

# The Lancastrian and Yorkist Dynasties

The End of the Hundred Years  
War and the Wars of the Roses

# Henry IV (Henry Bolingbroke) (1399-1413)



- His reign was concerned primarily with threats and plots against him by dissatisfied supporters.
- He had a poor relationship with his ambitious son, “Prince Hal”
- Gloomy, suspicious, and subject to epileptic fits ultimately resulting in his death

# Henry V (1413-1422)



- Celebrated as a military genius who brilliantly defeated the French.
- Believed God had determined that he should be king of France
- Defeated the forces of Charles VI in one of history's most celebrate battles

# The Battle of Agincourt

## August 22, 1415



- With a small army of 6000 archers and 2000 knights, Henry V defeated a French force with such success that there were 7000 French casualties with only 500 English ones.
- But only in 1417 had he completed the conquest of Normandy.

# The Treaty of Troyes (1420)

Henry woos Katherine



- It was agreed that Charles VI would rule until his death
- Henry was to marry Charles' daughter Katherine and would be his successor.
- Also, Charles' queen announced that the Dauphin (heir) was not really Charles' son so he was disinherited.

# The End of Henry V's Reign

## Coronation of King Henry VI



- For the rest of his short life, Henry worked to increase his holdings in France, dying in August 1422.
- He left as successor Henry, his infant son of 9 months.
- Ironically grandfather Charles VI died a few months later.

# Henry VI (1422-1461)



- Last of the dynasty, inheriting Charles VI's madness as well as possessing deep piety and devotion.
- Regencies for him were established to rule for him in both England and France.
- Until 1429 the French regent did well, but not so the English, which was sharply divided in what to do about the war and quite corrupt.

# Joan of Arc (d. 1431)



The “Maid of Orleans” helped bring about the end of the English role in France.

She goaded/inspired the Dauphin into military action, victory and coronation as Charles VII.

- Despite her death, the French king had momentum in the conflict.

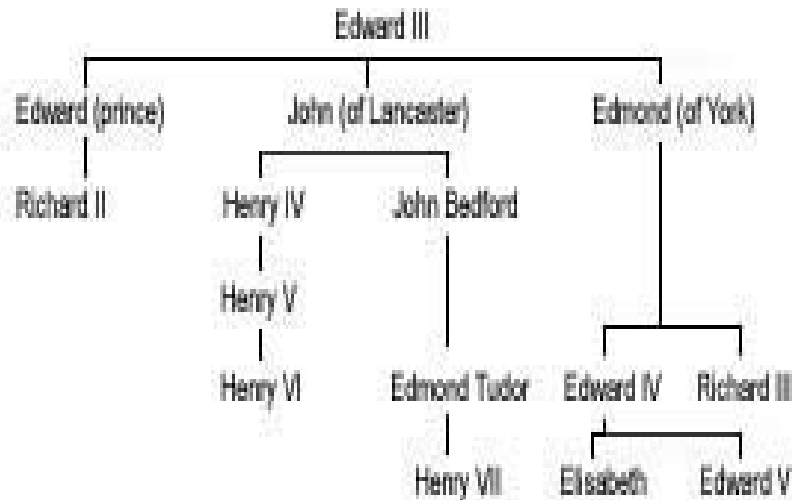


# Enter Margaret of Anjou



- In 1445 Henry was married to this spirited 16 year old as part of a peace settlement with the French.
- Quickly Margaret became a key figure in Henry's government.
- At the same time, Richard, Duke of York (Henry VI's cousin) began to gain more influence.

# The Wars of the Roses, 1



- As Henry VI was increasingly mad, the Duke of York gained virtual control of the government until Margaret became pregnant. Now it appeared Henry VI would have an heir.



# Wars of the Roses, 2

- In 1453, the French took the rest of English Gascony, Margaret bore Henry a son, Edward, and Henry's mind went out almost completely.





# Wars of the Roses, 3

- These so-called wars (named for the red and white roses representing each dynasty) were essentially struggles of the nobility among themselves for control of the English government.





# Wars of the Roses, 4

- From 1455 onward (from the capture of Henry VI), there were several major, bloody battles.





# Wars of the Roses, 5

- Richard himself claimed the throne in 1461 but was killed in battle so his son Edward had himself crowned the following year as Edward IV, the first of the York dynasty.



# The End of the Wars


Edward IV, 1461-1483



- Margaret with her son fled to France.
- When she was militarily and financially stronger, she returned with her army in 1470 restoring the mad Henry as king.




# The End of the Wars, 2

- However, Edward regained control in 1471.
  - Henry resumed his stay at the Tower of London (where he would be murdered), as their captured son Edward was executed. Queen Margaret returned to France.
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# The End of the Wars, 3

- Edward IV continued to rule effectively until 1483 when he died from overindulgence at the age of 40.
  - By his wife, Elizabeth Woodville, (of a socially upstart family), he had two sons and several daughters.
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# The End of the Wars, 5

- His brother Richard, a trusted lieutenant and Duke of Gloucester, was to be their guardian.
  - Seizing power, he had Edward IV's children declared illegitimate.
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# The End of the Wars, 5



- The famous tale of the Princes, Edward V and Richard, in the Tower, and their alleged murder by agents of Richard, became infamous through Shakespeare's plays.

# The End of the Wars, 6

## Shakespeare's Richard III



- The image of the evil Richard III has been a popular one for theater and movie goers alike!
- Apparently, however, he was neither sinister nor deformed but a trusted and effective administrator for his brother.

# The Battle of Bosworth Field (1485)

- Whatever the truth about Richard III, his reign was ended in battle by Henry Tudor, a Welshman with a slight Lancastrian claim to the throne.





# Henry VII (Tudor)

- However, the new king had calculating determination and great ability, enjoying support from Edward IV's widow and Yorkist family.
  - He would marry the daughter of Edward IV to strengthen his claims to the throne.
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