

# Who's Who?

## The Wars of The Roses

### 1437-85

This 'Who's who?' document provides a short summary of the role and background of key individuals in the politics of 1437-85 within each section.

Section 1	The kings of England, 1399-1509	page 2
Section 2	Edward III and his sons	page 4
Section 3	The reign of Henry VI 1437-1461	page 6
Section 4	The reign of Edward IV 1461-1483	page 12
Section 5	The reign of Richard III 1483-1485	page 19
Section 6	Key individuals in France and Burgundy	page 21

For further information please see:

Michael Hicks, *Who's Who in Late Medieval England*(Shepherd-Walwyn, 1991)

*Oxford Dictionary of National Biography* <http://www.oxforddnb.com/>

History of Members of Parliament <http://www.historyofparliamentonline.org/research/members>

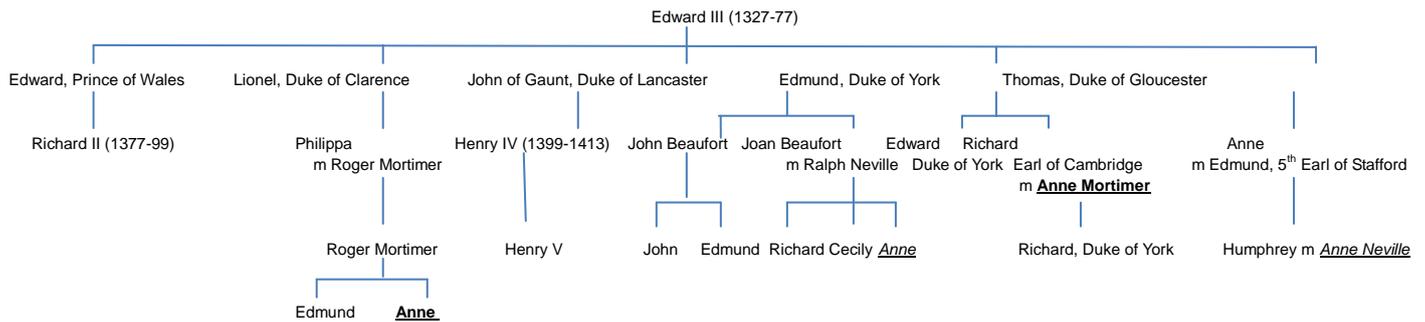
Luminarium Encyclopedia Project <http://www.luminarium.org/encyclopedia/warsoftheroses.htm>

## Section 1: The kings of England, 1437-85

<p>Henry VI King of England 1422-61 &amp; 1470-71</p>	<p>1422-71</p>	<p>His weakness as king led to the violence of the 1450s and 1460s. He was criticised for allowing 'evil councillors' to dominate and he fell into a virtual coma in 1453. Although he regained his senses, he never recovered his full vigour. This sharpened rivalries amongst those left to run the kingdom. A pious and un-militaristic man, he was not well suited to the role of king, especially as he was expected to defend the conquests made by his father, Henry V, in France – an almost impossible task.</p> <p>Henry became king at 9 months old and the country was ruled by a council of nobles, led by his uncle Humphrey of Gloucester, during his minority (1422-37) while English holdings in France were governed by his other uncle, John, Duke of Bedford. His mother, Catherine of Valois' second marriage to Owen Tudor meant his closest relatives were his half-brothers Edmund and Jasper Tudor. Henry married Margaret of Anjou and they had one son, Edward (1453-1471).</p> <p>He was deposed by Edward IV in 1461, reinstated by Warwick in 1470 and died in 1471 in the Tower of London, likely killed on the orders of Edward IV. He was the last Lancastrian king.</p>
<p>Edward of York  King Edward IV 1461-70 &amp; 1471-83</p> <p>Earl of March 1445, Duke of York 1460 Sometimes known as the Rose of Rouen as he was born in Rouen.</p>	<p>1442-83</p>	<p>The first Yorkist king - tall, handsome, athletic and an excellent soldier, he fulfilled late medieval ideas of kingship far more than Henry VI. He won the fight for the throne begun by his father, Richard Duke of York. He had the support of the Earl of Warwick in 1461 but lost the throne in 1470 when Warwick rebelled. In 1471 he regained the crown and his second reign saw a return to peace and greater prosperity for England.</p> <p>He secretly and controversially married Elizabeth Woodville (Wydeville) in 1464 and was the father of Edward V and Richard, Duke of York, who became famous as 'The Princes in the Tower' and of Elizabeth of York who became Queen Consort as the wife of Henry VII.</p>
<p>Richard Plantagenet  King Richard III 1483-85</p> <p>Duke of Gloucester 1461-83</p>	<p>1452-85 Reigned 1483-85</p>	<p>Famously blamed for the disappearance (and death) of the Princes in the Tower and depicted by Shakespeare as a scheming hunchback, he usurped the throne from his nephew Edward V in 1483, by declaring all the children of Edward IV and Elizabeth Woodville illegitimate, and became Richard III, but was killed at the Battle of Bosworth in 1485 by Henry Tudor.</p> <p>The youngest son of Richard, Duke of York and Cecily Neville. Created Duke of Gloucester after his elder brother became Edward IV, he was loyal, helping to control the north. In 1472 he married Anne Neville, younger daughter of the Earl of Warwick and widow of Edward of</p>

		Lancaster. Their son, Edward of Middleham, born in 1473 died in 1484.
Henry Tudor  King Henry VII 1485-1509	1457-1509	He defeated Richard III at the Battle of Bosworth in 1485 and became King Henry VII, the first Tudor monarch. After the death of Henry VI, he was the Lancastrian heir as a great-grandson of Edward III, albeit through the illegitimate Beaufort line as he was the son of Margaret Beaufort and Edmund Tudor. In 1471, after the Lancastrian defeat, he and his uncle Jasper Tudor were in exile in Brittany. He led an abortive invasion of England in 1483 and won the throne at Bosworth in 1485. He married Elizabeth of York in 1486 and was father to Henry VIII. He died in 1509.

