

Chapter 1 : Chronicle of the Conquest of Granada

*A Chronicle Of England V1: During The Reigns Of The Tudors From A. D. To [Charles Wriothesley, William Douglas Hamilton] on www.nxgvision.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers. This scarce antiquarian book is a facsimile reprint of the original.*

As heir to the French throne, his older brothers having died before he was born, Charles had the title Dauphin of France. His coronation took place on 4 November, at Reims Cathedral. Although Charles was entitled to rule personally from the age of 14, the dukes maintained their grip on power until Charles terminated the regency at the age of Philip took the dominant role during the regency. Louis of Anjou was fighting for his claim to the Kingdom of Naples after, dying in; John of Berry was interested mainly in the Languedoc, [4] and not particularly interested in politics; and Louis of Bourbon was a largely unimportant figure, due to his personality showing signs of mental instability and status since he was not the son of a king. During the rule of his uncles, the financial resources of the kingdom, painstakingly built up by his father Charles V the Wise, were squandered for the personal profit of the dukes, whose interests were frequently divergent or even opposing. During that time, the power of the royal administration was strengthened and taxes re-established. The Battle of Roosebeke, for example, brilliantly won by the royal troops, was prosecuted solely for the benefit of Philip of Burgundy. The treasury surplus carefully accumulated by Charles V was quickly squandered. Charles VI brought the regency to an end in, taking up personal rule. He restored to power the highly-competent advisors of Charles V, known as the Marmousets, [5] who ushered in a new period of high esteem for the crown. Charles VI was widely referred to as Charles the Beloved by his subjects. Wife and children[edit] He married Isabeau of Bavaria on 17 July, [6] when he was 17 and she was 14 and considered an adult at the time. Isabeau had 12 children, most of whom died young. Her second child, Joan, was born on 14 June, but died in Her third child, Isabella, was born in Richard died in and they had no children. She died in childbirth at the age of Charles VI then became insane. The young Charles was betrothed to Margaret of Burgundy in, but died at the age of 9. She was never married, and had no children. She was engaged to Philip, son of John the Fearless, Duke of Burgundy, in both were then aged 8 and they were married in, aged She had one child who died in infancy, before she died in, aged He married Margaret of Burgundy, who had previously been betrothed to his brother Charles. He was married to Jacqueline, Countess of Hainaut in, then aged 17, but they did not have any children before he died in, aged Henry V died suddenly in She died in, aged Charles became the new Dauphin in upon the death of his brother John. I keep him for my own. Come and take him away, if you dare. However, Charles, aged 19, repudiated the treaty and claimed the throne for himself as King Charles VII, sparking fresh fighting with the English. His marriage to Marie of Anjou in produced many children, most of whom died at a very early age. Mental illness may have been passed on for several generations through his mother, Joanna of Bourbon. Although Clisson survived, Charles was determined to punish the would-be assassin, Pierre de Craon, who had taken refuge in Brittany. John V, Duke of Brittany was unwilling to hand him over, so Charles prepared a military expedition. Contemporaries said Charles appeared to be in a "fever" to begin the campaign and disconnected in his speech. Charles set off with an army on 1 July The progress of the army was slow, which nearly drove Charles into a frenzy of impatience. Charles shuddered, drew his sword and yelled "Forward against the traitors! They wish to deliver me to the enemy! He lay still and did not react, but fell into a coma. The king had killed a knight known as "The Bastard of Polignac" and several other men. During one in, he could not remember his name and did not know he was king. When his wife came to visit, he asked his servants who she was and ordered them to take care of what she required so that she would leave him alone. In, he refused to bathe or change his clothes for five months. Pope Pius II, who was born during the reign of Charles VI, wrote in his Commentaries that there were times when Charles thought that he was made of glass, and this caused him to protect himself in various ways so that he would not break. He reportedly had iron rods sewn in his clothes, so that he would not shatter if he came into contact with another person. At the suggestion of Huguet de Guisay, the king and four other lords [15] dressed up as wild men and danced about. There was panic as the fire spread. The Duchess of Berry

threw the train of her gown over the king. Four of the wild men perished: Another "Jean, son of the Lord of Nantouillet" saved himself by jumping into a dishwater tub. Therefore, he decreed, as an irrevocable law and statute, that thenceforth no Jew should dwell in his domains "Ordonnances", vii. According to the Religieux de St. Denis, the king signed this decree at the insistence of the queen "Chron. Those indebted to them were enjoined to redeem their obligations within a set time, otherwise their pledges held in pawn were to be sold by the Jews. The provost was to escort the Jews to the frontier of the kingdom. Subsequently, the king released the Christians from their debts. Struggles for power[edit].

