

Chapter 3 : Warfare - Featured Articles - nation in Conflict - The Battle of Towton

Let's find possible answers to "Title of the king as he became known following his victory over Henry VI at the Battle of Towton" crossword clue. First of all, we will look for a few extra hints for this entry: Title of the king as he became known following his victory over Henry VI at the Battle of Towton.

What occurred in the Battle of Britain? What happened was that the Luftwaffe shifted the majority of their bombing attacks from the cities of Britain to concentrate on the RAF airfields of southern England. The aim was to destroy Fighter Command who were then based at a few large airfields near the French coast. Tactics also changed to be more effective against large bomber groups. What type of weapons were used of the battle of towton? The battle of Towton fought in is said to have commonly used the sword, maces and war hammers. Staff weapons like the pollaxe, glaive, halberd, ahlepiess. Bows and arrows were used. The fragments of guns found with metal detectors seem to support this theory. The cannons used cannonballs cut from stone. Why did the Battle of Gettysburg occur? The Battle of Gettysburg - July 1 to July 3, To be truthful, the battle was a fluke. Stuart was trying to ride completely around the Union army, a feat he had accomplished before. But this time the federals were more spread out, and it took Stuart till the afternoon of the second day to arrive. It all started as a small skirmish between a few union and confederate soldiers who met inside the city of Gettysburg while trying to find shoes. However, the battle escalated, and the union troops retreated to a group of hills in the shape of a fishhook, which included big and little round top, as well as cemetery ridge. The topography made it extremely easy to cover and defend, and the battle commenced. Lee marched north in June, with two objectives. One was to find provisions for his troops as supplies in Virginia were running short. The second was to distract the Union armies that were preparing to move south into the Confederacy. The battle occurred as Union forces were marching north from Washington to stop the Confederates from going farther into the North. The troops under Robert E. Lee had moved north from Virginia and across the narrowest part of Maryland, into southern Pennsylvania. They had turned east when the Union forces approached, and attacked through Gettysburg to the south. The Union forces under General Meade established defensive positions south of the city and held off two further days of attacks. When Lee could not entice the Union to leave its positions on July 4, he withdrew his forces to the west. Obtain the book titled: ISBN Share to: I have not heard of any battle of towton Share to: Go man united Share to: What occurred at the battle of Zama? What losses occurred in the battle of Stalingrad? The Germans lost about;

Chapter 4 : The importance of the Battle of Towton? | Yahoo Answers

On this day, 29 March - which was also Palm Sunday - Yorkists and Lancastrians fought the Battle of Towton in north Yorkshire. Exact numbers will never be known, but it was undoubtedly.

