

Late Middle Ages

Edward I, also known as Edward Longshanks and the Hammer of the Scots, was King of England from 1272 to 1307.



Portrait in Westminster Abbey, thought to be of Edward I

The Stone of destiny from from the Scone Abbey

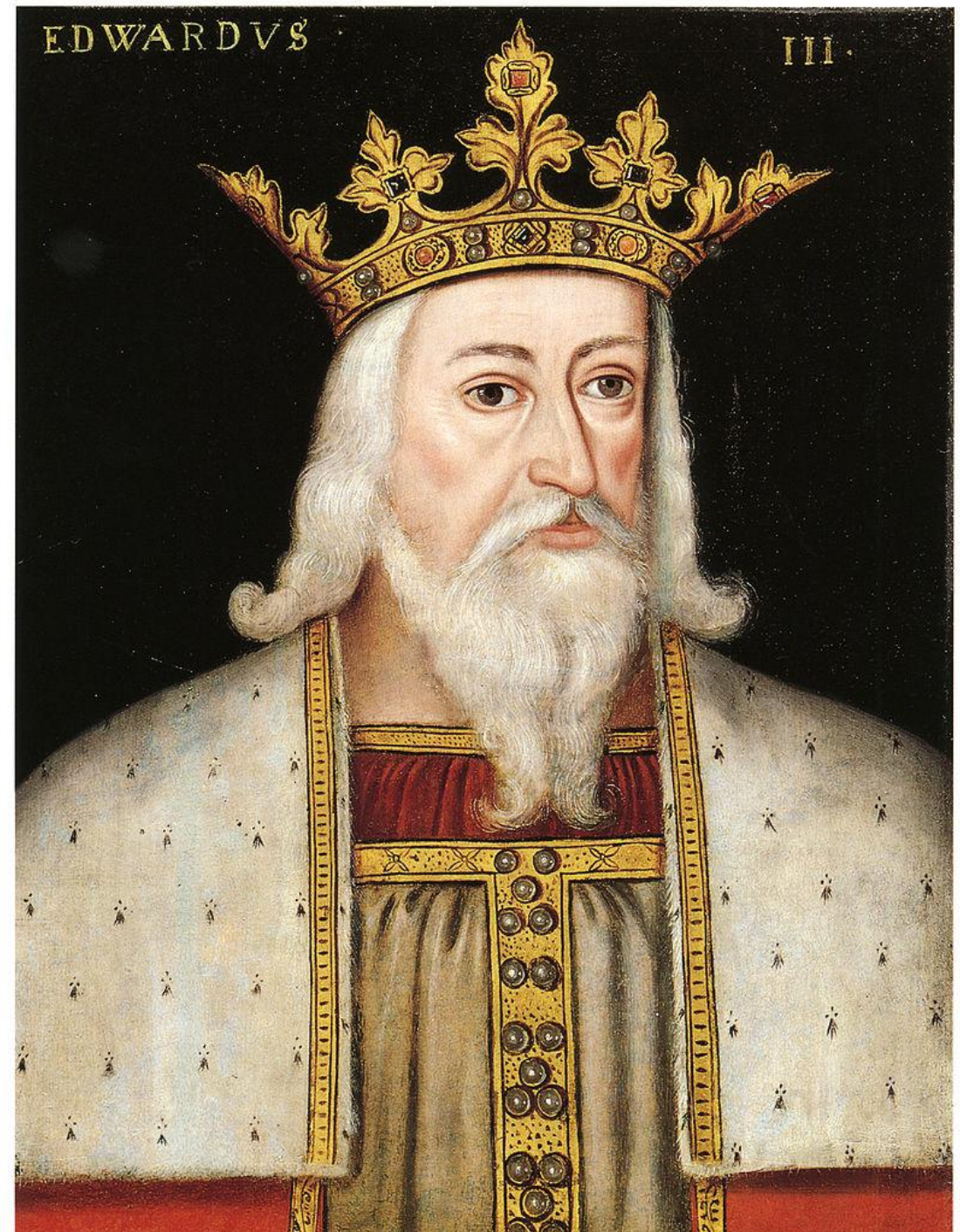


CORONATION CHAIR IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

Edward II (25 April 1284 – 21 September 1327), also called **Edward of Caernarfon**, was King of England from 1307 until he was deposed in January 1327. The fourth son of Edward I



Edward III (13 November 1312 – 21 June 1377) was King of England from 25 January 1327 until his death; he is noted for his military success and for restoring royal authority after the disastrous and unorthodox reign of his father, Edward II.



