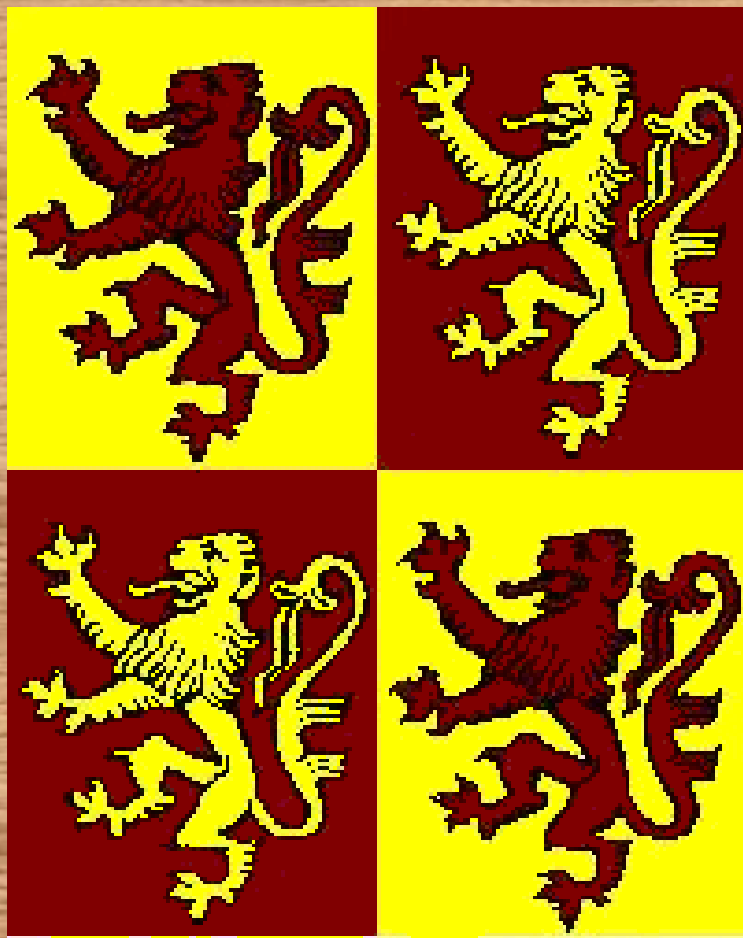


By David-Jay Fisher



Owain Glyndwr's Banner
<https://www.crwflags.com/fotw/flags/gb-wa-og.html>
Accessed 16/02/22

English Response:

The English response took longer than expected as the English army had been preparing for another invasion of Scotland at the time. The rebellion would also mean a loss of income for the English as they were no longer being funded by their occupation of Wales. Therefore King Henry IV began his response on Glyndwr. Henry would be given the opportunity by to take back Wales. However this would not be as easy as he had thought. Glyndwr's army would use the cover of the Welsh hills to attack and retreat at Henry's much larger army. (Marchant, Alicia. "The Revolt of Owain Glyndwr in Medieval English Chronicles." Boydell & Brewer Ltd, 2014. pg 187-189)

Gorilla warfare:

Glyndwr was a fan of gorilla warfare. On numerous occasions his raids would begin with his men disguising themselves as commoners. They would make their way to the market place or somewhere with a high population, then they would brutally slaughter the people of the town taking any valuables for his cause. (Henken, Elissa R. National Redeemer: Owain Glyndŵr in Welsh Tradition. Cornell University Press, 1996.)

Rebellion: Owain Glyndwr

Origins of Rebellion:

Owain Glyndwr born in 1359 is known as the final true Prince of Wales. He was born to a Welsh noble family of Powys. His Rebellion began after his land was taken from him by Reynal de Grey who claimed the rights to his land and King Henry IV. His rebellion is known as the largest rebellion led by the Welsh against the English. He began by Raiding towns and villages controlled by the English. After this many declared Glyndwr the new Prince of Wales and his rebellion officially began.

(Breverton, Terry. "Owain Glyndwr: The Story of the Last Prince of Wales." Amberley Publishing Limited, 2009.)



Owain Glyndwr's Statue Corwen
[https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Corwen-_Owain_Glyndwr_Statue_\(geograph_6130573_cropped\).jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Corwen-_Owain_Glyndwr_Statue_(geograph_6130573_cropped).jpg) Accessed 16/02/22



Henry IV
Encyclopædia Britannica <https://www.britannica.com/biography/Henry-IV-king-of-England#/media/1/261660/127053>
Accessed 16/02/22

The Rebellion:

Glyndwr's First loss would be at Carmarthen Castle where despite the efforts of his men he was unable to take the castle but instead kidnapped and ransomed off Reynal de Grey to Henry IV which would fund the rebellion. After this Henry IV would send a group of men with Sir Edmund Mortimer in order to defeat Glyndwr.. However half way through the battle Mortimer's Welsh longbowmen turned on him and his men and began to fire on the English. Glyndwr's next move was to ransom Mortimer off to Henry IV but this time he refused to pay. Mortimer would then defect and join Glyndwr's rebellion. In 1403 Glyndwr would take Aberystwyth castle uniting the majority of Wales. The French would later join Glyndwr's war against the English sending him troops from France. Glyndwr's decline began after his allies the Percys' lost during the battle of Shrewsbury. In 1405 at the battle of Woodbury Hill, Glyndwr was forced to retreat after the English forces did not attack his army allowing him to use gorilla tactics. This led to the slow decline of his influence. In 1412 Glyndwr disappeared after losing the majority of his followers ending his rebellion. (Breverton, Terry. "Owain Glyndwr: The Story of the Last Prince of Wales." Amberley Publishing Limited, 2009.)

Images:

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Owain Glyndwr's Statue Corwen

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Henry IV

Encyclopædia Britannica <https://www.britannica.com/biography/Henry-IV-king-of-England#/media/1/261660/127053>

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Sources:

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