

Stoke Field The Last Battle Of The Wars Of The Roses

'Bill Cooke is to be congratulated on his extensive and knowledgeable account of Warrington's history.' – Harry Wells, author of Medieval Warrington In 2015 Warrington was named by the Royal Society of Arts as the 'least culturally alive town in England'. But was this a fair evaluation? In his new book, Bill Cooke offers a dramatic reexamination of the town. Looking back on its fascinating history dating back to the Romans, The Story of Warrington demonstrates an extensive and diverse cultural history. Should Warrington apologise for the person who supported Richard III against the Princes in the Tower? Why was Warrington thought of as the Athens of the North? What role did the town play in the Industrial Revolution and the slave trade? How did Warrington help win the Cold War? With insights into these questions and more, readers are presented with the other side of the argument and learn key facts about the history of this British town.

This is the third volume of a projected five-volume series charting the causes of war from 3000 BCE to the present day, written by a leading international lawyer, and using as its principal materials the documentary history of international law, largely in the form of treaties and the negotiations which led up to them. These volumes seek to show why millions of people, over thousands of years, slew each other. In departing from the various theories put forward by historians, anthropologists and psychologists, Gillespie offers a different taxonomy of the causes of war, focusing on the broader settings of politics, religion, migrations and empire-building. These four contexts were dominant and often overlapping justifications during the first four thousand years of human civilisation, for which written records exist.

The rise and fall of Henry's notorious minister - the most corrupt Chancellor in English history The son of a brewer, Cromwell rose from obscurity to become Earl of Essex, Vice-Regent and High Chamberlain of England, Keeper of the Privy Seal and Chancellor of the Exchequer. He maneuvered his way to the top by intrigue, bribery and sheer force of personality in a court dominated by the malevolent King Henry. Cromwell pursued the interests of the king with single-minded energy and little subtlety. Tasked with engineering the judicial murder of Anne Boleyn when she had worn out her welcome in the royal chamber, he tortured her servants and relations, then organised a 'show trial' of Stalinist efficiency. He orchestrated the 'greatest act of privatisation in English history': the seizure of the monasteries. Their enormous wealth was used to cement the loyalty of the English nobility, and to enrich the crown. Cromwell made himself a fortune too, soliciting colossal bribes and binding the noble families to him with easy loans. He came home from court literally weighed down with gold.

The stories of women, famous, infamous and unknown, who shaped the course of medieval history.

Yorkshire's past is replete with bloody battles and sieges. From the earliest times armies have marched across the Yorkshire countryside and have fought for control of the land, the towns and the cities. Roman, Viking, Norman and the Scottish invaders have all contributed ruthless episodes to the story. Christian fought pagan, Englishman fought foreign invader, and loyalist fought rebel, in some of the most destructive battles of British history. And bitter internal conflicts, which set neighbour against neighbour, created an equally violent heritage as rival lords and landowners contended for power and influence in the north. David Cooke gives a vivid description of the outbreaks of warfare that have punctuated the county's history. Using graphic contemporary accounts and numerous illustrations and maps, he creates a vivid narrative of a county that was a battleground until modern times.

1487: Wars of the Roses are over, but for one man the battle burns on The battle of Stoke Field is won. With the help of his spy and Richard III's one-time right-hand man Henry Morane, King Henry VII has quashed the rebels and now turns to the defence of the realm as England's

spy network extends its fingers. His life as ever, in the balance, Morane is sent to York, Bristol and Flanders by the King to thwart the threat of invasion, led secretly by Richard III's sister, Margaret, Duchess of Burgundy, while a full-scale rebellion brews at home. But Morane has his own plans: revenge on those who betrayed him and Richard at the battle of Bosworth Field. Manipulating events to his ends, Morane will bring the wrath of God down on those who killed his master. With the mystery of C.J. Sansom and the epic adventure of Conn Iggulden, Robert Farrington's thrilling novel concludes the series begun with *The Killing of Richard III*

Elizabeth Woodville is undoubtedly a historical character whose life no novelist would ever have dared invent. She has been portrayed as an enchantress; as an unprincipled advancer of her family's fortunes and a plucky but pitiful queen in Shakespeare's histories. She has been alternatively championed and vilified by her contemporaries and five centuries of historians, dramatists and novelists, but what was she really? In this revealing account of Elizabeth's life David Baldwin sets out to tell the story of this complex and intriguing woman. Was she the malign influence many of her critics held her to be? Was she a sorceress who bewitched Edward IV? What was the fate of her two sons, the 'Princes in the Tower'? What did she, of all people, think had become of them, and why did Richard III mount a campaign of vilification against her? David Baldwin traces Elizabeth's career and her influence on the major events of her husband Edward IV's reign, and in doing so he brings to life the personal and domestic politics of Yorkist England and the elaborate ritual of court life.