At this time Richard was named Duke of Gloucester and made a Knight of the Garter and Knight of the Bath ; he was involved in the rough politics of the Wars of the Roses from an early age for example, Edward appointed him the sole Commissioner of Array for the Western Counties in , when he was eleven. By the age of seventeen, he had an independent command. During his adolescence, Richard developed idiopathic scoliosis. British Library , London. It was not only the earldom that was at stake; Richard Neville had inherited it as a result of his marriage to Anne Beauchamp , who was still alive and outlived both her daughters and was technically the owner of the substantial Beauchamp estates, her own father having left no male heirs. In their case the papal dispensation was obtained after Catherine declared the first marriage had not been consummated. Later in the year, under the terms of the Act of Resumption, [48] George lost some of the property he held under royal grant, and made no secret of his displeasure. In , on his birthday, he was made Constable of Gloucester and Corfe Castles and Admiral of England, Ireland and Aquitaine [56] and appointed Governor of the North, becoming the richest and most powerful noble in England. On 17 October , he was made Constable of England. The following year, he was appointed Chief Steward and Chamberlain of Wales. They departed Flushing for England on 11 March Kendall and later historians have suggested that this was with the intention of making Richard the Lord of the North; [96] Peter Booth, however, has argued that "instead of allowing his brother the Duke of Gloucester carte blanche, [Edward] restricted his influence by using his own agent, Sir William Parr. Louis XI of France had attempted to negotiate a military alliance with Scotland in the tradition of the " Auld Alliance " , with the aim of attacking England, according to a contemporary French chronicler. The king failed to arrive to lead the English army and the result was intermittent skirmishing until early Although it is debatable whether the English victory was due more to internal Scottish divisions rather than any outstanding military prowess by Richard, [] it was the last time that the Royal Burgh of Berwick changed hands between the two realms. They were taken to Pontefract Castle, where they were executed on 25 June on the charge of treason against the Lord Protector after appearing before a tribunal led by Henry Percy, 4th Earl of Northumberland. Earl Rivers had appointed Richard as executor of his will. They entered the city on 4 May, displaying the carriages of weapons Earl Rivers had taken with his man army. Joining her were her son by her first marriage, Thomas Grey, 1st Marquess of Dorset ; her five daughters; and her youngest son, Richard, Duke of York. According to Thomas More, Hastings was taken out of the council chambers and summarily executed in the courtyard, while others, like Lord Thomas Stanley and John Morton, Bishop of Ely , were arrested. The identity of the informant, known only through the memoirs of French diplomat Philippe de Commines , was Robert Stillington , the Bishop of Bath and Wells. His title to the throne was confirmed by Parliament in January by the document Titulus Regius. Buckingham tried to escape in disguise, but was either turned in by a retainer for the bounty Richard had put on his head, or was discovered in hiding with him. His widow, Catherine Woodville , later married Jasper Tudor , the uncle of Henry Tudor, who was in the process of organising another rebellion. Henry fled to Paris, where he secured support from the French regent Anne of Beaujeu , who supplied troops for an invasion in Death at the Battle of Bosworth Field[edit] Main articles: Richard rode a white courser. Either way, Richard led a cavalry charge deep into the enemy ranks in an attempt to end the battle quickly by striking at Henry Tudor himself. Richard III was the last English king to be killed in battle. There was a memorial ledger stone in the choir of the cathedral, since replaced by the tomb of the king, and a stone plaque on Bow Bridge where tradition had falsely suggested that his remains had been thrown into the river. On the ride into battle, his spur struck the bridge stone of Bow Bridge in the city; legend states that as his corpse was carried from the battle over the back of a horse, his head struck the same stone and was broken open. Richard visited Pontefract from , in April and October , and in early March , for a week. Richard continued her annuity when he became king. Richard himself noted John was still a minor not being yet 21 when he issued the royal patent appointing

him Captain of Calais on 11 March , possibly on his seventeenth birthday. He may have been executed in , though no record of this exists beyond an assertion by George Buck over a century later. However, he was also negotiating with John II of Portugal to marry his sister, Joanna , a pious young woman who had already turned down several suitors because of her preference for the religious life.

Chapter 5 : What happened in the battle of towton

The Battle of Towton is the bloodiest battle ever fought on English soil. It took place on the 29th of March about 12 miles south west of York. It is estimated that 28,000 people died (roughly 1% of the entire population of England at the time) most of them while fleeing the battlefield.

