

WALES: RESISTANCE, CONQUEST AND REBELLION c.1240-1415

THEME 1: Society, culture and the economy c.1240-1415

PART 1 - Chronology chart

This is a suggested timeline for the theme covering society, culture and the economy c.1240-1415. The content coverage is derived from the specification.

1240-1284	1284-1360	1360-1415
Welsh laws and legal system under the native Princes	Statute of Rhuddlan 1284 Marcher Law	Changes to Welsh and Marcher Law
Poets, musicians and literature of the Welsh Princes	Edwardian castles and towns	The Penal Laws 1402
The rural economy and towns in Wales	The treatment of the Welsh after conquest	The effects of the Black Death on Wales
The Church in Wales	Bards, poets and story-telling in post-conquest Wales	The rise of the gentry and the growth and management of estates

PART 2 - a conceptual guide

This provides a conceptual guide for the theme of society, culture and the economy c.1240-1415 which attempts to demonstrate how each concept underpins the period, how concepts are linked and the significance of these concepts. The aim is not to focus on the content of events but to provide appropriate guidance regarding historical concepts as appropriate.

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	1240-1284	1284-1360	1360-1415
Cause and Consequence	The Edwardian conquest of Wales, 1282-1283	The treatment of the Welsh after conquest	The effects of the Black Death on Wales Society and the Glyndwr rebellion
Significant individuals	Llywelyn the Great Llywelyn the Last	Dafydd ap Gwilym	Iolo Goch Owain Glyndŵr
Turning points	The Edwardian conquest of Wales, 1282-1283	The Statute of Rhuddlan, 1284 The Black Death	The Glyndwr rebellion
Key Terminology associated with the theme	Y Gogynfeirdd	Statute Beirdd yr Uchelwyr	Penal Laws
Similarity and Difference <i>Comparison during a sub-period and even over the whole period can feature</i>	Welsh society pre and post conquest	Welsh economy pre and post Black Death	Towns and colonial settlements pre and post conquest
Change and Continuity <i>Teachers should address how far and how quickly these issues changed over the whole period</i>	The extent of social change in Wales over the period The extent of economic change in Wales over the period The extent of cultural change in Wales over the period The extent of religious change in Wales over the period		

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CAUSE AND CONSEQUENCE

The Edwardian conquest of Wales, 1282-1283	<p>Centres should examine the immediate impact and long term effects of the Edwardian Conquest on Wales. Centres should point out the consequences of conquest and its effects on native Welsh society, economy, law and culture, for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• the division of society into two distinct racial classes - superior English and inferior Welsh• the adoption of English common law
The treatment of the Welsh after conquest	<p>Centres should examine how the Welsh were treated after conquest including the extent of colonial settlement in Wales. Centres should point out the effects that colonial settlement had on native Welsh language, law, culture and social status, for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• the general exclusion of Welshmen from towns• the adoption of English as the language of law and government
The effects of the Black Death on Wales	<p>Centres should examine the nature, spread and impact that the Black Death had in Wales. Centres should be aware of the impact that the Black Death had on Welsh society, economy and culture, for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• the significant reduction in the size of the population and its effect on employment• change in the feudal relationship between landlords and tenants
Society and the Glyndwr rebellion	<p>Centres should examine how and why Welsh resistance developed from social, economic and racial resentment into a national rebellion led by the charismatic Glyndwr. Centres should also be aware of the impact that the rebellion had on Welsh society, economy and culture, for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• the resurgence in national pride and cultural identity• the negative impact of the penal statutes passed against Welsh people enforcing their second class status

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SIGNIFICANT INDIVIDUALS

Llywelyn the Great	Centres should focus on the significance of Llywelyn the Great's influence on Welsh society and culture. Centres should point out that the way in which Llywelyn inspired native culture to flourish, in particular his patronage of the bards and Welsh literature in general.
Llywelyn the Last	Centres should focus on the significance of Llywelyn the Last's influence on Welsh society and culture. Centres should point out that the way in which Llywelyn inspired native culture to develop an independent national tradition, in particular his patronage of Welsh literature and the effect his death had on native culture.
Dafydd ap Gwilym	Centres should focus on the impact and significance of Dafydd's influence on Welsh social and literary culture. Centres should point out that the way in which Dafydd inspired native poetry to develop and consider the impact of his poetry on the development of Welsh society and social life.
Iolo Goch	Centres should focus on the significance of Iolo's influence on Welsh social and literary culture. Centres should point out that the way in which Iolo inspired native poetry to develop. Centres should consider the impact of his poetry in praise of Owain Glyndŵr.
Owain Glyndŵr	Centres should focus on the significance of Owain Glyndŵr's status, influence and achievements, in particular the effectiveness of his use of propaganda and his role in the development of a Welsh national consciousness.

