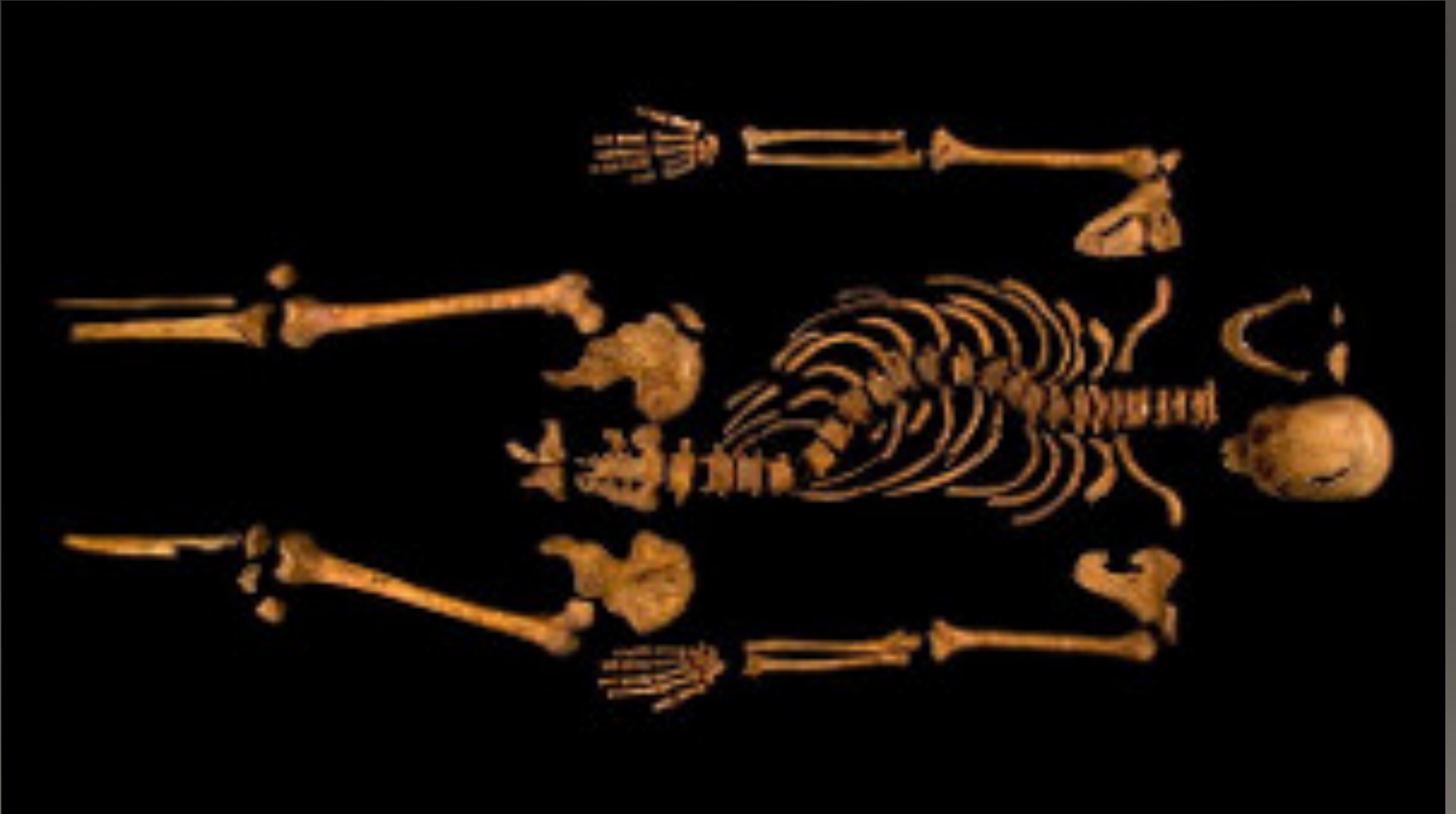


Who does the skeleton belong to?