## Section 2: Edward III and his sons



Edward III King of England 1327-77	1312-77	A successful soldier-king whose victories created expectations of success in war against France. Fifteenth-century kings and their rivals claimed the throne because of their descent from Edward through one or more of his five surviving sons listed below.
Edward Prince of Wales 'The Black Prince'	1330-76	A successful soldier. Died shortly before his father, Edward III, so the crown passed directly to his young son, Richard II, who ruled 1377-99. This line died out when Richard II died childless.
Lionel of Antwerp Duke of Clarence	1338-68	Important because he was the eldest of Edward III's sons to have heirs and so his descendants could claim the strongest links back to Edward III.  First: his daughter Philippa married Roger Mortimer, 3 <sup>rd</sup> Earl of March and so their heirs had a claim to throne and were seen as possible rivals to the Lancastrian kings, Henry IV and Henry V. Second: his great-granddaughter, Anne Mortimer, married Richard, Earl of Cambridge. Their son was Richard, Duke of York who in 1460 used his descent from Lionel and therefore from Edward III to claim that he had a better claim to the crown than Henry VI, even though it was through the female line. (English kings claimed the French throne through the female line.)
John of Gaunt Duke of Lancaster - also claimed the throne of Castile.  <i>(Often referred to in books as Gaunt. This name comes from the town of Ghent in modern Belgium where he</i>	1340-99	As Duke of Lancaster, Gaunt was the most powerful and wealthiest of Edward III's sons. Through him the three Lancastrian kings were descended from Edward III. The first was his son, Henry Bolingbroke (Henry IV 1399-1413) who took the throne from his cousin Richard II.  The Beaufort family who played a significant part in fifteenth-century politics were also descended from Gaunt. The first Beauforts were illegitimate, however, as they were the children of Gaunt's mistress Katharine Swynford. Gaunt later married Katharine and their children were legitimised by Act of Parliament but they were barred

<p><i>was born.)</i></p>		<p>from inheriting the crown.</p> <p>Later Beauforts included Edmund, Duke of Somerset who was Henry VI's leading councillor 1450-55 and Margaret Beaufort, mother of Henry VII.</p>
<p>Edmund of Langley, Duke of York</p>	<p>1341-1402</p>	<p>In 1399 he was left to govern England while his nephew, Richard II, led a campaign in Ireland. He failed to halt the invasion by another nephew, Henry Bolingbroke, which led to the overthrow of Richard II.</p> <p>He was father of Edward Duke of York and Richard Earl of Cambridge and grandfather of Richard, Duke of York (d.1460). Therefore York could claim descent from Edward III through this line as well as through Lionel of Clarence.</p>
<p>Thomas of Woodstock, Duke of Gloucester &amp; Earl of Buckingham</p>	<p>1355-97</p>	<p>A leading opponent of Richard II in 1386-9 – one of the five <i>Appellants</i> who accused Richard's favourites of treason at the Merciless Parliament of 1388. In 1397 Richard II took his revenge when he had Gloucester murdered.</p> <p>His daughter Anne married Edmund, Earl of Stafford and their descendants included the Stafford dukes of Buckingham. Humphrey Stafford (1<sup>st</sup> Duke) played a leading role from the 1430s to 1460 and Henry Stafford (2<sup>nd</sup> Duke) played an important part in the events of 1483 when Richard III became king.</p>

### Section 3: (1422) 1449-61 Key people in the reign of Henry VI

<p>William Aiscough Bishop of Salisbury</p>	<p>c.1395-1450</p>	<p>He was a royal councillor under Henry VI and one of the very unpopular 'evil councillors' named by Cade's rebels in 1450. He left London, fearing for his safety, but was hacked to death by a mob in Wiltshire.</p> <p>He was active in setting up Eton College and King's College, Cambridge on behalf of Henry VI.</p>
<p>Margaret of Anjou  Queen Consort 1445-1461 and 1470-71</p>	<p>1430-82</p>	<p>Married Henry VI in 1445 when she was 15. Like other French queens of England she was a victim of propaganda, blamed for English problems. Recent research suggests she played a more positive role than is suggested by Shakespeare calling her the 'She-wolf of France'.</p> <p>She attempted to rule as regent 1453-54 and 1455-56 but the nobles preferred the protectorate of the Duke of York. She assumed leadership of the Lancastrian cause after 1460, following the compromise that disinherited her son, Prince Edward of Lancaster. As niece of King Charles VII of France she was able to secure French support for her cause. Following the final Lancastrian defeat in 1471, she was returned to France under the Treaty of Picquigny in 1475 and died in relative poverty in 1482.</p>
<p>Edmund Beaufort 2<sup>nd</sup> Duke of Somerset  created Duke of Somerset in 1448</p>	<p>1406-55</p>	<p>He was the main rival to Richard, Duke of York for the role of Henry VI's leading adviser between 1450 and 1455. For most of that period he was supported by other nobles and so stayed in power as Henry's leading councillor. However the rivalry with York led to the outbreak of violence and Somerset was killed at the 1<sup>st</sup> Battle of St Albans, 1455 where he was deliberately targeted.</p> <p>He had a successful military career in France until 1449 when he was the commander at the time of the final loss of English holdings in Normandy. As a result he was blamed for this loss although the problems by that stage were impossible to overcome.</p>
<p>Henry Beaufort 3<sup>rd</sup> Duke of Somerset  became Duke of Somerset in 1455</p>	<p>1436-64</p>	<p>He fought at the 1<sup>st</sup> Battle of St Albans in 1455 and swore revenge for the death of his father, Edmund. He became the leading Lancastrian nobleman and, despite the 'Loveday' reconciliation, he may have been behind the attack on the Earl of Warwick in London in 1458. He made his peace with Edward IV in 1462, surprising many contemporaries, but defected to the Lancastrians again in 1463 and was executed after the Lancastrian defeat at the Battle of Hexham, 1464. The title then passed to his brother, Edmund (see 1461-83).</p>
<p>Sir William Bonville  Lord Bonville</p>	<p>c.1392-1461</p>	<p>Important because his feud with the Courtenay family caused much local unrest in the south-west of England and helped determine which faction each would join in the 1450s. He was loyal to Henry VI until the Battle of Northampton in 1460, when he switched to the</p>

