

# England and Scotland 1086- War of the Roses

# Terms

- Edward I
- Edward III
- War of the roses
- Lancastrians
  - Henry VI
- Yorks
  - Edward IV
  - Richard III
- Tudors
  - Henry VII (Henry Tudor)
- Medieval Social Structure (England)
  - Yeoman

# Ireland, Scotland, and Wales

- Ireland
  - Diversity restricted to towns
  - Clan structure outside of towns
  - Women still retain connections to her birth family
- Scotland
  - Scottish Burghs (towns)
  - Main export: wool and woolen textiles
  - Lowlands vs. highlands
- Wales
  - 1171 England takes over

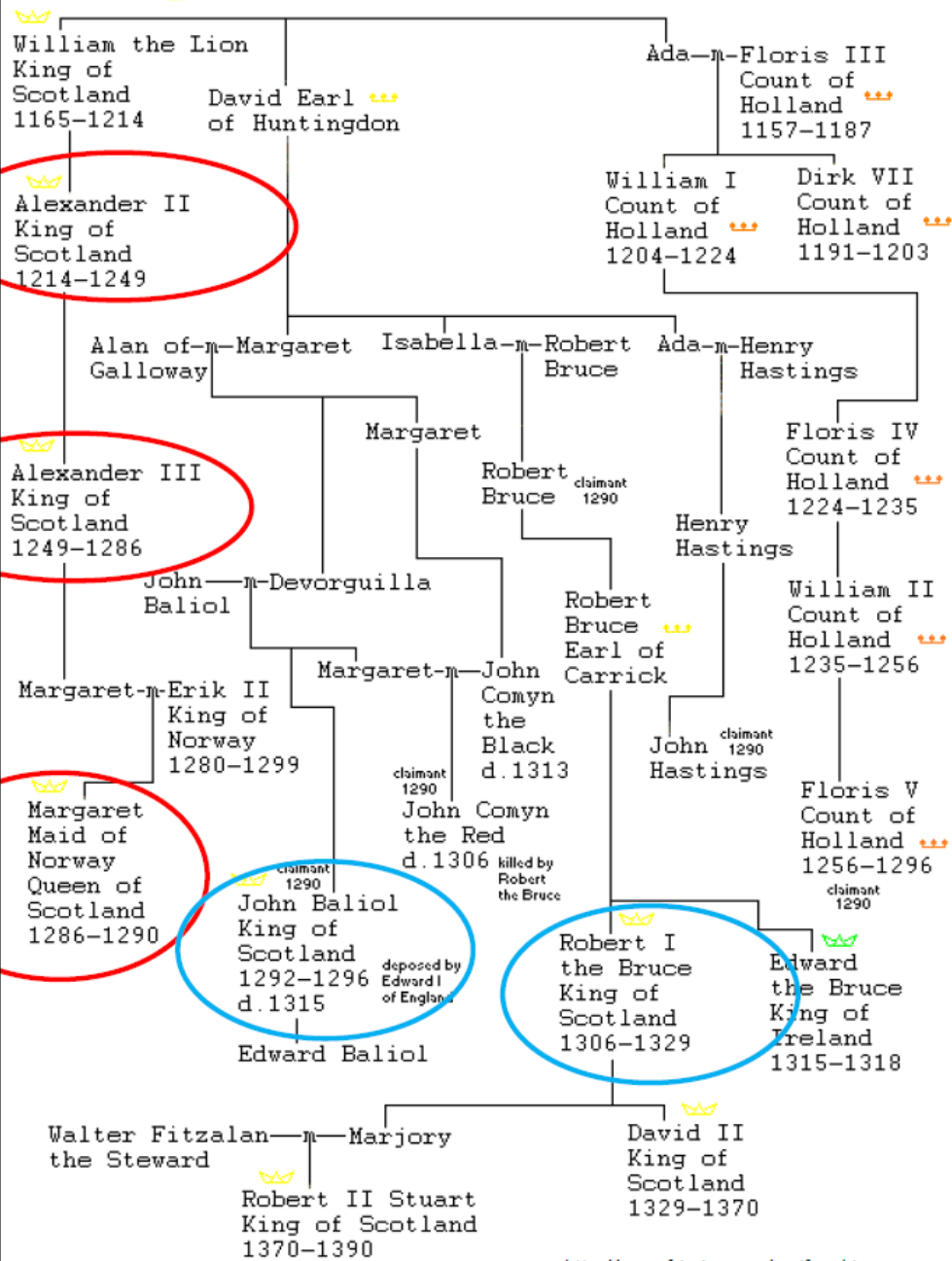
# The Pale



# Henry II

- Henry II r. 1154-1189
  - 1170s second resurgence for Welsh independence
  - Overlordship of Ireland (The Pale)
- Scotland
  - Take advantage of succession crisis in England > David I of Scotland invades Northern England
  - 1139 Northern English lands awarded to Scotland
  - 1174- War between Scotland and England – Scotland loses

# Kings of Scotland



- Alexander II marries daughter of John I of England (Joanna)
- Alexander III marries second cousin Margaret daughter of England's Henry III
- Margaret of Norway, only surviving grandchild of Alexander III dies
- Power vacuum for throne of Scotland
- Three main contenders
  - Edward I of England (Third cousin of Margaret)
