

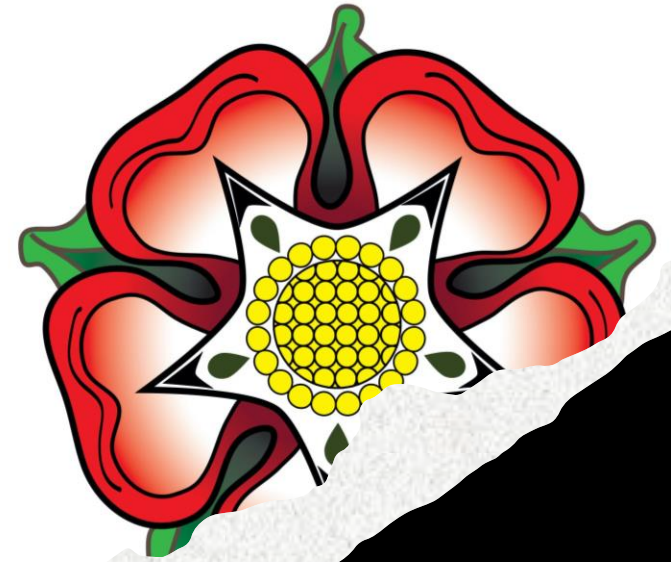


TEDEd,
Alex Gendler.
Video (6'01)

THE WARS THAT INSPIRED GAME OF THRONES

Beginning around 1377, medieval England was shaken by a power struggle between two noble families, which spanned generations and involved a massive cast of characters, complex motives and shifting loyalties. Sound familiar? Alex Gendler illustrates how the historical conflict known as the Wars of the Roses served as the basis for much of the drama in Game of Thrones.

<https://ed.ted.com/lessons/the-wars-that-inspired-game-of-thrones-alex-gendler>



THE WARS OF THE ROSES

DNL 2021

THE WARS OF THE ROSES, A DYNASTIC CIVIL WAR



Lancaster Rose



York Rose




Tudor Rose

THE WARS OF THE ROSES, A DYNASTIC CIVIL WAR



1399	Henry of Lancaster deposes Richard II and becomes King of England, known as Henry IV.
1400	Richard II dies
1413	Henry V becomes King of England
1422	Henry VI becomes King ; Humphrey of Gloucester and John of Lancaster are protectors of the King
1454	Henry VI temporarily insane – Richard of York protector
1455	Wars of the Roses begin. Yorkists defeat Lancastrians at St Albans
1460	Henry VI captured at Northampton
1461	Edward IV wins at Towton and is crowned King. Henry VI flees to Scotland
1465	Henry VI is recaptured and imprisoned in the tower
1469	Earl of Warwick and Duke of Clarence plot against Edward IV. Henry VI restored to the throne and Edward flees to Flanders
1471	Edward IV lands in England, defeats Warwick at Barnet and imprisons Henry VI who is later murdered
1483	Edward IV dies. Edward V, King of England. Richard of Gloucester imprisons Edward V and his brother in the Tower where they disappear. Richard III declared King of England
1485	Henry Tudor defeats and kills Richard III at Bosworth. Crowned Henry VII, King of England.



The Wars of the Roses: England's bloodiest civil war

Treachery, betrayal and murder were all common themes of the English Wars of the Roses (or War of the Roses). Fought behind the Royal Plantagenet houses of York and Lancaster, the Wars of the Roses resulted in 30 years of bloodshed with the English crown changing hands no fewer than 6 times. If you think that Game of Thrones is brutal then think again. The wars of the Roses were the real deal. From the incompetent King Henry VI to the treacherous King Richard III, this is the story of the struggle to control the throne of England and the ultimate rise of the Tudor's.

Read the course and try the 10 question quiz to test your knowledge !

https://www.ducksters.com/history/middle_ages/wars_of_the_roses.php

Article Reading+ Quiz

SHAKESPEARE, THE STORY-TELLER

One of the writers who showed the most interest in the period of the Wars of the Roses, and certainly the most influential on the popular imagination, was William Shakespeare (1564-1616). Focussing his plays on the kings of the period, episodes from the Wars of the Roses appear in such works as *Henry VI* (parts 1-3) and *Richard III*, providing some of the playwright's most memorable characters and often-quoted lines.