New edition of the bestselling biography of the controversial king whose bones were discovered in a car park in 2012. Contains NEW material, including an account of the reburial in March 2015.

Between 1483 and 1485 Viscount Francis Lovell was one of the most important and influential men in the government of his childhood friend Richard III, becoming the King's Chamberlain and a Knight of the Garter. Lovell continued to support a Ricardian claim to the throne long after Richard III's death at Bosworth, and his elusive presence cast a dark shadow over the early years of Henry VII's reign. He became Henry VII's most persistent and dangerous enemy, orchestrating an assassination attempt on the new king. He was also architect of an international conspiracy that sought to replace Henry with a Ricardian pretender known as 'Lambert Simnel', which culminated in the battle of Stoke in 1487, the last true battle in the Wars of the Roses. Following Stoke, Lovell disappears from historical record and his fate is a mystery to this day. The eighteenth-century discovery at Minster Lovell of the skeletal remains of a medieval man in a sealed vault possibly reveals the final resting place of Francis Lovell - the last champion of York. An historical account of the mystery surrounding Francis Lovell, the childhood friend of Richard III. Francis Lovell was one of the most influential men in the Government of Richard III. Of great interest to all historians and students of medieval history, Middle Ages and the Wars of the Roses. Illustrated with a 4 page colour section of 10 photographs. Stephen Davis has a degree in History and an MA in Medieval History - and has lectured widely on the Wars of the Roses. "Westeros is probably closer to medieval Britain than anything else." George R.R. Martin, creator of *Game of Thrones* Kings who were insane, infant or imprisoned; feuding families, disputed successions and monarchs executing their brothers; exiled nobles, war with France and enemies forced to unite against a common foe – the history of the Wars of the Roses is so filled with drama that it feels like fiction. In fact, it has inspired fiction. As *Game of Thrones* author George R.R. Martin said: "I've drawn on many parts of history, but the Wars of the Roses is probably the one *A Song Of Ice and Fire* is closest to." Telling the story of the fifteenth century wars between Lancastrians and Yorkists, *The Wars of the Roses* follows the course of the conflict from the succession of infant King Henry VI right through to the defeat of rebellions under Henry VII. Its protagonists were twisted by their conflicting loyalties of blood, marriage and, above all, ambition. From mad Henry VI captured in battle to the mystery of the 'Princes in the Tower' and the truth behind Richard III's deformity, the book is a lively account of

more than 30 tumultuous years. Illustrated with more than 200 colour and black-and-white photographs, artworks and maps, *The Wars of the Roses* reveals the scheming and betrayal, the skullduggery and murder behind the struggle to gain power – and then hold on to it. Elizabeth Woodville, *The White Queen* (2009), Margaret Beaufort, *The Red Queen* (2010), and Jacquetta, Lady Rivers, *The Rivers Woman* (2011) are the subjects of the first three novels in Philippa Gregory's Cousins' War series, and of the three biographical essays in this book. Philippa Gregory and two historians, leading experts in their field who helped Philippa to research the novels, tell the extraordinary 'true' stories of the life of these women who until now have been largely forgotten by history, their background and times, highlighting questions which are raised in the fiction and illuminating the novels. With a foreword by Philippa Gregory - in which Philippa writes revealingly about the differences between history and fiction and examines the gaps in the historical record - and beautifully illustrated with rare portraits, *The Women of the Cousins' Wars* is an exciting new addition to the Philippa Gregory oeuvre.

The Man Who Made the Tudor Dynasty

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

Describes the family drama, political and royal court intrigue and bloody military battles that erupted between Henry VIII of England and his brother-in-law James IV of Scotland during the splendor of the Renaissance as Scotland tried to assert its independence.

Timothy Venning's exploration of the alternative paths that British history might easily have taken moves on to the Wars of the Roses. What if Richard of York had not given battle in vain? How would a victory for Warwick the Kingmaker at the Battle of Barnet changed the course of the struggle for power? What if the Princes had escaped from the tower or the Stanleys had not betrayed their king at Bosworth? These are just a few of the fascinating questions posed by this book. As always, while necessarily speculative, Dr. Venning discusses all the scenarios within the benefit of a deep