  - John Balliol (distant cousin of Margaret)
  - Robert the Bruce (distant cousin)

# First War of Scottish Independence (aka Braveheart)

- 1291 – John and Robert sign documents acknowledging Edward as sovereign lord with John Balliol as King
- John Balliol refuses to send men to fight in France
- Edward marches on Scotland
  - Takes Stone of Scone
- William Wallace and resistance
  - 1298-1305 English return to Scotland – defeat William Wallace

# Stone of Scone





# More Scottish-English Conflict

- New resistance under Robert Bruce after death of Edward I, wins independence from Edward II
- 1328 Edward II of England murdered and Edward III is a boy
- Robert Bruce dies and son (David II) only 5
- Edward Balliol becomes king with support of English if acknowledges Edward III of England as their overlord
- Balliol run out of Scotland, David II takes throne

# More Scottish-English Conflict contd.

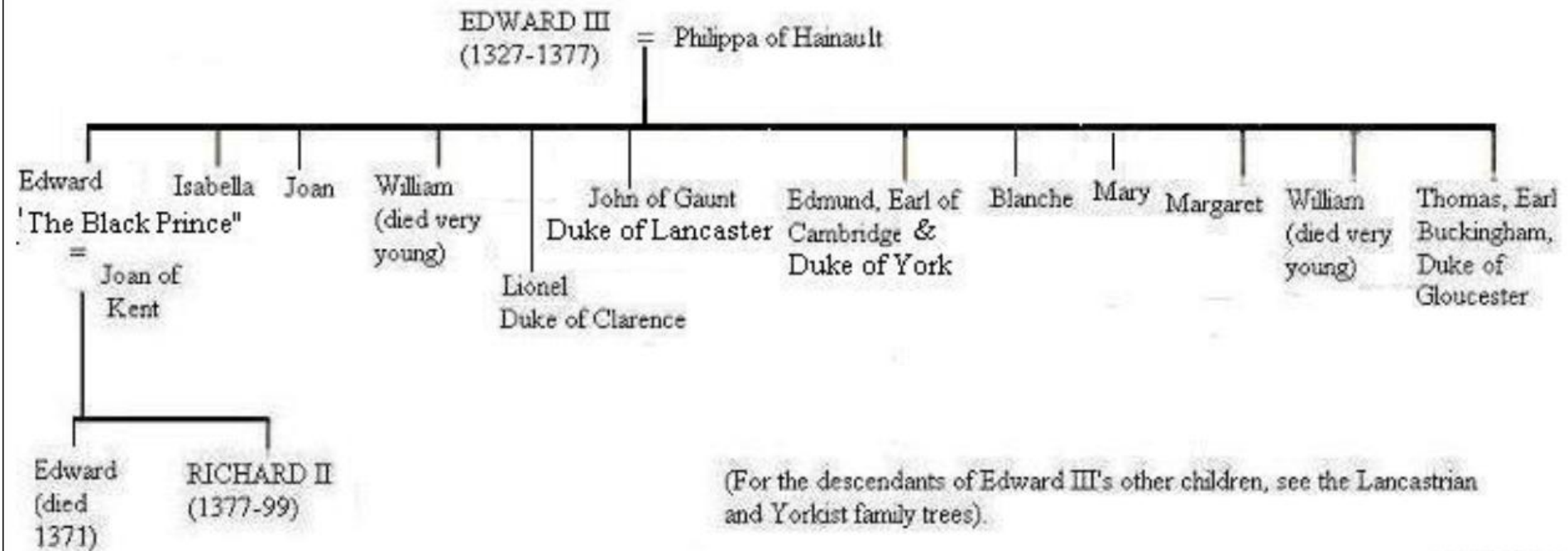
- David II leads invasion into England, taken prisoner at Battle of Neville's cross by Edward III
- Ransom to be paid over 10 years
- David tries to negotiate a truce
  - English becomes overlords if cancel Scottish ransom payments/debts
- Scottish Parliament refuse to acknowledge deal and make payments until death of Edward III