1449		Yorkist side. He was executed after the 2 <sup>nd</sup> Battle of St Albans in 1461, allegedly on the orders of Edward of Lancaster, Prince of Wales, even though his role in the battle had been to ensure the safety of Henry VI.
Duke of Buckingham		<i>See Stafford</i>
James Butler Earl of Wiltshire 1449	1420-61	He was one of Henry VI's favourites and a royal councillor from 1453. He fought for the Lancastrian cause, but escaped in disguise from the 1 <sup>st</sup> Battle of St Albans (1455), took refuge abroad in 1460 and also escaped from the Lancastrian defeats at Mortimer's Cross and Towton in 1461. He was later captured and executed.
Jack Cade	?-1450	Leader of the Kentish protest of 1450 against government failures. Cade and his followers made camp on Blackheath and demanded the removal of 'evil councillors' such as Lord Saye but did not directly criticise Henry VI. Cade's exact identity is unknown. He used the alias John Mortimer, possibly to imply kinship with Richard, Duke of York. He died resisting arrest in 1450.
Thomas Courtenay 5 <sup>th</sup> Earl of Devon 1422	1414-58	Important because his feuds with Lord Bonville and the Earl of Wiltshire caused unrest in the south-west. He supported the Duke of York 1450-52, perhaps because his rival, Sir William Bonville, had the support of the court party, dominated by Somerset. He was distanced from York, when Salisbury and Warwick aligned with Bonville. He was considered at least neutral, however, carrying letters between the Duke of York and Henry VI before the 1 <sup>st</sup> Battle of St Albans. He died in 1458, on his way to the 'Loveday' ceremony.
Thomas Courtenay 6 <sup>th</sup> Earl of Devon 1458	1432-61	A supporter of the Lancastrian king, Henry VI, he was executed after the Battle of Towton in 1461 and his titles were forfeited.
William de la Pole 1 <sup>st</sup> Duke of Suffolk 1446	1396-1450	A successful soldier and long-standing royal councillor, he dominated the government in the 1440s. He was blamed and hated for the failure to defend English lands in France and was murdered on his way into exile following his impeachment in 1450.
Earl of Devon		<i>See Courtenay</i>
Duke of Exeter		<i>See Holland</i>
Henry Holland 2 <sup>nd</sup> Duke of Exeter 1450	1430-75	He was descended from Edward III and a distant cousin of Henry VI so was a possible heir to the throne until Henry's son was born in 1453. This royal blood explains why he was an attractive match for Richard, Duke of York's daughter Anne in 1445 and why he hoped to

		<p>be Protector when Henry fell ill in 1453. His royal blood meant he was one of the nobles Cade's rebels wanted to be involved in government.</p> <p>He was renowned for reckless and violent behaviour - he feuded with Lord Cromwell and allied with Lord Egremont to rebel when York was appointed Protector in 1454.</p> <p>He fought for Lancaster consistently from 1459 until captured after the Battle of Barnet in 1471. He was treated leniently because he was Edward IV's brother-in-law, although his wife Anne divorced him in 1472. He died in 1475, drowning (possibly thrown overboard) on the return journey from Edward IV's expedition to France.</p>
<p>Cardinal John Kemp</p> <p>Archbishop of York 1425</p> <p>Cardinal 1439</p> <p>Archbishop of Canterbury 1452-54</p>	d.1454	<p>He was the King's Chancellor when Henry VI was incapacitated in 1453 and his death precipitated York's Protectorate in 1454 as a Protector was needed to appoint a new Chancellor.</p> <p>He was a close associate of Cardinal Beaufort, but was not associated with the Duke of Suffolk. He negotiated the retreat of Cade's rebels in 1450 and mediated between the Duke of York and the monarch in 1452.</p>
<p>Prince Edward of Lancaster, Prince of Wales</p>	1453-71	<p>Son of Henry VI and Margaret of Anjou, he married Anne Neville, daughter of Warwick 'the Kingmaker' in 1470 to cement the alliance between Warwick and Margaret of Anjou. He died at the Battle of Tewkesbury 1471.</p>
<p>Earl of March</p>		<p><i>See York</i></p>
<p>John Mowbray 3<sup>rd</sup> Duke of Norfolk 1425</p>	1415-61	<p>He supported York in the early 1450s (largely because of his enmity to the Dukes of Suffolk and Somerset) but did not fight at St. Albans in 1455 and avoided strong commitment to York or Lancaster until late in 1460 when he joined the Yorkist cause. However he may have been one of the Lords who opposed Richard, Duke of York taking the throne in 1460.</p> <p>His most important role was at the battle of Towton in 1461 when his arrival late in the day with his troops may have won the battle for Edward IV.</p> <p>Norfolk was related to York as his aunt was Richard of York's wife, Cecily Neville, but we do not know if this played any part in determining his loyalties.</p>
<p>Richard Neville</p>	1400-60	<p>He had a long career serving Henry VI, including fighting in France</p>