Clue A: List of injuries to the Skeleton

We will see several injuries to the skeleton.

You then need to look for the injuries on your image picture and then label it. (Some injuries may not be visible on your picture).



What do these injuries tell you about the skeleton? How were these inflicted? Where might this have happened? How was the person killed exactly? **ANNOTATE YOUR COPY OF THE SKELETON**

Injuries to the skull

1. Large hole underneath back of skull.

The largest injury is this hole where part of the skull has been completely sliced away. This could only have been caused by a large, very sharp blade wielded with some force. Whilst it is not possible to prove exactly which kind of weapon caused this injury, it is consistent with a halberd or something similar. An injury like this would have been fatal.

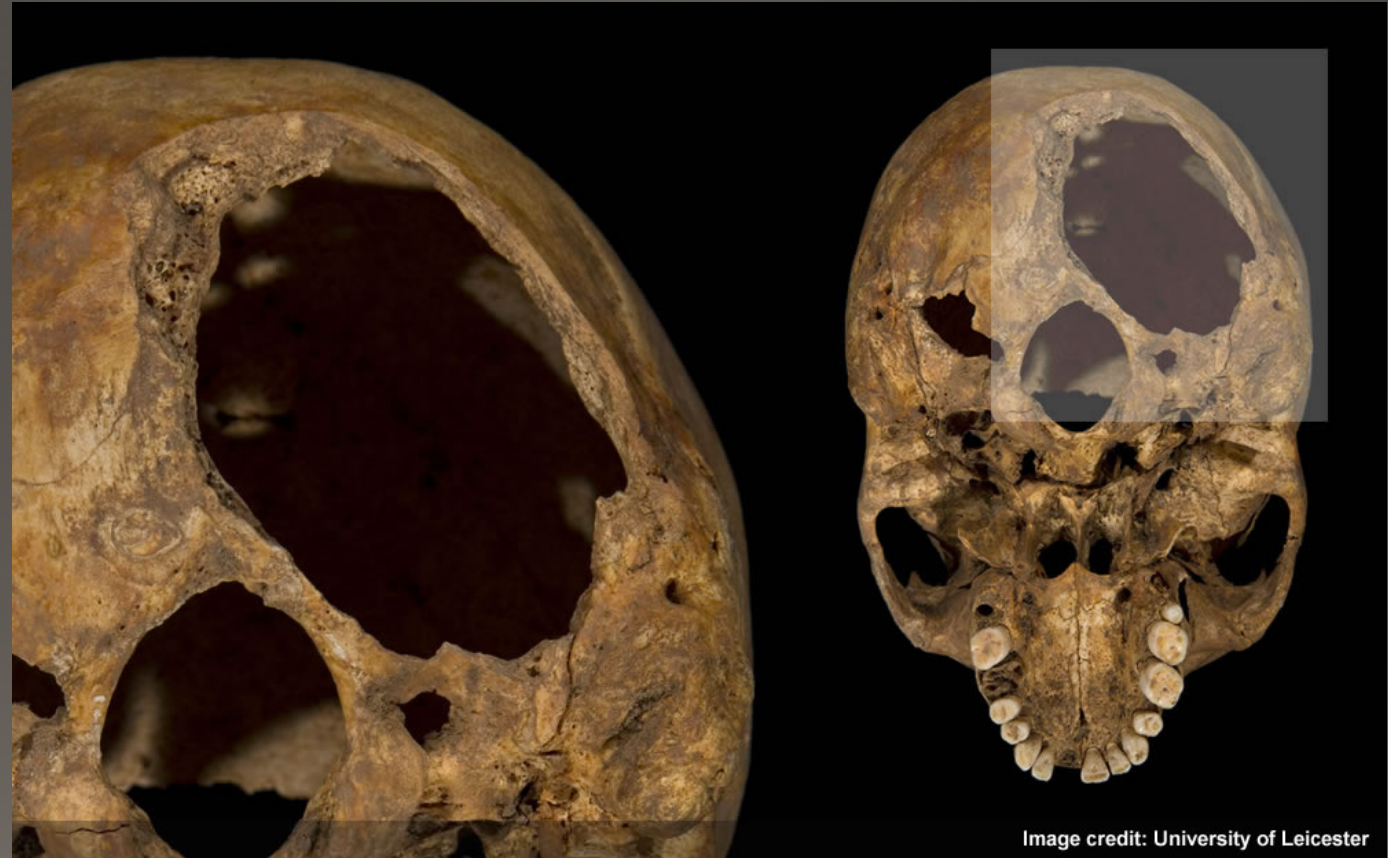


Image credit: University of Leicester

Injuries to the skull

2. Wound on right base of skull.

A second potentially fatal injury, visible in the same photograph, is a jagged hole at the top of the image (i.e. the right side of the skull). A sword or similar bladed weapon has been thrust through the bone. Close examination of the interior of the skull revealed a mark opposite this wound, showing that the blade penetrated to a depth of 10.5cm.



Injuries to the skull

3. Small penetrating wound on the top of the skull.

A sharp blow from a pointed weapon on the crown of the head had enough force to split the inside of the skull, leaving two small flaps of bone.



Image credit: University of Leicester



Image credit: University of Leicester

Injuries to the skull

4. Flat circle on left rear of skull.

A bladed weapon has just clipped the skull, shaving off the top layer of bone. Close examination reveals striations from the blade.



Image credit: University of Leicester

Injuries to the skull

5 and 6. Two similar but smaller wounds on the top rear of the skull.



Image credit: University of Leicester

Injuries to the skull

7. Cut on lower jaw.

A blade has cut the right side of the chin.



Image credit: University of Leicester

Injuries to the skull

8. Hole in right cheek.

This rectangular hole may have been caused by a dagger or similar implement piercing the skull. This has gone right through and out at the side of the cheek.

