

War of "Scarlet and White Roses" 1455-1487

The Wars of the Roses

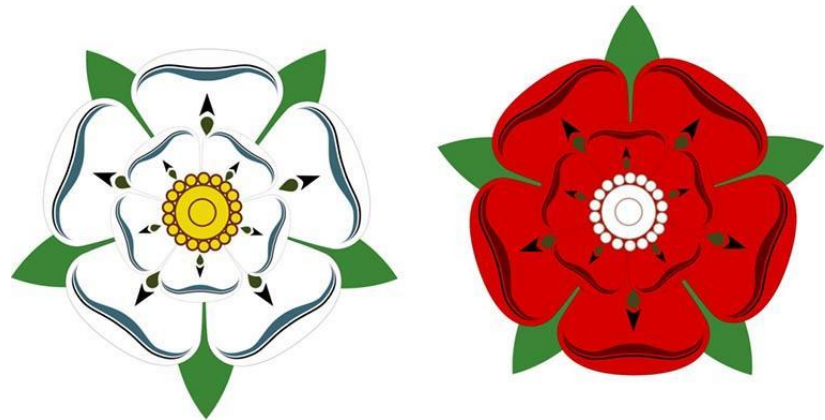
(1455–1485) were a series of civil wars fought over the throne of England between adherents of the House of Lancaster and the House of York. Both houses were branches of the Plantagenet royal house, tracing descent from King Edward III.



Wars Of The Roses
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Symbols of the opposing houses. Lancaster and York dynasties.

The name "Wars of the Roses" is not thought to have been used during the time of the wars, but has its origins in the badges associated with the two royal houses, the Red Rose of Lancaster and the White Rose of York. The term itself came into common use only in the nineteenth century, after the publication of *Anne of Geierstein* by Sir Walter Scott.



Background of the War of the Roses

The defeat of England in the Hundred Years' War.

This not only led to a deterioration in the economic condition of the country, but also to dissatisfaction with the current government, which the people blamed for this defeat

King Henry VI.

- He sat on the throne as an infant. The king came from the Lancastrian dynasty, and the Yorks demanded custody of him.

Many unemployed soldiers

- After the end of the Hundred Years' War, it turned out that there were a lot of soldiers left without work in England. They were not adapted to a peaceful life, so they were often hired to serve the English barons, who thereby quickly increased their armies.

Background of the War of the Roses

The financial crisis in Europe

He also became one of the economic causes of the War of the Roses, coinciding with it in time. The crisis broke out due to a shortage of precious metals for coinage, which led to a drop in state treasury revenues.

Impoverishment of the population

- Having lost their mainland possessions in the Hundred Years' War, the British lost many trade routes with neighboring countries. This led to the collapse of a huge number of small trading enterprises in England.

The course of the war



1455

Richard York united his supporters opposed the king's army

The fight ended with the Duke's victory

July 1460

The Earl of Warwick took London and then captured Henry VI.

December 1460

Richard of York was defeated at Wakefield and was killed.

The course of the war

Richard's eldest son Edward defeats the supporters of the incumbent king at Mortimer's Cross

February 17

1461, February

The son of the fallen Duke of York, Edward, again smashes the troops of Henry VI, now at Towton and proclaims himself King Edward IV.

March 29

The forces of the Scarlet Rose freed the king, but London did not open the gates to its ruler.



The course of the war

Warwick Neville defeats the troops of the new king, and Edward himself is captured. After holding him for prophylaxis in captivity, Edward IV is put back on the throne. He is still needed.

1468

Warwick changed his mind again. From now on, he is on the side of the feudal lords of the Scarlet Rose. The count releases Henry VI from prison and hands him the crown.

1470

1483

Edward IV dies. His 12 - year - old son is enthroned under the royal name of Edward V. The real power at court was held by the brother of the deceased ruler, Richard of Gloucester. But later he killed boy Edward and crowned himself as a king by calling Richard III

The natural result was the resumption of the war. Only now the forces of the Scarlet and White Rose have united to overthrow the usurper. The general army was led by **Henry Tudor**, who was related to the Lancasters (scarlet)

1485, August 22 - the opposing sides met in a duel at Bosworth. The result of the battle was the defeat of the army of Richard III from the troops under the command of Tudor.