<p>Earl of Salisbury</p> <p>became Earl of Salisbury in 1428 through his wife Alice Montagu</p>		<p>and was distantly related to the Lancastrian kings through his mother Joan Beaufort. He inherited vast lands in the north from his father Ralph, Earl of Westmoreland.</p> <p>He supported Henry VI in 1452 when York challenged the king but a feud with the Percy family caused him and his son, the Earl of Warwick, to support York at the 1<sup>st</sup> Battle of St Albans in 1455 and in the fighting of 1460-61. Even so he opposed York becoming king in 1460.</p> <p>He was killed following the Yorkist defeat at the Battle of Wakefield in 1460. The Earldom was inherited by his son, Richard Neville, 'the Kingmaker'.</p>
<p>Richard Neville Earl of Warwick</p> <p>He inherited the Earldom of Warwick in 1449 through his wife Anne Beauchamp</p>	<p>1428-1471</p>	<p>Known as 'the Kingmaker' because his support was vital to the success of Edward IV's seizure of the throne in 1461.</p> <p>As Earl of Warwick he was very wealthy but his feud over lands with Edmund, Duke of Somerset in the early 1450s led to him supporting York against Somerset. He became even wealthier and more powerful after the death of his father, Richard Neville, Earl of Salisbury in 1460.</p> <p>As Edward IV's leading adviser Warwick was given many more rewards and posts but seems to have resented Edward's independence from his advice, his promotion of other advisers and refusal to allow Warwick's daughters, Isobel and Anne, to marry Edward's own brothers.</p> <p>Therefore Warwick rebelled in 1469-71, ultimately reinstating Henry VI as king. He died in the Lancastrian defeat at the Battle of Barnet in 1471.</p>
<p>Duke of Norfolk</p>		<p><i>See Mowbray</i></p>
<p>Earl of Northumberland</p>		<p><i>See Percy</i></p>
<p>Earl of Oxford</p>		<p><i>See de Vere</i></p>
<p>Henry Percy 2<sup>nd</sup> Earl of Northumberland 1416</p>	<p>1394-1455</p>	<p>His family's feud with the Neville lords, Salisbury and Warwick, in the 1450s was instrumental in forcing them to abandon the court party in favour of York.</p> <p>He was killed fighting for Henry VI at the 1<sup>st</sup> Battle of St Albans in 1455. He was succeeded by his son, also Henry Percy.</p> <p>His family had been the most powerful northern family until they</p>

		rebelled in the early 1400s and lost land and power. Henry's father (known as Hotspur) was killed at the battle of Shrewsbury against Henry IV in 1403 but he was restored to his title in 1416. However the Neville family were now the most powerful in the north.
Henry Percy 3 <sup>rd</sup> Earl of Northumberland 1455	1421-1461	He inherited the title on his father's death in 1455 and fought for the Lancastrians at Wakefield (1460), 2 <sup>nd</sup> Battle of St Albans (1461) and Towton (1461), where he was killed. He left a son, Henry (later the 4 <sup>th</sup> Earl of Northumberland) (See 1461-85)
Richard Plantagenet Duke of York  Inherited the Dukedom in 1415 after the death of his uncle at Agincourt	1411-1460	<p>He was important because his actions in the 1450s led to outbreaks of violence and ultimately the deposition of Henry VI.</p> <p>York's descent from Edward III made him heir presumptive to Henry VI, 1447-53 and led to his claim in 1450 to be Henry VI's leading councillor. His resentment of the power of Somerset led to the 1<sup>st</sup> Battle of St Albans in 1455. He then claimed the throne in 1460 through his descent from two sons of Edward III: through his mother from Lionel, Duke of Clarence and through his father from Edward, Duke of York. York argued this gave him a stronger claim to be king than Henry VI.</p> <p>His income of c.£6,500 p.a. made him the richest nobleman of his age. He married Cecily Neville (daughter of Ralph, Earl of Westmoreland and Joan Beaufort) Their children included Edward IV, Richard III, George, Duke of Clarence, Elizabeth, Duchess of Suffolk and Anne, Duchess of Exeter. He was killed at the Battle of Wakefield in 1460.</p>
Earl of Salisbury		<i>See Neville</i>
Lord Saye	c.1395-1450	A supporter of William de la Pole, Duke of Suffolk at the court of Henry VI. After the impeachment and murder of Suffolk in 1450, Saye was imprisoned in the Tower of London and then beheaded by Cade's rebels.
Duke of Somerset		<i>See Beaufort</i>
Humphrey Stafford 1 <sup>st</sup> Duke of Buckingham  Earl of Stafford 1403 Earl of Buck'm - 1438 Duke of Buck'm - 1444	1402-1460	<p>His wealth and power was second only to Richard, Duke of York and he was important as he tried to act as a peacemaker in the 1450s while maintaining his allegiance to the crown. He was killed in the Lancastrian defeat at Northampton in 1460.</p> <p>He was descended from Edward III's youngest son, Thomas, Duke of Gloucester, through his mother Anne, Countess of Stafford and through her he gained half the Bohun inheritance, including the Earldom of Buckingham. His grandson, Henry Stafford played a leading part in the events of 1483.</p>

John Stafford Archbishop of Canterbury	d.1452	He became Archbishop of Canterbury in 1443 and was Chancellor under Henry VI from 1432 until 1450 and was allied with the factional governments of Cardinal Beaufort and the Duke of Suffolk. He resigned as Chancellor shortly after the process of impeaching Suffolk began. He was one of those who met Cade's rebels on Blackheath to negotiate later that year.
Duke of Suffolk		<i>See de la Pole</i>
Earl of Warwick		<i>See Neville</i>
Earl of Wiltshire		<i>See Butler</i>
Duke of York		<i>See Plantagenet</i>