Chapter 2 : King Edward VI's journal, - Primary Sources

This is a list of the most important Chronicles relevant to the kingdom of England in the period from the Norman Conquest to the beginning of the Tudor dynasty ().

Edgar the Peaceful, or Edgar I c. Edgar was the younger son of Edmund I of England. Before his conquest of England, he was known as William the Bastard because of the illegitimacy of his birth. The Normans were the people who gave their name to Normandy, a region in northern France. They were descended from Norse Viking conquerors of the territory and the native population of Frankish and Gallo-Roman stock. Their identity emerged initially in the first half of the 10th century, and gradually evolved over succeeding centuries. Henry, the great-grandson of William the Conqueror, was the first of the House of Plantagenet to rule England. Henry was the first to use the title "King of England" as opposed to "King of the English". He is known as Henry Curtmantle or Curtmantel French: Henri Court-manteau and Henry Fitz-Empress. By the age of 16, Richard had taken command of his own army, putting down rebellions in Poitou against his father. Born in England, where he spent his childhood, he lived for most of his adult life before becoming king in his Duchy of Aquitaine in the southwest of France. Following his accession he spent very little time, perhaps as little as six months, in England, preferring to use his kingdom as a source of revenue to support his armies. Nevertheless, he was seen as a pious hero by his subjects. He remains one of the few kings of England remembered by his epithet, rather than regnal number, and is an enduring iconic figure both in England and in France. The House of Plantagenet Carolingian Empire " is a historiographical term which has been used to refer to the realm of the Franks under the Carolingian dynasty in the Early Middle Ages. This dynasty is seen as the founders of France and Germany, and its beginning date is based on the crowning of Charlemagne, or Charles the Great, and ends with the death of Charles the Fat. The Angevins, also known as the House of Anjou, were a noble family founded in the early years of the Carolingian Empire. They first emerged as part of the minor feudal nobility, in what would soon be known as the Kingdom of France during the 10th century. After going on crusade and becoming close to the Knights Templar, the Kingdom of Jerusalem was received through marriage by Fulk of Jerusalem in The senior line of the family branched off to become the House of Plantagenet, assuming the nickname of Geoffrey V of Anjou, its founder, eventually going on to rule the Kingdom of England, Lordship of Ireland, Principality of Wales and various other holdings in the vast Angevin Empire in Plantagenet kings first ruled the Kingdom of England in the 12th century. The dynasty accumulated several other holdings, building the Angevin Empire that at its peak stretched from the Pyrenees to Ireland and the border with Scotland. Restoring royal authority after the disastrous reign of his father, Edward II, Edward III went on to transform the Kingdom of England into one of the most formidable military powers in Europe. His reign saw vital developments in legislation and government " in particular the evolution of the English parliament " as well as the ravages of the Black Death. He remains one of only five monarchs to have ruled England or its successor kingdoms for more than fifty years. Edward was crowned at the age of fourteen, following the deposition of his father. The Plantagenet kings were the 12th-century rulers of the kingdom of England, and had their roots in the French regions of Anjou and Normandy. The conflict was punctuated by several periods of peace, before it finally ended in the expulsion of the Plantagenets from France except from the Pale of Calais. The final outcome was a victory for the house of Valois, which succeeded in recovering early gains made by the Plantagenets and expelling them from the majority of France by the s. However, the war nearly ruined the Valois, while the Plantagenets enriched themselves with plunder. France suffered greatly from the war, since most of the conflict occurred in that country. The "war" was in fact a series of conflicts and is commonly divided into three or four phases: Several other contemporary European conflicts were directly related to this conflict: The war owes its historical significance to a number of factors. Though primarily a dynastic conflict, the war gave impetus to ideas of both French and English nationalism. Militarily, it saw the introduction of new weapons and tactics, which eroded the older system of feudal armies dominated by heavy cavalry in Western Europe. The first standing armies in Western Europe since the time of the Western Roman Empire were introduced for the war, thus changing the role of the peasantry. For all this,