These were located within the southern tip of Upton township around 3. The Battle of Bosworth, fought on 22nd August, was: In I was asked to undertake a reassessment of the evidence. We brought together a team of specialists from various disciplines to apply the techniques of battlefield archaeology to search for the battlefield. At the same time, also by doing this he left the sun behind. The reconstruction of the medieval landscape then showed that a marsh had never existed on Ambion Hill. It could only lie in the areas identified as meadow. Soils mapping identified those soils which developed in waterlogged conditions, and these closely matched the areas identified as medieval meadow. The reconstruction of the medieval landscape together with mapping of fen, moor and heath names led us to the general area where the four townships met - where Foss had suggested the battle took place. While pollen analysis followed by Carbon14 dating of peat deposits showed the marsh suggested by Foss had gone many centuries before the battle, we found another that proved to have continued into the medieval period. Our first record of Crown Hill and Crown Hill Field is in but a document from just before shows clearly that they were then called Garbrodys and Garbrodfelde respectively. While all this evidence took us to the general area where the action was fought, it was systematic archaeological survey with metal detectors that was the method by which we finally located the battlefield. More than finds have been recorded, though only a tiny proportion of these relate to the battle. For more than a year we had hints we were close to the action but it was only in the last week of planned fieldwork, in the last possible area, that the critical evidence was found. The project was then extended and intensive work undertaken during to explore the core of the battlefield. This work now continues in areas lacking evidence because we need to prove where the edges lie. The troops who decided the battle were the typical infantry and cavalry of the late medieval period, with bow, bill and lance. But it is the new gunpowder weapons which have provided the key archaeological evidence for the location of the battlefield. They range in size up to 93mm " so the train of artillery at Bosworth already contained some guns as large as saker, the largest mobile field pieces normally deployed on battlefields in succeeding centuries. The scatter of roundshot from artillery and of bullets from hand guns extends over a distance of more than a kilometre. Because no comparable evidence has been seen before from a medieval battlefield, the interpretation of the pattern we have recovered demands various new research. This will involve the application of modern ballistics and other methods of scientific analysis. The combined evidence proves that the battle was fought in the area between the villages of Dadlington, Shenton, Upton and Stoke Golding " in a location not previously suggested. Currently we are not releasing the exact location because we fear illicit treasure hunting, which has caused so much damage on Towton battlefield. Though here they would be sadly disappointed, for it has taken us thousands of man hours to recover the small number of finds from the battle, but even if they removed just a handful of finds from the site would destroy important evidence. The application of gunpowder weapons to the battlefield transformed the nature of warfare and proved a major influence in defining the character of the modern world. Our battle was fought during the period of greatest experimentation and innovation in this new technology, in the late 15th and early 16th centuries. At Bosworth we see an English army a few steps down that path which would ultimately lead to an empire which spanned the globe. Bosworth has shown the potential of archaeology to contribute to our understanding of the Origins of Firepower " a story of international significance which must now be explored on battlefields across Europe. For other information about the project and Bosworth battlefield you can also visit the LCC web pages: The battle saw the defeat and death of Richard III, the last English king to die on the battlefield, and the birth of the Tudor dynasty. Towards the end of Leicestershire County Council was awarded a grant by the Heritage Lottery Fund to investigate the numerous theories as to where the battle was fought, to ensure that the new visitor experience provided the most accurate information about the battle. To do this a team of experts were brought together