Consequences of the War of Roses

As a result of the War of the Roses, Henry VII, the first of the Tudor dynasty, one of the offshoots of the House of Lancaster, sat on the throne.



Lancaster

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York

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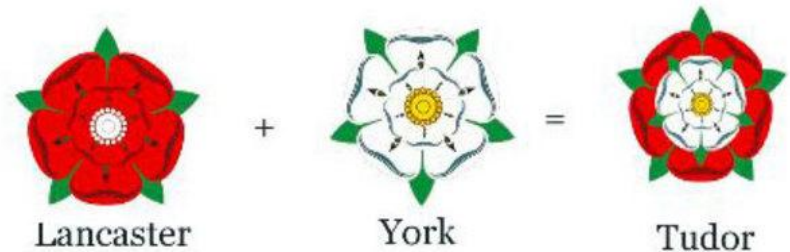
Tudor

Consequences of the War of Roses

The change of power in England. The Tudor dynasty began to rule the country, which lasted at the helm for 117 years.

The end of the English Middle Ages. It is believed that it was from 1485 that the New Age began in England, which brought with it many changes.

Many nobles died. Oddly enough, this led to a calming of the degree of tension in England. From a quarter to a third of the barons and peers (the highest nobility) on both sides died, and the survivors, for the most part, decided not to risk once again. At the same time, some noble dynasties disappeared altogether.



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Tudor

Consequences of the War of Roses

Strengthening the monarchy. As a result of the War of the Roses, power was decentralized and concentrated in the hands of the king, but the influence of the feudal lords significantly weakened.

The loss of England's influence on the mainland. After the Hundred Years' War, the British already lost almost all possessions on the continent, except for the city of Calais (which was later also returned to the French). One of the consequences of the War of the Roses was the reduction of English influence in France to near zero.



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Tudor

House of Tudor

Click highlighted names to view more of family tree



HENRY VII
(1457–1509)
king of England
reigned 1485–1509



HENRY VIII
(1491–1547)
king of England
reigned 1509–1547

EDWARD VI
(1537–1553)
king of England
reigned 1547–1553



MARY I
(1516–1558)
queen of England
reigned 1553–1558



ELIZABETH I
(1533–1603)
queen of England
reigned 1558–1603



The Tudor dynasty

- The **Tudor dynasty** or **House of Tudor** was a [royal house](#) of [Welsh](#) origin.
- Its first monarch was [Henry VII](#), a descendant through his mother of a legitimised branch of the English royal [House of Lancaster](#).



TUDOR MONARCHS OF ENGLAND

Henry VII



Margaret

Arthur

Henry

Henry Tudor won the War of the Roses and declared himself KING

Henry VII was the first in the Tudor line of monarchs of England. He had several kids live to adulthood.

Arthur was the first son and would be king. Henry wanted to be king.



How Henry VII became King

- Killed Richard III to become king
- Won the battle of bosworth because nobles abandoned Richard III
- Not because of personal charisma or shrewd statesmanship
- Had support of the French Monarch
- Married Elizabeth York to unite the houses





HENRY VII

- Had a weak claim to the throne and was not the only possible claimant
- Did not have 'Plantagenet' blood (strong relation to Edward II)
- Fled from England
- Was raised overseas
- Was not a charismatic person

The king Henry VIII

- After his older brother (Arthur) died, Henry became next in line to be King.
- His father died in 1509 and the young Prince became King just before his 18th birthday.
- He wanted to be a strong king, and he wanted a son to succeed him.
- But he was also a terrible and cruel King. He executed (had killed) anyone who disagreed with him (including two of his wives!)



EARLY LIFE

- Born at the Palace of Placentia in Greenwich, Henry VIII was the third child of Henry VII and Elizabeth of York. In 1494, he was made Duke of York. In 1502, however, his elder brother Arthur suddenly died, and Henry was thrust into all the duties of his late brother, becoming Prince of Wales and, of course, heir to the throne.



