

The background image shows the ruins of a large Gothic church, likely Ely Cathedral, with its characteristic tall, slender towers. The ruins are set on a large, well-maintained green lawn. In the foreground, there are vibrant yellow and red flowers, possibly ranunculus, adding a touch of color to the scene. The sky is blue with scattered white clouds.

HISTORY OF ENGLAND, FALL QUARTER WEEK ELEVEN THE TUDORS

Institute for the Study of Western Civilization

1348 The Black Death



Fourteenth Century Background

1. Universal chronology breaks down into “ages.”
2. Church breaks down into schism and heresy.
3. Empire breaks down, thanks to collapse of Pope-Emperor partnership.
4. Christendom breaks down into “Europe.”
5. Europe breaks down into nation-states.
6. Italy breaks down into communes.
7. France breaks down into the Hundred Years War. (1337)
8. International language of Latin breaks down into vernaculars.
9. Literatures break down into national/vernacular works.
10. Art breaks down into personal point of view (Giotto).
11. Traditional religion of church breaks down into personal piety, personal inspiration, personal secret religious communication, and mysticism.
12. Christian confidence, piety breaks down under burden of Black Death.
13. Philosophy breaks down into subjectivism, intuition (Ockham).
14. Social cohesion, labor cooperation, entrepreneurial/labor unity breaks down under the impact of Black Death. End of “happy” family manor, beginning of modern labor, unions vs. owners (example: Ciompi Rebellion in Florence, 1381)
15. Agriculture breaks down under over-extension, famine, drought, and then Black Death; no workers, land values explode, overpopulation.



Geoffrey Chaucer 1343-1400

Geoffrey Chaucer

1343-1400



Londoner
Commerce-father, vintner
Export-Import
Courtier: Page
Soldier: off to war
France as warrior
Prisoner
Navy: admin
Agriculture: Forests -admin
Architecture
Law: Inns at Court
Member of Parliament
Court Admin
Chancery
Shire admin Justice of Peace
Diplomacy Fr, Sp, Italy
friend of powerful (John of G)
husband, father

Geoffrey Chaucer

1343-1400



AUTHOR:

1. widest experience of other lit traditions languages
Eng, Fr, Flemish, Italian, Latin.
2. first writer to view Eng as a whole, a unity, nation.

NATIONALISM

PATRIOTISM Eng unique not Fr.

3. first writer to use the newly formed English (Anglo-Sax + French+Latin+) in great work of lit.
4. first Eng writer to write about all social classes (Pilgrimage)
5. first writer to write as people spoke-dialects-and low class words: piss, shit, turd.

The Decameron is Modern

Boccaccio one of first people to use the word "modern."

In doing so he alerts us to the beginning of something new in his age.

He and Petrarch are living in new age when all the verities of the age of Dante are up for discussion.

Black Death changed everything.....turned everything upside down.

Thus the Decameron is a work for the modern age.

It anticipates the **Modern Condition** which is insecurity, relativity, every man his own philosopher every man his own theologian.

In the Modern Age we all have to **CONSTRUCT our own reality our own values**. That is the Modern dilemma.....to feel alone in the world without security..without foundation.

The Decameron in its brilliant structure introduces us to that condition with a great technique....the structure forces us into the condition of ambiguity as readers and thus we **EXPERIENCE** the modern condition in reading the book.

BOCCACCIO NEW WORLD OF THE MERCHANT

Italy

new men

goodbye to chivalry

real people

people from all classes all stations(vs queens)

lower classes present too for first time in lit

not just sweet world of French courtier

now Egypt, Tunisia, Cyprus etc.

the world of tough commerce

tough bankers

tough lawyers

every real day experience

vivid presentation of sex

(vs sweet euphemisms of courtly love)

travel

sex-lots of it.

LANGUAGE

earthy,

direct,

vernacular,

rough,

language of the people,

none of the rhetorical phoniness,

talk of rough bodily functions,

shit and fucking.

ITALY

here we see the new world of new commercial cities of Italy: Flo / Genoa / Pisa

Decameron registers the new world of triumphant Italy coming in the 15thC

when the Renaissance will make Italy the cultural center of the world xt

CHAUCER-BOCCACCIO MEDIEVAL TO MODERN

MEDIEVAL VS MODERN

Medieval attitude:
old is good tradition good
new is bad
VS

"modern"
new is good
see Boccaccio too

When
Modern?
Renaissance
1500
1600
word
used

I 300 Medieval

The Great Transition (1300-1600)

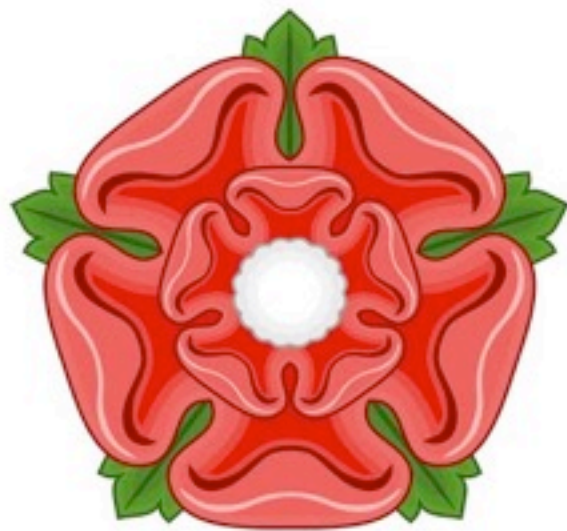
1. The emergence of the modern state. (justice / army / taxes)
2. The emergence of modern diplomacy.
3. The creation of the modern standing army. (vs feudal levy)
4. The creation of modern taxation. (vs feudal)
5. The creation of vernacular literary culture. (vs internat. Latin)
6. The creation of a secular culture.(vs church) Petrarch.Humanists.
7. The creation of idea of secular virtue. (vs Christ.) Petrarch.
8. The creation of modern vision-perspective.(Brunelleschi / Mas)
9. The creation of modern religion. (national / protestant / democratic)
10. The creation of modern democratic ideas of republican government in europe and the theoretical literature that accompanies the experiments. (Machiavelli / Guicciardini).
11. The creation of modern historiography. Standards / documents / theories.(Machiavelli / Guicciardini)

I 600 Modern
using word



King Edward III
1312-1377
King 1327-1377
King Edward and
the
Wars of the
Roses

The War of The Roses 1455-1485



Lancaster

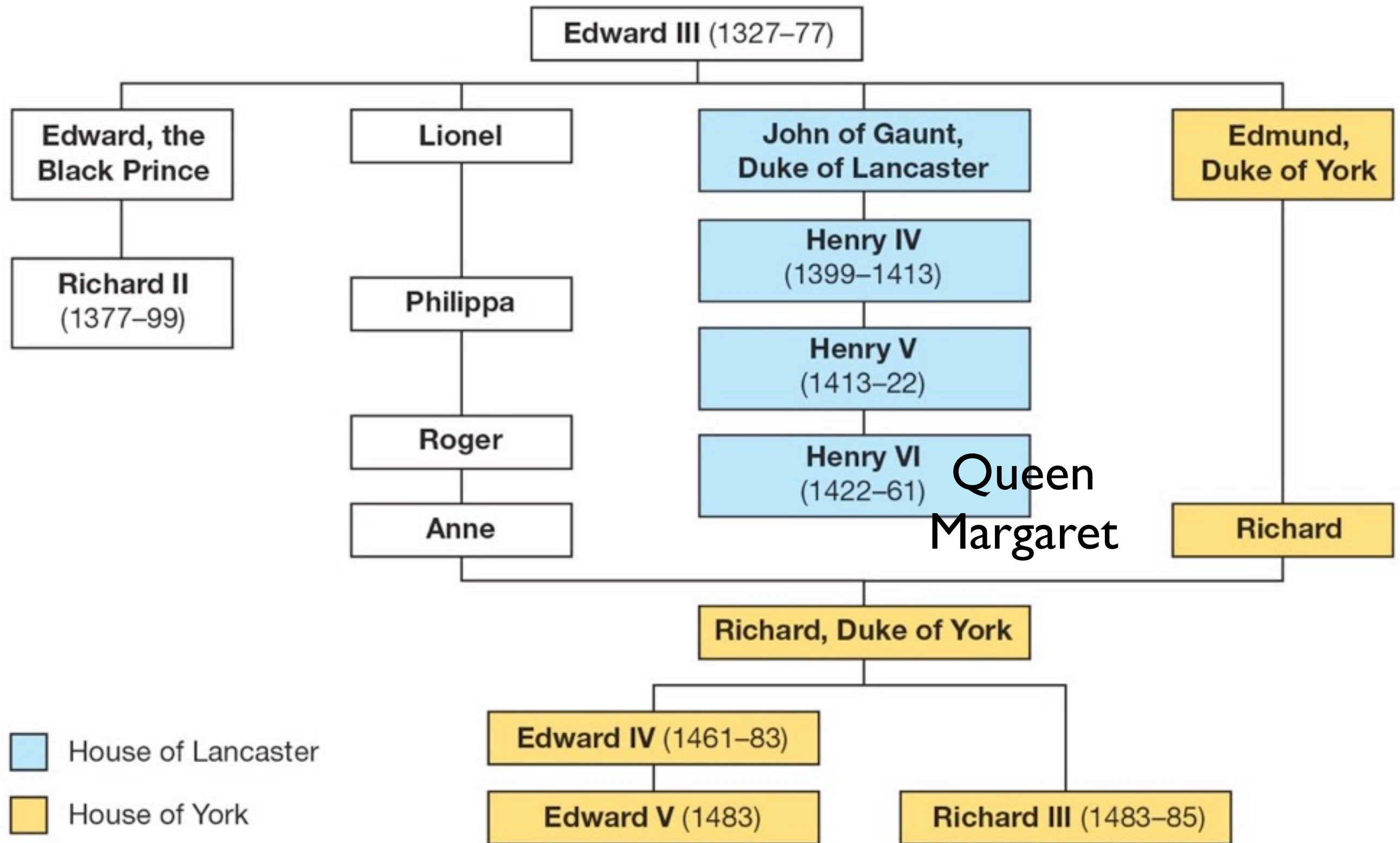


Tudor



York

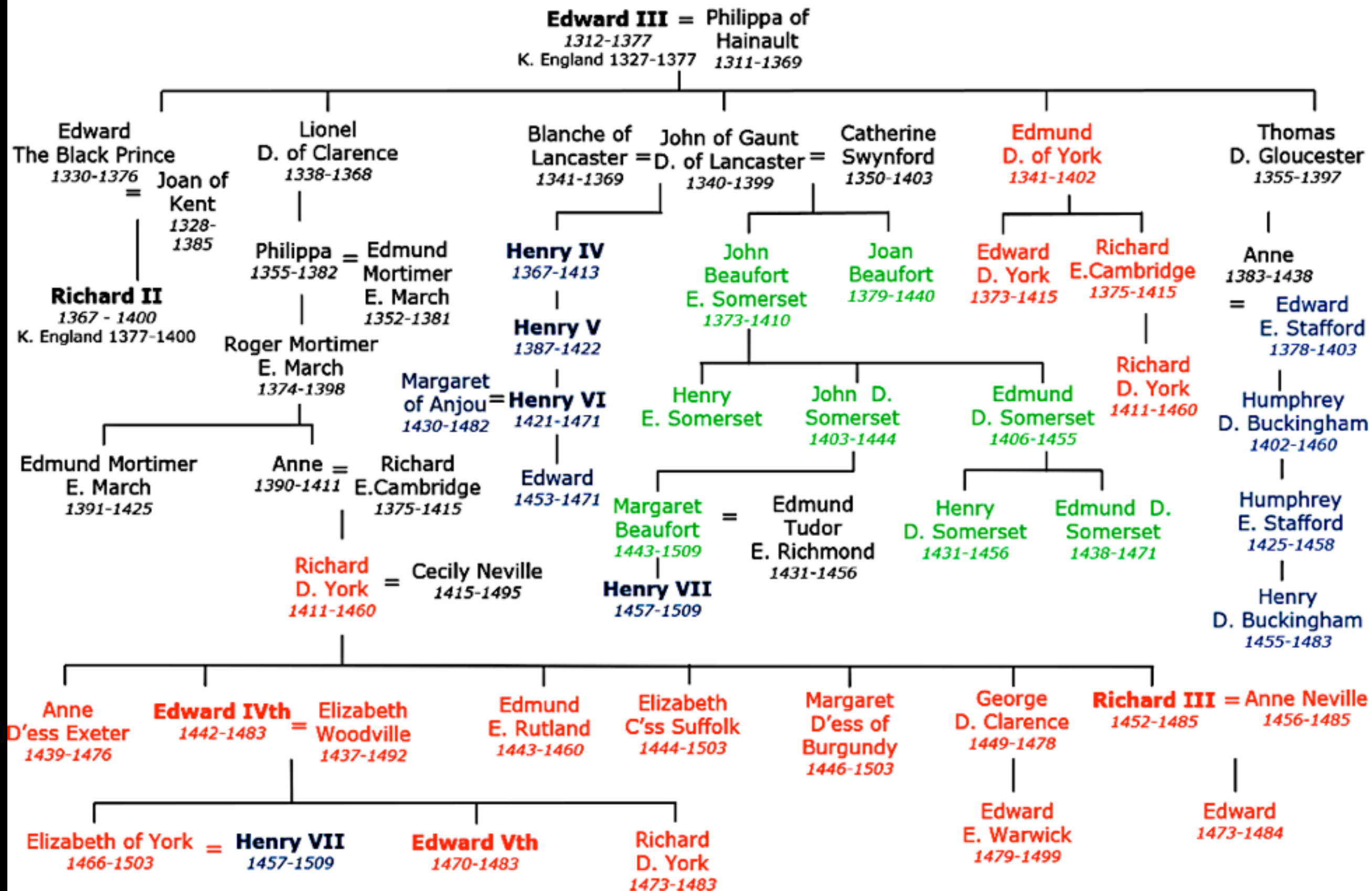
The Houses of Lancaster and York*



*Dates indicate years of reign

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The Wars of the Roses: Descendants of Edward III (simplified)