Richard II of England
also known as **Richard of
Bordeaux**, was King of
England from 1377 until he
was deposed on 30
September 1399, a son
of Edward, the Black Prince

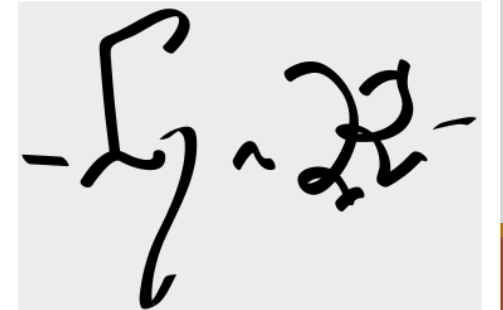


Titles:

- ❖ *Henry Bolingbroke*
- ❖ *Henry, Earl of Derby (by courtesy until his father's death)*
- ❖ *Henry, Earl of Derby and Northampton – restored 1384 to his father-in-law's earldom*
- ❖ *Henry, Duke of Hereford – after the punishment of the Lords Appellant*
- ❖ *Henry, Duke of Lancaster – upon his father's death*
- ❖ *Henry IV, King of England and France, Lord of Ireland - by deposition of his cousin King Richard II)*

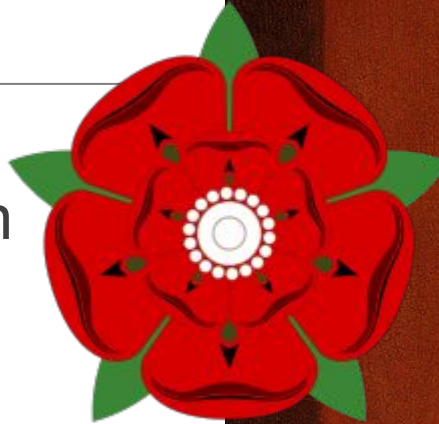


Signature



Henry VI of England

He left a legacy of educational institutions, having founded Eton College, King's College (Cambridge) and All Souls College, Oxford.



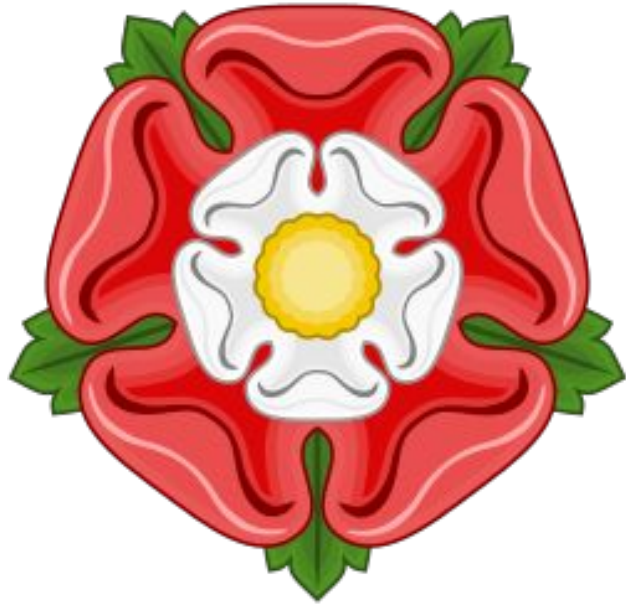
Richard III

Informally, he may have been known as "Dickon", according to a sixteenth-century legend of a note, warning of treachery, that was sent to the Duke of Norfolk on the eve of Bosworth:

"Jack of Norfolk, be not too bold,
For Dickon, thy master, is bought and sold.



Henry VII of England



The Tudor Rose: a combination of the Red Rose of Lancaster and the White Rose of York