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TURNING POINTS

The Edwardian conquest of Wales, 1282-1283	Centres should focus on the effects of the Edwardian Conquest of Wales on Welsh culture and society by highlighting the impact on the bards of increasing English influence. The loss of native princely patronage of the arts and literature and its replacement by the rising class of native Welsh gentry should be stressed.
The Statute of Rhuddlan, 1284	Centres should focus on the terms of the Statute of Rhuddlan stressing the significance of the change in Welsh, English and Marcher law and the impact that it had on Welsh society in particular such as the way it divided Wales into two distinct areas – the Principality and the March – and the gradual erosion of native law which led to the Welsh becoming second class citizens.
The Black Death	Centres should focus on the devastating effects of the Black Death on Welsh society and economy. The loss of so many people upset the social and economic balance which hastened the end of the 'feudal system'. This rebalancing of society and the economy gave the lower classes greater economic freedom.
The Glyndwr rebellion	Centres should focus on the effects of the Glyndwr rebellion on Welsh culture and society by highlighting the development of a national consciousness. The loss of independence was keenly felt and the simmering resentment boiled over into national rebellion. Many Welsh people, from both north and south, began to develop a greater sense of themselves as a nation, a people distinct from the English.

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KEY TERMINOLOGY

Y Gogynfeirdd	Centres should focus on the nature, scope and influence of the Gogynfeirdd (also known as Beirdd y Tywysogyon or the poets of the princes). Centres should focus particularly on their influence on Welsh society and culture especially in the way they provided the Princes with priceless propaganda to support their rule. The poets also provided the general population with popular entertainment that brought the nation together in a shared cultural tradition.
Statutes	Centres should focus on the effect that English statutes had on Welsh life, culture and law. Centres should focus particularly on the Statute of Rhuddlan (also known as the Statute of Wales) which provided the legal and constitutional basis for the government of the six counties of the Principality of Wales from 1284 until 1536.
Beirdd yr Uchelwyr	Centres should focus on the nature, scope and influence of the Beirdd yr Uchelwyr (or poets of the nobility and gentry). Centres should focus particularly on their influence on Welsh society and culture, and in terms of the power of their propaganda praising and upholding the right of the gentry to rule in Wales. The professionalism of their craft enabled them to maintain a strong cultural tradition that united the country in spite of conquest and rule by an alien power.
Penal laws	Centres should focus on the reasons why Henry IV enacted and enforced the Penal Laws in 1402 and how they impacted on Welsh society. Centres should examine the attitudes of the English government to the Welsh and the Welsh attitude to the laws and to the English authorities that enforced them, in particular how these laws helped shape the development of a national consciousness in Wales.

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SIMILARITY AND DIFFERENCE

Welsh society pre and post conquest	<p>Centres should focus on comparing society in Wales pre 1284 and after that date examining the similarities and differences in relation to people's lives. Centres should point out the similarities and differences in the nature of Welsh society, for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• the lives of the native peasants did not change, they simply exchanged one master for another• the lives of the landowning class did change in having to adapt and adopt English law and customs <p>This can be linked to change and continuity over the whole period if appropriate.</p>
Welsh economy pre and post Black Death	<p>Centres should focus on comparing the economy of Wales before and after the Black Death examining any similarities and differences. Centres should point out the similarities and differences in the nature of Welsh economy, for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• the breakdown of the feudal relationship between master and servant or employer and employee• the greater freedom afforded to skilled workers after the Black Death due to the acute shortage of labour <p>This can be linked to change and continuity over the whole period if appropriate.</p>
Towns and colonial settlements pre and post conquest	<p>Centres should focus on comparing towns and settlements in Wales pre and post conquest examining the similarities and differences in relation to colonial settlement. Areas to compare can include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• the dominant position of English walled towns in controlling the rural and urban economy of Wales• the settlement of English settlers on land confiscated from the Welsh following the conquest <p>This can be linked to change and continuity over the whole period if appropriate.</p>