None of the skull injuries would have been possible to inflict on someone wearing a helmet of the type favoured in the late 15th century. Although it cannot be proved, it is possible that wounds 7 and 8 (and possibly 3) may have been symbolic 'punishment blows' delivered to the body after death. Whilst there are wounds to the face, the face would have remained recognisable, which would have been important if he was to be publicly displayed.



Image credit: University of Leicester

Injuries to the body

9. Cut on one of the right ribs.

This cut has been caused by a sharp implement. This may also be a post-mortem 'punishment' blow as the torso would have been protected during battle by a solid backplate.



Image credit: University of Leicester

Injuries to the body

10. Cut on inside of pelvis.

This was produced by a sharp weapon from behind. The angle of the blow suggests that this was caused by a weapon being thrust into the right buttock. Such a blow would be difficult to inflict during battle, when he would have been protected by armour. This might suggest that this injury was also caused post mortem, as an act of humiliation.



Spine

A very pronounced curve in the spine was visible when the body was first uncovered, evidence of scoliosis which may have meant that the right shoulder was noticeably higher than his left.

As well as the curve that was visible when the skeleton was excavated, evidence of scoliosis can be seen in many of the individual vertebrae. The appearance of these bones should be symmetrical, but the image shows that many of the vertebrae had abnormalities in their shape.



Image credit: University of Leicester

Clue B: An Extract from a Shakespeare play

“I, that am curtail’d of this fair proportion,
Cheated of feature by dissembling nature,
Deformed, unfinish’d, sent before my
time

Into this breathing world, scarce half
made up,
And that so lamely and unfashionable
That dogs bark at me as I halt by them;”

Key Words

Curtail’d: Cut short or made smaller

Dissembling: Misrepresenting the truth,
hypocritical, false

Deformed: a body not having a natural or
normal shape or form

Scarce: Hardly, barely, only just

Lamely: faulty, imperfect

Questions

Person A: What more does this quote tell us about the person?

Person B: Is this quote a positive or negative description of the person?