under the direction of Glenn Foard of the Battlefield Trust, a specialist in battlefield archaeology, to attempt to accurately locate the site. The project runs over three years. What we know so far When the Battlefield centre opened in the accepted theory, as refined for LCC by the historian Danny Williams, was that the battle took place where you can see the standards flying today, on Ambion Hill. The new research indicates that this is incorrect. All interpretations depend on locating Redmore, and on finding the site of the marsh which Henry used to protect the flank of his army as he attacked Richard. The evidence collected by the team has shown the marsh could never have existed on Ambion Hill. How do we know this? The medieval landscape The medieval landscape has been mapped using evidence from both ground and aerial survey, showing land use as it probably was in around This map shows which areas were ploughed in the typical strip field system of the period and those which were meadow, pasture or settlements. Marsh could only have existed in the meadows. In parallel to this the soil itself has also been studied. This work has been done to compliment works already published by the Soil Survey of England and Wales by Cranfield University. It involved taking a series of 10cm plugs of soil down to a depth of as much as 1 metre from hundreds of locations across the area. Historic Documents Historic maps have been reviewed and areas with relevant names such as fen or marsh have been plotted. Two of these correspond closely to the peat deposits found in the soil survey. Other documents in local and national archives are also being studied. Those from the mid 17th century and earlier are predominantly written in Latin with each individual document having to be read, translated and then interpreted. This is a challenging task but is producing important new evidence as some of these documents are being studied for the first time. Sadly our study area has proved to be a poorly documented landscape, possibly due to a lack of monastic or other great estates. However we have had one lucky break: The team are also reviewing other well known sources, one of which refers to Henry VIII supporting the establishment of a chantry at Dadlington to pray for the souls of those killed in the battle. These documents prove that the battle must have taken place partly or wholly within Dadlington, supporting an existing hypothesis first developed by Peter Foss. Metal Detecting Survey Guided by this evidence a systematic archaeological survey using metal detectors is under way. This survey has recovered some objects which may relate to the battle but it has so far failed to find the density of artefacts that have been recovered from the Towton battlefield. At Towton, a battle fought just 24 years before Bosworth, an impressive array of medieval battle related artefacts have been discovered, including over arrow heads. But it is not just at Bosworth that problems have arisen in the archaeological survey. Other medieval battlefields like Bannockburn and Shrewsbury have also so far failed to yield evidence similar to that from Towton. This raises two questions: The Next Step We need to discover why so many battle related artefacts survive at Towton. Are there perhaps special conditions, of soil chemistry, land use history etc on that site which are not repeated at Bosworth and other medieval battlefields? To answer this question we have carried out analysis of the soils at Towton to compare them to soils at Bosworth. This does suggest the conditions are very special at Towton, but it does not seem to provide the whole answer. So, we now also need to repeat our metal detecting survey methods on sample areas of another accurately located medieval battlefield. The team will therefore be working Flodden, the last big medieval battle to take place in England, to see if the pattern there looks like that from Towton or if it is far more like that we have seen where we have been working at Bosworth. Conclusion The archaeological survey here at Bosworth still has another year to run. It has brought together specialists from many disciplines and has taken expert advice from battlefield archaeologists working in various other countries. The current project has narrowed down the search for the battlefield to very specific areas of Dadlington and its immediate environs. We have proven where the battle could not have been fought, what we aim to do over the next year is to prove exactly where it was fought. The project has proven an unexpectedly difficult challenge, for it has shown that some of the accepted assumptions about the archaeology of medieval battles may not be correct. It is forcing battlefield archaeologists to rethink the validity of Towton as a benchmark for the study of medieval battlefields. For this reason, whatever the final results of the project, it is already clear that it will have an important impact on the future development of battlefield studies in Europe.

Chapter 6 : Do a lot of Shakespeare characters break the fourth wall? - Literature Stack Exchange

Battle of Towton, (March 29, 1461), battle fought on Palm Sunday, near the village of Towton about 10 miles (16 km) southwest of York, now in North calendrierdelascience.com largest and bloodiest battle of the Wars of the Roses, it secured the English throne for Edward IV against his Lancastrian opponents.