The third Part of King Henry the Sixt, vvith the death of the Duke of YORKE.

Actus Primus. Scena Prima.

Alarum.
*Plantagenet, Edward, Norfolk, Mount-
batten, Warwick, and Soldiers.*

Warwick.
Under how the King escap'd our hands?
While we purfue'd the Horfmen of North,
ely ftole away, and left his men:
Great the great Lord of Northumberland,
we eares could never brooke retreat,
dropping Army, and himfelfe,
and Lord Stafford all a-brell
aine Battail's Front: and breaking in,
words of common Soldiers flaine.
Stafford's Father, Duke of Buckingham,
or wounded dangerous.
See with a down-right blow:
me (Father) behold his blood.
and Brother, here's the Earle of Wiltshires
poungred as the Battels joy'd. (blood,
ke thou for me, and tell them what I did.
ard hath beft deferv'd of all my lonnes:
Grace dead, my Lord of Somerset?

ch hope have all the line of John of Gant,
hus do I hope to shake King Henry's head,
and fo doe I, victorious Prince of Yorke.
ee thee feated in that Throne,
ow the Houfe of Lancaster ufurpes,
Heaven, thefe eyes fhall never clefe.
the Pallace of the fearful King,
the Regall Seat: poffeffe it Yorke,
is thine, and not King Henry's Heires.
r. Afflit me then, sweet Warwick, and I will
ither we have broken in by force.
arf. Wee'll all afflit you: he that flies, fhall dye.
ant. Thanks gentle Norfolk, flay by me my Lords,
and Soldiers flay and lodge by me this Night.

They goe up.
Warw. And when the King comes, offer him no violence,
Vnleffe he fecke to thruft you out perforce.

Plant. The Queene this day here holds her Parliament,
But little thinkes we fhall be of her counfaile,
By words or blowes here let us winne our right.

Rich. Arm'd as we are, let's flay within this Houfe.
Warw. The bloody Parliament fhall this be call'd,
Vnleffe Plantagenet, Duke of Yorke, be King,

And bathful Henry depos'd, whole Cowardize,
Hath made us by-words to our enemies.

Plant. Then leave me not, my Lords be refolute,
I meane to take poffeffion of my right.

Warw. Neither the King, nor he that loves him beft,
The proudelt he that holds up Lancaster,
Dares flirre a Wing, if Warwick shake his Bells.
He plant Plantagenet, root him up who dares:
Refolve thee Richard, claime the Englifh Crowne.

*Enter King Henry, Clifford, Northumberland,
Wiltmerland, Exeter, and the reft.*

Henry. My Lords, looke where the furdie Rebells fit,
Even in the Chayre of State: bedike he meanes,
Backt by the power of Warwick, that falfe Peere,
To afpire unto the Crowne, and reigne as King.
Earle of Northumberland, be flou thy Father,
And thine, Lord Clifford, & you both have vow'd revenge
On him, his lonnes, his favorites, and his friends.

Northumb. If I be not, Heavens be reveng'd on me.
Clifford. The hope thereof, makes Clifford mourne in Steele.

Westm. What fhall we fuffer this? let's pluck him down,
My heart for anger burnes, I cannot brooke it.

Henry. Be patient, gentle Earle of Wiltmerland.

Clifford. Patience is for Poultronnes, and fuch is he:

He durft not fit there, had your Father liv'd.

My gracious Lord, here in the Parliament

Let us affaile the Family of Yorke.

North. Well halt thou fpo'm, Counfin be it fo.

Henry. Ah, know you not the City favours them,

And they have troopes of Soldiers at their beck?

Westm. But when the Duke is flaine, they'll quickly flye.

Henry. Farre be the thought of this from Henry's heart,

To make a flambles of the Parliament Houfe.

Counfin of Exeter, throwne words, and threats,

Shall be the Warre that Henry meanes to ufe:

Thou factious Duke of Yorke defend my Throne,

And kneele for grace and mercie at my feet,

I am my Sovereigne.

Yorke. I am thine.

Exit. For flaine come downe, he made thee Duke of

Yorke.

Yorke. It was my Inheritance, as the Earledome was.