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CHANGE AND CONTINUITY

The extent of social change in Wales c.1240-1415	<p>Centres should focus on the extent of social change over the period. In order to consider issues of change and continuity across the whole period, centres should examine the significance of developments in Welsh society such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• the long held racist attitudes held by the English settlers towards the native Welsh before 1284 which were later solidified by being enshrined in law• how the Welsh were treated before and after the conquest of 1283• the considerable rise in the status of the Welsh gentry in this period• the effects of the Black Death on society• the way that the Welsh were subjected to English and Marcher laws
The extent of economic change in Wales c.1240-1415	<p>Centres should focus on the extent of economic change over the period. In order to consider issues of change and continuity across the whole period, centres should examine differences and developments in the Welsh economy such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• the dominant position enjoyed by English settlers in Wales pre and post conquest• the way in which trade and commerce was controlled by English merchants in plantation towns• English control of trade in Wales• the economic effects of the Black Death• the economic effects of rebellions in Wales in this period

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The extent of cultural change in Wales c.1240-1415	<p>Centres should focus on the extent of cultural change over the period. In order to consider issues of change and continuity across the whole period, centres should examine differences and developments in Welsh culture such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• pressure on Welsh arts, literature and music by the conquest and transfer of patronage from the pre-conquest princes to the nobility and gentry• the effect on Welsh language and culture by English settlers and settler communities both urban and rural pre and post conquest• the way that the bards coped with the demise of the princes by serving the rising gentry class• the gradual erosion of Welsh cultural traditions in the border regions following intensive settlement• the increasing social/economic influence of neighbouring English communities on Welsh border communities
The extent of religious change in Wales c.1240-1415	<p>Centres should focus on the extent of religious change over the period. In order to consider issues of change and continuity across the whole period, centres should examine differences and developments in religion in Wales such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• the nature and scale of English control of the church in Wales• the way that the English crown appointed Englishmen to the Welsh bishoprics and as heads of some monastic institutions• control of the church in north Wales (diocese of Bangor and St. Asaph) under the auspices of the Princes of Gwynedd• Glyndwr's plan to set up an independent Welsh Church• growth in Lollardy in the border regions of Wales

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Part 3 Resources

Books

Author	Title	Publisher	ISBN
R.R. Davies	Age of Conquest: Wales, 1063-1415	Oxford University Press	9780198208785
A.O.H. Jarman	A Guide to Welsh Literature (vol. 1)	University of Wales Press	9780708311431
A.D. Carr	Medieval Wales	Palgrave	9780333547731
Patricia Williams	Historical Texts from Medieval Wales	Modern Humanities Research Association	9781907322693
Rhian Andrews	Welsh Court Poetry	University of Wales Press	9780708321089
Huw Pryce	Native Law and the Church in Medieval Wales	Oxford University Press	9780198203629

Audio – Visual Resources

Welsh Castles [DVD] (2007)

Internet Sites

General site on medieval Wales

Monasteries in medieval Wales

National Library of Wales site

Royal Commission of ancient monuments

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/wales/history/sites/themes/medieval.shtml>

<http://www.monasticwales.org/>

<https://www.llgc.org.uk/discover/digital-gallery/digitalmirror-manuscripts/the-middle-ages/>

<http://www.rcahmw.gov.uk/HI/ENG/Heritage+of+Wales/Across+Time/The+Middle+Ages/>

WALES: RESISTANCE, CONQUEST AND REBELLION c.1240-1415

THEME 2: Governance and rebellion c.1240-1415

PART 1 - Chronology chart

This is a suggested timeline for the theme covering governance and rebellion c.1240-1415. The content coverage is derived from the specification.

1240-1284	1284-1350	1350-1415
The Welsh princes and Wales 1240-1282	Marcher lordships and post-conquest Wales	Colonial settlement of Wales
Peaces and Treaties: Woodstock 1247; Montgomery 1267; Aberconwy 1277	The Statute of Rhuddlan, 1284	Welsh resistance: Owain Lawgoch and Owain Glyndŵr
Llywelyn ap Gruffudd and the native principality of Wales 1255-1258	Castle building and plantation towns	The Penal Laws 1402
The Edwardian Conquest 1282-1283	Welsh resistance: rebellions of Madog ap Llywelyn and Llywelyn Bren	

PART 2 – a conceptual guide

This provides a conceptual guide for the theme of governance and rebellion c.1240-1415 which attempts to demonstrate how each concept underpins the period, how concepts are linked and the significance of these concepts. The aim is not to focus on the content of events but to provide appropriate guidance regarding historical concepts as appropriate.

