

## Edward Iv And The Wars Of The Roses

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Edward Iv And The Wars

Edward IV was King of England from 4 March 1461 to 3 October 1470, then again from 11 April 1471 until his death. He was a central figure in the Wars of the Roses, a series of civil wars in England fought between the Yorkist and Lancastrian factions between 1455 and 1487. Edward inherited the Yorkist claim when his father, Richard, Duke of York, died at the Battle of Wakefield in December 1460. After defeating Lancastrian armies at Mortimer's Cross and Towton in early 1461, he deposed King Henry

Edward IV of England - Wikipedia

Edward IV: champion of the Wars of the Roses A fair white rose. On becoming duke, Edward, who was then in the Welsh Marches, acted with precocious confidence, speed... Deposition and recovery. By the end of 1467, after Edward completed a treaty with the Duke of Burgundy that had been... In fear of ...

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By his marriage to Edward IV ' s daughter Elizabeth of York in 1486, Henry united the Yorkist and Lancastrian claims. Henry defeated a Yorkist rising supporting the pretender Lambert Simnel on June 16, 1487, a date which some historians prefer over the traditional 1485 for the termination of the wars.

Wars of the Roses - The triumph of Edward IV | Britannica

Indisputably the most effective general of the Wars of the Roses, Edward IV died in his bed, undefeated in battle. Yet Edward has not achieved the martial reputation of other warrior kings such as Henry V - perhaps because he fought battles against his ow

Edward IV and the Wars of the Roses

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Edward IV and the Wars of the Roses by David Santiuste

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Edward IV and the Wars of the Roses: Amazon.co.uk: David ...

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Pen and Sword Books: Edward IV and the Wars of the Roses ...

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Edward IV and the Wars of the Roses eBook: Santiuste ...

Edward IV, also called (until 1459) Earl of March, (born April 28, 1442, Rouen, France—died April 9, 1483, Westminster, England), king of England from 1461 until October 1470 and again from April 1471 until his death in 1483. He was a leading participant in the Yorkist-Lancastrian conflict known as the Wars of the Roses.

Edward IV | Biography, Children, & Facts | Britannica

Edward was born on 28 April 1442 at Rouen in France, the son of Richard Plantagenet, Duke of York. Edward's father was the leading Yorkist in the dynastic struggle against the Lancastrians known as...

BBC - History - Edward IV

Edward IV (28 April 1442 – 9 April 1483) was King of England from 4 March 1461 until 3 October 1470, and again from 11 April 1471 until his death in 1483.

84 Best Edward IV images | Edward iv, Wars of the roses ...

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Edward iv and the Wars of the Roses: Amazon.co.uk ...

King Edward IV is remembered by many for his role in the Wars of the Roses, the 30-year struggle between the Houses of Lancaster and York for the English throne, and for his relationship with Elizabeth Woodville.

The Private Life & Secret Intimacies of Edward IV ...

Edward IV was king of England twice during his lifetime – first from 1461 until October 1470, and then from April 1471 until his death in 1483. He was a key figure in the conflict known as the Wars of the Roses, a series of disputes fought between the Houses of Lancaster and York for the English throne.

Historical Facts About King Edward IV - HistoryExtra

York's eldest son Edward, Earl of March, was proclaimed King Edward IV. He gathered the Yorkist armies and won a crushing victory at the Battle of Towton in March 1461. After Lancastrian revolts in the north were suppressed in 1464, Henry was captured once again and placed in the Tower of London .

Wars of the Roses - Wikipedia

Find helpful customer reviews and review ratings for Edward IV and the Wars of the Roses at Amazon.com. Read honest and unbiased product reviews from our users.

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Amazon.co.uk:Customer reviews: Edward IV and the Wars of ...

By the second half of the 1460 ' s, Edward and his main supporter Richard Neville, the Earl of Warwick (later known as Warwick the Kingmaker) had started to drift apart. The Earl of Warwick was born in 1428 and had led a distinguished military career, initially supporting King Henry VI, then Edward ' s father Richard, Duke of York.

The Wars of The Roses Part 3: Edward IV – Betrayal of ...

EDWARD IV, King of England, son of Richard, Duke of York, by Cicely Neville, was born at Rouen on the 28th of April 1442. As a boy he was styled Earl of March, and spent most of his time at Ludlow. After the Yorkist failure at Ludlow field in October 1459, Edward fled with the Earls of Salisbury and Warwick, his uncle and cousin, to Calais.

KING EDWARD IV of England (1442-1483) [Wars of the Roses ...

Edward IV. On 30 December 1460, Edward, son of Richard, Duke of York, was proclaimed king in place of Henry VI. Edward was 18, at 6 ' 4 " the tallest monarch in English or British history, charismatic but prone to overindulgence. In 1464, he announced that he had married a Lancastrian widow in secret.