as well as for its long duration, it is often viewed as one of the most significant conflicts in the history of medieval warfare. In France, civil wars, deadly epidemics, famines and marauding mercenary armies turned to banditry reduced the population by about one-half. He ruled from until he was deposed in As an individual, Richard was tall, good-looking and intelligent. Though probably not insane, as earlier historians used to believe, he may have suffered from a personality disorder or disorders, which may have become more apparent toward the end of his reign. In total fifteen Plantagenet monarchs, including those belonging to cadet branches, ruled England from until After that a junior branch, the House of Lancaster, ruled for some fifty years before clashing over control of England with another branch, the House of York, in a civil war known as the Wars of the Roses. John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster was born on 6th March He gained his name "John of Gaunt" because he was born at Ghent. The fabulously wealthy Gaunt exercised tremendous influence over the throne during the minority reign of his nephew, Richard II, and during the ensuing periods of political strife, but took care not to be openly associated with opponents of the King. Bolingbroke returned and deposed the unpopular Richard, to reign as King Henry IV of England , the first of the descendants of John of Gaunt to hold the throne of England. He was the last king of England to win his throne on the field of battle. He was successful in restoring the power and stability of the English monarchy after the political upheavals of the Wars of the Roses. He founded a long-lasting dynasty and was peacefully succeeded by his son, Henry VIII, after a reign of nearly 24 years. He was Lord, and later King, of Ireland, as well as continuing the nominal claim by the English monarchs to the Kingdom of France. His desire to provide England with a male heir which stemmed partly from personal vanity and partly because he believed a daughter would be unable to consolidate the Tudor Dynasty and the fragile peace that existed following the Wars of the Roses led to the two things that Henry is remembered for:

Chapter 3 : Holinshed's Chronicles of England, Scotland, and Ireland

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The Cambridge History of American Literature, v1. Dated 17, 18, 22, Dec. Dated 2 Dec, On the Stamp Act. To the Printer of the Gazetteer, 2 Jan. To the Printer of the Gazetteer, 14 Jan. To the Printer of the Gazetteer, 15 Jan. Letter Concerning the Gratitude of America. The Repeal of the Stamp Act. To the Printer of the Gazetteer, 8 Mar. To the Printer of the London Chronicle, 18 Aug. Queries, recommended to the Consideration of those Gentlemen who are for vigorous measures with the Americans. On the difficulty of subduing the Colonies by arms. On the spirit and character of the Colonies. Signed "A New Englandman. Rules by which a Great Empire may be reduced to a small one. Letter to William Brownrigg. Philosophical Transactions, lxiv, Addressed to the Printer of the Public Advertiser. To the Printer of the Public Advertiser. Vindication and Offer From Congress to Parliament. Public Advertiser, 18 July. Dated 5 May" published in The Repository, May, Meteorological Imaginations and Conjectures. On the Abuse of the Press. To the Editor of the Federal Gazette. A comparison of the conduct of the ancient Jews and of the anti-Federalists in the United States of America. The Court of the Press. Federal Gazette, 12 Sept. La Jeunesse de Franklin.

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London Gazette, number , July Aug 3. Great Numbers of the Nobility and Principal Gentry assisted at each Proclamation, and attended in their Coaches during the whole Solemnity. To whom we do Acknowledge all Faith and constant Obedience, with all hearty and humble Affection: Given at the Palace of St. London Gazette, number , Aug 7-Aug. God save the KING. London Gazette, number , Aug Aug. After which they returned to the Castle, and the great Guns fired three Rounds, which were answered by Volleys of Small-Shot from the Regiments drawn up un Colledge-Green; and in the Evening there were Bonfires throughout the whole city. Dublin, Kildare, Abercorn, W. A Prince endowed with all Royal Virtues. The principal Officers of State, a great Number of the Nobility, and of other Persons of Distinction, attending during the whole Ceremony. God Save the King. George IV Source: No Sovereign ever possessed in a higher degree the veneration and affection of his subjects, and their grief for his loss is only abated by the unhappy malady which has precluded his Majesty from directing the measures of his Government during the 9 latter years of his glorious reign. And this day, about noon, his Majesty was proclaimed, first before Carlton-house, where the Officers of State, Nobility, and Privy Counsellors were present, with the Officers of Arms, all being on foot. Then the Officers, being mounted on horseback, the like was done at Charing-cross, within Temple-bar, at the end of Wood-street, in Cheapside, and lastly at the Royal Exchange, with the usual solemnities; the principal officers of State, a great number of the nobility, and of other persons of ddistinction, attending during the whole ceremony. To whom we do acknowledge all faith and constant obedience, with all hearty and humble affection, beseeching God, by whom Kings and Queens do reign, to bless the Royal Prince George the Fourth with long and happy years to reign over us. Given at the Court at Carlton-house, this thirtieth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and twenty. William IV Source: Upon the news of this melancholy event arriving in London, the Lords of the Privy Council assembled yesterday at St. To whom we do acknowledge all faith and constant obedience, with all hearty and humble affection, beseeching God, by whom Kings and Queens do reign, to bless the Royal Prince, William the Fourth, with long and happy years to reign over us. Given at the Court of St. On Tuesday morning, June 20th inst. To whom, saving as aforesaid, we do acknowledge all faith and constant obedience, with all hearty and humble affection, beseeching God, by whom Kings and Queens do reign, to bless the Royal Princess Victoria with long and happy years to reign over us. Given at the Court of Kensington, this 20th day of June, God save the Queen. Edward VII Source: Whitehall, January 23, To whom we do acknowledge all faith and constant obedience, with all hearty and humble affection, beseeching God, by whom Kings and Queens do reign, to bless the Royal Prince Edward the Seventh, with long and happy years to reign over us. Given at the Court at St. George V Source: Whitehall, May 7, To whom we do acknowledge all Faith and constant Obedience, with all hearty and humble Affection: George VI Source: This day the Lords of the Privy Council assembled at St.

