Why did Henry Tudor win the Battle of Bosworth in 1485?

To understand why Henry won the Battle of Bosworth, it's important to understand why it all occurred in the first place. Tensions were growing in the Church of England; the Lancastrians and Yorkists were experiencing a constant power struggle. Furthermore, Henry landed in Wales and so was able to recruit in an area that favored him, before marching up the country. Which could be seen as a disadvantage, marching 200 miles and then fighting a battle would be extremely hard work. Henry began to create an army after the nobility became increasingly discontented with the current King, Richard III's actions.

Not only this, Richard was still yet to disprove the rumours about the princes' disappearance. This unpopularity led, inevitably, to lack of support from a lot of different sides. Richard wasn't overly popular with the nobility in the north, which really didn't help his cause. After the death of Richard III's son, rumours spread that he intended to make his niece, Elizabeth of York, his bride, thwarting Henry's plan of founding the Tudor dynasty.

To overthrow Richard III by force, one of Henry's main hope (a) with Lord Stanley and Sir William Stanley. This is where the soluters on each side differed; Richard may have had greater up and ity (15,000 to Henry's 5,000), but Henry had trust and commitment, which was greatly questionable within Richard's force. In theory, with the vast experience, immense disposal of England's ecources, and in turner bring Henry's force two to one, Richard should wipe the floor with Henry, plus, Richard's army were in a much stronger tactical position than Henry, his army were in the more favourable tactical positon on high ground on Ambion Hill with marshland protecting the flank. Although, it Henry's cleverness landing in a good place where there was resources and support that give him an extra advantage. Richard had a reputation of being a 'warrior king' and Henry was deemed inexperienced, the odds were heavily stacked in Richard's favour.

Additionally, Henry relied on the military expertise of uncle Jasper and the Earl of Oxford to guide him in battle. As soon as the two armies came within sight of each other, the soldiers were ready for the bloody battle. As soon as Henry advanced beyond his position in the marsh, King Richard III let out a ferocious roar for his troops to attack the oncoming enemy.

On the 22nd August 1485, Henry was some way off with a few armed men as his retinue. Infuriated, Richard charged and killed several men; toppled Henry's