EDWARD III (died 1377) = Philippa of Hainault

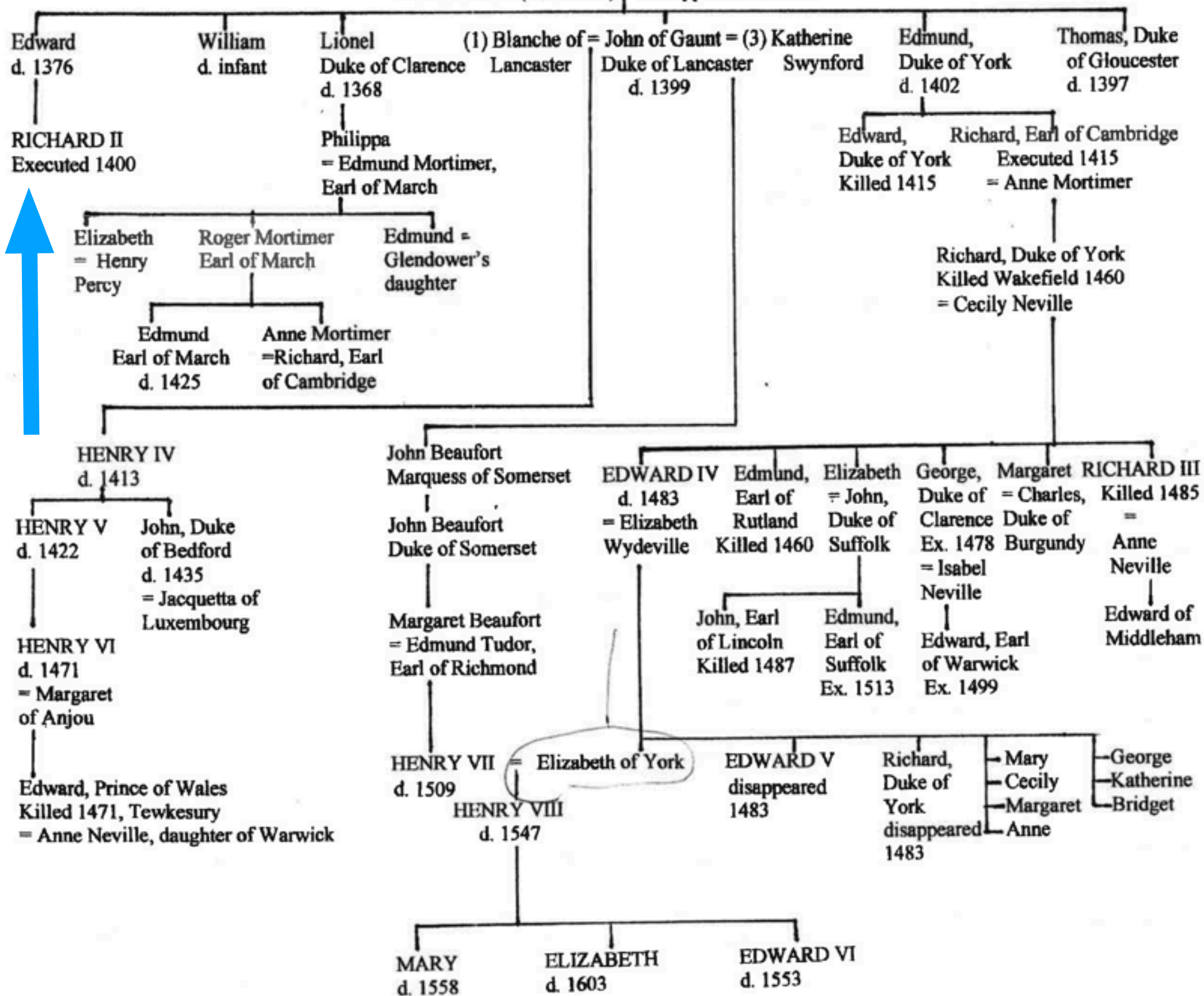


TUDOR

YORK

LANCASTER, YORK, AND TUDOR CONNECTIONS

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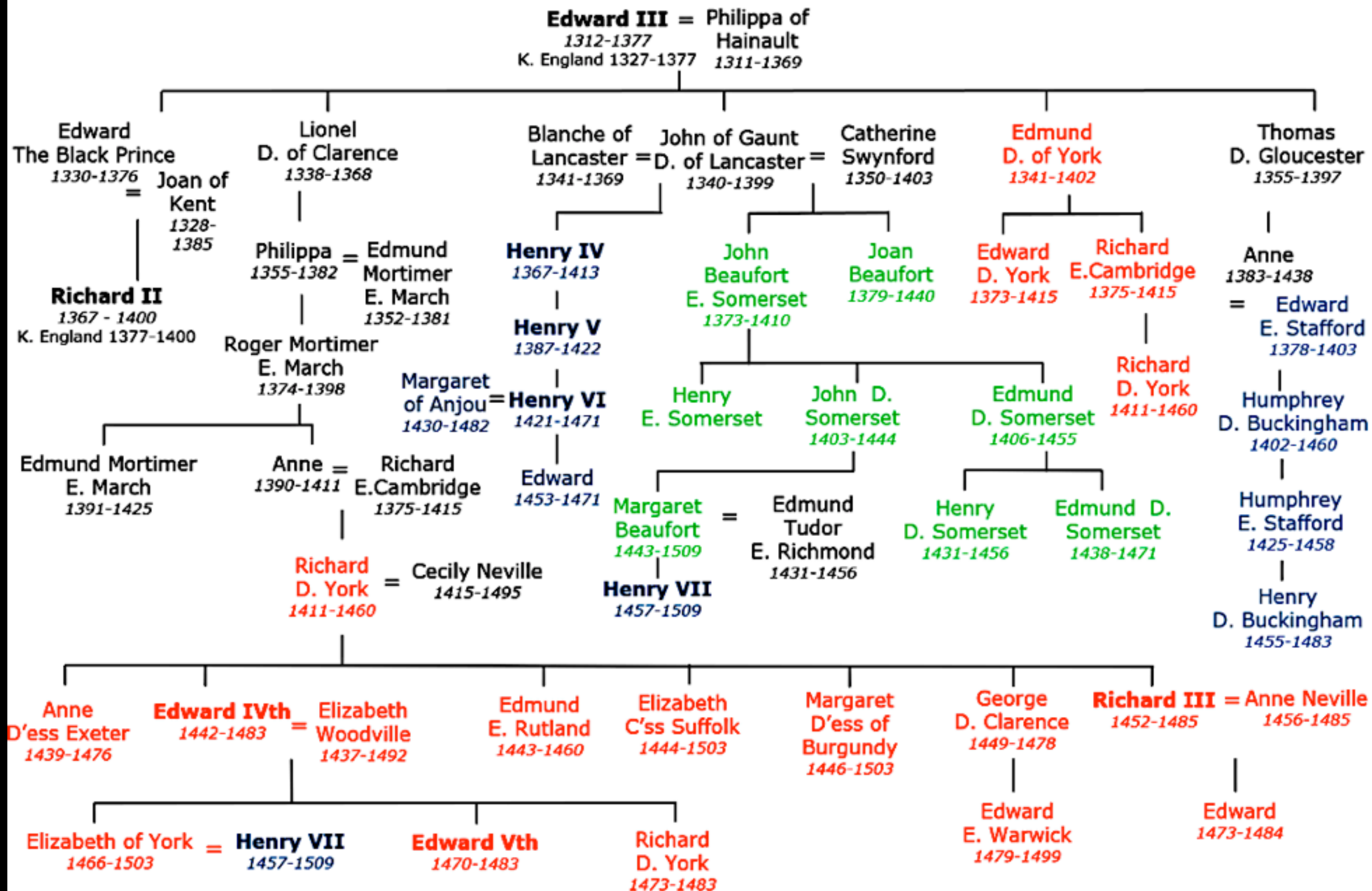


LANCASTER

TUDOR

YORK

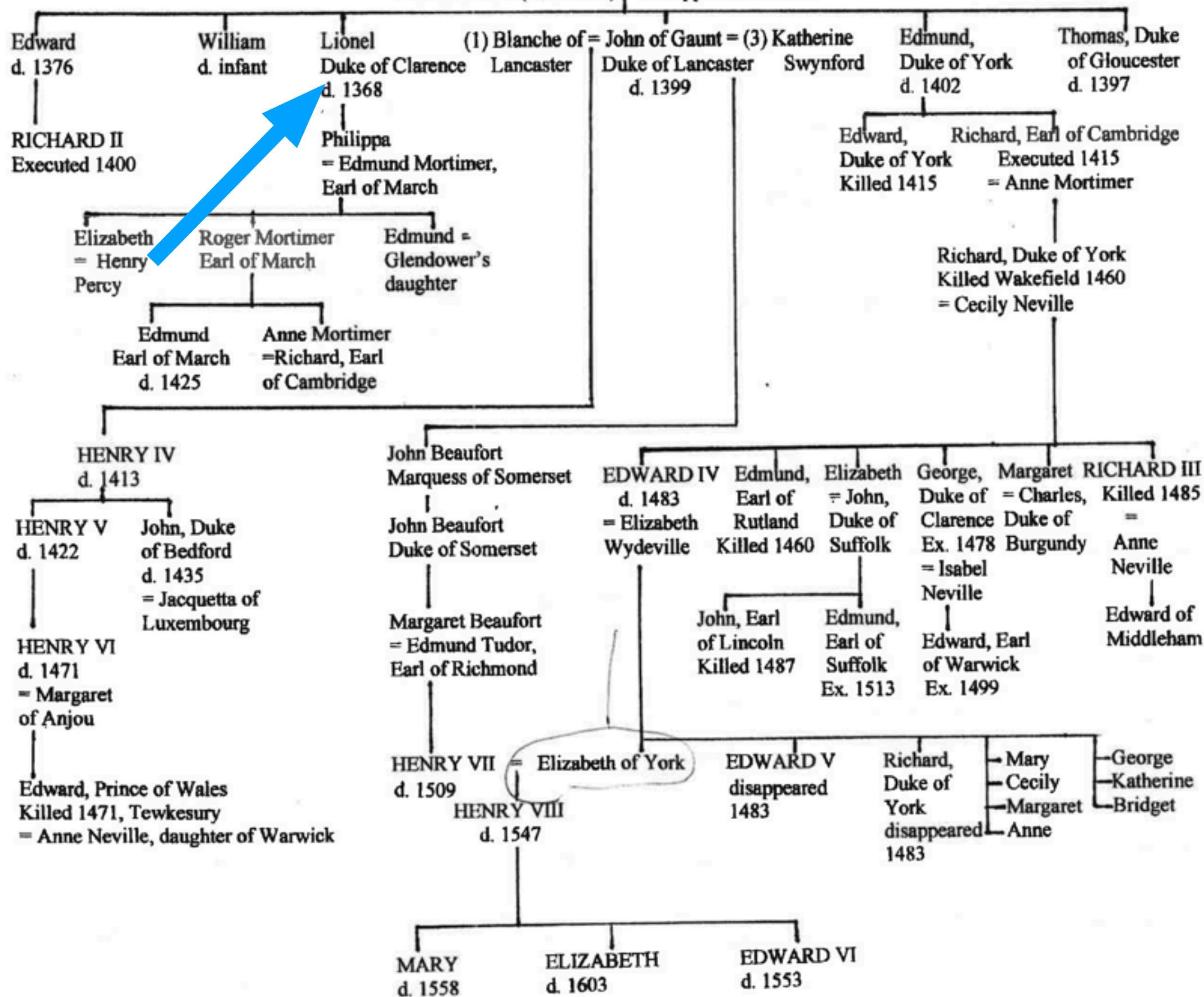
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MORTIMERS