# War of the Roses



# The Plantagenets – Edward III and offspring

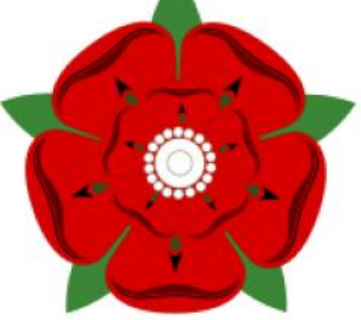
## *The children of Edward III*



*Sommerville*

# Pre War of the Roses

- Edward III dies
- Richard II (grandson of Edward) takes throne 1377 – regency led by John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster
- John's son Henry Bolingbroke claims kingship should have skipped Richard because he was too young and go straight to John and thereby him after his father's death, plus Richard is a bad king (misuses Parliament)
- Henry deposes Richard in 1399 – becomes Henry VI (House of Lancaster [Lancastrians])



# Lancastrians

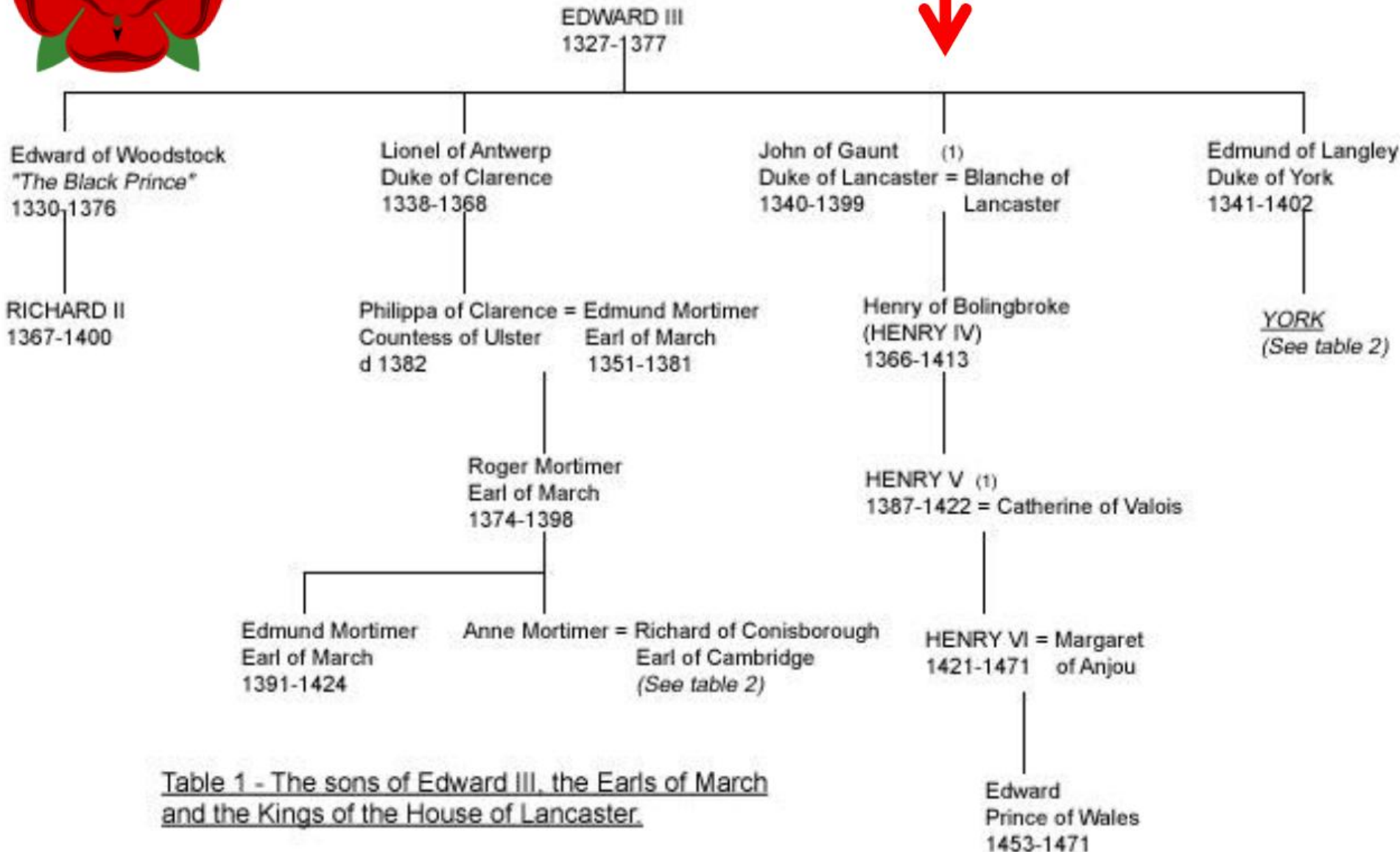


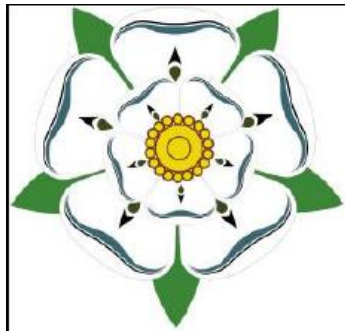
Table 1 - The sons of Edward III, the Earls of March and the Kings of the House of Lancaster.

- Henry IV's biggest challenge = He was a usurper
  - Had deposed a king supposedly anointed by God
  - But had support of Parliament and the church
  - But did not bring much in wealth – had to tax a lot and borrow money because of the ongoing Hundred Years War
- Henry V – also a military leader
  - Negotiates Treaty of Troyes with France, but dies in 1422