Eighteen year-old Henry VIII after his crowning in 1509.



Edward VI



1537 -1553

Edward VI (son from the third marriage of Henry VIII and Jane Seymour) became king in 1547.

He came to the throne at the age of nine years old under the tutelage of maternal uncle, Edward Seymour. After his disgrace in 1549 a number of other Regents competed for the influence on the young king.

Eduard was a healthy and strong child. His father looked up to him. In May 1538 some of observers wrote: "Henry is holding the child, standing with him at the window... It's a spectacular sight and great comfort for the people". In September the Lord Chancellor, Lord Thomas Audley, reported a rapid physical and mental development of Edward. Other sources describe him as a tall and merry child. The traditional view that Edward was a sickly child was questioned by modern historians. At the age of 4 years old he contracted life-threatening "four-day fever". However, despite occurring diseases and poor eyesight, Edward enjoyed excellent health until the last 6 months of his life.

28 January, 1547 - Henry VIII died



On the 20-th of February Edward VI was crowned at Westminster Abbey. the Ceremony was shortened, partly because "the king was in such a tender age," partly because the reformation had found some elements of the ceremony unacceptable.

During the coronation Cranmer confirmed the validity of the act of supremacy urging him to continue the reformation of the Church of England. After the ceremony Edward took part in the Banquet in his honor in the Palace of Westminster

Edward fell ill in January 1553. In April there was a temporary improvement. By the first of July, when he last appeared in public, looking out the window, the teenager was thin and exhausted, had trouble breathing. Edward VI died on 6 July 1553

Queen Elizabeth I

- How she came to power



- Elizabeth was born in 1533, the daughter of Henry VIII and Anne Boleyn.
- After her mother was beheaded she was declared illegitimate.
- Elizabeth was imprisoned in the Tower of London for much of Bloody Mary's five year reign.
- This was overturned by the government following Mary's death.
- Elizabeth was crowned in Westminster Abbey on 15th January 1559.

Quick Facts: Elizabeth I

Born: 7 September 1533, Palace of Placentia

Also Known As: Elizabeth Tudor, The Virgin Queen, The Maiden Queen, Gloriana or Good Queen Bess

Known For: Queen of England

Reign: 17 November 1558 – 24 March 1603

Coronation: 15 January 1559

Predecessors: [Mary I](#) and Philip

Successor: James I

Parents: Father – [Henry VIII of England](#), Mother – Anne Boleyn

House: Tudor

Religion: Church of England



Mary I

18 February 1516

Mary is born in Greenwich. She is the only child of Henry VIII and his first wife, Catherine of Aragon (pictured above), to survive infancy

23 May 1533

Henry VIII's marriage to Catherine is declared invalid five months after he marries a second wife, Anne Boleyn. Mary is deemed illegitimate and stripped of her succession rights

28 January 1547

Henry VIII dies and is succeeded by his son, as Edward VI (above). Mary repeatedly defies her fervently Protestant half-brother by refusing to renounce her Catholicism

6 July 1553

King Edward VI dies, aged 15. Lady Jane Grey, a Protestant relation of Mary's, is proclaimed queen four days later



Mary I

1 October 1553

Mary is crowned queen by her lord chancellor, Stephen Gardiner, at Westminster Abbey

18 March 1554

Mary has her half-sister, Elizabeth (pictured above), imprisoned in the Tower of London, after it's alleged that she too supported the Wyatt rebellion. Yet lacking firm evidence of her sister's guilt, Mary refrains from ordering Elizabeth's execution

25 July 1554

Despite the reservations of some of the most powerful figures in the English court, Mary marries Philip of Spain at Winchester Cathedral





Mary I

April 1555

Thanksgiving services are held in London after erroneous rumours spread that Mary has given birth to a son. Mary, it seems, has experienced a false pregnancy

21 March 1556

Thomas Cranmer, former archbishop of Canterbury, is burned at the stake. He is one of more than 280 'heretics' executed during Mary's reign

17 November 1558


Mary dies, aged 42, during an influenza epidemic. The English crown passes to her half-sister, Elizabeth

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Thank you for your
attention!