## Section 4: 1461-83 Key people in the reign of Edward IV (in addition to above)

<p>Anne Beauchamp Countess of Warwick</p>	<p>1426-92</p>	<p>Wife of Richard Neville, Earl of Warwick, 'the Kingmaker' and mother of Isobel Neville and Anne Neville.</p> <p>She was the legal heir to the Warwick estates, which her husband had only held through her. As a result, she was declared legally dead by Edward IV between 1473-75, so that her estates could be divided between her two sons-in-law, George, Duke of Clarence and Richard, Duke of Gloucester.</p>
<p>Edmund Beaufort 4<sup>th</sup> Duke of Somerset</p> <p>Became Duke in 1464</p>	<p>1438-71</p>	<p>Implacable opponent of the Yorkist monarchy following the death of his father, Edmund in 1455 and brother Henry in 1464. He joined Margaret of Anjou in exile, returning in 1470 when Edward IV was deposed.</p> <p>His decision to disobey Warwick's orders and not to use his forces to trap Edward IV in London in 1471 has been viewed as the decisive moment leading to Edward regaining the throne. He led Henry VI's army at Tewkesbury and, having been dragged from the sanctuary of the Abbey, was executed. He was the last male of the Beaufort line.</p>
<p>Margaret Beaufort</p> <p>Countess of Richmond and Derby</p> <p>Mother of Henry VII 'My lady the King's mother'</p>	<p>1443-1509</p>	<p>Important because it was through her great-grandfather, John of Gaunt, that her son Henry Tudor had a claim to the throne as Lancastrian heir, following the deaths of Henry VI and Edward Prince of Wales in 1471. She was a resilient politician whose guiding principle was the future of her son, whether it meant working with Edward IV or plotting rebellion, as she did in 1483 with the Duke of Buckingham.</p> <p>Following the death (possibly suicide) of her father John Beaufort, Duke of Somerset in 1444, she was a wealthy heiress and a valuable marriage commodity, so in 1455 she was married to Edmund Tudor, half-brother of Henry VI. She was probably aged only about 13 when she gave birth to her only child, and it is likely this caused permanent damage. Her second marriage to Henry Stafford, younger son of Humphrey, 1<sup>st</sup> Duke of Buckingham in 1457 was apparently happy and they spent much time at Edward IV's court. Her third husband was Thomas, Lord Stanley. His family's actions won the Battle of Bosworth for her son, Henry Earl of Richmond, who became Henry VII.</p> <p>She wielded considerable power during the reign of her son, often acting as his lieutenant. She founded Christ's College, Cambridge. She died in 1509 having seen her grandson succeed to the throne as Henry VIII.</p>
<p>Duke of Buckingham</p>		<p><i>See Stafford</i></p>

George, Duke of Clarence	1449-78	<p>He was important for his role in the rebellions against his brother, Edward IV, in 1469-71. His repeated treason in 1473 and 1477 led to his execution in 1478, allegedly in a butt of Malmsey wine.</p> <p>The son of Richard, Duke of York and Cecily Neville, he was the middle brother between Edward and Richard. Created Duke of Clarence in 1461 after his brother became Edward IV, he married Isobel Neville in 1469. They had two children, Margaret (b.1473, the future Countess of Salisbury, executed in 1541) and Edward (b. 1475), Earl of Warwick, who later became a threat to Henry VII and was executed in 1499.</p>
Earl of Derby		<i>See Stanley</i>
<p>John de Vere 13<sup>th</sup> Earl of Oxford</p> <p>Became earl in 1464</p>	1443-1513	<p>He was important because of the important role he played in the battles of Barnet and Bosworth.</p> <p>Edward IV treated him generously, allowing him to inherit in 1464, despite the treason of his father and brother in 1462, but he joined with his brother-in-law Warwick and Clarence in rebellion in 1469 and 1470. In the fog at Barnet, his badge of a star with streamers was mistaken for Edward IV's sun in splendour and his men were attacked by their own side. They cried treason and fled the field, likely contributing to the Yorkist victory. He went into exile until 1485 when he commanded the vanguard of Henry Tudor's army at Bosworth. He then became one of the leading councillors of Henry VII's reign.</p>
Sir Richard Grey	1457-83	Younger son of Elizabeth Woodville from her first marriage to Sir John Grey of Groby. He was executed in June 1483, along with his uncle Anthony Woodville, 2 <sup>nd</sup> Earl Rivers, after they were arrested by Richard, Duke of Gloucester while accompanying Edward V to his coronation.
Thomas Grey Marquis of Dorset	c.1451-1501	First son of Elizabeth Woodville from her first marriage, he was loyal to his mother's husband, Edward IV. When Richard III became king he joined Henry Tudor in Brittany after the failure of Buckingham's rebellion in 1483. He did not take part in the invasion of 1485, but returned to England in 1486. Made Marquis of Dorset in 1475, he married Anne Holland (daughter and heiress of the Duke of Exeter) in 1466 and Cecily Bonville in 1475, from whom he gained the title Lord Harington and Bonville.
William Lord Hastings	c.1431-83	A staunch Yorkist, he served Richard, Duke of York and then his son Edward IV loyally and was appointed Lord Hastings as a reward for his service in 1461. However his relations with the Woodvilles were cool and Queen Elizabeth accused him of leading Edward IV astray. He was loyal to Edward V in 1483, leading to him being accused of treason and executed by Richard, Duke of

		Gloucester, probably because he would have refused to countenance Richard's usurpation of the throne.
William Herbert Earl of Pembroke	c.1423-69	A loyal Yorkist, he became Lord Herbert as a reward for his service in 1461. He helped secure Wales for Edward IV against Jasper Tudor, the Duke of Exeter and the Earl of Wiltshire. He was rewarded with the earldom of Pembroke in 1468, but was executed by Warwick after the Yorkist defeat at the Battle of Edgecote in 1469.
Jacquetta of Luxembourg Duchess of Bedford Countess Rivers	c.1416-72	<p>She was the mother of Elizabeth Woodville who married Edward IV in 1464. This led to Edward finding positions and marriages for the rest of her ten children, causing resentment of the Woodville family. She was accused of witchcraft during Henry VI's readeption in 1470, but the charges were dropped when Edward IV reclaimed the throne in 1471.</p> <p>Her background was just as controversial. She was the wife of John, Duke of Bedford from 1433 to 1435 but then married Sir Richard Woodville, a mere knight, scandalising the court of Henry VI. However she remained a loyal Lancastrian and lady-in-waiting to Margaret of Anjou until the marriage of her daughter to Edward IV.</p>
Anne Neville Duchess of Gloucester  Queen Consort 1483-85	1456-85	<p>The younger daughter of Richard Neville, Earl of Warwick and Anne Beauchamp, she was a pawn in the political marriage market of the fifteenth century. Her first marriage in 1470 was to Edward of Lancaster Prince of Wales, to cement the alliance between Margaret of Anjou and her father.</p> <p>Following the deaths of her father and husband, she married Richard, Duke of Gloucester, younger brother of Edward IV, probably because he wanted a claim to the vast Warwick inheritance. They had a son in 1473, Edward of Middleham (later Prince of Wales), who died in 1484. Following Anne's death in 1485 rumours suggested that Richard III had poisoned his wife so that he could marry his niece, Elizabeth of York. It was loyalty to Anne that made some of Richard's northern supporters speak out against this.</p>
George Neville Archbishop of York	1432-76	He was chancellor of England in the early years of Edward IV's reign (1461-67). He supported his brother Warwick's rebellion in 1469-71. He became Bishop of Exeter in 1455 and Archbishop of York in 1465.
Isobel Neville Duchess of Clarence	1451-76	Eldest daughter of Richard Neville, Earl of Warwick and Anne Beauchamp. She married George, Duke of Clarence during her father's rebellion of 1469 and had two children, Margaret (b.1473)