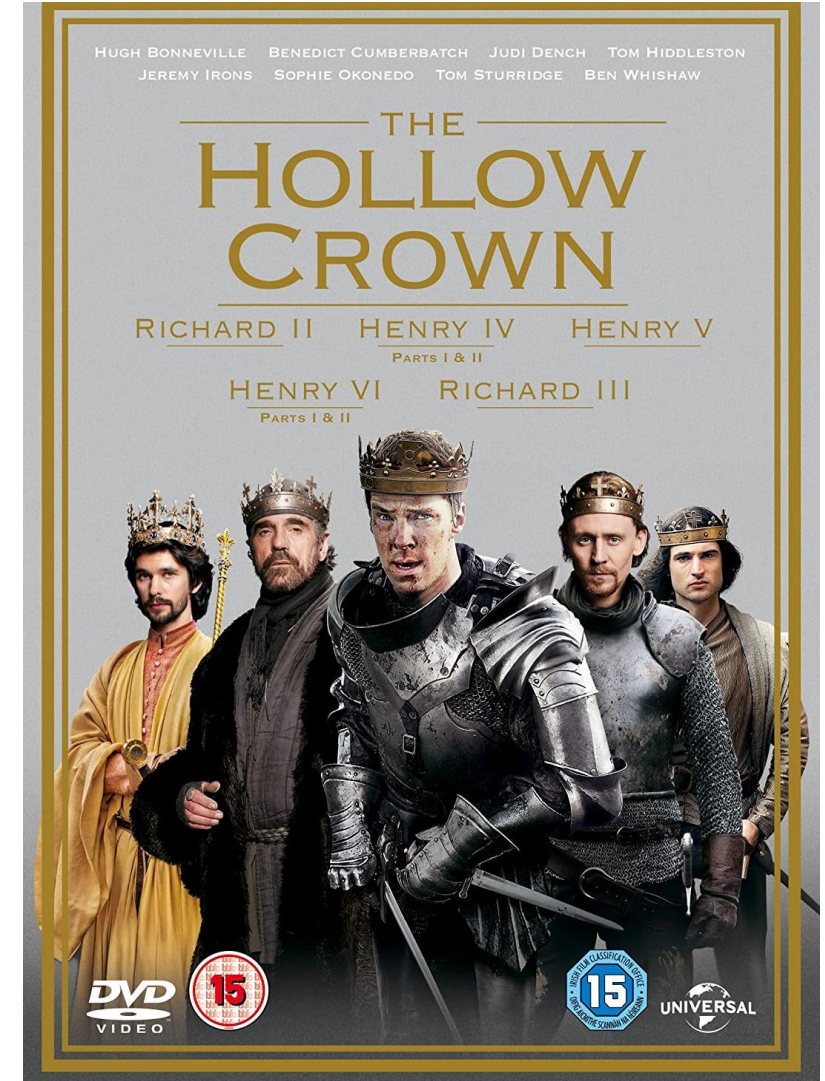
SHAKESPEARE, THE STORY-TELLER

The three Henry VI plays were Shakespeare's first big hits and Richard III his first masterpiece. These plays are a game of thrones with a script that lasted 400 years. Even today the Wars of the Roses and the idea of two families ruthlessly competing for power continue to inspire writers (most notably George R. R. Martin), stage directors, filmmakers.

**Duke of York Attempts to Seize Throne |
The Hollow Crown: The Wars of the Roses |
BBC, 2016.**

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?app=desktop&v=CGcyTchyicA>

Video (1'57)