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THEME 2: Governance and rebellion c.1240-1415

	1240-1284	1284-1350	1350-1415
Cause and Consequence	Llywelyn ap Gruffudd and the native principality of Wales 1255-1258	Castle building and plantation towns Welsh resistance and rebellion 1290-1320	Colonial settlement of Wales Welsh resistance and rebellion 1370-1415
Significant individuals	Llywelyn the Great Llywelyn the Last Henry III	Edward I	Owain Glyndŵr
Turning points	The death of Llywelyn the Great, 1240 The Treaty of Montgomery, 1267 The Edwardian conquest of Wales, 1282-1283	The Statute of Rhuddlan, 1284	The Glyndwr rebellion, 1400
Key Terminology associated with the theme	Native principality Treaties	Marcher lordships Statutes	Penal Laws
Similarity and Difference <i>Comparison during a sub-period and even over the whole period can feature</i>	Independent Wales to a conquered Wales	Castle building and plantation towns Relations between Welsh and English	Extent of colonial settlement
Change and Continuity <i>Teachers should address how far and how quickly these issues changed over the whole period</i>	Changes in political control over the period Rebellion and resistance over the period		

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CAUSE AND CONSEQUENCE

Llywelyn ap Gruffudd and the native principality of Wales, 1255-1258	<p>Centres should examine how and why the native principality was established and how the power and influence of a Prince of Wales applied in the satellite kingdoms of Deheubarth, Powys Fadog and Powys Wenwynwyn. Centres should point out the consequences of the establishment of the native principality, and how it influenced attitudes and developments in native and Marcher Wales, for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• the growing resentment of the Princes of Powys to rule by a Prince of Gwynedd• the attempt by the English Crown to exploit this division in native politics to side with the dissident Welsh Princes against Llywelyn
Castle building and plantation towns	<p>Centres should examine how and why the English built larger and stronger castles across Wales particularly in the north especially to maintain tight control of the conquered territory of Gwynedd. Centres should point out the results of castle building including the plantation of English-only towns in Wales and assess their impact in the localities in which they were established such as in Caernarfon and Conwy which were designed to overawe the Welsh and provide a network of strategically placed defensive strongholds.</p>
Welsh resistance and rebellion 1290-1320	<p>Centres should examine how and why Welsh resistance developed from resentment into periodic episodes of rebellion such as that in 1294-5 led by Madog ap Llywelyn and in 1316 led by Llywelyn Bren. Centres should be aware of the reasons for the outbreak of such resistance and also why these incidents of resistance and rebellion failed. They should assess the consequences of this failure on Welsh and Marcher society such as the ruthless treatment of Llywelyn Bren after his surrender which deterred others from rebelling against a dominant English Crown. Prior to Glyndwr any further Welsh rebellions were small scale and geographically restricted which may account for their failure. One example is that of Owain Lawgoch</p>

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Welsh resistance and rebellion 1370-1415	Centres should examine how and why later Welsh resistance developed from periodic episodes of resistance such as that led by Owain Lawgoch in the 1370s to the more sustained rebellion led by Glyndwr. Centres should be aware of the reasons for such resistance, including political, economic and local factors, and also why these incidents of resistance and rebellion failed. Prior to Glyndwr any further Welsh rebellions were small scale and geographically restricted which may account for their failure.
Colonial settlement of Wales	<p>Centres should examine how and why colonial settlements were established in Wales such as at Harlech and Beaumaris which were entirely new settlements and designed to support the defensive network of castles established to control the Welsh. Centres should point out the immediate results of the establishment of colonial settlements in Wales, and how this influenced attitudes and developments in native and Marcher Wales, for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• a new town was established just outside the castle of Dinefwr which was designed to supplant the native community located at nearby Llandeilo• towns such as Caernarfon and Carmarthen became centres of government and trade drawing settlers from across England• rural areas such as the Gower and the Vale of Glamorgan developed into strong anglicized communities