		and Edward (b.1475), both of whom threatened later Tudor kings.
<p>John Neville Marquis of Montagu</p> <p>Marquis of Montagu in 1459</p> <p>Earl of Northumberland in 1464</p>	c.1431-71	<p>Son of the Earl of Salisbury and brother of Warwick ‘the Kingmaker’.</p> <p>He played a prominent part in the conflicts in the north with Lord Egremont (son of the Earl of Northumberland) and the Percy family in the 1450s and took the Yorkist side in the battles of the late 1450s and early 1460s. He did not appear to have played a part in the uprisings of 1469, but he joined his brother Warwick against Edward IV in 1470, perhaps because Edward IV had restored the earldom of Northumberland to Henry Percy (4<sup>th</sup> Earl). He did not prevent Edward IV landing in Yorkshire in 1471, but did join his brother Warwick at the Battle of Barnet, where he was killed. John Neville’s son was George Neville, Duke of Bedford.</p>
Earl of Pembroke		<i>See Herbert, Tudor</i>
<p>Henry Percy 4<sup>th</sup> Earl of Northumberland 1461</p>	1446-89	<p>Henry Percy was held prisoner following the death of his father, the 3<sup>rd</sup> Earl, in 1461, but was restored to his title by Edward IV in 1469, possibly leading to the defection of John Neville. His neutrality played an important part in the invasion of Edward IV in 1471 to reclaim the throne, perhaps because it prevented Neville attacking Edward in Yorkshire.</p> <p>He may have resented Richard III’s power in the north and his men did not join the battle on the side of Richard III at Bosworth – this may have affected the outcome of the battle.</p>
Earl of Richmond		<i>See Tudor</i>
<p>Richard of Shrewsbury Duke of York</p>	1473-83	<p>One of the Princes in the Tower. 2<sup>nd</sup> son of Edward IV and Elizabeth Woodville, he became Duke of York in 1474. Perkin Warbeck’s claims to be Richard and therefore heir to the throne received considerable support in the 1490s.</p>
<p>Henry Stafford 2<sup>nd</sup> Duke of Buckingham 1460</p>	1455-83	<p>He played a key role in events in 1483; he was involved in the arrest of Anthony Woodville, Earl Rivers and Sir Richard Grey and was a trusted ally of Richard, Duke of Gloucester (Richard III) for a few months. Some sources have implicated him in the death of the Princes in the Tower. In October 1483 he joined the rebellion against Richard which then failed and he was executed at Salisbury.</p> <p>He had a distant claim to the throne through both maternal and paternal lines. His father was Humphrey Stafford, Earl of Buckingham, descendant of Thomas of Woodstock, Duke of Gloucester and his mother was Margaret Beaufort, great grand-daughter of John of Gaunt and daughter of Edmund Beaufort, 2<sup>nd</sup> Duke of Somerset.</p>

		<p>He inherited the title from his grandfather who died at the Battle of Northampton in 1460 and married (perhaps reluctantly) Katherine Woodville. He was promoted by Edward IV after 1471 and by 1480 he was the wealthiest English nobleman, with the possible exception of Richard, Duke of Gloucester, but fell from favour in 1475, possibly because of the Woodvilles, which may explain his actions in 1483. He was succeeded by his son, Edward, 3<sup>rd</sup> Duke of Buckingham.</p>
<p>Thomas, Lord Stanley</p> <p>Earl of Derby 1485</p>	c.1433-1504	<p>His failure to engage his troops at Bosworth for Richard III may have affected the outcome of the battle. His priority, like many noblemen, was maintaining the local power of this family which for the Stanley family was largely in the north-west of England. From the late 1450s he was an ally of the Nevilles and through them the Yorkists, but this meant that his loyalties were torn when Warwick (Richard Neville) rebelled against Edward IV 1469-71 and he mostly avoided commitment to either side.</p> <p>After 1471 Stanley supported Edward IV but the rise to power of Richard Duke of Gloucester in the north created rivalry with Stanley who feared that his own power in the north-west was being diluted. This rivalry may explain his failure to support Richard in 1485. He was made Steward of Edward IV's household in 1471 and was therefore an important councillor.</p> <p>He married Margaret Beaufort, mother of Henry Tudor, in 1472 and tried to maintain peace between the Woodvilles and Gloucester in 1483. He continued as Steward under Richard III and held his wife under house arrest after her part in Buckingham's rebellion. He may not have been wholly trusted by Richard III, who held his son, Lord Strange, as a hostage as a guarantee of loyalty at Bosworth. He was rewarded by Henry VII with the earldom of Derby 1485.</p>
Sir William Stanley	d.1495	<p>Brother of Thomas, Lord Stanley, his troops joining the fight on the side of Henry Tudor probably decided the outcome of the battle. He was executed in 1495 for his part in the Warbeck conspiracy against Henry VII.</p>
<p>Jasper Tudor Earl of Pembroke</p>	c.1430-95	<p>Loyal Lancastrian and supporter of his nephew Henry Tudor (Henry VII) after 1471. He was created Earl of Pembroke by Henry VI. This title was lost to William Herbert in 1468, but restored to him during Henry VI's readeption in 1470-71 and after Henry Tudor's victory at Bosworth in 1485. He was brother to Edmund Tudor and the younger son of Owen Tudor and Catherine of Valois. He married Katherine Woodville (the widow of the Duke of Buckingham executed in 1483) in 1485.</p>