LANCASTER, YORK, AND TUDOR CONNECTIONS

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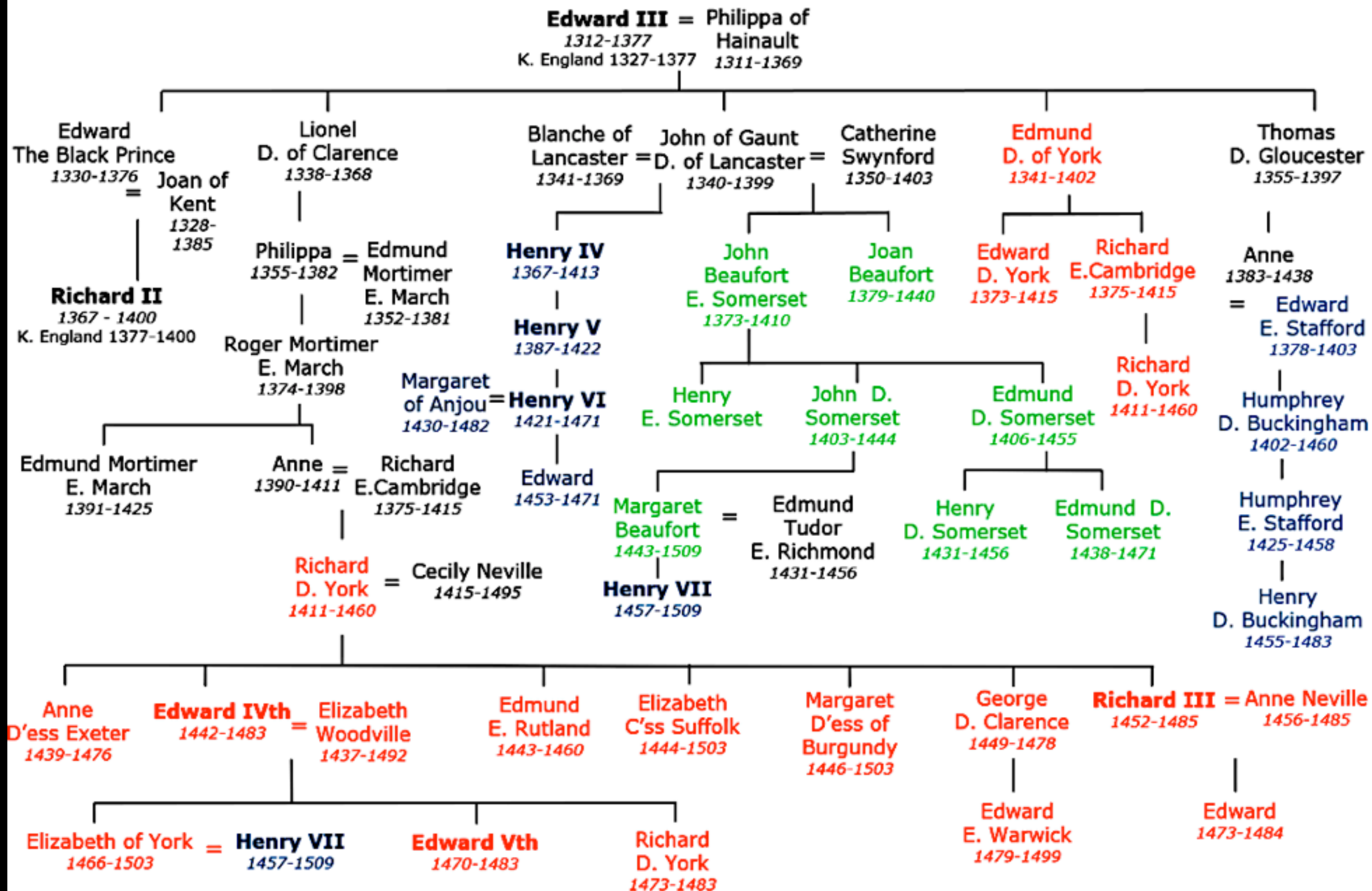


LANCASTER

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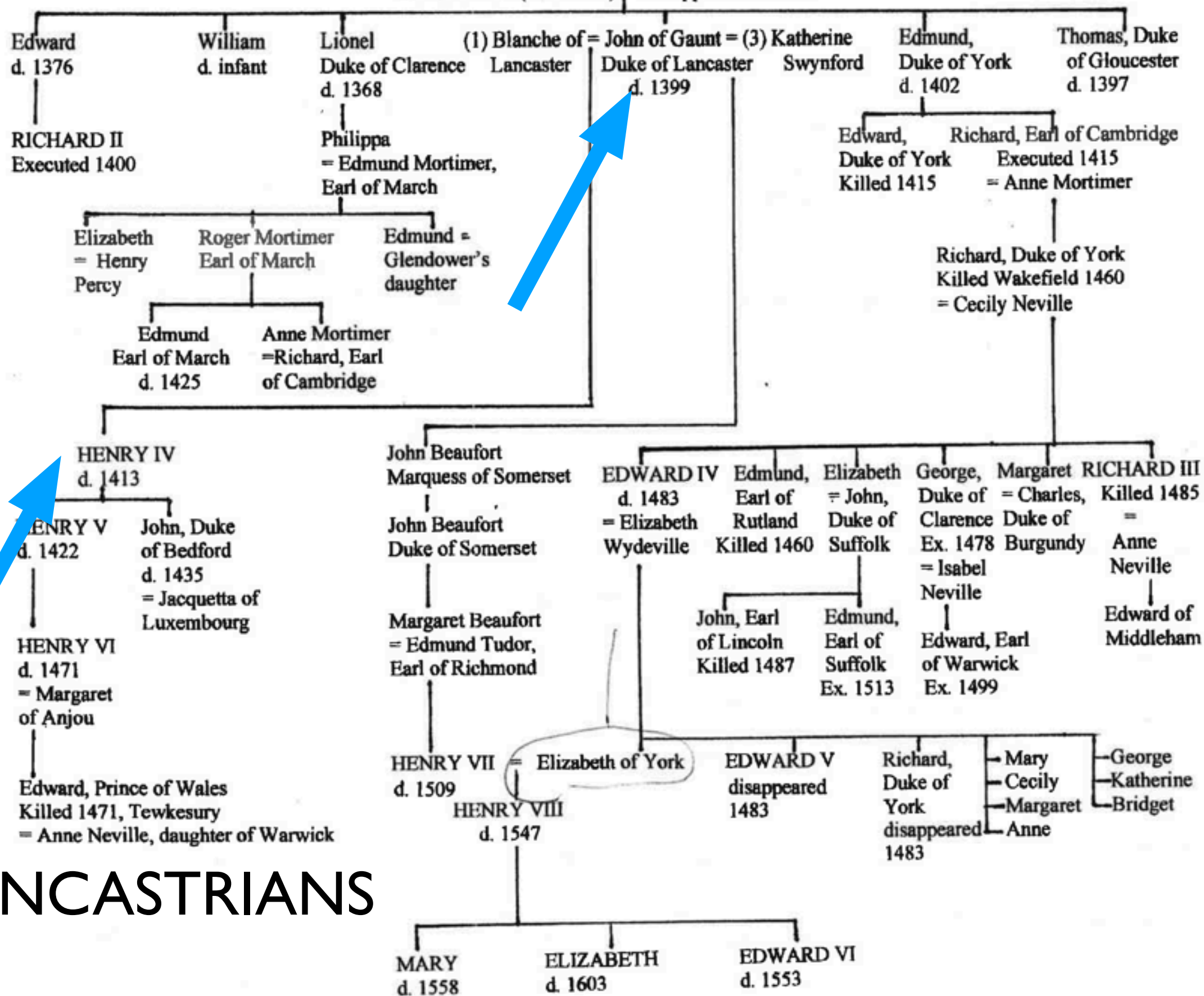
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PLANTAGENETS

LANCASTER, YORK, AND TUDOR CONNECTIONS

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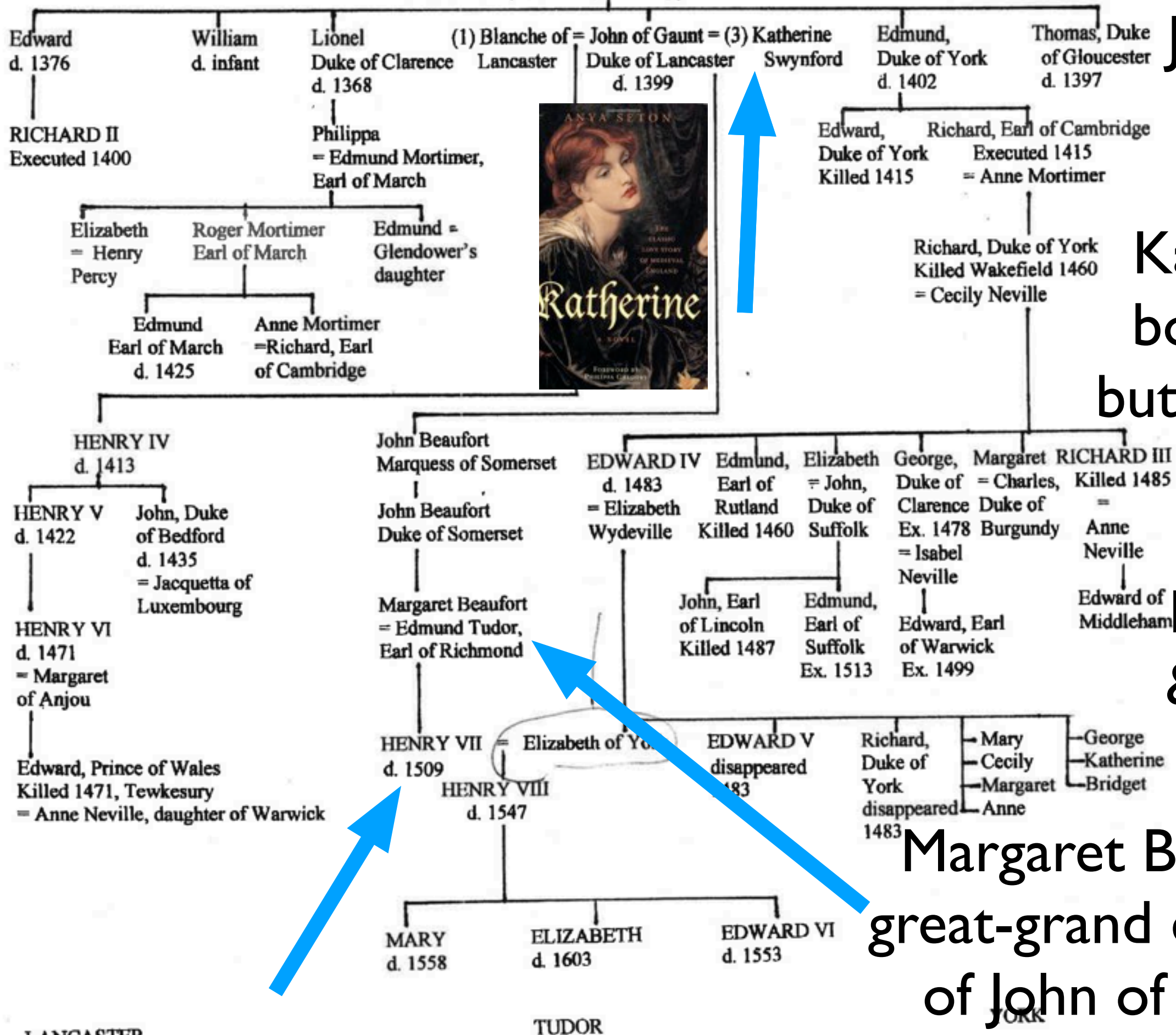