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SIGNIFICANT INDIVIDUALS

Llywelyn the Great	Centres should focus on the significance of Llywelyn the Great's status, influence and achievements. Centres should point out that the methods of government and diplomacy adopted by, and the future shape and direction of an independent Welsh state inspired by Llywelyn was followed by his successors and challenged by English kings.
Llywelyn the Last	Centres should focus on the significance of Llywelyn's status, power, influence and achievements. Centres should point out that the methods of government, diplomacy and military tactics employed by Llywelyn and how this was challenged by English kings and Marcher Lords. Centres should consider the impact of Llywelyn, in particular regarding the effectiveness of his rule and failure to maintain and defend his principality.
Henry III	Centres should focus on the impact and significance of Henry III's status, power and influence. Centres should point out that the methods of government, diplomacy and military tactics employed by Henry III and how this impacted on the Welsh princes and Marcher Lords. Centres should consider the impact of Henry III in both the shorter and longer term – in particular the effectiveness of his rule and relationship with Wales and its rulers.
Edward I	Centres should focus on the significance of Edward's political and military leadership. Centres should focus on the methods of diplomacy and military tactics employed by Edward in his dealings with the Welsh and how this was challenged by Llywelyn. Centres should consider the impact of Edward I, in particular the effectiveness of his campaigns to conquer, settle and militarize native and Marcher Wales.
Owain Glyndŵr	Centres should focus on the significance of Owain Glyndŵr's influence and achievements. Centres should point out the reasons for his rebellion and the methods of government and diplomacy he adopted. They should also consider his aspirations for the future shape and direction of an independent Welsh state and how this was challenged by the English Crown.

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THEME 2: Governance and rebellion c.1240-1415

TURNING POINTS

The death of Llywelyn the Great, 1240	Centres should focus on the impact the death of Llywelyn had on Welsh politics and the legacy he left his successors. Centres should point out the changes introduced by Llywelyn, stressing the significance of his achievement in establishing the foundations of a Welsh nation-state, and their impact not only in the short term (to 1258) but also in the longer term to 1283.
The Treaty of Montgomery, 1267	Centres should focus on the motives behind the diplomacy that led to the signing of the Treaty of Montgomery in 1267 pointing out differences with the previous treaty (Peace of Woodstock) and stressing the significance of gaining the English king's consent for and recognition of the establishment of a Welsh principality. Centres should point out the terms of the treaty and their impact on the political relationship between Wales and England – in both the short and long term.
The Edwardian conquest of Wales, 1282-1283	Centres should focus on the motives behind the Edwardian Conquest of Wales and the formation of an English principality pointing out differences with the previous military campaigns and stressing the significance of the changing attitude of Edward I to Wales and its prince, Llywelyn. Centres should point out the impact the conquest had not only on the immediate campaigns (1276-77, 1282-3 and 1294-5) but also in the longer term to at least 1316.
The Statute of Rhuddlan, 1284	Centres should focus on the motives behind the drawing up of the terms and enactment of the Statute of Rhuddlan pointing out differences with the Crown's previous treatment of Wales and stressing the significance of the change in government and administration. Centres should point out the changes introduced by the Statute and their impact not only in the short term but also in the longer term to 1415.

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The Glyndwr rebellion, 1400

Centres should focus on the motives behind the outbreak of the Glyndwr rebellion and the planned formation of an independent Welsh state stressing the significance of the changing methodology of Glyndwr's campaign for Welsh independence. Centres should point out the significance of the political and religious policies introduced by Glyndwr and their impact on the immediate campaign for independence. The rebellion was a turning point because it marked the beginning of a Welsh national consciousness. The Welsh thought of themselves as separate and distinct from the English which sowed the seeds of later Welsh nationalism.

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KEY TERMINOLOGY

Native principality	Centres should focus on the concept of a 'native principality.' They should also consider the reasons why an independent native principality was established in 1258 and also on the consequences for both Welsh princelings and English marcher Lords particularly how it challenged the balance of power in Wales and threatened the existence of the Marcher Lordships.
Treaties	Centres should focus on the concept of 'treaties.' Centres should focus on the reasons why so many treaties were signed between the Welsh Princes and English kings and why they failed. The terms of the treaties and the mechanics of treaty-negotiation should be examined from the perspective of both English kings and Welsh princes.
Marcher lordships	Centres should focus on the power and influence of the Marcher Lordships together with an appreciation of their often fractious relationship with the native princes. Centres should also show some awareness of the relationship between the Marcher Lordships and the English Crown.
Statutes	Centres should focus on the concept of 'statutes.' Centres should focus on the reasons why statutes or English laws were enacted by English kings and applied to Wales. Centres should focus particularly on the Statute of Rhuddlan which provided the constitutional basis for the government of the Principality of Wales from 1284 until 1536.
Penal Laws	Centres should focus on the reasons why Henry IV enacted the Penal Laws in 1402 and how they were enforced in Wales. Centres should examine the attitudes in the English government and parliament which helped shape the aggressive nature of these penal Laws as they applied to Wales.