<p>Anthony Woodville Earl Rivers</p> <p>Lord Scales 1462 Earl Rivers 1469</p>	<p>c.1440-83</p>	<p>He was in charge of the household of Edward, Prince of Wales (Edward V) and was arrested by Richard, Duke of Gloucester in 1483 en route to London with the new king. He was executed at Pontefract Castle later that year.</p> <p>He was the eldest son of Richard Woodville and Jacquetta of Luxembourg and was the brother of Elizabeth Woodville, queen to Edward IV. A celebrated jousting writer, he also went on crusade. He fought on the Lancastrian side 1460-61, but submitted to Edward IV after Towton. His influence increased when his sister Elizabeth married Edward IV in 1464. His titles included Lord Scales, a title held through his wife from 1462, Earl Rivers following the death of his father Richard Woodville in 1469.</p>
<p>Elizabeth Woodville</p> <p>Queen Consort 1464-83</p>	<p>c.1437-92</p>	<p>She married Edward IV secretly in 1464, a marriage widely viewed as unsuitable (she was English, a widow, her first husband had fought for Henry VI) and it meant that Edward could not make a diplomatically advantageous marriage abroad). This contributed to the breach between Edward IV and Warwick. She had ten brothers and sisters who had to be found positions and marriages as well as two sons, Thomas and Richard, from her first marriage and this rise of the Woodvilles meant it was easy for Warwick to portray them as grasping. However it is hard to be certain exactly how they were viewed by other nobles.</p> <p>She was the daughter of Richard Woodville and Jacquetta of Luxembourg and the widow of Sir John Grey, who was killed at the 2<sup>nd</sup> Battle of St Albans. It could be that it was in trying to secure her inheritance that Elizabeth first came into contact with Edward IV. She had ten children by Edward IV, most famously Edward V and Richard, the Princes in the Tower and Elizabeth of York, who later married Henry VII.</p>
<p>Richard Woodville,</p> <p>Earl Rivers 1466</p>	<p>d.1469</p>	<p>He became closely associated with the Yorkist court after his daughter's marriage to Edward IV and his influence may have been resented by other nobles, especially the Earl of Warwick. He and his son Sir John Woodville were captured at Chepstow in 1469 and executed at Kenilworth Castle on the orders of Warwick.</p> <p>Woodville was a Lancastrian knight who helped suppress Jack Cade's rebellion in 1450. He was closely associated with the Lancastrian court through his wife, Jacquetta, dowager Duchess of Bedford, the widow of John, Duke of Bedford. He fought for Henry VI until 1461, when he submitted to Edward IV after Towton. He was elevated to the peerage in 1448 as Lord Rivers and Edward IV created him earl in 1466.</p>
<p>Prince Edward of York Prince of Wales</p>	<p>1470-83</p>	<p>One of the Princes in the Tower. He was heir to his father Edward IV, but was seized by his uncle, Richard, Duke of Gloucester en route to London in 1483 and imprisoned in the Tower of London,</p>

<p>King Edward V April-June 1483</p>		<p>later to be joined by his brother Richard, Duke of York. The boys were presumed dead by the autumn of 1483, although whether they were killed on the orders of their uncle Richard III is not clear.</p>
<p>Elizabeth of York  Queen Consort 1487-1503</p>	<p>1466-1503</p>	<p>She was the eldest daughter of Edward IV and by marrying Henry VII she united the two sides of the Wars of the Roses. Rumours that her uncle Richard III was planning to marry her following the death of his wife, Anne, caused outrage in 1485. She was the mother of Henry VIII.</p>

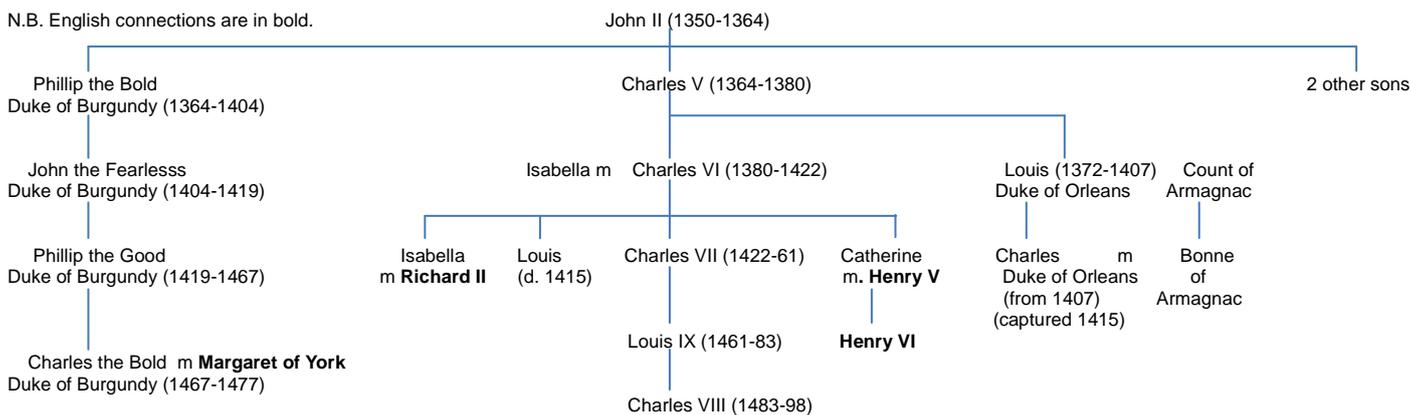
## Section 5: 1483-85 Key people in the reign of Richard III (in addition to above)