Chapter 5 : The Brut Chronicle

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Bookmark this page, and return later in !!! These measures included moving AAA batteries along the south coast of England and lining them along the corridor the flying bombs travelled to their intended targets, from their launch locations in Nazi held Europe. With these defensive measures in place, the Allied bombers concentrated on destroying the V1 launch sites on the northern European mainland, combined with the Allied ground forces advancing across northern Europe, continually pushing the Nazis into retreat, to the point finally where British targets were out of range from the threat of the V1. In the early days of September Mr. This menace took the shape of Dr. Von Braun briefs Nazi onlookers at A4 test. The rocket would be launched from deep inside occupied countries from mobile launchers, hard to detect and destroy. On September 7th, the first V2 was launched in anger, and its target was Paris. The V2 campaign had begun, and with it 6 months of uncertainty and terror would befall London and other cities in Britain, as well as cities in northern Europe newly liberated by the Allies. This particular moment in time signalled a new threat, a demoralising, soul destroying moment and not in hindsight a turning point in history, which on reflection it was. In fact London had already returned to some normality during the closing years of the war. The Luftwaffe had ceased to be a threat and Allied air forces dominated the skies over Britain and northern Europe. Although the Allies quelled the V1 threat, the V2 menace was near impossible to deal with, and defend against. Unlike the V1, the V2 did not need static built ramps for launching, hence launch sites could not be easily detected and then destroyed by allied bombers. The V2 could be launched anywhere by the use of mobile carriers. These mobile units were near impossible to locate, constantly on the move to avoid detection until such time they were needed to launch the rocket. Once launched from its secret location it would take less than 5 minutes to reach its intended target, while at the same time the mobile unit would be back on the move and disappear into the shadows. During that conflict its interesting to note that the Allies did not locate or destroy any of the Iraq mobile Scud launchers. The other factor that made defence impossible was the rocket itself. Its incredible speed made detection impossible, and so made air-raid warnings also impossible. The V2 on re-entry would achieve speeds of mph, several times the speed of sound. At the least the V1 gave some warning, if only from listening to the drone of the pulse jet engine. When the drone ceased, the engine having its fuel automatically stopped, the V1 would shed its wings and engine, and would hurtle to the ground and dispatch its bomb load. The victims would know nothing about the attack. It was a drizzly Friday evening at 6. Private Frank Browning was walking down the quiet cherry tree lined road. The young soldier was on leave and about to visit his girlfriend. He was killed instantly. A young child, Rosemary Clarke aged 3 years old, was killed in her cot while asleep. Mrs Ada Harrison, 65 years old, became the third fatality. Harrison and her husband, William, were sitting by their fireside at the time of the attack, and the house collapsed upon them. The local school caretaker was a year-old council worker Robert Stubbs. By his own account he was blown 20 yards across a playing field by the V2 blast. After which he staggered to the scene of the blast to offer assistance. By this time Ada Harrison had managed to crawl out from the wreckage and the debris of her house, only to die in the arms of the Robert Stubbs. William Harrison was severely injured but survived. But its without a doubt that the death toll and injured would have certainly been much higher, if it had not been for the evacuations caused by the V1 threat earlier in the summer of Also inaccurate reports appeared in newspaper articles regarding the Staveley Road blast immediately after the incident, and in reports found in the press 50 years on. But journalists and residents were informed that a gas mains was the official cause of the explosion. But rumours were abounded that it was far from a gas mains that was the cause of the explosion. Photographs of the Staveley Road incident, and others from that period, have the censors official red stamp "Not to be published". Also a complete ban in naming the area in which the explosion occurred was implemented. This logically denied important information to the enemy regarding their accuracy, and so denying them the opportunity to improve their targeting. In the newspaper report from The Daily Telegraph 50 years on, 9th