understanding of the major driving forces, tensions and trends that shaped British history. In so doing, he helps the reader to understand why things panned out as they did, as well as what might have been in this tumultuous period. Historian James D. Taylor gathers in one volume all known historical information regarding Henry Grey, father of Lady Jane Grey. Descended from a distinguished and noble heritage that produced two queens, Henry Grey gave up a comfortable, quiet and leisurely life to become one of the most powerful and influential men in England next to the king. His influence was so strong that, working in alliance with the Duke of Northumberland, he was able to coerce the young King Edward VI, on his deathbed, to change the order of succession to place Lady Jane Grey on the throne when Edward died, making Henry Grey the father of the Queen. Documents trace the Grey lineage back as far as 1100 CE. This venerable family was intermingled with many other well placed and ambitious figures of medieval England, and these axes of power and influence all came into play upon the death of the young King Edward VI. Alliances and conspiracies first put Jane on the throne, then brought Henry VIII's daughter Mary to claim the crown herself. In the end, Henry Grey brought destruction upon his daughter and himself, as they were sent to the executioner within a week of each other. The tensions and emotions of this high-stakes game can be sensed from the documentary record. A genealogy of the Grey family, descriptive information on Henry Grey's wife Frances Brandon - an ambitious granddaughter of King Henry VII, a list of Knights made by King Edward VI and other historical documents accompany the text. The author also presents some dramatic narratives from the 1700s and 1800s which add flavor to the story. Explore the history of Nottinghamshire through this fascinating collection of beautiful photographs by J. H. Spree. This is probably the most concise English history book ever published. Tony Boullemier has vividly summed up all 42 rulers of England since 1066. Each reign is condensed into five key bullet points and illustrated by a clever cartoon that sticks in the memory. It sorts out all those Edwards, Henrys and Georges – their major battles, the rebellions they faced and the bizarre ways many of them died. For younger readers, aged 10 upwards, *The Little Book of Monarchs* will provide a chronological narrative, giving a firm foundation for future history studies. For students and older readers, it will be an indispensable reference book – a short and snappy aide memoire to our bloody and glorious past. For everyone, it's history with a smile on its face! Tony wrote this book as a response to the falling standards of history teaching in schools – he feels that less and less time is devoted to the subject and that children are often offered only two or three significant periods to study. He feels they are simply not getting a proper perspective, and hopes to address this by taking the reader chronologically through the ages.

Explore a fascinating look at the three pretenders to the Tudor throne - Simnel, Warbeck, and Warwick.

'The Hollow Crown is exhilarating, epic, blood-and-roses history . . . Jones's material is thrilling . . . There is fine scholarly intuition on display

here and a mastery of the grand narrative; it is a supremely skilful piece of storytelling.' Sunday Telegraph The fifteenth century saw the crown of England change hands seven times as the great families of England fought to the death for power, majesty and the right to rule. The Hollow Crown completes Dan Jones' epic history of medieval England, and describes how the Plantagenets tore themselves apart to be finally replaced by the Tudors. Some of the greatest heroes and villains in British history were thrown together in these turbulent times: Henry V, whose victory at Agincourt and prudent rule at home marked the high point of the medieval monarchy; Edward IV, who was handed his crown by the scheming soldier Warwick the Kingmaker, before their alliance collapsed into a fight to the death; and the last Plantagenet, Richard III, who stole the throne and murdered his own nephews, the Princes in the Tower. Finally, the Tudors arrived - but even their rule was only made certain in the 1520s, when Henry VIII ruthlessly hunted down his family's last remaining enemies. In the midst this tumult, chivalry was reborn, the printing press arrived and the Renaissance began to flourish. With vivid descriptions of the battle of Towton, where 28,000 men died in a single morning, and the Battle of Bosworth Field, at which Richard III was hacked down, this is the real story behind Shakespeare's famous history plays.

One of the most unfairly neglected figures in English history, who served three kings, opposed Richard III and enabled the Tudor dynasty. The battle of Bosworth was the culmination of the War of the Roses, the dynastic struggle between the houses of York and Lancaster that dominated England in the second half of the 15th century. Edward IV had secured the throne for the house of York, but his early death in 1483, followed by the death of his sons and the taking of the throne by his brother, Richard of York, saw a renewed outbreak of fighting. His reign began with a major rebellion and was dogged by rumours of his involvement in murder, with Richard facing threats not only from the lords he alienated but also the Lancastrian faction waiting in the wings. Henry Tudor eventually decided to take the huge risk of attempting to seize the throne and Richard's army marched to meet him, finally clashing near Market Bosworth. Guiding the reader from the campaign's origins to its aftermath, and covering the commanders and forces of King Richard III and Henry Tudor, this is a complete treatment of one of the most important events in English history. The story of Bosworth has been transformed in the 20th century as an extensive survey between 2005 and 2009 by the Battlefields Trust has pinpointed the location of the battlefield, for many years a source of debate and controversy, and this new history is based on that interpretation. It will also highlight the incredible discovery of Richard III's remains in Leicester, the study of the bones and relate this to what was previously thought to have happened to him at the end of the battle.