Robert Brackenbury	d.1485	<p>Constable of the Tower in 1483, when Richard III is believed to have ordered the death of his nephews, Edward V and Richard, Duke of York. He may have hesitated to carry out the order, meaning that the duty passed to Sir James Tyrell.</p> <p>A northerner from County Durham, he was a member of Richard's affinity before he became king and was rewarded with land in Kent following Buckingham's rebellion in 1483. He was killed at the Battle of Bosworth in 1485.</p>
Sir William Catesby	c.1446-85	<p>The 'cat' of Collingbourne's rhyme about the reign of Richard III. One of his leading supporters, he sounded out William, Lord Hastings about Richard taking the throne. He received lands after Buckingham's rebellion in 1483, but was one of those councillors who spoke out against Richard III marrying his niece, Elizabeth of York. He was executed after Bosworth in 1485.</p>
John Howard Duke of Norfolk 1483	c.1420s-85	<p>Loyal supporter of Richard III, he supported his usurpation in 1483 and was rewarded with the dukedom of Norfolk. His forces bore the brunt of the fighting against the Earl of Oxford at Bosworth, where he was killed.</p> <p>In 1461 he had fought at Towton and was rewarded by Edward IV and provided military service throughout the 1460s. Related to the Mowbray Dukes of Norfolk through his mother Margaret, daughter of Thomas Mowbray (d.1399).</p>
Francis, Viscount Lovell	d.c.1487	<p>'Lovell our dog' in Collingbourne's rhyme about the reign of Richard III. Perhaps Richard III's closest associate as Richard made him Chamberlain of the royal household, a post usually given to the king's most trusted friend. The two men may have known each other since the 1460s.</p> <p>He probably did not reach Bosworth in time to fight as he was stationed on the south coast to prevent an invasion there. He fled abroad, refusing to accept Henry VII as king and was a leading figure in Lambert Simnel's rebellion in 1487. He fought at the battle of Stoke where he may have been killed as there is no further evidence of him being alive.</p>
Sir Richard Ratcliffe	d.1485	<p>The 'rat' of Collingbourne's rhyme about the reign of Richard III. Royal councillor and trusted associate of Richard III, carrying messages requesting armed support in 1483. Like many of Richard's northern supporters he was originally a member of the Neville affinity in the north and so supported Richard following his marriage to Anne Neville. This Neville connection may explain why he spoke out against Richard III marrying his niece, Elizabeth of York, after Queen Anne's death. He was killed at the Battle of</p>

		Bosworth in 1485.
Sir James Tyrell	c.1455-1502	<p>Royal councillor and key supporter of Richard III. Rumoured to be responsible for the deaths of the Princes in the Tower; he allegedly confessed between his trial and execution in 1502.</p> <p>He was rewarded with lands after Buckingham's rebellion of 1483, which he played a part in suppressing, escorting the duke to Salisbury, prior to his execution. He was out of England at the time of the Battle of Bosworth. He transferred his services to Henry VII. Executed in 1502 for treason, linked to conspiring with Edmund de la Pole, Earl of Suffolk.</p>

## Section 6: Key Individuals in France and Burgundy

N.B. English connections are in bold.



Catherine of Valois  Queen Consort of England 1420-22	1401-37	She married Henry V after the Treaty of Troyes in 1420 and was mother to Henry VI. Following the death of Henry V, she married Owen Tudor and was mother to Edmund and Jasper Tudor and grandmother to Henry Tudor (later Henry VII).
Charles VII King of France 1422-61	1403-61	Son of 'mad' Charles VI, he became the leader of the Armagnac faction against the Burgundians and proclaimed himself regent in 1418 in place of his insane father. He was present at the failed reconciliation with the Burgundians on Montereau bridge in 1419 and was disinherited by the Treaty of Troyes in 1420 when Henry V of England was declared the heir to the French crown.  He was the uncle of Margaret of Anjou and father of Louis XI.
Charles VIII  King of France 1483-98	1470-98	The French king supported Henry Tudor's invasion of England in 1485, although the youthful Charles was dominated by his elder sister Anne until 1491.
Charles the Bold Duke of Burgundy 1467	1433-77	He married Margaret of York, sister of Edward IV in 1468 thereby cementing an Anglo-Burgundian alliance as opposed to an English agreement with the French, which the Earl of Warwick had been working towards. This contributed to the breach between Edward IV and Warwick.
Francois Duke of Brittany	1435-88	Important because he had Henry and Jasper Tudor under his protection after 1471 and therefore his actions towards them affected how much of a threat they posed to Edward IV and Richard III. Their abortive invasion of England in 1483 was launched from Brittany. Brittany then became the hub of the resistance to Richard III from Lancastrians and disaffected Yorkists. During the duke's illness agreements were made to hand over the Tudors to Richard III, but they were warned and escaped to France.

<p>Louis XI King of France</p>	<p>1423-83 Reigned 1477-83</p>	<p>He was involved in negotiations to marry his sister Bona of Savoy to Edward IV before news of his marriage to Elizabeth Woodville became public in 1464. His hopes of a marriage alliance with England were set back again in 1467 when Margaret of York married his rival, the Duke of Burgundy. He also supported his cousin Margaret of Anjou in his court, worked to create an alliance between her and Warwick in 1470 and backed her invasion in 1471. He prevented a renewal of hostilities with England in 1475 by agreeing to pay Edward IV a pension at the Treaty of Picquigny.</p>
------------------------------------	--	---

The Wars of the Roses were a series of bloody civil wars for the throne of England between two competing royal families: the House of York and the House of Lancaster, both members of the age-old royal Plantagenet family. Waged between 1455 and 1485, the Wars of the Roses earned its flowery name because the white rose was the badge of the Yorks, and the red rose was the badge of the Lancastrians. After 30 years of political manipulation, horrific carnage and brief periods of peace, the wars ended and a new royal dynasty emerged. In 1445, Henry VI married Margaret of Anjou, a noble and strong-willed Frenchwoman whose ambition and political savvy overshadowed her husband's. All was not well in King Henry's court. He had little interest in politics and was a weak ruler.