# War of the Roses begins

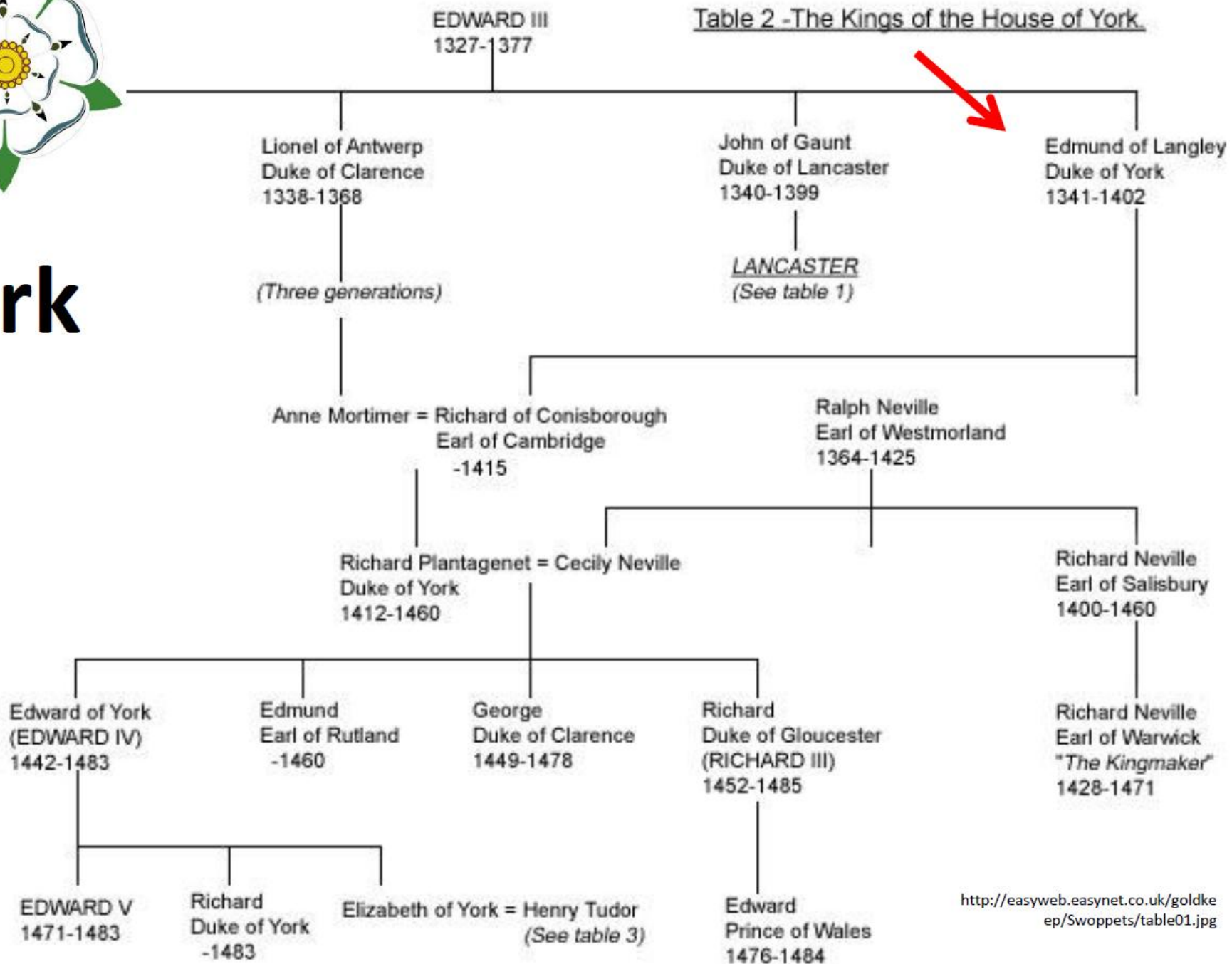
- Henry VI was a minor when Henry V dies
- Regency ruled by Bedford and Gloucester
- Has 2 step-brothers: Edmund Tudor and Jasper Tudor
- Henry VI comes of age 1457
- Henry VI falls into madness upon learning that England had lost all lands but Calais in France
- New regency required





# York

Table 2 -The Kings of the House of York.