The story of the Princes in the Tower is one of history's most enduring, poignant and romanticised tales. But were the princes really murdered? David Baldwin presents a fresh new approach to the mystery and reveals, for the first time, the true fate of the younger prince, Richard, Duke of York. David Baldwin has searched contemporary documents to unearth the clues that underpin his radical new theory and has visited all the places associated with Richard Plantagenet. In doing so, he has opened up an entirely new line of investigation and exonerated Richard III of the greatest of the crimes imputed to him. Dead princes were a potential embarrassment, but a living prince would have been a real danger and a closely guarded secret, not only in Richard's reign but in the reigns of Henry VII and Henry VIII.

A Civil War-era treatise addressing the power of governments in moments of emergency The last work of Abraham Lincoln's law of war expert Francis Lieber was long considered lost—until Will Smiley and John Fabian Witt discovered it in the National Archives. Lieber's manuscript on emergency powers and martial law addresses important contemporary debates in law and political philosophy and stands as a significant historical discovery. As a key legal advisor to the Lincoln White House, Columbia College professor Francis Lieber was one of the architects and defenders of Lincoln's most famous uses of emergency powers during the Civil War. Lieber's work laid the foundation for

rules now accepted worldwide. In the years after the war, Lieber and his son turned their attention to the question of emergency powers. The Liebers' treatise addresses a vital question, as prominent since 9/11 as it was in Lieber's lifetime: how much power should the government have in a crisis? The Liebers present a theory that aims to preserve legal restraint, while giving the executive necessary freedom of action. Smiley and Witt have written a lucid introduction that explains how this manuscript is a key discovery in two ways: both as a historical document and as an important contribution to the current debate over emergency powers in constitutional democracies.

Warwick the Kingmaker, the Earl of Warwick & Salisbury whose wealth and power was so great that he could effectively decide who would rule England during the Wars of the Roses (1455-1487), had six sisters: Joan, Cecily, Alice, Eleanor, Katherine and Margaret. They all married powerful noblemen who fought on opposing sides during this turbulent period. The Kingmaker's Sisters examines the role that they played in late fifteenth-century England, as wives, mothers and homemakers, but also as deputies for their absent husbands, and how the struggle between the Yorkists and the Lancastrians affected them and their families. Scholarly but accessible, this is the first history of the Wars of the Roses to be written from this perspective, and will appeal to general readers, historians of the period and those with an interest in feminist history.

The Historical Dictionary of the British Monarchy provides a chronology starting with the year 495 and continuing to the present day, an introductory essay, an extensive bibliography, and over 600 cross-referenced dictionary entries on significant persons, places, events, institutions, and other aspects of British culture, society, economy, and politics. This book is a must for anyone interested in the British monarchy.

An amazing woman from Bourne, Collyweston and Maxey who had a profound impact on history but has been virtually forgotten in our Lincolnshire locality. Read tales of her survival from the traumatic birth of her son (Henry VII) when aged only thirteen, her ever-changing fortunes in the Wars of the Roses, being condemned as a traitor by Richard III and her eventual triumph, which saw her become the matriarch of the Tudor dynasty. As the only blood link from the Normans to our present Royal Family (documented here), her legacy through her symbols and academia is still far-reaching today.

In 'Gevecht om de troon' vertelt Dan Jones de spannende geschiedenis van vijftiende-eeuws Engeland, toen de families Lancaster, York en Tudor streden om de kroon. In de vijftiende eeuw streden drie families om de Engelse troon: de families Lancaster, York en Tudor. De strijd tussen de huizen Lancaster en York is de geschiedenis ingegaan als de Rozenoorlogen (1455-1485). Die eindigden toen Hendrik Tudor de macht greep en zich liet kronen als Hendrik VII. De Tudors kwamen aan de macht, ten koste van het huis York. De vijftiende-eeuwse burgeroorlogen waren de langste en bloedigste uit de Engelse geschiedenis. In relatief korte tijd ging de kroon maar liefst vijf maal over in andere handen. Dan Jones vertelt deze interessante geschiedenis op meeslepende wijze. 'Gevecht om de troon' is het zelfstandig te lezen vervolg op Jones' 'Vorsten van Albion'.

The Battle of Stoke, the last and most neglected armed clash of the Wars of the Roses, is one of history's great might-have-beens. The forces of the first Tudor king Henry VII confronted the rebel army of the pretender Lambert Simnel and his commander the Earl of Lincoln. Henry's victory over the Yorkists was decisive - it confirmed the crown to the House of Tudor for more than a century. David Baldwin's fascinating and meticulously researched study of the battle gives a keen insight into the opposing armies, their commanders, and the bloody dynastic politics of the period.

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