**Historical Narrative on The Cornish Rebellion of 1497**

In the late 15th century, Cornwall, a region of Britain which has always been fiercely independent, found itself at the heart of a rebellion. This rebellion, known as the Cornish Rebellion of 1497, was led by two significant figures, Michel Josef, who was often known as An Gof, and Thomas Flamank. To understand this historic event, it is important to look at the historical sources that have helped us understand this period of history.

Primary sources, which are those created during the time of the event, tell us a lot about the perspectives of the people involved. These include document from the time such as official proclamations, letters, and firsthand accounts. One primary source that tells us a lot about the problems the Cornish people had with the king and parliament at the time is a letter written by An Gof himself, informing how unhappy the Cornish people were with losing their Stanary parliament and with being taxed to support the king’s battle with Scotland.

Secondary sources, created after the event, provide analysis of what historians think the primary sources tell us about the Cornish Rebellion. Historians and researchers create secondary sources to help improve our understanding of events. Secondary sources on the Cornish Rebellion include modern historical studies, books, and articles that explain life at the time and the key events that took place.

During this period, Cornish people were mostly farmers, fishermen, and miners. They were very poor, and the King’s taxes made it difficult for them to survive. The taxes and removing the stanary parliament upset the Cornish people and caused them to rebel.

An Gof and Thomas Flamank emerged as the leaders of this movement, as they passionately believed the standary parliament should return and taxes be reduced. An Gof is considered by some people to be a hero who stood up for his beliefs, sacrificing his life in the process. Others, however, view him as a villain, as his leadership led many Cornishmen to their deaths. Some people argue that Cornish people are biased to see An Gof as a hero (because they are Cornish) whereas English people see him as a villain.

The rebellion ended at the Battle at Blackheath, where the Cornish forces clashed with the King’s English army. Unfortunately for the Cornish, they were defeated and An Gof was captured. He was Hung, Drawn, and Quartered, as a lesson to other people who might choose to rebel against the King.

The Cornish Rebellion of 1497 teaches us about the struggle for freedom and what can happen when people stand up against those in power. An Gof's story is a mix of bravery and the tough reality of fighting against the king.