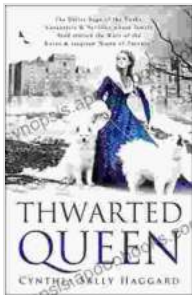


# The Entire Saga: The Yorks, Lancasters, and Nevilles and Their Family Feud

The Wars of the Roses was a series of civil wars that took place in England from 1455 to 1485. The wars were fought between two rival branches of the royal family, the House of York and the House of Lancaster. The Yorks were descended from Edward III through his fourth son, Edmund of Langley, Duke of York. The Lancasters were descended from Edward III through his third son, John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster.



## THWARTED QUEEN: The Entire Saga, about the Yorks, Lancasters, and Nevilles, whose family feud inspired

"Game of Thrones" by Cynthia Sally Haggard

★★★★☆ 4.1 out of 5

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The feud between the two families began in 1399, when Henry IV, the first Lancaster king, seized the throne from Richard II, the last Yorkist king. Richard was deposed and murdered, and the Yorks were stripped of their

lands and titles. This led to a long period of resentment and bitterness between the two families.

In 1455, the feud erupted into open warfare. The Yorkists, led by Richard, Duke of York, launched a rebellion against Henry VI, the Lancaster king. The rebellion was successful, and Henry was deposed and replaced by Richard. However, Richard's reign was short-lived. He was killed in battle in 1460, and the Lancasters regained the throne.

The Wars of the Roses continued for another 25 years, with both sides winning and losing battles. The war finally ended in 1485, when Henry Tudor, a descendant of the Lancasters, defeated Richard III, the last Yorkist king, at the Battle of Bosworth Field. Henry became king and founded the Tudor dynasty.

The Wars of the Roses was a bloody and destructive conflict. It is estimated that over 100,000 people were killed during the wars. The wars also had a lasting impact on English society. The feudal system was weakened, and the power of the monarchy was increased.

The story of the Wars of the Roses is a fascinating one. It is a story of love, betrayal, and power. It is also a story of the human cost of war.

## **The Yorks**

The Yorks were a powerful and ambitious family. They were descended from Edward III through his fourth son, Edmund of Langley, Duke of York. Edmund was a close advisor to his brother, Richard II. He was also a successful military commander, and he played a key role in the suppression of the Peasants' Revolt of 1381.

Edmund's son, Richard, Duke of York, was even more ambitious than his father. He believed that he had a better claim to the throne than Henry VI, the Lancaster king. In 1455, Richard launched a rebellion against Henry. The rebellion was successful, and Henry was deposed and replaced by Richard. However, Richard's reign was short-lived. He was killed in battle in 1460, and the Lancasters regained the throne.

Richard's son, Edward IV, became king in 1461. Edward was a strong and capable ruler. He defeated the Lancasters in battle and restored the Yorkist dynasty to the throne. Edward's reign was a period of relative peace and prosperity. He died in 1483, and was succeeded by his young son, Edward V.

Edward V's reign was short-lived. He was deposed by his uncle, Richard, Duke of Gloucester, who became king as Richard III. Richard was a cruel and tyrannical ruler. He murdered his two young nephews, Edward V and his brother, Richard, Duke of York. Richard's reign ended in 1485, when he was defeated and killed by Henry Tudor at the Battle of Bosworth Field.

## **The Lancasters**

The Lancasters were a powerful and wealthy family. They were descended from Edward III through his third son, John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster. John of Gaunt was a close advisor to his brother, Richard II. He was also a successful military commander, and he played a key role in the suppression of the Peasants' Revolt of 1381.

John of Gaunt's son, Henry IV, became king in 1399. Henry was a strong and capable ruler. He defeated the Yorkists in battle and established the Lancaster dynasty on the throne. Henry's reign was a period of relative

peace and prosperity. He died in 1413, and was succeeded by his son, Henry V.

Henry V was a brilliant military commander. He led the English to victory over the French at the Battle of Agincourt in 1415. Henry's reign was a period of great glory for England. He died in 1422, and was succeeded by his young son, Henry VI.

Henry VI was a weak and ineffectual ruler. He lost the Hundred Years' War to the French. He also faced a number of rebellions from the Yorkists. Henry was deposed in 1460, and the Yorkists regained the throne. Henry regained the throne in 1470, but he was deposed again in 1471. He was murdered in the Tower of London in 1471.

## **The Nevilles**

The Nevilles were a powerful and influential family. They were descended from Ralph Neville, 1st Earl of Westmorland, who was a close advisor to Richard II. The Nevilles played a key role in the Wars of the Roses. Richard Neville, 5th Earl of Salisbury, was a Yorkist leader. He was killed in battle in 1460. His son, Richard Neville, 16th Earl of Warwick, was also a Yorkist leader. He was known as the "Kingmaker" because of his ability to make and break kings. Warwick was killed in battle in 1471.

The Nevilles were a powerful and ambitious family. They played a key role in the Wars of the Roses. They were also a tragic family. Many of them were killed in battle, and the family was eventually destroyed.

## **The Wars of the Roses**

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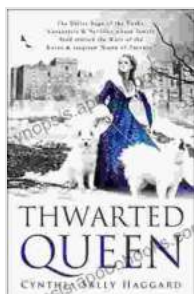
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## The Legacy of the Wars of the Roses

The Wars of the Roses was a major turning point in English history. The wars led to the end of the feudal system and the rise of the Tudor dynasty. The wars also had a lasting impact on English culture. The wars were a time of great violence and upheaval, and they left a deep scar on the English psyche.

The Wars of the Roses are still remembered today. They are the subject of many books, films, and television shows. The wars are also a popular topic of historical research. The Wars of the Roses were a fascinating and complex conflict, and they continue to fascinate people today.



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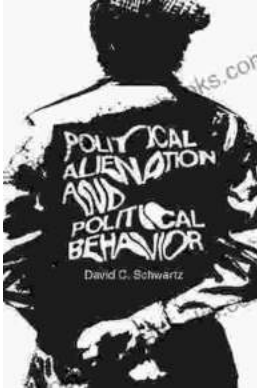
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