LANCASTRIANS

BEAUFORTS

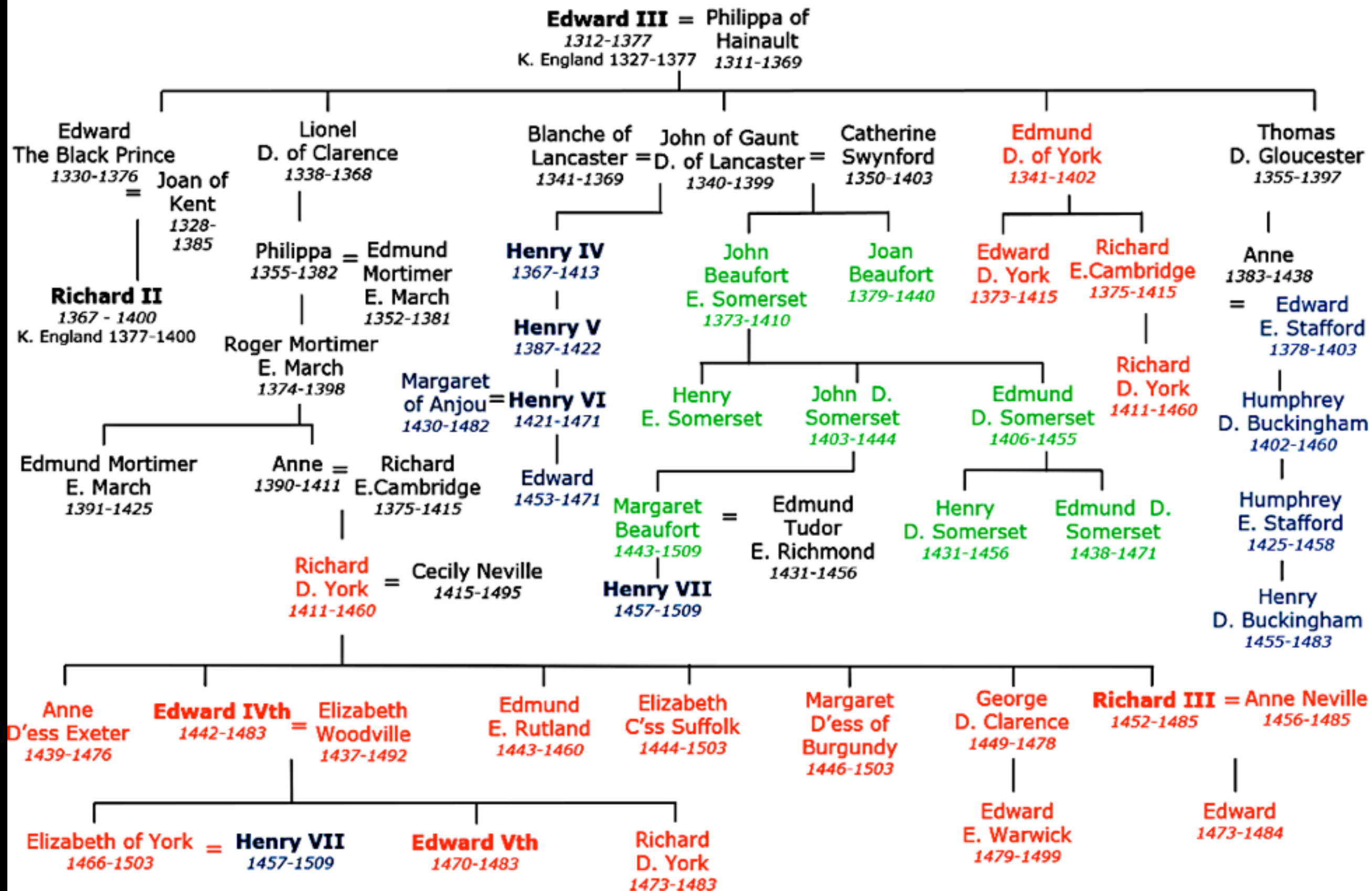
LANCASTER, YORK, AND TUDOR CONNECTIONS

BORN to
John of
Gaunt
&
Katherine
born illeg.
but made leg
later
by
K. Rich
& Pope



Margaret Beaufort
great-grand daughter
of John of Gaunt

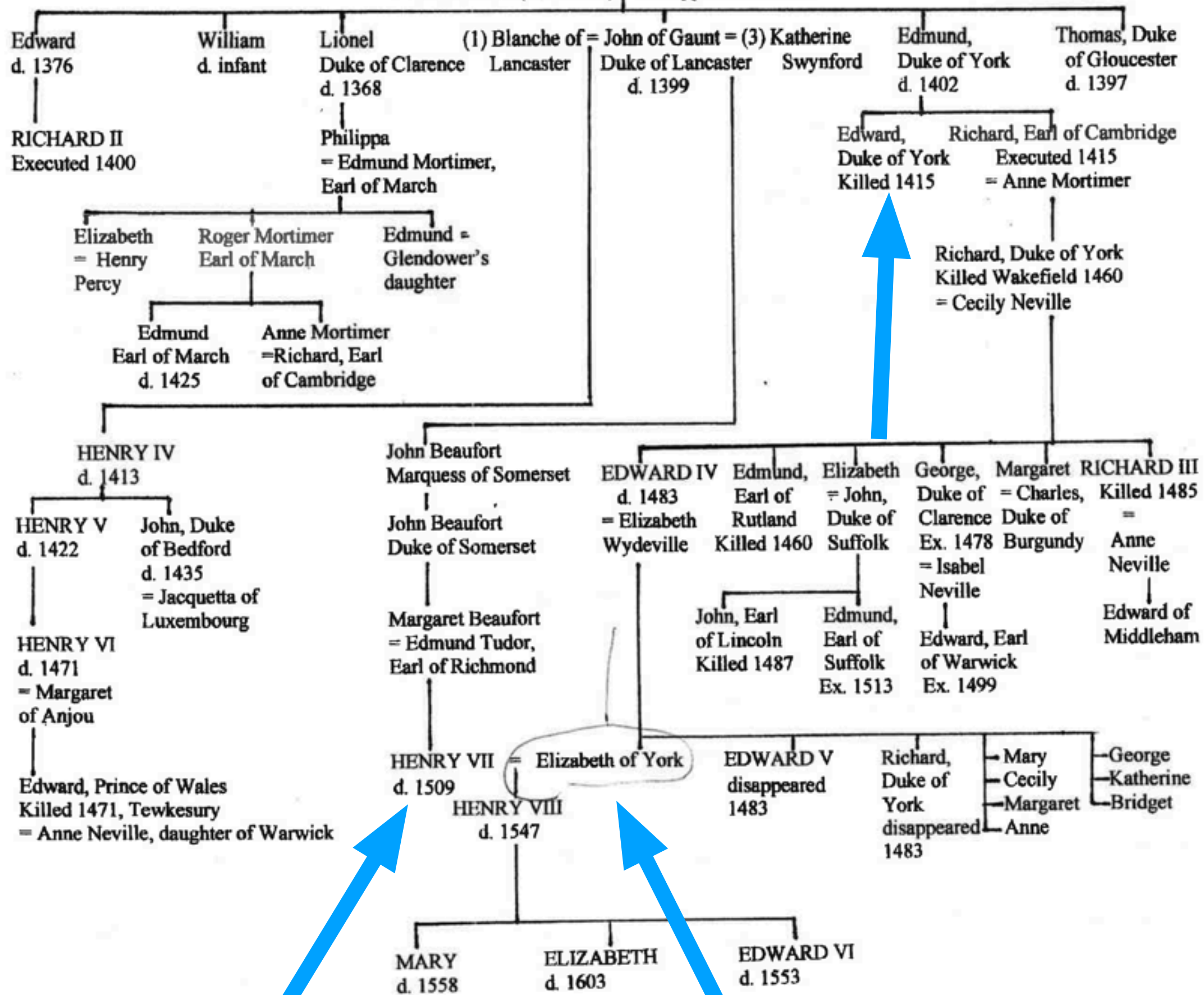
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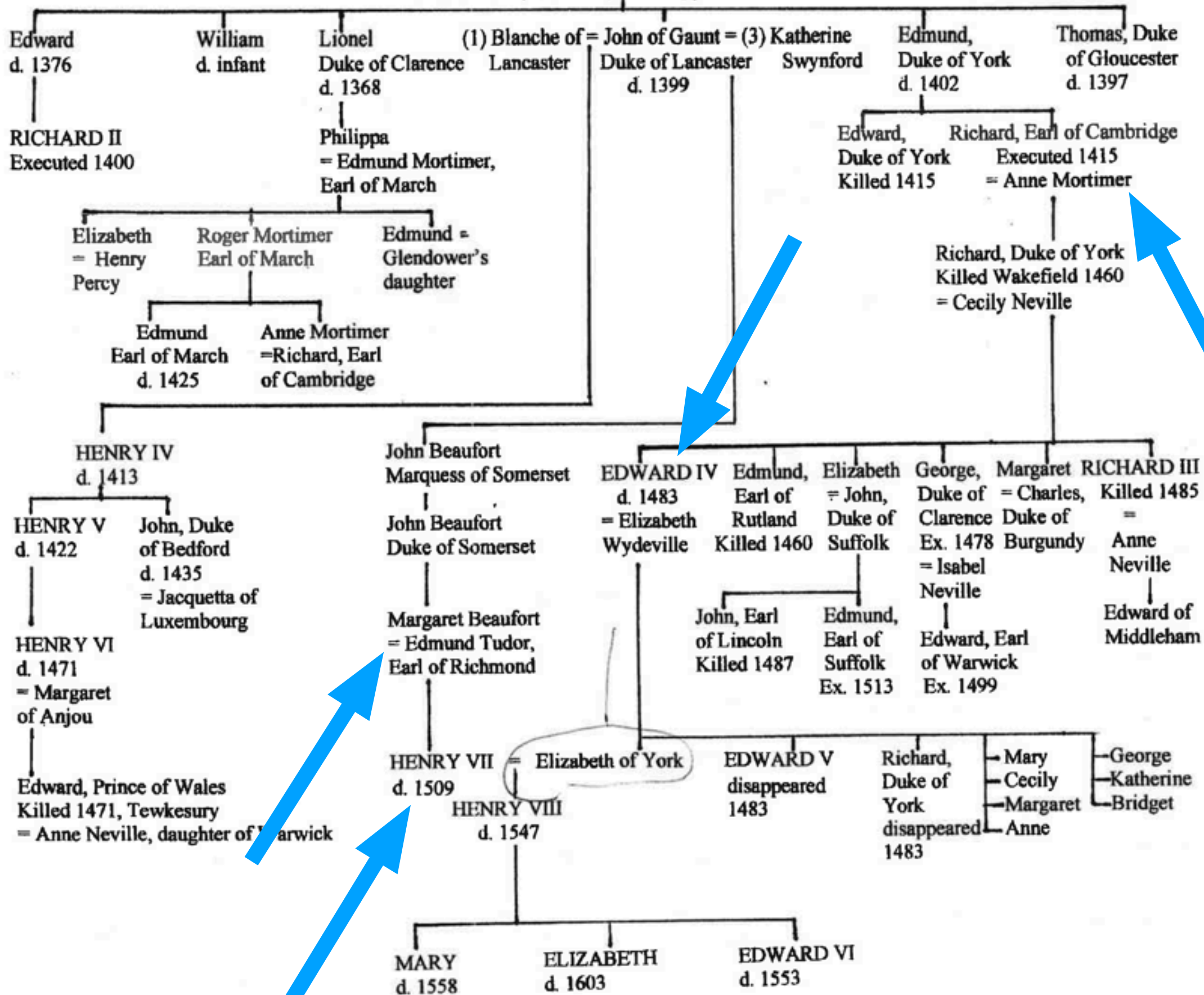
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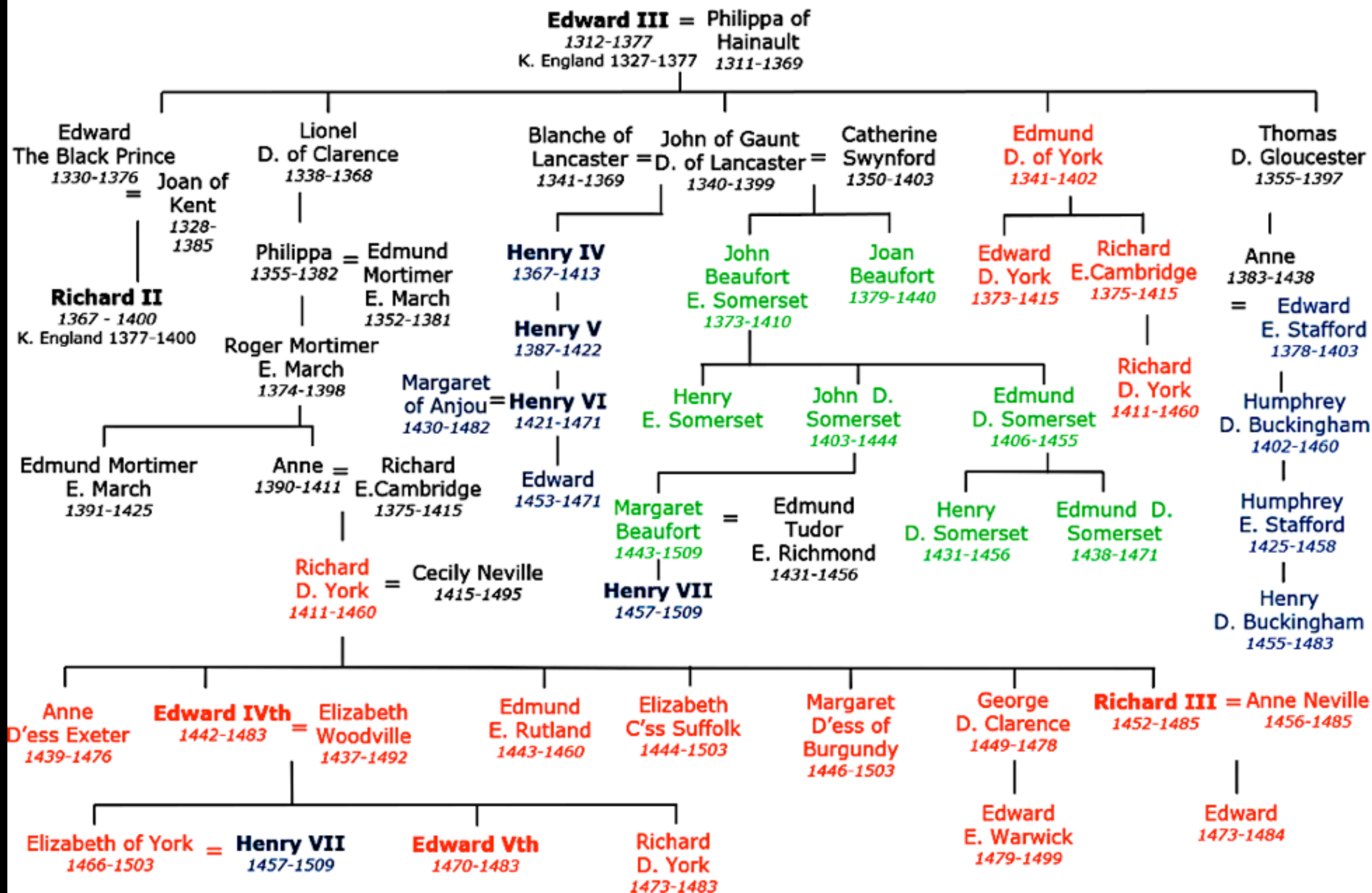