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SIMILARITY AND DIFFERENCE

Independent Wales to a conquered Wales 1240-1350	<p>Centres should focus on comparing political control in an independent Wales pre 1284 and after conquest examining the similarities and differences in relation to the control of Wales. Centres should point out the similarities and differences in the nature of government, for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Wales was ruled by a prince before and after the conquest with the only change being the nationality of the ruling prince• the methods of control did not change in that taxation, laws and the castle were central to political, economic and military command• whether these were Welsh or English taxes, laws and castles did not much matter to the governed.
Castle building and plantation towns 1240-1316	<p>Centres should focus on comparing the nature and scale of castle building and plantation towns in Wales between 1240 and 1316 examining the similarities and differences in relation to these features. Areas to compare can include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• the large scale Crown-inspired castle building after 1283 compared to the smaller-scale largely Marcher castles built prior to the conquest• the deliberate policy of planting English walled towns in north and mid Wales to subjugate the Welsh heartland of Gwynedd after then conquest.
Relations between Welsh and English 1240-1415	<p>Centres should focus on comparing relations between the Welsh and the English between 1240 and 1415 examining the similarities and differences in relation to this relationship. Areas to compare can include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• the gradual social and political inclusion of Welsh gentry to help govern the country• the growing resentment of some gentry excluded from this process such as Madog ap Llywelyn, Llywelyn Bren and Owain Glyndŵr.• This can be linked to change and continuity over the whole period if appropriate.
Extent of colonial settlement 1240-1415	<p>Centres should focus on comparing extent of colonial settlement examining the similarities and differences in relation to this development. Centres should point out the similarities and differences in the nature of colonial settlement, for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• the increasing economic and political power exerted by growing towns such as Carmarthen Haverfordwest and Caernarfon• the protection afforded them by the bestowal of royal charters guaranteeing their rights. <p>This can be linked to change and continuity over the whole period if appropriate.</p>

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CHANGE AND CONTINUITY

Changes in political control	<p>Centres should focus on the extent of change in political control over the period. In order to consider issues of change and continuity across the whole period, centres should examine changes and developments in political control such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• the move from rule by native Princes to English Kings and Marcher Lords• the way that Welsh princely rule underpinned by Welsh law evolved into rule by Marcher Lords and English kings under Marcher and English common law respectively• the role of prominent individuals associated with changes in political control such as Llywelyn the Great, Llywelyn the Last, Henry III, Edward I and Owain Glyndŵr• the extent of local political control exerted by plantation towns
Resistance and rebellion	<p>Centres should focus on the instances of resistance and rebellion over the period. In order to consider issues of change and continuity across the whole period, centres should examine changes and developments in resistance and rebellion such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Welsh resistance to English power prior to conquest by Welsh princes trying to maintain their independence• Welsh rebellion post conquest which was due to the resentment of being conquered and subjugated• the aims of the rebel leaders in redressing the wrongs done to them – Madog ap Llywelyn and Llywelyn Bren or in the case of Owain Lawgoch and Owain Glyndŵr in seeking to establish an independent native state• the Welsh reaction to the threat posed to native law, culture and customs by increasing English influence• the reasons for the failure of Welsh rebellions in the face of overwhelming English military and economic resources

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Part 3 Resources

Books

Author	Title	Publisher	ISBN
Roger Turvey	The Welsh Princes, 1063-1283	Longman: E-Book Routledge: Print-on-demand	9781317883968 9780582308114
Roger Turvey	Twenty One Welsh Princes (1063-1415)	Gwasg Carreg Gwalch	9781845272692
R.R. Davies	Age of Conquest: Wales, 1063-1415	Oxford University Press	9780198208785
R.R. Davies	Owain Glyndŵr	Y Lolfa Paperback E-Book	9781847711274 9781847717634
David Moore	The Welsh Wars of Independence: c.410–c.1415	Tempus	9780752433219
R.R. Davies	Lordship and Society in the March of Wales, 1282-1400	Oxford University Press	9780198224549

Audio – Visual resources

Welsh Castles [DVD] (2007)

Internet sites

General site on medieval Wales

Monasteries in medieval Wales

National Library of Wales site

Royal Commission of ancient monuments

Castles of Wales

Medieval Resources

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/wales/history/sites/themes/medieval.shtml>

<http://www.monasticwales.org/>

<https://www.llgc.org.uk/discover/digital-gallery/digitalmirror-manuscripts/the-middle-ages/>

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