She had fled to Scotland after the Yorkist victory at Northampton; there she began raising an army, promising her followers the freedom to plunder on the march south through England. Her Lancastrian supporters also mustered in the north of England, preparing for her arrival. York marched with his army to meet this threat but he was lured into a trap at the Battle of Wakefield and killed. The duke and his second son Edmund, Earl of Rutland, were decapitated by the Lancastrians and their heads were impaled on spikes atop the Micklegate Bar, a gatehouse of the city of York. The city of London refused to open its gates to Henry and Margaret for fear of being looted. The Lancastrian army was short of supplies and had no adequate means to replenish them. Having lost custody of Henry, the Yorkists needed a justification to continue the rebellion against the king and his Lancastrian followers. The move was intended to win over the commoners; his offer did not extend to wealthy Lancastrians mostly the nobles. The Duke of Norfolk was sent east to raise forces and rejoin Edward before the battle. On 28 March, the leading elements of the Yorkist army came upon the remains of the crossing in Ferrybridge that spanned the River Aire. They were rebuilding the bridge when they were attacked and routed by a band of about Lancastrians, led by Lord Clifford. Edward sent Fauconberg and his horsemen to ford the river at Castleford, which should have been guarded by Henry Earl of Northumberland but he arrived late, by which time the Yorkists had crossed the ford and were heading to attack the Lancastrians at Ferrybridge from the flank. The Lancastrians retreated but were chased to Dinting Dale where they were all killed; Clifford was slain by an arrow to his throat. Having cleared the vicinity of enemy forces, the Yorkists repaired the bridge and pressed onwards to camp overnight at Sherburn-in-Elmet. The Lancastrian army marched to Tadcaster, about 2 miles 3. Eighteen years old, he was 6ft. The Yorkists had other prominent leaders, Warwick having a flamboyant appeal to his followers. He was fairly experienced in matters of war and is credited with clever manoeuvres that led the Lancastrians to victory at Wakefield and St Albans. His change of allegiance was a major blow to the Yorkists, for he was familiar with their men and had played a key role in their victories in France. Another leading northern Lancastrian was Lord Clifford, who had died earlier in the retreat from Ferrybridge. The Burgundian chronicler Jehan de Waurin " was a more contemporary source, but his chronicle was made available to the public only from , and several mistakes in it discouraged historians at that time from using it. The region was agricultural land, with plenty of wide open areas and small roads on which to manoeuvre the armies. The steeply banked Cock Beck flowed in an S-shaped course around the plateau from the north to west. The plateau was bisected by the Towton Dale, which ran from the west and extended into the North Acres in the east. Woodlands were scattered along the beck; Renshaw Woods lined the river on the north-western side of the plateau, and south of Towton Dale, Castle Hill Wood grew on the west side of the plateau at a bend in the beck. The area to the north-east of this forest would be known as Bloody Meadow after the battle. Defending the ground just before Towton would block any enemy advance towards the city of York, whether they moved along the London-Towton road or an old Roman road to the west. The Lancastrians deployed on the north side of the dale, using the valley as a "protective ditch"; [56] [57] the disadvantage of this position was that they could not see beyond the southern ridge of the dale. The width of their deployment area did not allow for a longer front line, depriving the Lancastrians of the opportunity to use their numerical superiority. Line after line of soldiers crested the southern ridge of the dale and formed up in ranks opposite their enemies as snow began to fall. The Lancastrian army was organised in three divisions. The Duke of Somerset, as the overall commander of the whole force, headed the main division in the center alongside the Duke of Exeter. The right-wing was commanded by the Earl of Northumberland, whereas the left division was led by the Earl of Devon and Lord Dacre. With the wind behind them, the Yorkist missiles travelled farther than usual, plunging deep into the masses of soldiers on the hill slope. The response from the Lancastrian archers was ineffective as the heavy