LANCASTER

TUDOR

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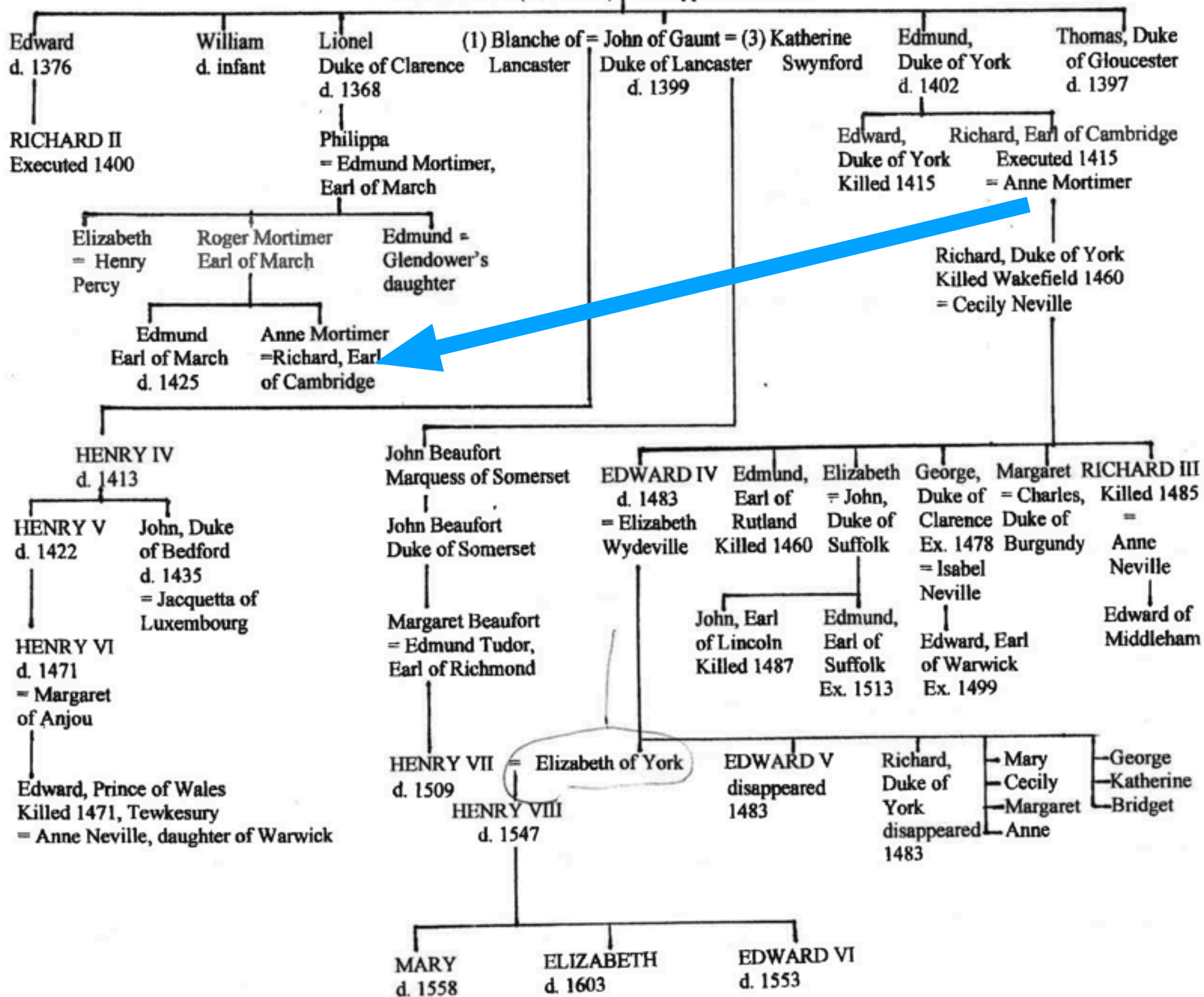
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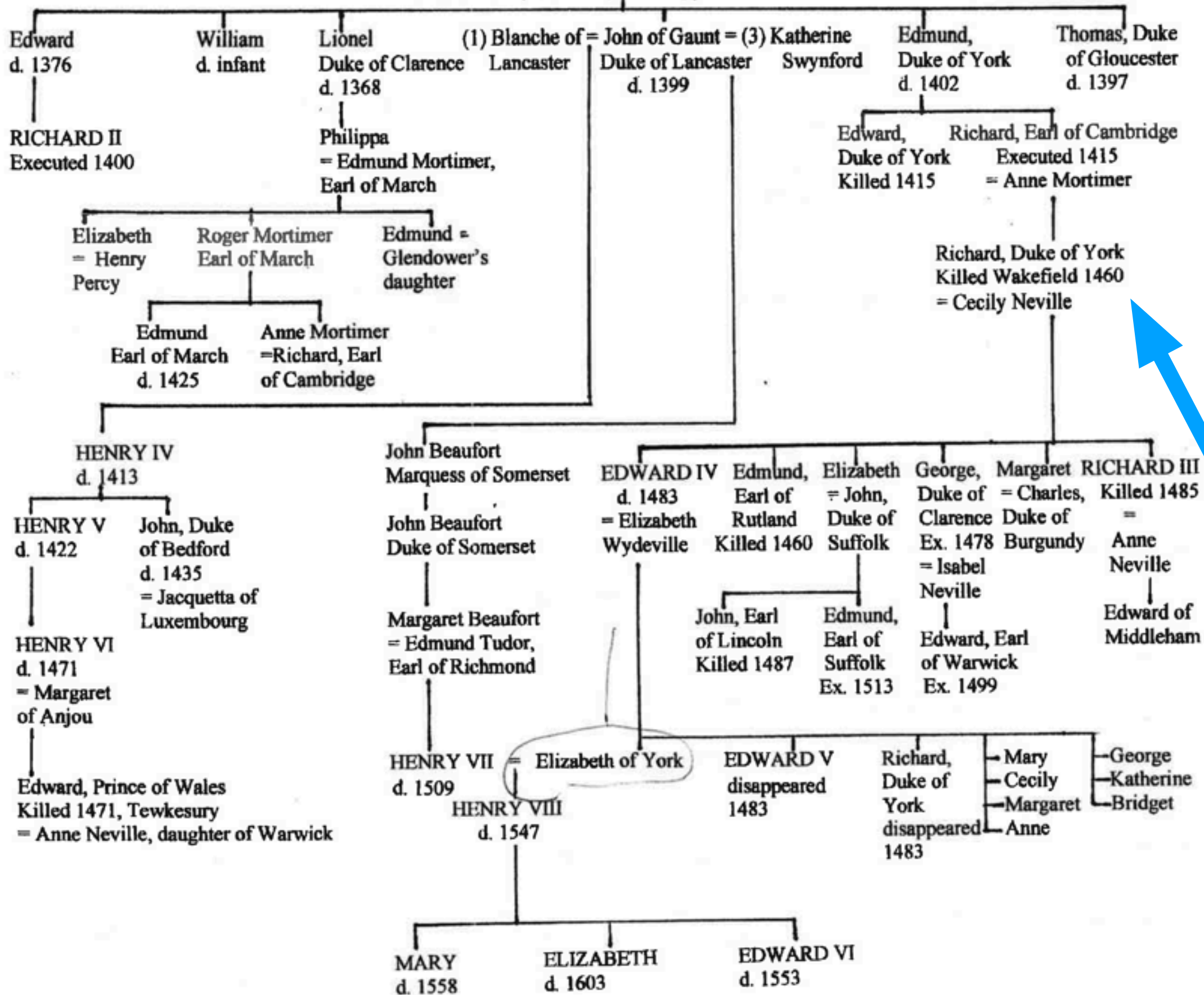
LANCASTER

TUDOR

YORK

YORK

LANCASTER, YORK, AND TUDOR CONNECTIONS EDWARD III (died 1377) = Philippa of Hainault



