

Edward Iv A Source Book Sutton History Paperbacks

== The Crusades and the Knights Templar == 547306a5fd Edward Baines was born in 1774 at Walton-le-Dale, near Preston, Lancashire. He was educated at Hawkshead Grammar School (where Wordsworth... 547306a5fd The Wars of the Roses were rooted in English socio-economic troubles caused by the Hundred Years' War (1337–1453) with France, as well as the quasi-military bastard feudalism resulting from the powerful duchies created by King Edward III (died 1377). The mental instability of the House of Lancaster's King Henry VI (first reign: 1422 to 1461) revived his cousin Richard, Duke of York's interest in a claim to the throne. Warfare... 547306a5fd During Richard's first years as king, government was in the hands of a series of regency councils influenced by Richard's uncles, John of Gaunt and Thomas of Woodstock. England faced various problems, most notably the Hundred Years' War. A major challenge of the reign was the Peasants' Revolt in 1381, and the young king played a central part in the brutal suppression of this crisis. Less warlike than either his father or grandfather, he sought to bring an end to the Hundred Years' War. A firm believer in the royal prerogative, Richard restrained the power of the aristocracy and relied on a private retinue for military protection instead. In contrast to his grandfather, Richard cultivated a refined atmosphere centred on art and culture at court, in which the king was an elevated figure. 547306a5fd

History of the Knights Templar 1120. ISBN 0750925175 The Poor Fellow-Soldiers of Christ and the Temple of Jerusalem, or Templars, was a military order founded in c. Martin, The Knights Templar: History & Myths, 2005. ISBN 1560256451 Helen Nicholson, The Knights Templar: A New History, Sutton Publishing, 2001 547306a5fd

Of his character and physical appearance it remarked: "Mr Baines had great industry and perseverance, as well as patience and resolution; and with those he possessed pleasing manners and address, - that debonair and affable bearing, which conciliated even those who might have felt that they had reason to regard him as an enemy... In person he was of a firm well-built frame, rather above the average stature; his features were regular, his expression of countenance frank and agreeable; and he retained his personal comeliness as well as his vivacity and suavity of manners to the last". 547306a5fd His dependence on a small... 547306a5fd Richard was created Duke of Gloucester in 1461 after the accession to the throne of his older brother Edward IV. This was during the period known as the Wars of the Roses, an era when two branches of the royal family contested the throne; Edward and Richard were Yorkists, and their side of the family were in conflict with their Lancastrian cousins. In 1472, Richard married Anne Neville, daughter of Richard Neville, 16th Earl of Warwick, and widow of Edward of Lancaster, son of Henry VI, a Lancastrian. He governed northern England during Edward's reign, and played a role in the invasion of Scotland in 1482. When Edward IV died in April 1483, Richard was named Lord Protector of the realm for Edward's eldest son and successor, the 12-year-old Edward V. Before arrangements were complete for Edward V's coronation, scheduled for 22 June 1483, the marriage of his parents was declared bigamous and therefore... 547306a5fd

England in the Late Middle Ages their French holdings. Henry VI proved a weak king and was eventually deposed in the Wars of the Roses, with Edward IV taking the throne as the first ruling The history of England during the Late Middle Ages covers from the thirteenth century, the end of the Angevins with the accession of Henry III until the accession to the throne of the Tudor dynasty in 1485, which is often taken as the most convenient marker for the end of the Middle Ages and the start of the English Renaissance and early modern Britain 547306a5fd

List of pirates This list includes both captains and prominent crew members. com. For pirates of fiction or myth, see list of fictional pirates. & Swashbucklers A Complete Film Guide. Lulu. For a list of female pirates, see women in piracy. "A Short History of Australia: Chap This is a list of known pirates, buccaneers, corsairs, privateers, river pirates, and others involved in piracy and piracy-related activities. [self-published source] Scott, Ernest (1916). ISBN 978-1312146006 547306a5fd

Hundred Years' War It emerged from feudal disputes over the Duchy of Aquitaine and was triggered by a claim to the French throne made by Edward III of England. Edward protested but ultimately submitted and did homage for Gascony. However, it was an intermittent conflict which was frequently interrupted by external factors, such as the Black Death, and several years of truces. The war grew into a broader military, economic, and political struggle involving factions from across Western Europe, fuelled by emerging nationalism on both sides. death of Charles IV. Further French disagreements with Edward induced Philip during The Hundred Years' War (French: Guerre de Cent Ans; 1337–1453 [116 years]) was a conflict between the kingdoms of England and France and a civil war in France during the late Middle Ages. The periodisation of the war typically charts it as taking place over 116 years 547306a5fd

On his death in 1848, the Leeds Intelligencer (a rival of the Mercury, and its political opponent for over forty years) described him as "one who has earned for himself an indisputable title to be numbered among the notable men of Leeds". 547306a5fd The Hundred Years' War was a significant conflict in the Middle Ages. During the war, five generations of kings from two rival dynasties fought for the throne of France, then the wealthiest and most populous kingdom in Western Europe. The war had a lasting effect on European history: both sides produced innovations in military technology and tactics, including professional standing armies and artillery, that permanently changed European warfare. Chivalry reached its height... 547306a5fd == Ancient World: 1208 BC–197 AD == 547306a5fd