wind blew snow in their faces. They found it difficult to judge the range and pick out their targets and their arrows fell short of the Yorkist ranks; Fauconberg had ordered his men to retreat after loosing one volley, thus avoiding any casualties. Unable to observe their results, the Lancastrians loosed their arrows until most had been used, leaving a thick, prickly carpet in the ground in front of the Yorkists. After the Lancastrians had ceased loosing their arrows, Fauconberg ordered his archers to step forward again to shoot. When they had exhausted their ammunition, the Yorkists plucked arrows off the ground in front of themâ€™ arrows loosed by their foesâ€™ and continued loosing. Coming under attack without any effective response of its own, the Lancastrian army moved from its position to engage the Yorkists in close combat. Seeing the advancing mass of men, the Yorkist archers shot a few more volleys before retreating behind their ranks of men-at-arms, leaving thousands of arrows in the ground to hinder the Lancastrian attack. The Yorkist left wing fell into disarray and several men started to flee. Edward had to take command of the left wing to save the situation. By engaging in the fight and encouraging his followers, his example inspired many to stand their ground. The armies clashed and archers shot into the mass of men at short range. The Lancastrians continuously threw fresher men into the fray and gradually the numerically inferior Yorkist army was forced to give ground and retreat up the southern ridge. Gravett thought that the Lancastrian left had less momentum than the rest of its formation, skewing the line of battle such that its western end tilted towards Saxton. The fighting continued for three hours, according to research by English Heritage , a government body in charge of conservation of historic sites. By the end of the day, the Lancastrian line had broken up, as small groups of men began fleeing for their lives. The tired Lancastrians flung off their helmets and armour to run faster. Without such protection, they were much more vulnerable to the attacks of the Yorkists. Fleeing across what would later become known as Bloody Meadow, many Lancastrians were cut down from behind or were slain after they had surrendered. Before the battle, both sides had issued the order to give no quarter and the Yorkists were in no mood to spare anyone after the long, gruelling fight. In workmen at a construction site in the town of Towton uncovered a mass grave, which archaeologists believed to contain the remains of men who were slain during or after the battle in The bodies showed severe injuries to their upper torsos; arms and skulls were cracked or shattered. The skull was also pierced by another deep wound, a horizontal cut from a blade across the back. Men struggling across the river were dragged down by currents and drowned. Those floundering were stepped on and pushed under water by their comrades behind them as they rushed to get away from the Yorkists. As the Lancastrians struggled across the river, Yorkist archers rode to high vantage points and shot arrows at them. The dead began to pile up and the chronicles state that the Lancastrians eventually fled across these "bridges" of bodies. A bridge over the river collapsed under the flood of men and many drowned trying to cross. Those who hid in Tadcaster and York were hunted down and killed. Other contemporary sources gave higher numbers, ranging from 30, to 38,; Hall quoted an exact figure of 36, Trollope and Northumberland fell in battle, [19] and Lord Dacre was said to have been killed by an archer who was perched in a "bur tree" a local term for an elder. They were later joined by Somerset, Roos, Exeter, and the few Lancastrian nobles who escaped from the battlefield. The estates of a few of these nobles were confiscated by the crown but the rest were untouched, remaining in the care of their families. The English people were assured that there was now one true kingâ€™ Edward. By , the Yorkists had "wiped out all effective Lancastrian resistance in the north of England. In the sixteenth century William Shakespeare wrote a number of dramatisations of historic figures. Henry witnesses the laments of two soldiers in the battle. One slays his opponent in hope of plunder, only to find the victim is his son; the other kills his enemy, who turns out to be his father. Both killers have acted out of greed and fell into a state of deep grieving after discovering their misdeeds. The delivery of the event follows the pattern of an opera: Hill presents the historical event through the voices of its combatants, looking at the turmoil of the era through their eyes. It eventually fell into disrepair and collapsed. Centuries after the battle, relics that have been found in the area include rings, arrowheads and coins. British journalists lamented that people were ignorant of the Battle of Towton and of its significance. Although impressed with the casualty figures touted by the chroniclers, he believed the battle brought no monumental changes to the lives of the English people. For several centuries a local farmer had scoured a hill figure, the Red Horse of Tysoe , each year, as part of the terms of his land tenancy. The tradition died in when the Inclosure Acts implemented

DOWNLOAD PDF THE BATTLE OF TOWTON ING ANSWERS

by the English government redesignated the common land , on which the equine figure was located, as private property.

Chapter 7 : Battle of Towton | English history | calendrierdelascience.com

Best Answer: It wasn't Edward VI, but Edward IV. (I expect that was probably just a slip of the keyboard.) In terms of lasting significance, Towton stands out as the bloodiest battle ever fought in Britain: somewhere between 20, and 30, casualties.

Chapter 8 : 9 Things You Should Know About the Wars of the Roses - HISTORY

The Battle of Towton, which took place on a snowy Palm Sunday, and was the bloodiest battle fought on British soil, saw Edward IV march northwards to attempt to defeat his rival, Henry VI.

Chapter 9 : What type of weapons were used of the battle of towton

The battle of Towton fought in is said to have commonly used the sword, maces and war hammers. Staff weapons like the pollaxe, glaive, halberd, ahlepiess. etc. were used.