This fascinating account of an unsung English monarch and military leader is “ a pleasing and well-

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informed appraisal of the first Yorkist king ” (Dr. Michael Jones, author of *Bosworth 1485: Psychology of a Battle*). Indisputably the most effective general of the Wars of the Roses in fifteenth-century England, King Edward IV died in his bed, undefeated in battle. Yet he has never been accorded the martial reputation of other English warrior kings such as Henry V. It has been suggested that perhaps he lacked the personal discipline expected of a truly great army commander. But, as the author shows in this perceptive and highly readable new study, Edward was a formidable military leader whose strengths and subtleties have never been fully recognized—perhaps because he fought most of his battles against his own people in a civil war. This reassessment of Edward ’ s military skill—and of the Wars of the Roses in which he played such a vital part—provides fascinating insight into Edward the man as well as the politician and battlefield commander. Based on contemporary sources and the latest scholarly research, *Edward IV and the Wars of the Roses* stands as “ a valuable and thought-provoking addition to the canon, which ought to become required reading for anyone interested in the reign of the first Yorkist monarch ” (The Ricardian).

Indisputably the most effective general of the Wars of the Roses, Edward IV died in his bed, undefeated in battle. Yet Edward has not achieved the martial reputation of other warrior kings such as Henry V - perhaps because he fought battles against his own people in a civil war. It has also been suggested that he lacked the personal discipline expected of a truly great commander. But, as David Santiuste shows in this perceptive and highly readable new study, Edward was a formidable military leader whose strengths and subtlety have not been fully recognized. This reassessment of Edward's military role, and of the Wars of the Roses in which he played such a vital part, gives a fascinating insight into Edward the man and into the politics and the fighting. Based on contemporary sources and the latest scholarly research, *Edward*

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IV and the Wars of the Roses brings to life an extraordinary period of English history.

Warfare & defence.

This book presents a truly coherent account of the Wars of the Roses.

When Edward of York seized the English throne in 1461, he could have chosen any bride he wanted, but it was the beautiful widow, Elizabeth Wydeville, who captured his heart. A new assessment of the tumultuous life of the real White Queen and her husband

In 1461 Edward earl of March, an able, handsome, and charming eighteen-year old, usurped the English throne from his feeble Lancastrian predecessor Henry VI. Ten years on, following outbreaks of civil conflict that culminated in him losing, then regaining the crown, he had finally secured his kingdom. The years that followed witnessed a period of rule that has been described as a golden age: a time of peace and economic and industrial expansion, which saw the establishment of a style of monarchy that the Tudors would later develop. Yet, argues A. J. Pollard, Edward, who was drawn to a life of sexual and epicurean excess, was a man of limited vision, his reign remaining to the very end the narrow rule of a victorious faction in civil war. Ultimately, his failure was dynastic: barely two months after his death in April 1483, the throne was usurped by Edward's youngest brother, Richard III.

As the 100 Years War ground to its dismal end, England groaned under the misrule of Henry VI and his Lancastrian favorites. The House of York rose in rebellion; and Parliament restored York in the line of

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inheritance to the throne. Edward, Earl of March, triumphed at the Battle of Mortimer's Cross; Parliament asked him to be King and the people proclaimed him Edward IV. His life and legacy are chronicled in *Edward IV, England's Forgotten Warrior King*. For ten years, Edward struggled against repeated Lancastrian rebellions. He was driven from his kingdom by Richard, Earl of Warwick, but then he won decisive victories at the Battles of Barnet and Tewkesbury in 1471. For another twelve years, he reigned wisely with peace and prosperity, as a beloved King; but then he died at age forty one and his twelve-year-old son was proclaimed Edward V. Richard, Duke of Gloucester, seized the throne and put young Edward and his brother in the Tower of London, from where they never emerged alive. Richard III was a good King and wanted to be respected, but the people believed he had murdered the Princes in the Tower, and would not forgive him. Queen Elizabeth and Margaret Beaufort plotted with Henry Tudor, who invaded England in 1485. Henry Tudor then defeated and killed Richard III at the Battle of Bosworth Field. Henry Tudor (Henry VII) was crowned King and married Edward IV's daughter Elizabeth; the resultant Tudor dynasty would rule England for another 118 years.

"For fans of Hilary Mantel and *The Tudors*, this is the dramatic story of the concluding episode in England's War of the Roses, featuring three brothers, two of whom became kings, Edward IV and Richard III, famous from Shakespeare's great history play *Richard III*"--

Edward IV (king from 1461-83), so often overshadowed by his younger brother and eventual successor Richard III is a controversial figure in his own right. Was he a lazy and licentious lightweight who much preferred his mistresses to his ministers and had little taste for the arduous day-to-day business of government? Or was he, rather, a wise and successful monarch who laid the foundations for over a

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century of Tudor rule? This documentary study by the author of *Richard III* in the same series, presents contemporary and near-contemporary sources for Edward IV and his reign, enabling the reader to appreciate why the king's reputation has fluctuated so markedly, and provides an indispensable compendium for all who wish to enter the political world of Yorkist England."

In his own time Edward IV was seen as an able and successful king who rescued England from the miseries of civil war and provided the country with firm, judicious, and popular government. The prejudices of later historians diminished this high reputation, until recent research confirmed Edward as a ruler of substantial achievement, whose methods and policies formed the foundation of early Tudor government. This classic study by Charles Ross places the reign firmly in the context of late medieval power politics, analyzing the methods by which a usurper sought to retain his throne and reassert the power of a monarchy seriously weakened by the feeble rule of Henry VI. Edward's relations with the politically active classes—the merchants, gentry, and nobility—form a major theme, and against this background Ross provides an evaluation of the many innovations in government on which the king's achievement rests.

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