

The Lancasters

House of Lancaster



Henry IV (1367 – 1413)

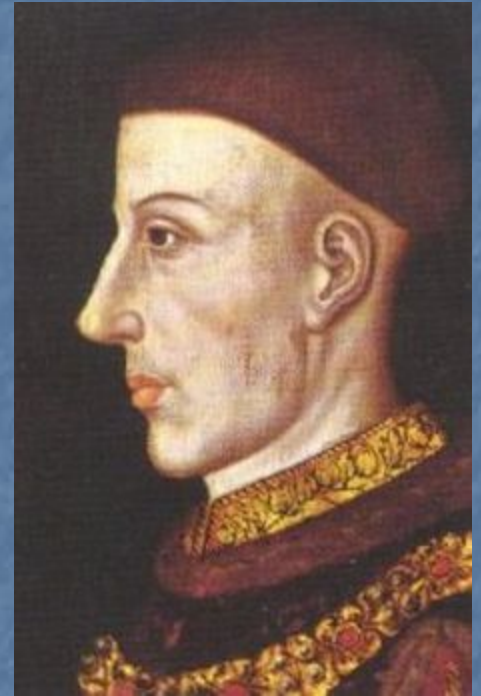
- was styled Earl of Derby and married Mary de Bohun;
- supported the armed opposition to his father;
- spent time in crusades in Lithuania and Prussia;
- his father Richard II was forced to abdicate, and Parliament accepted Henry as a king;



- Struggled with Scotland and France to keep the Crown;
- Put down the Welsh revolt, which was supported by France and Northumberland, it took him much time and force;
- When he was stricken with sore disease, his son supported his opposition and intervened to France;
- On the 20th of March, 1413, Henry IV died.

Henry V (1387 – 1422)

- was created Prince of Wales at his father's coronation;
- helped his father to put down the Welsh revolt and was almost killed in this battle;
- quarreled with the father;
- ruled England as the head of united nation;



- acted firmly against danger to the Crown: the Lollard discontent and Earl of Cambridge's revolt;
- held a war with France, during which he conquered Normandy, supported French disputes between lands, and made France recognise him as the heir of French throne;
- married French princess, Catherine of Valois and had a son, Henry VI.

Henry VI (1421 – 1471)

- Succeeded the throne at the age of nine months;
- The throne was ruled by his regents: John Bedford, Humphrey Gloucester, Earl of Warwick;
- Was crowned King of England and King of France;
- Was made to marry Margaret of Anjou, the niece of Valois king;



- Margaret summoned the Duke of Gloucester before parliament;
- The French took the Normandy back;
- Henry put down the rebellion of Jack Cade, who was in sympathy to York;
- After the War of Roses, when Edward of York became a king and imprisoned him, Henry became mad.
- Earl of Warwick helped Queen Margaret and restored Henry VI to the throne
- King Edward captured him again, and killed his son in the Battle of Tewkesbury.