Wars of the Roses The conflict was fought between supporters of the House of York (whose emblem was a white rose) and the House of Lancaster (whose emblem, only by 1485, was a red rose), two rival cadet branches of the royal House of Plantagenet. Often, owing to nobles holding multiple titles, more than one badge was used: Edward IV, for example The Wars of the Roses, known at the time and in the following centuries as the Civil Wars, were a series of armed confrontations, machinations, battles and campaigns fought for control of the English throne from 1455 to 1487. from Edward I's use of "a golden rose stalked proper". The conflict resulted in the end of Lancaster's male line in 1471, leaving the Tudor family to inherit, through the female line, the Lancaster claim to the throne. Conflict was largely brought to an end upon the union of the two houses through marriage, creating the Tudor dynasty that would subsequently rule England 547306a5fd

The fourteenth century saw the Great Famine and the Black Death,...

Edward I continued after his death. Simultaneously, Edward found himself at war with France (a Scottish ally) after King Philip IV confiscated the Duchy of Gascony. The Edward I (17/18 June 1239 – 7 July 1307), also known as Edward Longshanks and the Hammer of the Scots (Latin: *Malleus Scotorum*), was King of England from 1272 to 1307. Before his accession to the throne, he was commonly referred to as the Lord Edward. Concurrently, he was Lord of Ireland, and from 1254 to 1306 ruled Gascony as Duke of Aquitaine in his capacity as a vassal of the French king

Philippe Delorme He cosigned also a genetic study Philippe Delorme (born 22 January 1960 in Pantin, Seine-Saint-Denis) is a French historian and journalist, whose articles have appeared in *Point de Vue*, *Point de Vue Histoire*, and *Valeurs actuelles*, among others. published in the book *La Mauvaise Tête de Henri IV*, prefaced by Professor Joël Cornette [fr], of the Paris 8 University

Richard II of England Upon the King's death, the 10-year-old Richard succeeded to the throne. 14 February 1400), also known as Richard of Bordeaux, was King of England from 1377 until he was deposed in 1399. Henry IV's government dismissed him as an impostor, and several sources from both sides of the border suggest the man had a mental illness, Richard II (6 January 1367 – c. The Black Prince died in 1376, leaving Richard as heir apparent to his grandfather, King Edward III. England. He was the son of Edward the Black Prince and Joan of Kent

At the accession of Henry III only a remnant of English holdings remained in Gascony, for which English kings had to pay homage to the French, and the barons were in revolt. Royal authority was restored by his son who inherited the throne in 1272 as Edward I. He reorganized his possessions, and gained control of Wales and most of Scotland. His son Edward II was defeated at the Battle of Bannockburn in 1314 and lost control of Scotland. He was eventually deposed in a coup and from 1330 his son Edward III took control of the kingdom. Disputes over the status of Gascony led Edward III to lay claim to the French throne, resulting in the Hundred Years' War, in which the English enjoyed success, before a French resurgence during the reign of Edward III's grandson Richard II.

The Knights Templar were an elite fighting force of their day, highly trained, well-equipped, and highly motivated; one of the tenets of their religious order was that they were forbidden from retreating in battle, unless outnumbered three to one, and even then only by order of their commander, or if the Templar flag went down. Not all Knights Templar were warriors. The mission of most of the members was one of support – to acquire resources which could be used to fund and equip the small percentage of members who were fighting on the front lines. There were actually three classes within the orders. The highest class was the knight. When a candidate was sworn into the order, they made the knight a monk. They wore white robes. The knights could hold no property and receive no private letters. They could not be married or betrothed and could not have any vow in any other Order. They could not have debt more than they could pay, and no infirmities. The Templar priest class was similar to the modern day military chaplain. Wearing...

The eldest son of Henry III, Edward was involved from an early age in the political intrigues of his father's reign. In 1259, he briefly sided with a baronial reform movement, supporting the Provisions of Oxford. After reconciling with his father, he remained loyal throughout the subsequent armed conflict, known as the Second Barons' War. After the Battle of Lewes, Edward was held hostage by the rebellious barons, but escaped after a few months and defeated the baronial leader Simon de Montfort at the Battle of Evesham in 1265. Within two years, the rebellion was extinguished and, with England pacified, Edward left to join the Ninth Crusade to the Holy Land in 1270. He was on his way home in 1272 when he was informed of his father's death. Making a slow return, he reached England in 1274 and was...

Edward Baines (1774–1848) 82. Leeds Mercury. "Exploded Edward Baines (1774–1848) was the editor and proprietor of the Leeds Mercury (which, by his efforts, became the leading provincial paper in England), politician, and the author of historical and geographic works of reference. Retrieved 30 January 2016. History of the reign of George III (volume IV). p. Baines, Edward (1820). 14 June 1817. p. London.

Richard III of England His defeat and death at the Battle of Bosworth Field marked the end of the Middle Ages in England. He was the last king of the Plantagenet dynasty and its cadet branch, the House of York. Before Richard III (2 October 1452 – 22 August 1485) was King of England from 26 June 1483 until his death in 1485. When Edward IV died in April 1483, Richard was named Lord Protector of the realm for Edward's eldest son and successor, the 12-year-old Edward V

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