killed
1460
son
steps
forward

LANCASTER

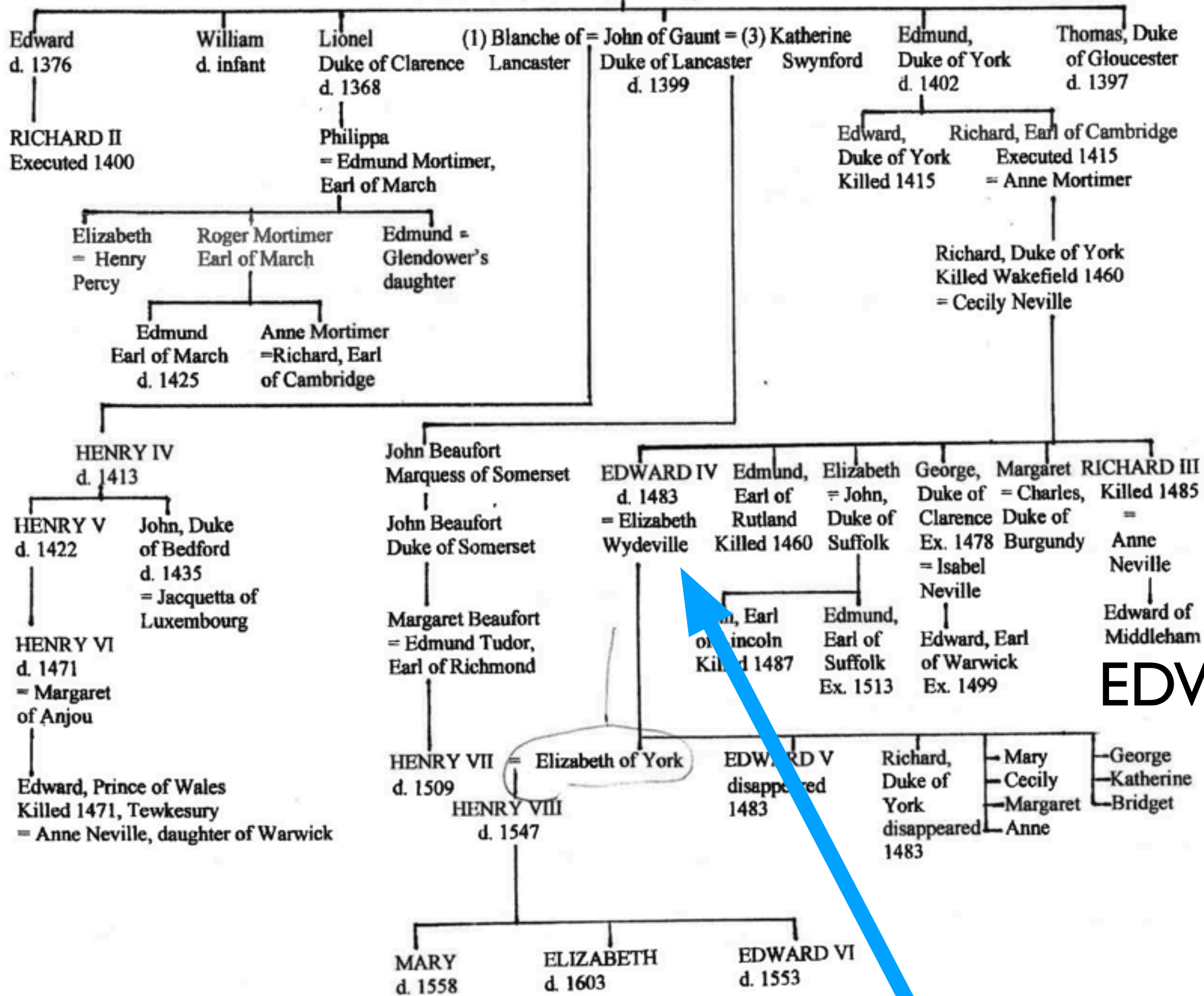
TUDOR

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1460
EDWARD IV

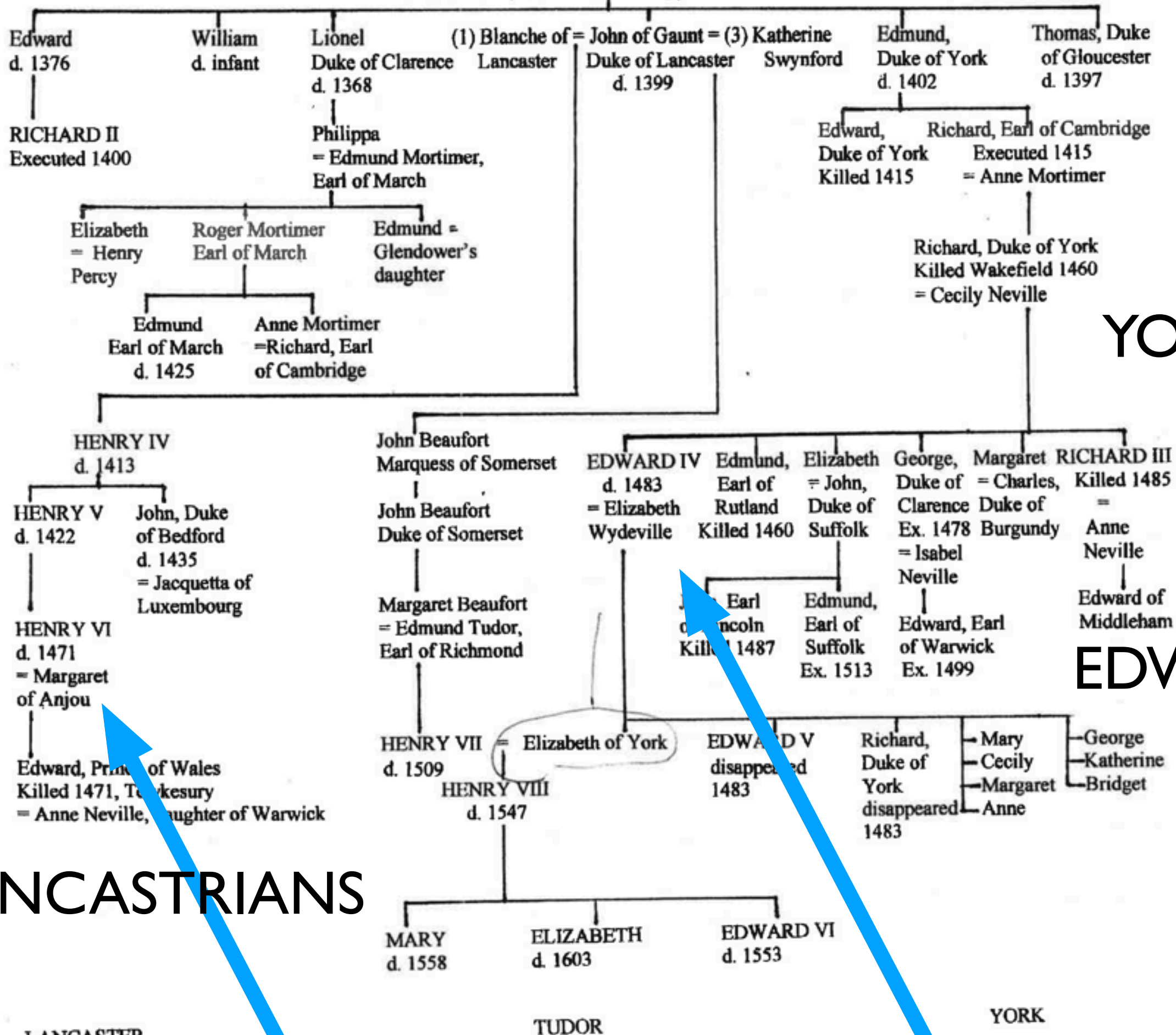
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YORKISTS