SHAKESPEARE, THE STORY-TELLER

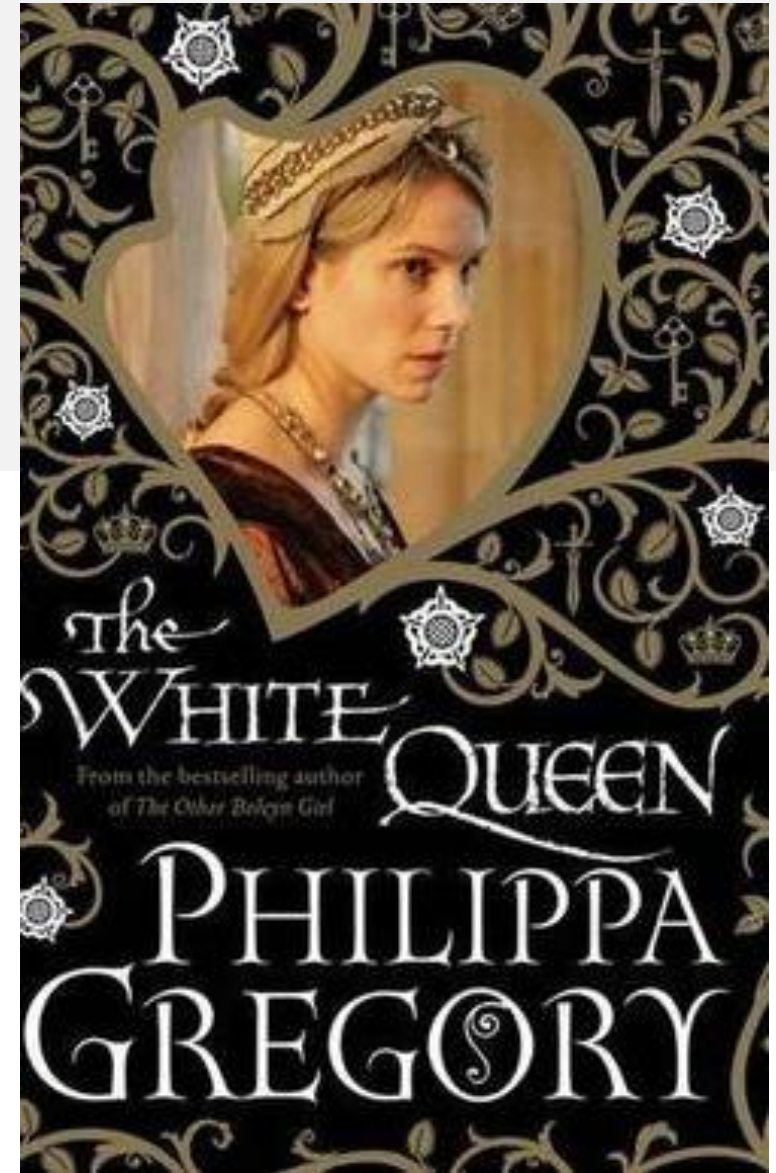
The White Queen is set right in the middle of the Wars of the Roses between the two rival royal houses: the House of Lancaster and the House of York. A few years ago, Edward IV took the throne from the House of Lancaster's Henry VI in the brutal Battle of Towton.

The Lancastrians may be down, but they're certainly not out. Young Henry Tudor is waiting in the wings and being groomed for potential power. Meanwhile, the triumphant king, Edward IV, is about to play with fire when he falls in love with the most beautiful woman in the land... who also happens to be a "commoner" and a Lancastrian. The stage is set for an almighty power struggle, with women pulling most of the strings.

The White Queen, 2013.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bfG3e69SAwQ>

Trailer (2'01)



RICHARD III, SHAKESPEARE'S ARCHVILLAIN

The war between York and Lancaster would probably have stopped then if Edward's son had been old enough to rule, and if Edward's brother, Richard of Gloucester, had not been so ambitious. But when Edward IV died in 1483, his own two sons, the twelve-year-old Edward V and his younger brother, were put in the Tower by Richard of Gloucester. Richard took the Crown and became King Richard III. A month later the two princes were murdered. William Shakespeare's play Richard III, written a century later, accuses Richard of murder and almost everyone believed it. Richard III had a better reason than most to wish his two nephews dead, but his guilt has never been proved.



RICHARD III, SHAKESPEARE'S ARCHVILLAIN

Richard III is a 1995 British film adaptation of William Shakespeare's play of the same name, directed by Richard Loncraine. The film adapts the play's story and characters to a setting based on 1930s Britain, with Richard depicted as a fascist plotting to usurp the throne.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=k20svFhRI44>

Video (2'48)