September , it states: Continuing strikes killed 32 more in Islington on Nov. The Telegraph continued by saying "The next day 10th Nov. Something that would have obviously caused the Allies major headaches, as the rockets were undetectable and unstoppable. The entry for the 8th September V2 attack on Staveley Road reads: It continues, "11 houses demolished, 12 seriously damaged and evacuated, slightly damaged, 40 minor. Water and gas mains. Very large crater, 20ft deep, in middle of road. Thomas Rest Centre opened 16 accommodated, closed 15th Sept. Incident Inquiry Point opened 9th Sept. Searchlight from the Searchlights Unit Riverside Lands was used to illuminate site but was not effective. Which is something constantly amiss in various reports and articles that have been published. One major blunder stands out, and pointed out by Donald Eustace who lived in 13 Staveley Road at the time of the attack. Within the article, published 4th Oct. They presented him with a poster of a photograph of the bombed road. Printed over the photograph were the words: Eustace tells Cal McCrystal, "they made a balls of it. It was No 7. A facet to the dark side, as it reminds us of the victims of the V2 attacks, but we must remember the many thousands so that suffered and died in captivity, in forced labour camps building the secret weapons. Butler was blown out of a fruit tree somewhere in southern England, location and date is unknown, when a V2 landed nearby. He was discovered unharmed near the impact crater, but missing his trousers which had be removed by the shock wave caused by the V2 explosion. Without a date and location for this incident Staveley Road is remembered as the first British target for a V2 rocket. The V2 attacks on London ended on the 27th March , when V2 mobile units retreated deep into Germany because of the advancing Allied armies. This put London out of range of the rocket, but the V2 continued to target other Allied liberated cities such as Antwerp and Rotterdam. These targets were important to the Allies as the advancing armies relied on supplies via these ports to continue goal of defeating Nazi Germany. Unbeknown at the time, but if still alive in , the reporter would have witnessed Neil Armstrong set foot upon the moon, and I wonder if that reporter think back to the Staveley Road incident he wrote about, and realise how prophetic his words really were?

Chapter 6 : Proclamations of Accessions of British Sovereigns ()

The earliest prose chronicle in English, this copy starts with the legendary hero Brutus' conquest of Albion and continues, with the second continuation, to and Henry V's siege of Rouen; opening folio defective and shriveled with loss of text and illuminated border, one further leaf with outer third of fol. lacking, 4 further leaves with.

Edward was nine years old when he inherited the English throne in Here was the male heir for whom his father had yearned, and bells rang all over England in celebration. Far from the sickly boy of popular memory, Edward was robust and merry, delighting in music and archery. But his upbringing was that of an aristocrat, not the Protestant saint of later legend. He studied French and geography and military engineering in company with other young nobles. From early he kept a chronicle of the political and military events of his reign, evidence of his academic ability and ordered thinking. There was no regency; he ruled in person, at least in theory. As duke of Somerset, Seymour effectively governed England until his downfall as the result of a coup in October In summer an army was sent into Scotland to enforce a marriage treaty between Edward and Mary, Queen of Scots ; England won the Battle of Pinkie, but lost the war when Mary was conveyed to France to wed the dauphin, who became Francis II. By filling the privy chamber with his own adherents, Dudley achieved a powerful hold over the king, greater even than Seymour had enjoyed. A peace treaty in March restored Anglo-French relations, and in April Edward was elected to the French chivalric order of St. Michael, to his tremendous gratification. But the festivities could not conceal a growing crisis in the royal finances, aggravated by coinage debasement and embezzlement by crown officials. Nothing is more controversial about Edward VI than the Protestant reforms carried forward in his name by Thomas Cranmer , archbishop of Canterbury In the Latin mass was replaced by matins, evensong, and Holy Communion in English. Confession was abandoned, purgatory denied, and chantries shut down. Priests were permitted to marry. The Catholic devotional world of the English parishes was fatally damaged as sacred images, wall paintings, and stained glass were defaced or destroyed; in their place came pulpits and preaching. The alteration in religion sparked a major rebellion in Devon and Cornwall in summer , which called for the restoration of the mass and traditional parish culture. The crown suppressed it with uncommon brutality by means of mercenaries. The king ranged between Whitehall, Greenwich, and Hampton Court, according to the season. He was a keen hunter and frequently played his part in masques and tilts. In the Chapel Royal, meanwhile, Thomas Tallis c. Magnificence had strategic value, and foreign ambassadors were deeply impressed. Yet Edward also had a social conscience, pricked by the harvest failures and economic slump that afflicted his reign from Pressure on land provoked rural riots and, in July , a popular uprising in East Anglia under Robert Kett. Enclosure commissions and grain surveys were supplemented by weekly church collections for the poor from Edward himself wrote a detailed memorandum to the council, advocating an English cloth "mart" to rival Antwerp. The king was drawing close to assuming independent rule of his dominions. In February Edward caught a feverish cold that progressed into a pulmonary infection. Realizing that he was dying, he began his last great initiative, to deny the throne to his Catholic sister Mary. John Dudley, whose son Guildford had recently married Jane, was a prime mover in this dubious scheme, but Edward also backed it with the last of his strength. When Edward died on 6 July , Jane was duly proclaimed queen, although a pro-Mary uprising meant that she ruled for only nine days before being imprisoned and then executed for high treason. Several outstanding portraits of Edward VI survive. Surely the strangest is the painting by William Scrots, in which Edward appears in distorted perspective anamorphosis that is resolved only with the aid of a special viewing device. Secondary Sources Jordan , W. Edited by George Bernard and Penry Williams. New Haven and London, Edward VI and the Protestant Reformation. Cooper Pick a style below, and copy the text for your bibliography. Encyclopedia of the Early Modern World. Retrieved November 12, from Encyclopedia. Then, copy and paste the text into your bibliography or works cited list. Because each style has its own formatting nuances that evolve over time and not all information is available for every reference entry or article, Encyclopedia.