1460

EDWARD IV

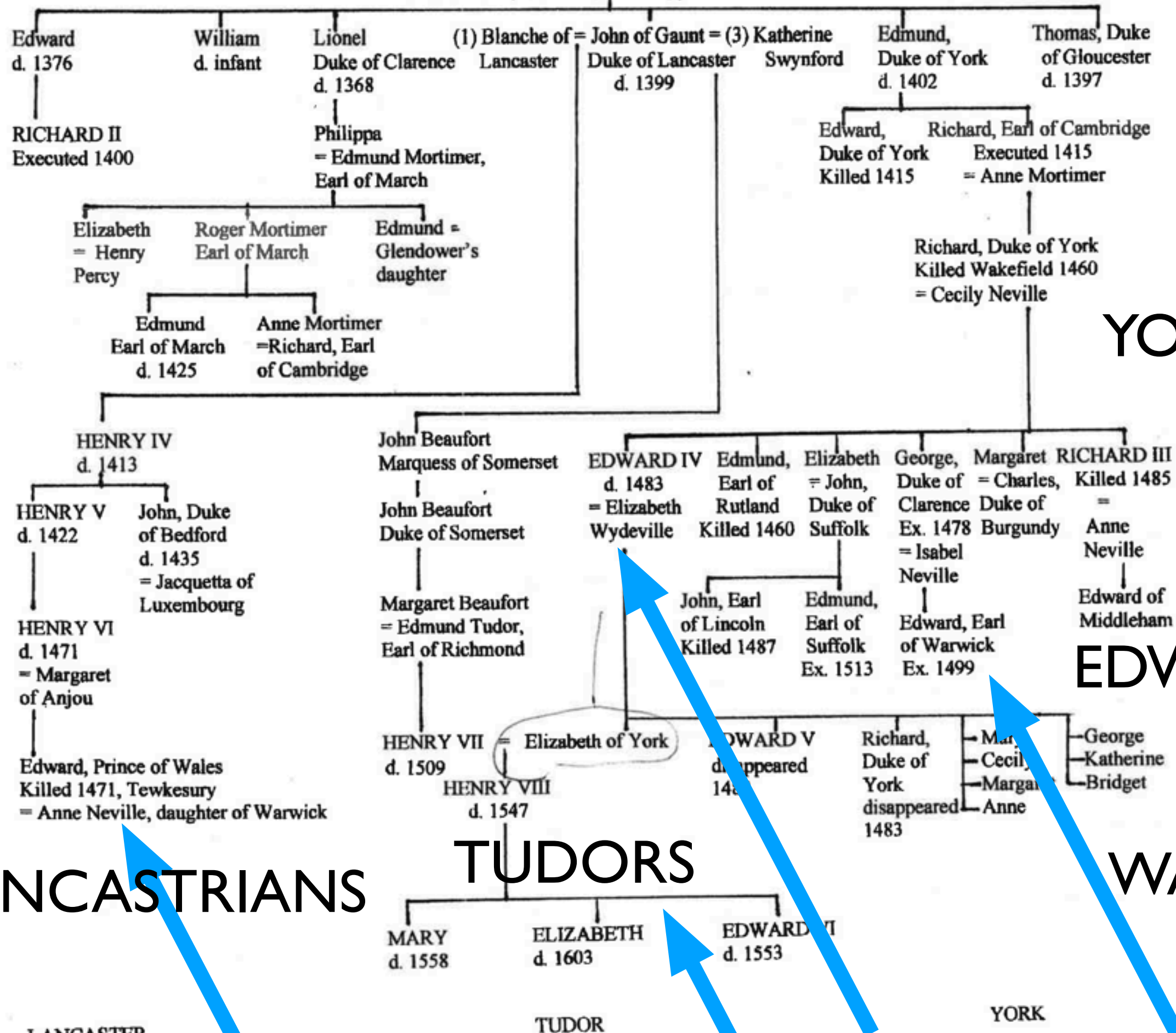
LANCASTRIANS

LANCASTER

TUDOR

YORK

LANCASTER, YORK, AND TUDOR CONNECTIONS



YORKISTS

1460

EDWARD IV



WARWICK

TUDORS

LANCASTRIANS

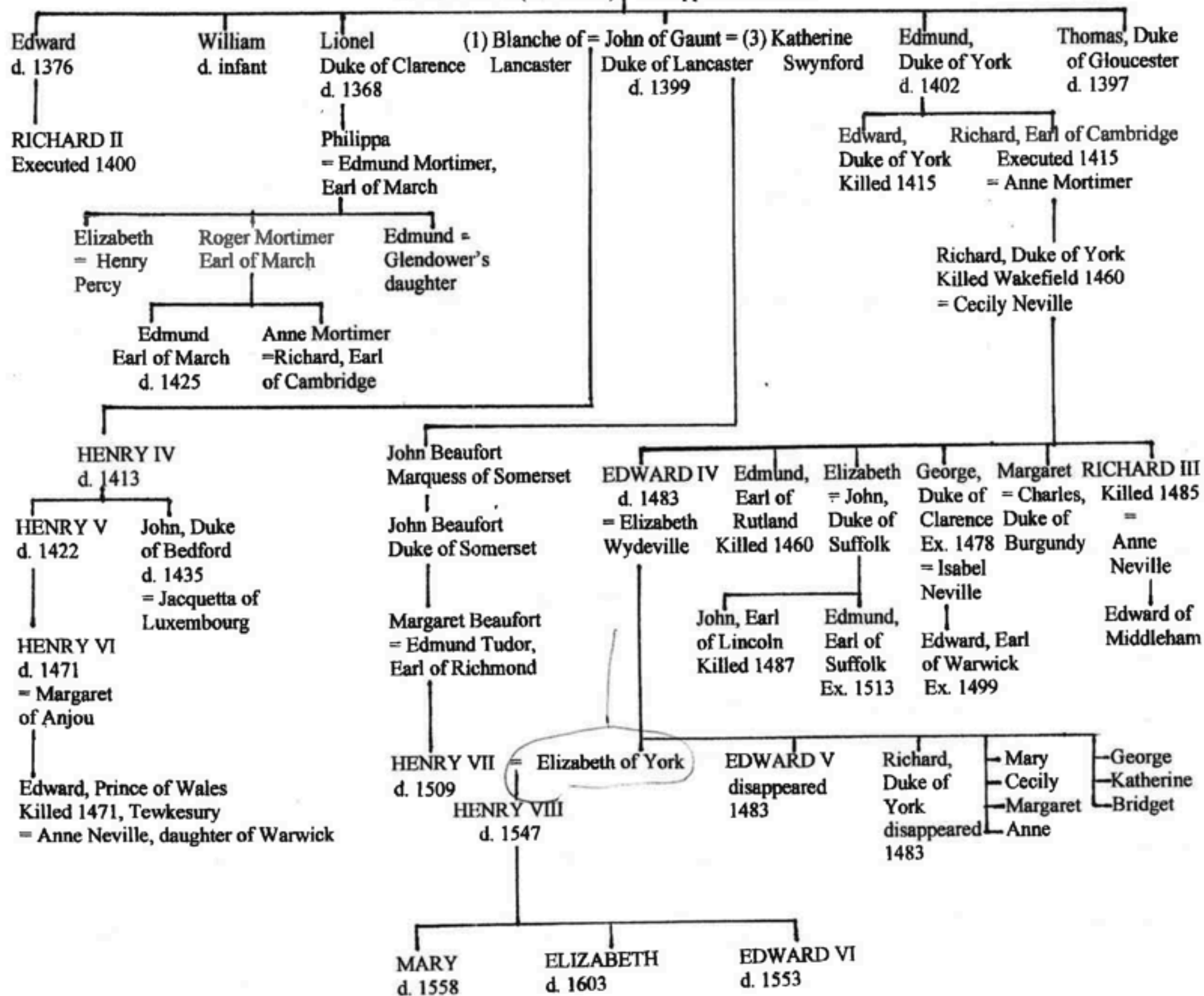
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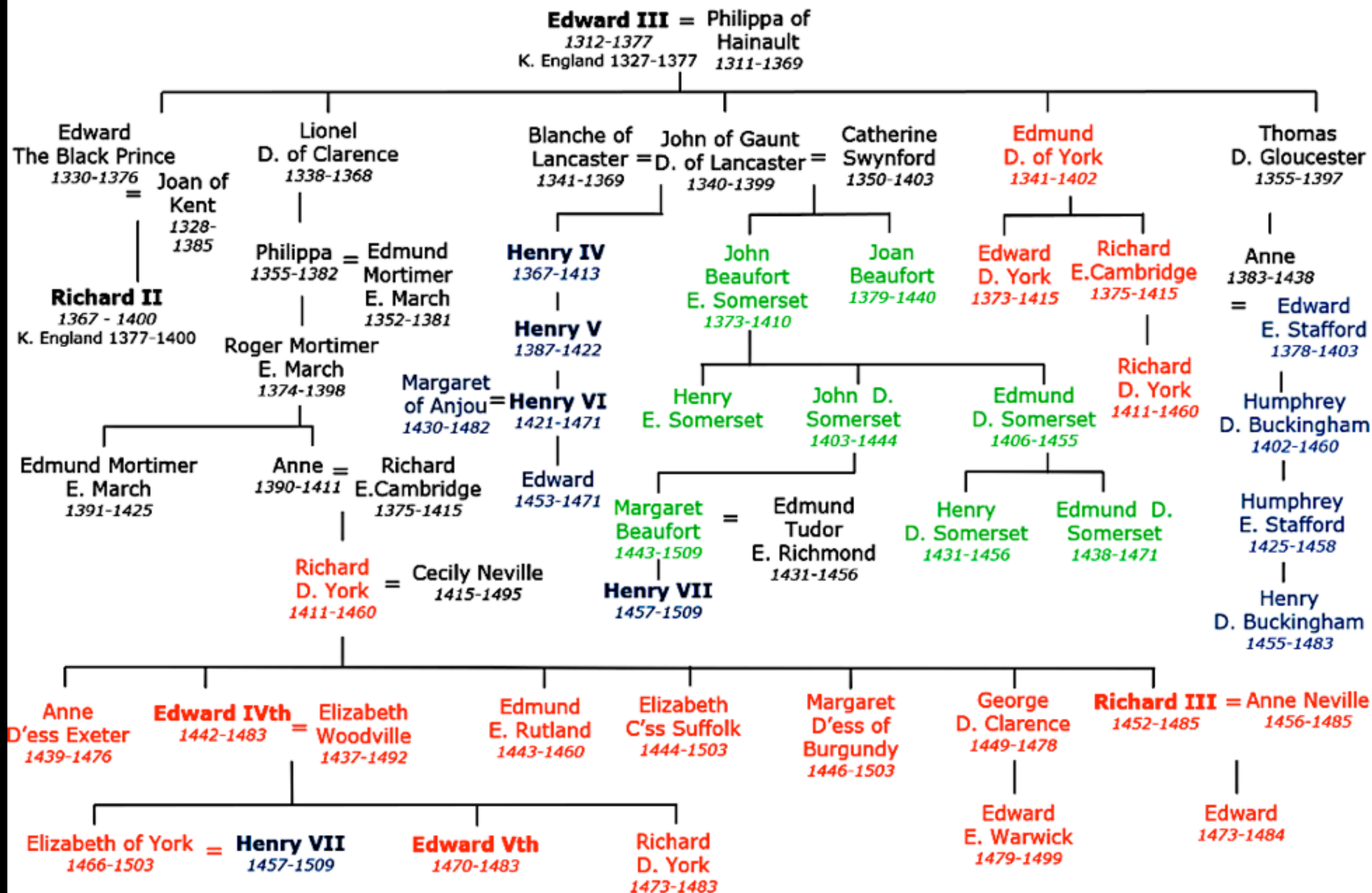


LANCASTER

TUDOR

YORK

The Wars of the Roses: Descendants of Edward III (simplified)



The Good Parliament 1376

The Commons take Charge.



1377 DEATH OF KING ED III, NEW KING RICHARD II





King Richard II
1367-1400

1400-1500

King Henry IV (1367-1399-1413)
King Henry V (1386-1413-1422)
King Henry VI (born 1421-1471)
Edward IV (1442-1461-1483) 42
Richard III (1452-1483-1485) 33
Henry VII (1457-1485-1509) 52

The Wars of the Ros

1422

Henry V dies at age 35. His son Henry VI becomes King of England at 9 months old.



During Henry's childhood, a council of lords rules the kingdom and for the most part, does a good job.

April 1445

Henry VI marries Margaret of Anjou in an effort to end the 100 Years' War with France.



Henry VI is indecisive and plays favorites, angering many. Almost all of England's French lands are lost under his rule.

**August 1453-
December 1454**

Henry VI is catatonic and unresponsive for over a year.



October 1454
Edward, the Prince of Wales, is born. Rumors abound that he is the Duke of Somerset's son.

March 1454

Richard, Duke of York, is named Protector during the king's disability.



York brings government spending under control and imprisons the King's most hated advisors. Henry undoes his work as soon as he's well again.



May 1455

Henry VI's incompetence leads to the First Battle of St. Albans, the first battle of the wars



October 1460

After many years of fighting between the Lancasters (of Henry VI) and the Yorks, the Duke of York is made heir to Henry VI.

MORTIMER CROSS

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After many years of fighting between the Lancasters (of Henry VI) and the Yorks, the Duke of York is made heir to Henry VI.



December 1460

Queen Margaret, angry at her son's disinheritation, fights back with her armies.



The Duke of York and his son, the Earl of Rutland are killed. Margaret's army pillages the land as she goes, turning the people against the Lancasters.

February 1461
The Yorkists, led by York's son Edward and the Earl of Warwick (the "Kingmaker"), win the Battle of Mortimer's Cross.



Three suns appear in the sky in a parhelion, which Edward interprets as a sign of God's favor.

London turns against Margaret



February 1461

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London turns against Margaret **KING ED IV**

near York
100,000 men
TOWTON

March 1461

Edward, Earl of Marsh is made King Edward IV.



May 1464

The Battle of Hexham ends significant Lancastrian resistance in England. Margaret flees with her son Edward to France.

July 1464

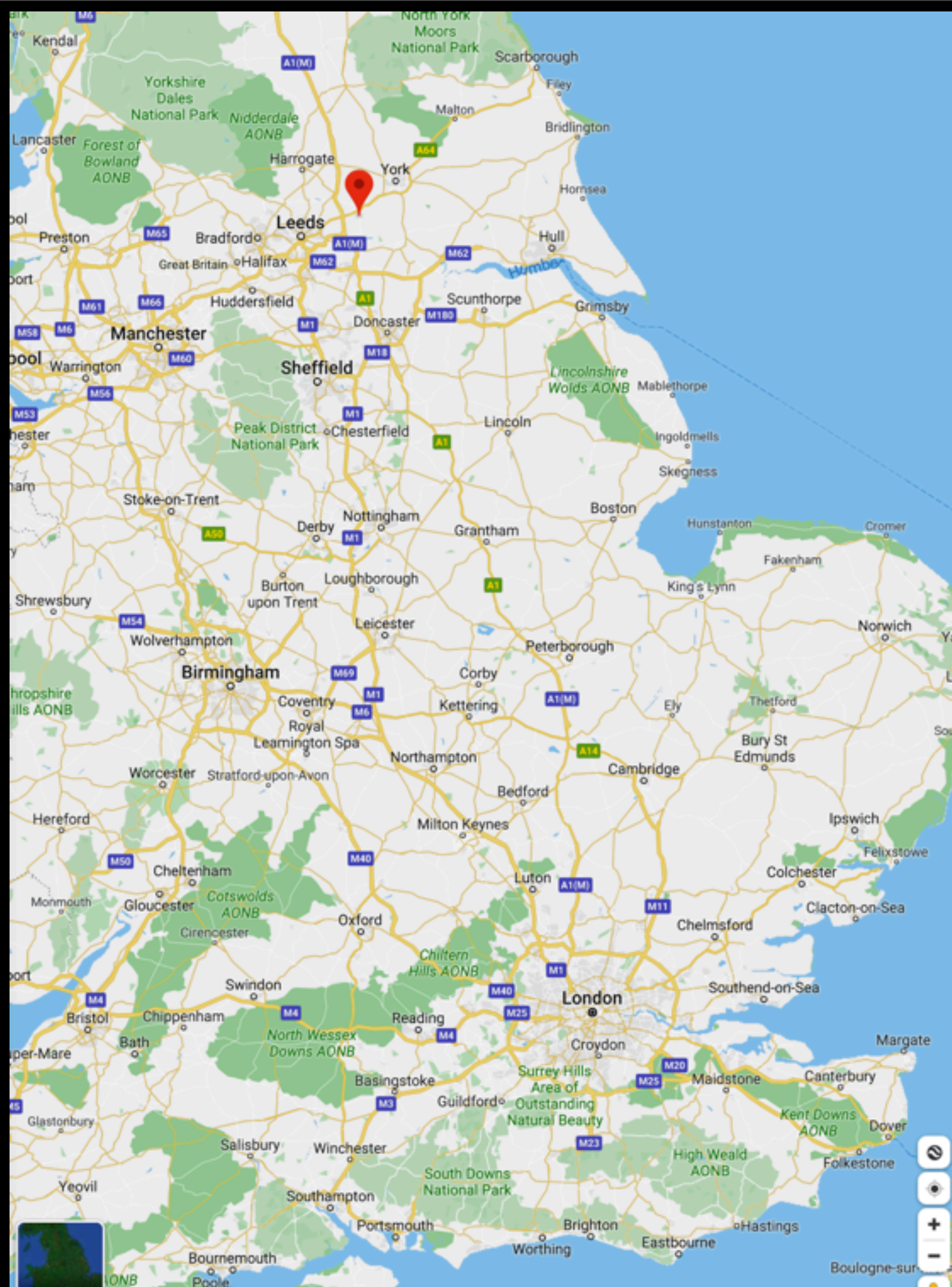
After several months in hiding, Henry VI is captured and imprisoned.



He will spend the next five years of his life in the Tower of London.

Hen VI dies
in 1471
50 years old





Battle of Towton March 1461

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King Edward IV, 1442 - 1483





1461 Triumph of Edward and Warwick

Richard Neville,
Earl of Warwick
"The Kingmaker"
1428-1471
Battle of Barnet

1. His marriage made him very powerful. Whilst still a boy, Richard Neville was betrothed to Anne, daughter of Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick. When her brother's daughter died in 1449, Anne – as the only sister – brought her husband the title and chief share of the Warwick estates. This made Richard Neville the most important earl, both in power and position.
2. He was the star fighter in the battle of St Albans During the Battle of St Albans, it was Warwick who noticed that the royalist numbers were scanty enough to struggle to man the south-eastern front. With his retainers, he charged through the houses on Holwell Street – bursting open several back doors – and ran into the main thoroughfare of the town shouting "A Warwick! A Warwick!". The royalists were overcome and the battle was won.
- 3.. He became Captain of Calais as a reward In return for his valiant efforts at St Albans, Warwick was awarded the title Captain of Calais. This was an important office and it was due to his position there that he was able to consolidate his strength over the next 5 years.

WARWICK

May 1464

Edward secretly marries commoner Elizabeth Woodville, sabotaging Warwick's plans for a French alliance and horrifying many nobles.



April-July 1469

Warwick and the Duke of Clarence (Edward's brother) rebel against the crown.



September 1469

Warwick tries to rule through the imprisoned Edward, but eventually releases him after Parliament refuses to cooperate.



WARWICK

July 1470

Warwick and Clarence rebel against Edward again, flee to France, and plot with Margaret of Anjou.



October 1470

Trapped by Warwick and his allies, Edward IV flees to Burgundy. Warwick releases Henry and restores him to the throne.



ELIZABETH

© Rachael Dickzen

King Edward IV,
1442 - 1483





Warwick Enraged

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The Woodvilles receive preference in marriages, titles, and land, angering many nobles.

ELIZABETH

© Rachael Dickzen

WARWICK



April-July 1469

Warwick and the Duke of Clarence (Edward's brother) rebel against the crown.



Edward is captured and imprisoned. Warwick executes Elizabeth's father (the newly made Earl of Rivers) and her brother John Woodville.

September 1469

Warwick tries to rule through the imprisoned Edward, but eventually releases him after Parliament refuses to cooperate.



Edward IV forgives Warwick and Clarence and they are at peace for a brief time.