RICHARD III, SHAKESPEARE'S ARCHVILLAIN

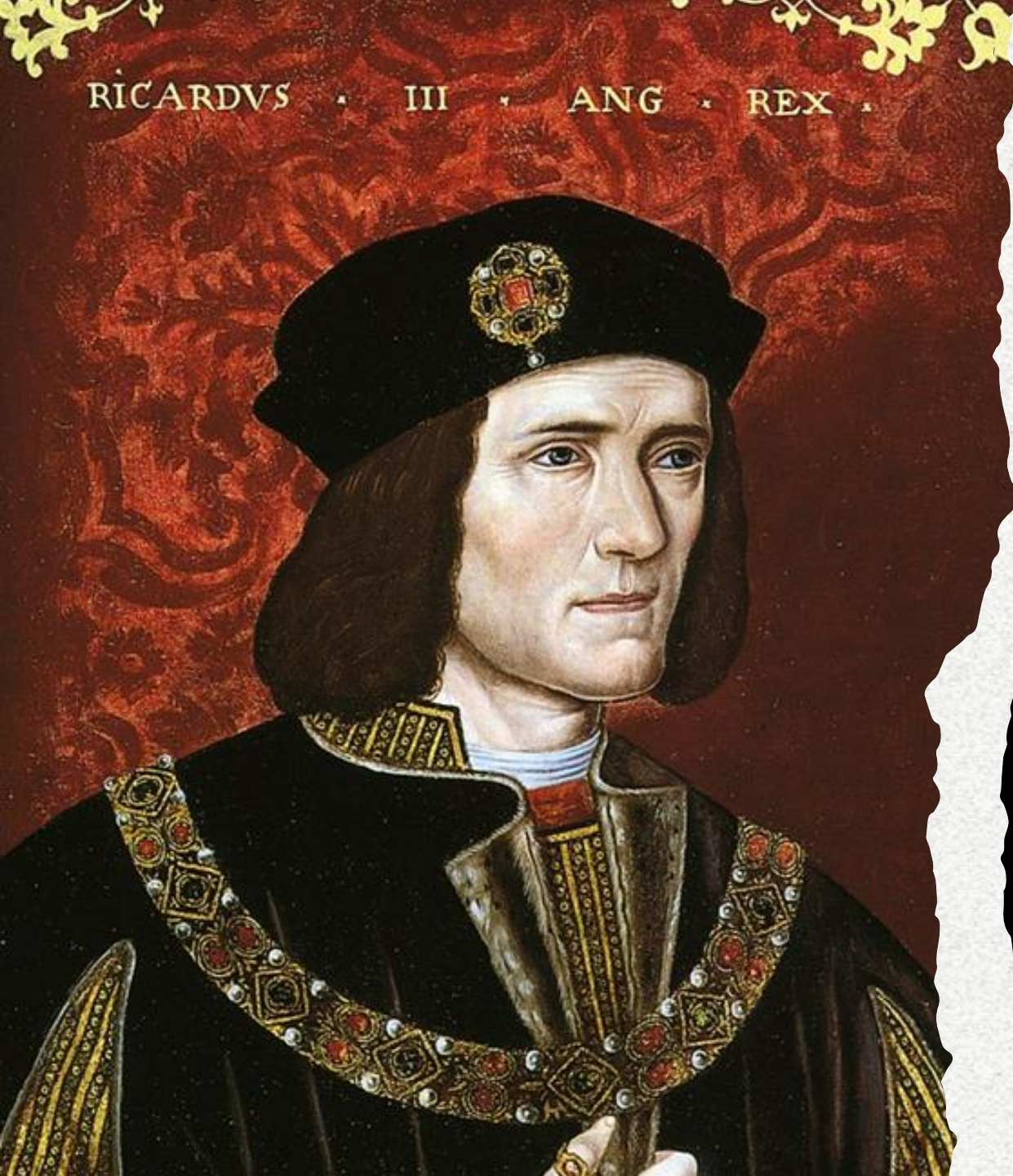
Richard III was not popular. Lancastrians and Yorkists both disliked him. In 1485 a challenger with a very distant claim to royal blood through John of Gaunt landed in England with Breton soldiers to claim the throne. Many discontented lords, both Lancastrians and Yorkists, joined him. His name was Henry Tudor, duke of Richmond, and he was half Welsh. He met Richard III at Bosworth. Half of Richard's army changed sides, and the battle quickly ended in his defeat and death. Henry Tudor was crowned king immediately, on the battlefield.

The death of King Richard III

Richard III, Act V, Scene 4. An adaptation by Laurence Olivier, 1955.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hNJPpGnHp3w>

Video (3'13)



Shakespeare's Richard III - Myth or Reality ?