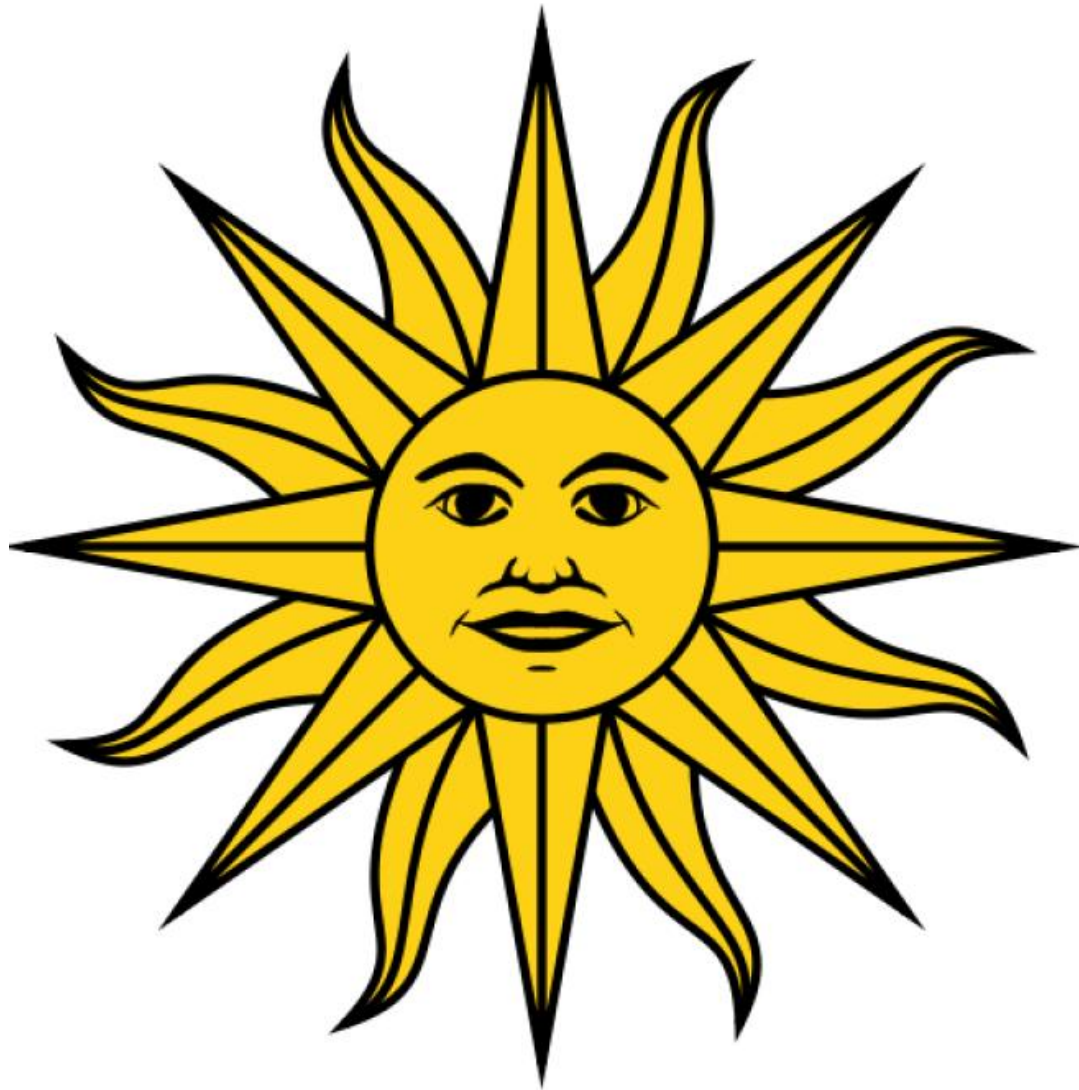
# War of the Roses begins contd.

- New regency led by Richard, Duke of York (descended from Edmund Duke of York, House of York [Yorkist] *and* of Lionel of Clarence
- Margaret of Anjou (wife of Henry VI and mother to Henry's unborn son) at odds with Richard
- 1454 Henry regains sense and declares House of York as rivals
- War of the Roses officially begins in 1455

# War of the Roses

- 1460 Richard, Duke of York dies
- Son Edward takes over the cause (Sun in Splendor as sign that God is with the House of York)
- Wins Battle of Mortimer's Cross then Towton – deposing Henry VI and locking him in the tower in 1461
- Margaret of Anjou flees to the north of England and musters support there.