Clue C: A picture of the excavation site (formerly a car park) where the skeleton was found



What does the picture tell us?
Do you have any new questions?

Clue D: Laurence Olivier played this historical figure in a film of the Shakespeare play in 1955

So who is
our
skeleton?



The
body!



So who does our skeleton belong to?



Richard III- Car Park King.
Killed at the Battle of Bosworth when he was
defeated by Henry Tudor in 1485

Scientists at the university of Leicester have reconstructed Richard's face. The reconstruction is based on a 3D scan.

It does look like portraits of the king which were painted not long after his death.



Image credit: University of Leicester





WHAT ARE THESE
PICTURES
ABOUT?



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-etaxcuJSyo>

NEWS FROM 1 MIN 10 SECS

Remains found beneath a council car park in Leicester have solved the 500-year-old mystery about the final resting place of King Richard III, archaeologists say.

Researchers said they had concluded "beyond reasonable doubt" that the skeleton, which showed evidence of an abnormal lateral curvature of the spine, was the monarch.

There were cheers at the **University of Leicester** as the announcement was made.

Bone specialist Jo Appleby said a study of the remains provided "a highly convincing case for identification of Richard III".



"The analysis of the skeleton proved that it was an adult male but was an unusually slender, almost feminine, build for a man. This is in keeping with historical sources which describe Richard as being of very slender build," she said.

DNA samples from Michael Ibsen - a Canadian-born furniture maker who is a direct descendant of Richard's sister, Anne of York - provided further certainty.

Dr Turi King, the project geneticist, said: "There is a DNA match between the maternal DNA from the descendants of the family of Richard III and the skeletal remains we found at the Greyfriars dig.



Richard III was the last Plantagenet monarch

"In short, the DNA evidence points to these being the remains of Richard III."

The skeleton, with severe trauma to the skull and an arrow in the back, was unearthed on the first day of a three-week dig at the site of what is believed to have been the choir of Greyfriars Church.

Historical records show the long-lost church was the burial site of the monarch, following his brutal death at the battle of Bosworth Field in 1485.



Michael Ibsen provided DNA for comparison

The remains were found in good condition - with feet missing - at a depth of 68cm. The hands were crossed over the front of the pelvis and there was no evidence of a coffin or shroud found.

The king's remains will now be reinterred at Leicester Cathedral, the nearest consecrated ground, in keeping with archaeological practice.

Shakespeare portrayed Richard III as a hunchbacked tyrant but modern historians argue that the king was the victim of Tudor propaganda.



The car park where the skeleton was found

SO HOW DID RICHARD
GET HERE?



Who ruled before Richard III?

Recap
from last
lesson



Edward IV
1461-70



Edward IV
1471-83



Edward V
1483



Richard III
1483-85

1422



Henry VI
1422-61



Henry VI
1470-71

1485



Henry VII
1485-1509



Edward V

Edward V on travelling to be crowned King is met by his regent and uncle Richard.

His fathers marriage is declared invalid and Edward V and his brother are declared illegitimate.....



What does this mean in terms of being King?

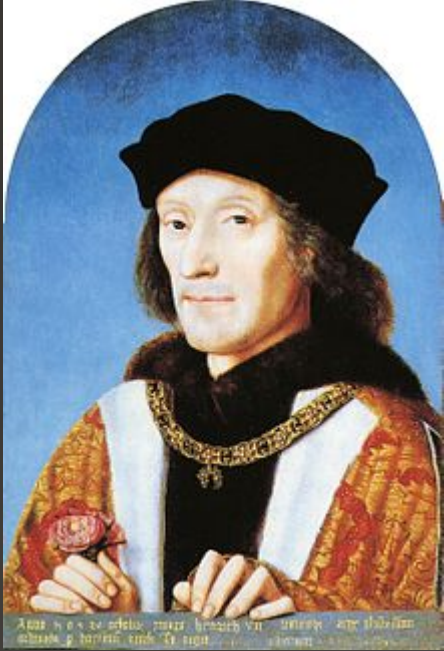


Richard III

Locked Edward V and his brother in the tower of London. The two princes disappeared.....