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DEATH OF WARWICK

April 1471

Edward, with the support of Clarence (who betrayed Warwick), defeats Warwick and the Lancastrians.



Warwick is killed, along with Henry VI's son Edward, Prince of Wales. Henry VI is later murdered.

February 1478

After Clarence rebels again, he is executed

April 1483

Edward IV dies of a sudden illness and names his brother Richard, Duke of Gloucester, Lord Protector during his son's minority.



Richard arrests the young Edward V's tutors, Anthony Woodville (Earl of Rivers) and Sir Richard Grey (Queen Elizabeth's son from her first marriage), and

June 1483 Richard takes the throne as Richard III.



Richard places Edward V and his brother in the Tower of London. All of Edward IV's children with Queen Elizabeth are declared

August 1483

Edward V and Prince Richard are seen for the last time. The fate of "the Princes in the Tower" is still a mystery.



November 1483

The Duke of Buckingham, who helped put Richard on the throne, rebels against him and is executed without trial.



Death of Warwick

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1428-1471
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I 483 Elizabeth Alone





King Richard III,
1452 - 1485



The Princes
in the
Tower
1483-85
by
John
Millais



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DEATH OF ED IV

April 1484

Edward IV dies of a sudden illness and names his brother Richard, Duke of Gloucester, Lord Protector during his son's minority.



Richard arrests the young Edward V's tutors, Anthony Woodville (Earl of Rivers) and Sir Richard Grey (Queen Elizabeth's son from her first marriage), and executes them.

K. RICH III

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Henry VII

August 1485

Henry Tudor, Earl of Richmond, defeats Richard III at Bosworth Field with the help of the French, Scottish, and some English nobles.

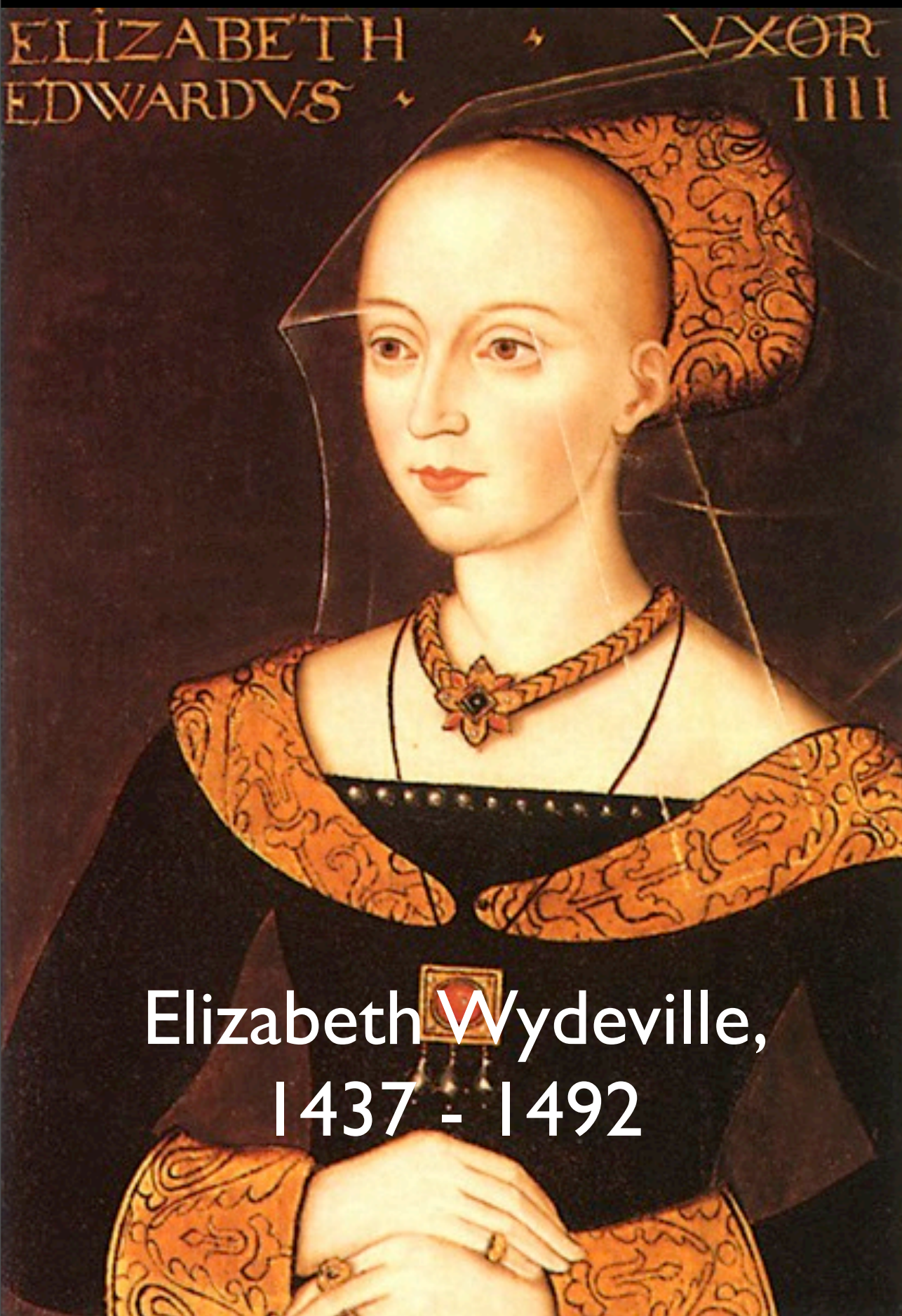


Henry is crowned Henry VII and marries Elizabeth of York, Edward IV's daughter, and combines the houses and "roses" of Lancaster and York. Though minor rebellions occur, there are no further major conflicts.



- The battle of Bosworth is symbolic because it represents the end of the Plantagenet era.
- Such battle put an end to decades of rivalry between the Tudor and the York family.
- Richard III was three times more superior than Henry VII's army: in fact, the former had manpower of 15,000 men; whereas the latter's army was made up of only 5,000 men.
- On October 30, 1485, Henry Tudor was crowned Henry VII, and married Elizabeth of York (Edward IV's daughter): their union symbolised the joining of the house of York and the house of Lancaster.
- At the end of the Battle of Bosworth, Richard III's body was buried in the former Church of the Greyfriars.
- His body was found in 2013 buried beneath a carpark in Leicester.

AUGUST 1485



Elizabeth Wydeville,
1437 - 1492



Margaret Beaufort,
Matriarch of the Tudors,
1446-1509

Henry VII, King
1485-1509



Elizabeth of York,
1466 - 1503

Arthur m.
Catherine
of Aragon

Margaret m.
James IV of
Scotland

James V

Mary, Queen
of Scots

JAMES I England/
VI of Scotland

HENRY VIII

Catherine of Aragon

Mary

Anne Boleyn

Elizabeth

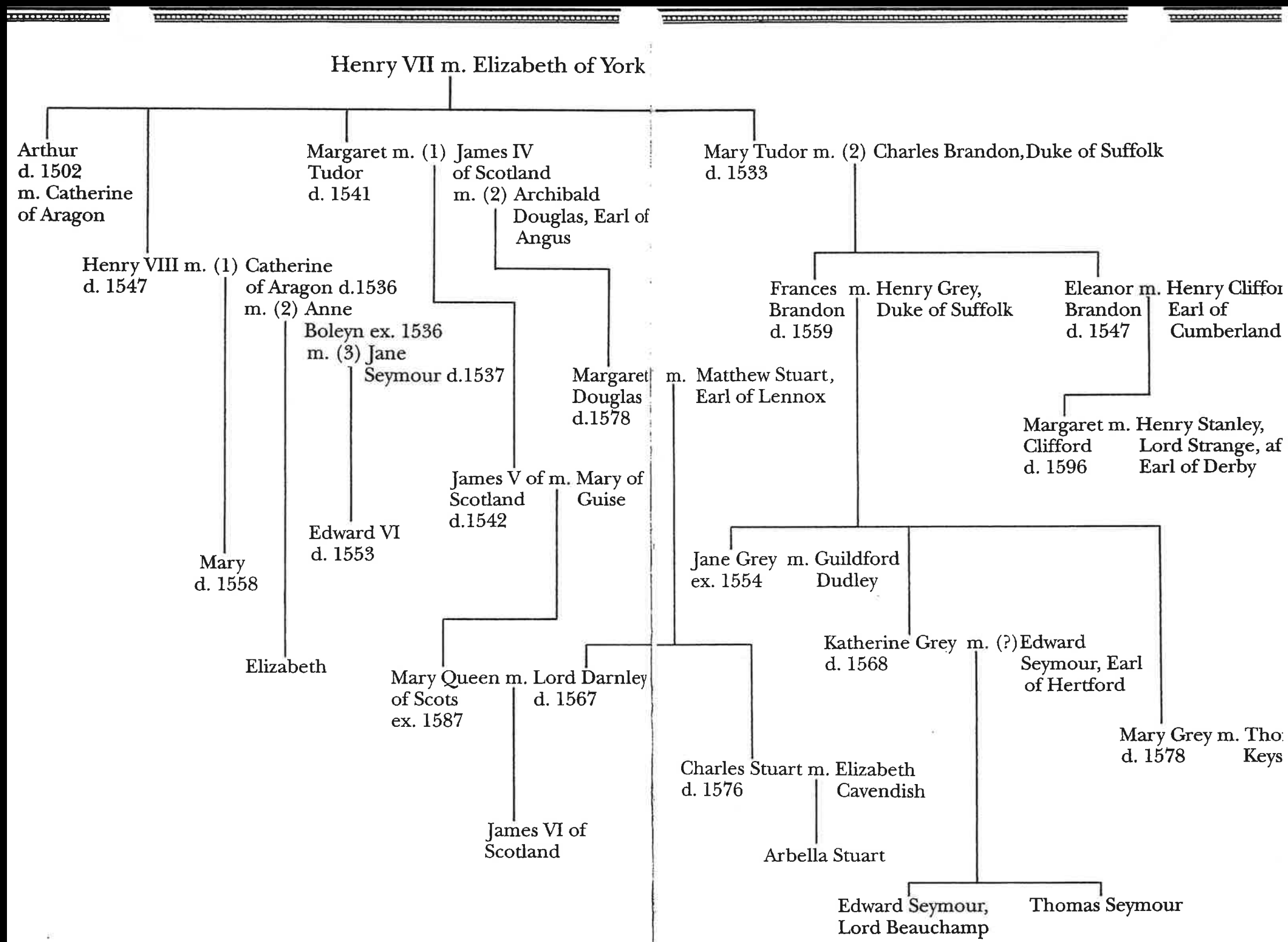
Jane Seymour

EDWARD VI

Mary m.
(1) Louis XII of
France
(2) Charles
Brandon, Duke
of Suffolk

Frances Brandon
m. Henry,
Marquess of
Dorset

Lady Jane Grey



Henry VII, King
1485-1509



Elizabeth of York,
1466 - 1503

Arthur m.
Catherine
of Aragon

Margaret m.
James IV of
Scotland

James V

Mary, Queen
of Scots

JAMES I England/
VI of Scotland

HENRY VIII

Catherine of Aragon

Mary

Anne Boleyn

Elizabeth

Jane Seymour

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Lady Jane Grey

Arthur



1501: Catherine of Aragon marries Arthur Tudor



Ferdinand and Isabella wedding portrait 1469



1501: Catherine of Aragon marries Arthur Tudor



The Prince and Princess of Wales at Ludlow Castle





April 1502
Young Prince Arthur
dies



1502-1509
Catherine of
Aragon a
widow



1509 Death of the King of England Henry VII

Anno 1509 20 octobris primo henricus VII. hibernicus rex anglie
ordinatus p. henricum sextum 20 regis anglie hibernie

June 1509: Henry VIII marries Catherine of Aragon



The image displays three distinct portraits. The leftmost portrait is a rectangular painting of a woman with a pale complexion, wearing a dark dress with a prominent gold chain and a white collar. The middle portrait is a rectangular painting of a man with a beard, wearing a patterned tunic and a feathered hat, holding a scroll. The rightmost portrait is a circular painting of a woman with a pale complexion, wearing a blue dress with a pearl necklace and a cross pendant. A small label at the bottom of the circular portrait reads 'The Empress'.





Mary Tudor, Queen of France, Duchess of Suffolk, 1496-1533



Margaret Tudor, Queen of Scotland, 1489-1541



The background image shows the ruins of a large Gothic church, likely Ely Cathedral, with its characteristic tall, slender towers. The ruins are set on a large, well-maintained green lawn. In the foreground, there are vibrant yellow and red flowers, possibly ranunculus, adding a touch of color to the scene. The sky is blue with scattered white clouds.

HISTORY OF ENGLAND, FALL QUARTER WEEK ELEVEN THE TUDORS

Institute for the Study of Western Civilization