# Sun in Splendor



# 1461-1470

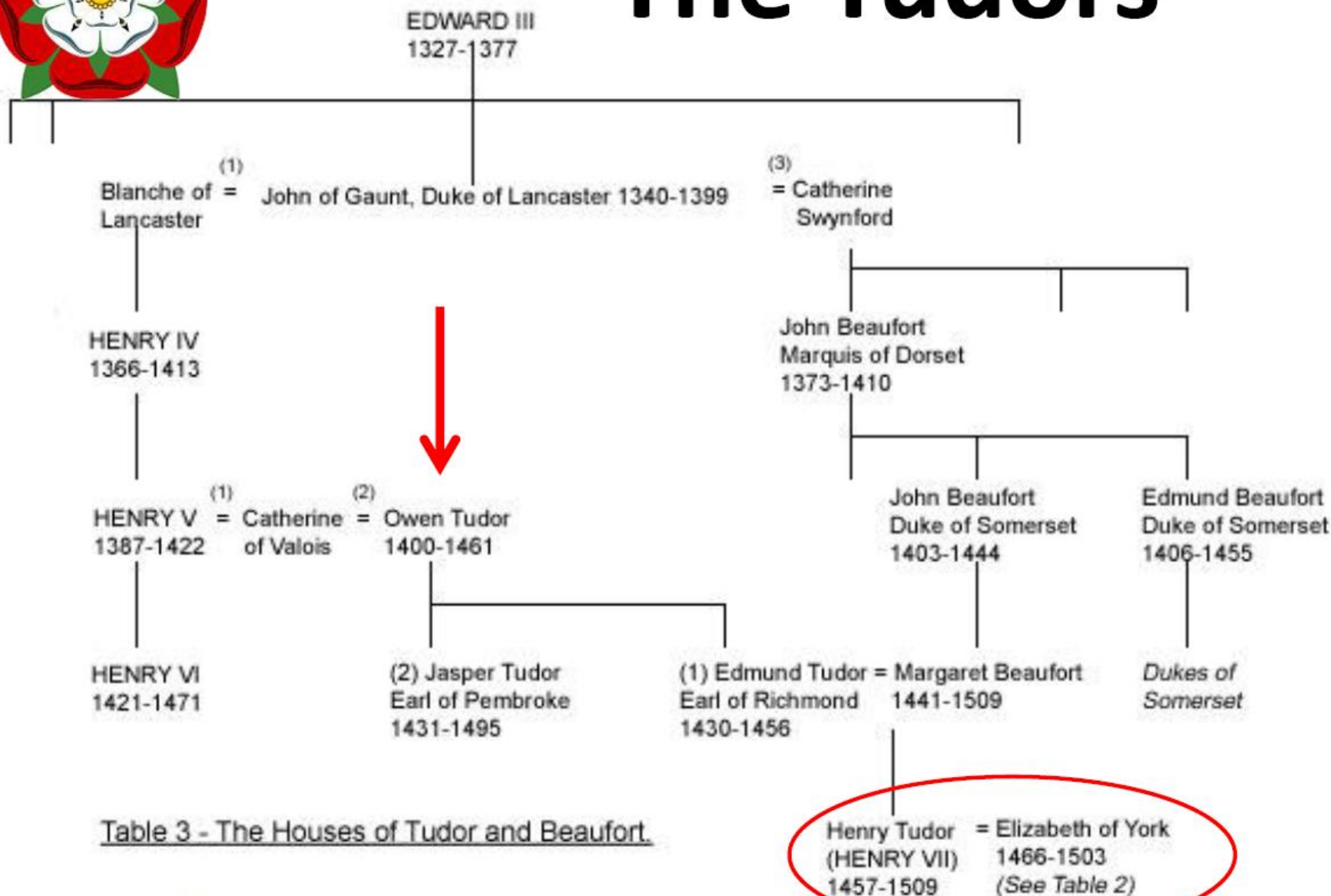
- Edward IV now king, marries Elizabeth Woodville (loosing critical noble support)
- Three children Edward, Richard, and Elizabeth

# War of the Roses resumes

- 1470 – Margaret of Anjou take Edward by surprise and takes back throne. Henry VI in another fit of insanity
- 1471 – Edward takes back throne and remains king until death in 1483, the majority of the Lancastrian line killed except one critical person – Henry Tudor (in exile)



# The Tudors



# War of the Roses ends

- Brother Richard takes over regency for Edward V, kills Edward and his brother Richard (Princes of the Tower) and becomes Richard III
- Henry Tudor uses the murder as justification for leading forces against Richard III
- Richard killed at Battle of Bolingbroke
- 1485 Henry Tudor becomes Henry VII and we get the famous Tudor Dynasty



# Recap

- Edward I and conflict in Scotland
- Edward III
- First Usurper – Henry Bolingbroke (Henry IV)
- War of the Roses
  - House of Lancaster – Henry VI, Margaret of Anjou
  - House of York – Edward IV (second usurper), (Edward V Prince in the Tower), and Richard III
  - Henry Tudor