Chapter 7 : TVRaven - Downton Abbey full episodes free online

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This section needs additional citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. June Main article: He was born on 6 December at Windsor Castle. His mother, Catherine of Valois , was then 20 years old. On 28 September , the nobles swore loyalty to Henry VI. His duties were limited to keeping the peace and summoning Parliament. After the Duke of Bedford died in , the Duke of Gloucester claimed the Regency himself, but was contested in this by the other members of the Council. It was shortly after his crowning ceremony at Merton Priory on All Saints Day, 1 November , [5] shortly before his 16th birthday, he obtained some measure of independent authority on 13 November , [6] but his growing willingness to involve himself in administration became apparent in when the place named on writs temporarily changed from Westminster where the Privy Council was to Cirencester where the king was. Henry was declared of age in , at the age of sixteen in the year in which his mother died, and he assumed the reins of government. Henry, shy and pious, averse to deceit and bloodshed, immediately allowed his court to be dominated by a few noble favourites who clashed on the matter of the French war. The young king came to favour a policy of peace in France, and thus favoured the faction around Cardinal Beaufort and William de la Pole, Earl of Suffolk , who thought likewise, while Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester , and Richard, Duke of York , who argued for a continuation of the war, were ignored. In , the English council suggested that peace could best be effected with the Scots by wedding Henry to one of the daughters of the king of Scotland ; the proposal came to nothing. During the congress of Arras in , the English put forth the idea of a union between the English king and a daughter of Charles VII of France , but the Armagnacs refused to even contemplate the suggestion unless Henry renounced his claim to the French throne. These conditions were agreed to in the Treaty of Tours in , but the cession of Maine was kept secret from parliament, as it was known that this would be hugely unpopular with the English populace. However, Margaret was determined to make him see it through. As the treaty became public knowledge in , public anger focused on the Earl of Suffolk, but Henry and Margaret were determined to protect him. Queen Margaret had no tolerance for any sign of disloyalty towards her husband and kingdom, thus any inclination of it was immediately brought to her attention. Gloucester was put in custody in Bury St Edmunds , where he died, probably of a heart attack although contemporary rumours spoke of poisoning before he could be tried. However, he was excluded from the court circle and sent to govern Ireland , while his opponents, the Earls of Suffolk and Somerset were promoted to Dukes , a title at that time still normally reserved for immediate relatives of the monarch. His murdered body was found on the beach at Dover. By , the French had retaken the whole province, so hard won by Henry V. Returning troops, who had often not been paid, added to the lawlessness in the southern counties of England. Jack Cade led a rebellion in Kent in , calling himself "John Mortimer", apparently in sympathy with York, and setting up residence at the White Hart Inn in Southwark the white hart had been the symbol of the deposed Richard II. The flight proved to have been tactical: Cade successfully ambushed the force in the Battle of Solefields and returned to occupy London. In the end, the rebellion achieved nothing, and London was retaken after a few days of disorder; but this was principally because of the efforts of its own residents rather than the army. At any rate the rebellion showed that feelings of discontent were running high. Insanity, and the ascendancy of York[edit] Depiction of Henry enthroned, from the Talbot Shrewsbury Book , 145 In , the Duke of York was persuaded to return from Ireland, claim his rightful place on the council and put an end to bad government. His cause was a popular one and he soon raised an army at Shrewsbury. The court party, meanwhile, raised their own similar-sized force in London. A stand-off took place south of London, with York presenting a list of grievances and demands to the court circle, including the arrest of Edmund Beaufort, 2nd Duke of Somerset. The king initially agreed, but Margaret intervened to prevent the arrest of Beaufort. By , his influence had been restored, and York was again isolated. The court party was also strengthened by the announcement that the Queen was pregnant.