Was the real Richard III as villainous as Shakespeare made him out to be?

Shakespeare Birthplace Trust, Waseem Ahmed 30 July 2018.

<https://www.shakespeare.org.uk/explore-shakespeare/blogs/shakespeares-richard-iii-myth-or-reality/>

Article Reading

Left : King Richard III by Unknown Artist, oil on panel, late 16th Century, *National Portrait Gallery*.

RICHARD III COMES BACK TO LIFE !

The modern funeral
crown for Richard III's second (?) funeral.





RICHARD III : THE KING IN THE CAR PARK

Richard III dig: DNA confirms bones are King's.

A skeleton found beneath a Leicester car park has been confirmed as that of English king Richard III.

Experts from the University of Leicester said DNA from the bones matched that of descendants of the monarch's family.

Lead archaeologist Richard Buckley, from the University of Leicester, told a press conference to applause: "Beyond reasonable doubt it's Richard. BBC News, 4 February 2013.

<https://www.bbc.com/news/av/uk-21322243>

Video (2'39)

Richard III Facial reconstruction

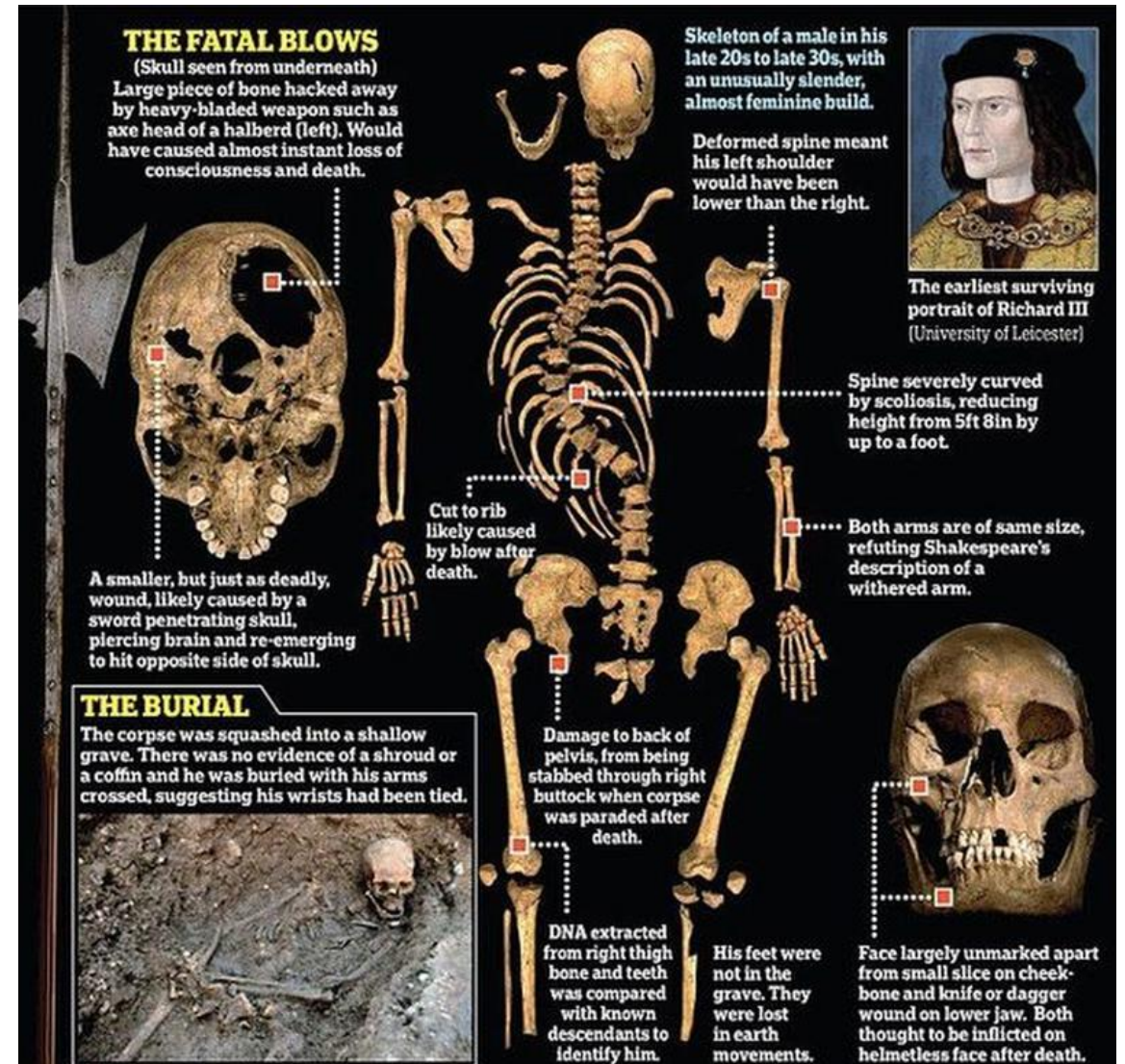
Richard III Facial reconstruction with Geomagic Freeform