Richard becomes King Richard III in 1483.

Henry VII



Last surviving Lancaster male.

Held a very slight claim to the throne based around his mother.

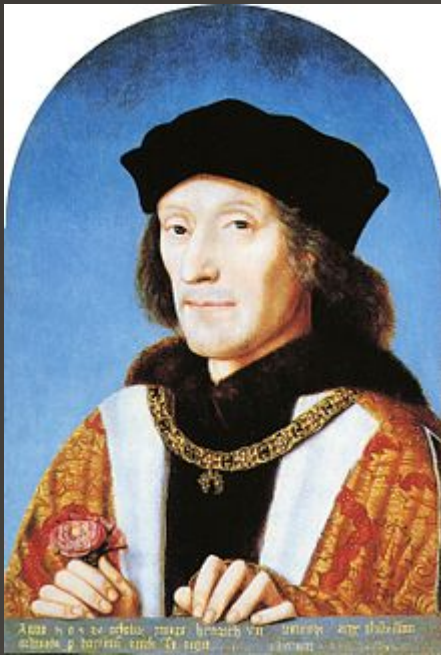
(She was a cousin of Henry VI)

Henry VII got support from the York forces to raise an army and try to take the throne from Richard III.

How did Henry VII a Lancaster get support from York to remove a York King ??

Richard III was very unpopular. Henry VII had agreed to marry Elizabeth of York (technically his cousin) if crowned King. Elizabeth of York was sister to Edward V (the Prince in the Tower) making Elizabeth technically the rightful heir to the throne !





1485. Lancaster meets York at the Battle of Bosworth Field.

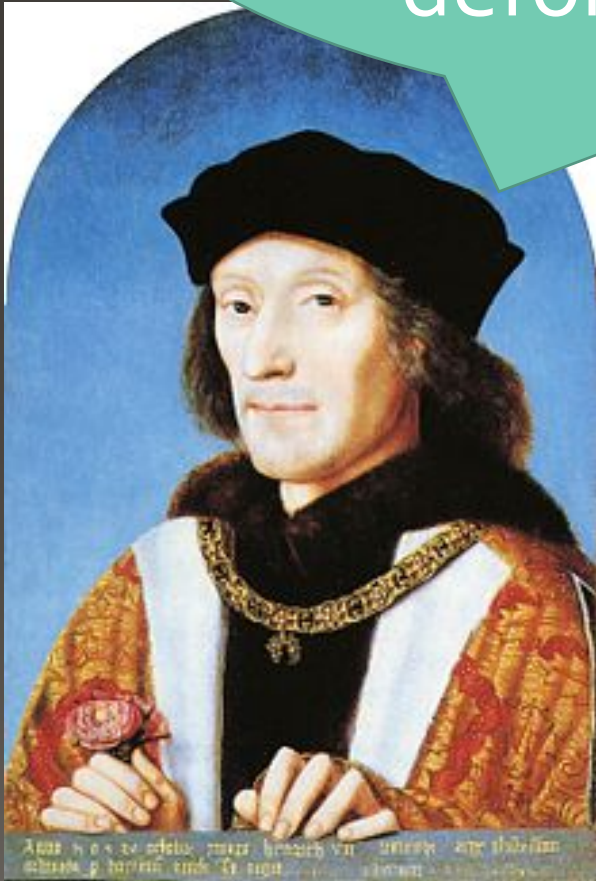
What do you think the outcome will be?

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OI_JgNyqdO



WHITE QUEEN 8 MINS
BOSWORTH

Why would I want
people to believe
Richard III was a
deformed, evil king?



Who was Richard III?

Your Task

Read through the information in your card sort about Richard III.

Create a Facebook page for Richard III.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Ma1JUWqf274>

King in carpark full documentary 1hr 20mins



Richard III documentary if you want to know even more!

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0_CcB2-zUMk