However, on hearing of the final loss of Bordeaux in August, Henry experienced a mental breakdown and became completely unresponsive to everything that was going on around him for more than a year. Henry may have inherited a psychiatric condition from Charles VI of France, his maternal grandfather, who was affected by intermittent periods of insanity during the last thirty years of his life. York was named regent as Protector of the Realm in 1454. There followed a violent struggle between the houses of Lancaster and York. Henry was defeated and captured at the Battle of Northampton on 10 July. By this point, however, Henry was suffering such a bout of madness that he was apparently laughing and singing while the battle raged. Edward failed to capture Henry and his queen, who fled to Scotland. Henry, who had been safely hidden by Lancastrian allies in Scotland, Northumberland and Yorkshire, was captured by King Edward in 1465 and subsequently held captive in the Tower of London. While imprisoned, Henry did some writing, including the following poem: Kingdoms are but cares, State is devoid of stay, Riches are ready snares, Pleasure is a privy prick Which vice doth still provoke; Poms, imprompt; and fame, a flame; Power, a smoldering smoke. Who meant to remove the rock Owst of the slimy mud Shall mire himself, and hardly scape The swelling of the flood. By herself, there was little she could do. However, eventually Edward IV had a falling-out with two of his main supporters: However, by this time, years in hiding followed by years in captivity had taken their toll on Henry. Warwick and Clarence effectively ruled in his name. Warwick soon overreached himself by declaring war on Burgundy, whose ruler responded by giving Edward IV the assistance he needed to win back his throne by force. Official chronicles and documents state that the deposed king died on the night of 21 May. The common fear was the possibility of another noble utilizing the mentally unstable king to further their own agenda. When the body of the king was found several centuries later, diggers found it to be five foot and nine inches. Light hair had been found to be covered in blood, with damage to the skull, strongly suggesting that the king had indeed died due to violence.

Chapter 8 : Chronological Listing of the Kings of England

Edward VI, , king of England (), son of Henry VIII and Jane Seymour. Edward succeeded his father to the throne at the age of nine. Edward succeeded his father to the throne at the age of nine.

Jane and Guildford were found guilty of treason, but Mary refused to execute them. As Mary approached the outskirts of London, she was met by her sister Elizabeth , who offered her congratulations and rode in a place of honor with the new Queen. On the morning of October 1, Mary made the short walk from Westminster Palace to Westminster Abbey across the street for her coronation. This act passed with little resistance. The next step for Mary was to begin searching for a suitable husband. One of the possibilities was Edward Courtenay , who had spent most of his life in the Tower. He was younger than Mary, but he was one of the last descendants of the House of York and one of the most obvious choices for a husband. The ambassador formally suggested this to the Queen a short time after her coronation. After much thought and prayer on the matter, Mary accepted the proposal. Negotiations of the contract began, although the public sentiment was not in favor of the match. It turns out that there were a total of four plots at hand. One involved Sir Thomas Wyatt the Younger son of the poet Thomas Wyatt , a courtly suitor of Anne Boleyn and the Duke of Suffolk, Henry Grey already released from the Tower after his involvement with the Northumberland plot who would lead rebel armies from various parts of England. He and his fellow conspirators were arrested. In all, roughly rebels were hung, although the Queen pardoned others. Lady Jane Grey and her husband would also have to be put to death now, as they may be the possible focal point for another rebellion. Edward Courtenay was put back in the Tower where he had spent much of his life. Elizabeth had been summoned to London for questioning and was eventually imprisoned in the Tower as well, although she was later sent to Woodstock. He eventually set sail for England on July 12, arriving at the Isle of Wight a week later. On July 23, he arrived at Winchester where he would meet his bride for the first time. It is not known exactly what language they used to converse quite possibly Latin , but Philip and Mary talked into the evening and by all appearances seemed to be getting along well. The marriage took place two days after their meeting, on July 25th, the day of St. James- patron saint of Spain. After the wedding, they were proclaimed: After dancing and dinner, the couple was put to bed in accordance with the ancient blessing ritual. In fact, she did seem to show many of the signs including nausea and an enlarging belly. Meanwhile, Mary began to act on her intention to restoring the Catholic faith in England. The nobles were allowed to keep the lands gained in the dissolution of the monasteries by Henry VIII, but the Queen encouraged returning former Church property mainly furniture and plate and set an example by doing so herself. The medieval heresy laws were restored by Parliament, which meant that heretics could be killed and their property and holdings given over to the Crown. In January , the arrests began. John Hooper former Bishop of Gloucester , John Rogers and John Cardmaster were arrested after they refused to cease their heretical activities and put on trial. All three were condemned to be burnt at the stake, with Rogers the first to die. Instead of deterring the Protestants, the burnings mainly served to increase their hatred of the Queen. It was because of these burnings that the Queen gained the epitaph "Bloody Mary". Mary would most likely want to exclude Elizabeth from the throne, which meant that the crown would then fall to Mary Queen of Scots , who was about to marry the son of the King of France and was unacceptable for Spanish interests. Philibert, Duke of Savoy. Mary had refused to allow Philip and Elizabeth to meet, but in April when the Court moved to Hampton Court Palace Elizabeth was brought there as well she had still been at Woodstock until then. She had few visitors and had not been granted an audience with the Queen, since she was still in disgrace. However, one evening the Queen sent over a rich dress to Elizabeth with the message that she was to wear it that evening. She met the King and was later brought into see the Queen. Foxe records that Philip was hiding behind a tapestry during the interview. At the end, Mary agreed to welcome Elizabeth at court. Mary had retreated into privacy awaiting the birth of her child, as was customary. She waited for the labor pains to begin, but her due date came and went without the birth of a child. The doctors predicted the child would come on June 6, then June 24, and then finally July She may have actually been pregnant at some point, but miscarried, or the child died and was not properly expelled. Whatever the case, it became quite clear