Taken from the recent Channel 4 documentary this video shows the facial reconstruction of Richard III using Geomagic Freeform. It shows how Caroline Wilkinson from the university of Dundee was able to import scanned CT data and work with digital clay to build an accurate model of the infamous King.

Simon Brand, 7 February 2013.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?app=desktop&v=ZrNSaE87IsM>

Video (5'21)





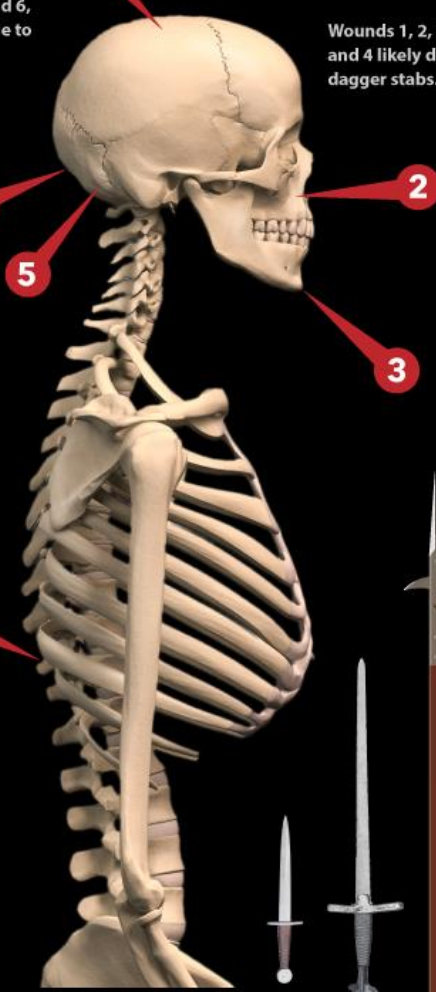
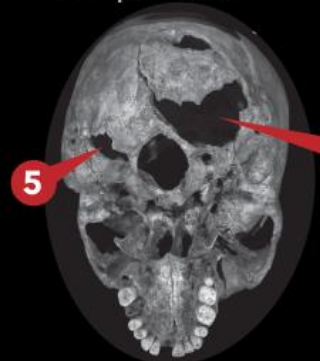
RICHARD III's INJURIES

A study of King Richard III's bones uncovered 11 injuries inflicted near the time of death by common Late Medieval weapons. Although the king was wearing armor in battle, the head injuries are consistent with his helmet having been lost or removed. A pelvis injury was likely inflicted after death.

1 MAJOR WOUNDS

Wound 5 likely due to sword strike. Wound 6, penetrating deep into the brain, likely due to sword or spiked halberd.

Wounds 1, 2, 3 and 4 likely due to dagger stabs.



ABOVE: Major life-threatening wounds to Richard's skull. BELOW: Severe curve in Richard's spine was due to scoliosis.



HOW DID RICHARD III DIE ?

Richard III died in battle after losing helmet, new research shows.

Detailed scans of bones show that he sustained 11 wounds at or near the time of his death, nine of them to the skull.

Richard III died in the thick of battle after losing his helmet and coming under a hail of blows from vicious medieval weapons, new research has shown. Detailed scans of the king's bones show that he sustained 11 wounds at or near the time of his death, nine of them to the skull.

Press Association, 16 Sep 2014.

<https://www.theguardian.com/uk-news/2014/sep/16/richard-iii-died-battle-losing-helmet-new-research>

VIDEO (3'04)