that the Queen was not going to give birth, since it was now nearly a year after she was first reported to be with child. After a while, Mary began to receive again and the signs of her "pregnancy" disappeared. The Queen was overcome with sadness at his departure and wrote to him almost daily. Meanwhile, the trials and burnings continued. In March, Thomas Cranmer former Archbishop of Canterbury followed, thrusting his right hand into the fire first because it had signed his earlier recantation of the Protestant faith. Philip eventually returned to England in March. Shortly afterwards, England declared war on France following a raid on Scarborough, England by Thomas Stafford, who had been in exile in France. Philip led forces into France and took the town of St. Quentin and surrounding lands. But France struck back and took the city of Calais, the last foothold of England on the Continent. It had been in English hands since . . . The Queen was sure she was pregnant again, now at the age of . . . She entered seclusion in late February, thinking her confinement for labor would come in March. Those around her seemed to have doubts about the validity of this pregnancy after the earlier incident. On March 30, Mary drafted her will and it is worded in such a way to portray that the Queen thought she was indeed with child. But, by April, no child had come and the Queen knew that she was once again mistaken. After the symptoms began to fade, Mary was left quite ill. From then on, she became progressively worse. In late October, she added the codicil to her will but did not expressly name Elizabeth as her heir in it. The Queen drifted in and out of consciousness, but at one point was lucid enough to agree to pass the crown to her half sister, adding that she hoped Elizabeth would maintain the Catholic faith in England. It was around this time that Philip learned of the death of both his father and his aunt. She was lucid during the Mass held in her chamber the next morning. The priest performed the Last Rites, and the Queen died. A plaque on the marble reads -- translated from the Latin -- Partners both in throne and grave, here rest we two sisters, Elizabeth and Mary, in the hope of one resurrection.

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In the first journal entry below Edward VI records the results of an unsuccessful war in Scotland, civil disturbances in England and the execution of the Protector's brother who was also the king's uncle. It ends with the Protector's fall from power. In the second journal entry Edward.

His mother Jane Seymour died 12 days after his birth. On the death of his father nine years later, Edward became king. Towards the end of , Somerset was arrested for mismanaging the government - the year had seen widespread social unrest across England - and eventually beheaded in January But, as Edward fell ill in early , so a succession crisis loomed. Jane was executed the following year, aged Edward, himself, probably died of tuberculosis, though some have claimed he was poisoned. He was a precocious child, and his short reign is considered to have made a lasting contribution to the English Reformation, and to have seen radical changes in how the church operated. Further biographical information is readily available from Wikipedia or English History for example. Remarkably, while king, Edward kept a diary - its 68 leaves are held by the British Library. He may have been prompted to do so by one of his tutors. In order to make a complete chronicle of his reign, he started with a description of his childhood until , followed it with a list of past events mostly referring to himself in the third person , and then from March he kept daily entries until November It is in part private diary, in part an educational exercise, and in part considered notes on policy and administration. The document stands as one of the major sources for our knowledge of the entire reign and not infrequently constitutes our only source of information for events of considerable significance. Henadoy, and yeight other, in blew. Por if one toke cold he died mthin 3 houres, and if he skaped it held him but 9 houres, or 10 at the most. Also if he slept the first 6 houres, as he should be very desirous to doe, then he raved, and should die raving. He did not determin to kill the duke of Northumberland, the marquis, etc. The lordis went together. The duke of Northumberland wold not agree that any searching of his death shuld bee treason. So the lordis acquitted him of high treason, and condemned him of treason felonious, and so he was adjudged to be hangid. The peple, knowing not the matter, shouted hauf a douzen times, so loud that frome the halle dore it was hard at Charing crosse plainly, and rumours went that he was quitte of all.