

# The Wars of Roses



In 1453 the Hundred Years War between England and France was completed, the reason for which were the claims of English kings to the French throne.



The war ended in the defeat of the British, which caused a deep crisis in the country. Thousands of warriors returned to England, disappointed with failure and seeking to use their skills gained on the battlefield.



At the time of the defeat in the war, England was ruled by King Henry VI. He was a weak-willed man, and his mental health aroused serious doubts. The actual power was in the hands of his wife, Queen Marguerite of Anjou, a Frenchwoman by birth.

King Henry VI belonged to the Lancaster - one of the branches of the royal dynasty Plantagenet. Another branch of the Plantagenets was the Yorkie, whose leader at the end of the Hundred Years War was Duke Richard of York.

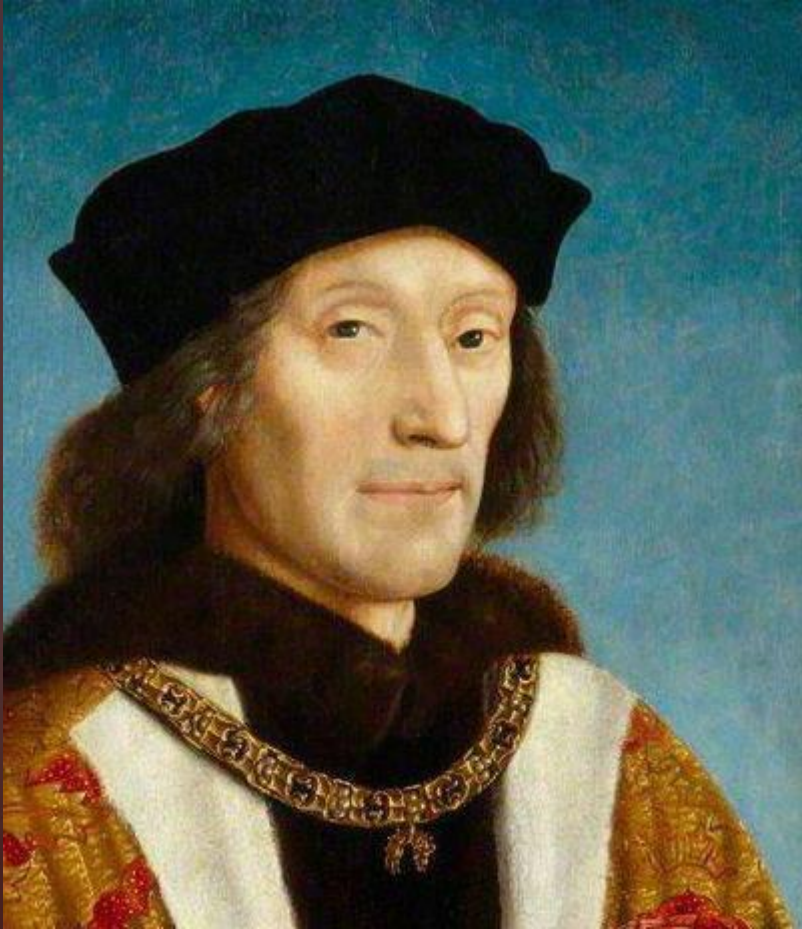




Yorkie skillfully played on the hurt English pride. On their side stood the feudal lords of the southeast of England, the middle nobility, merchants and prosperous townspeople. The backbone of the Lancaster was the barons of the north of England, Wales and Ireland.

In 1455, the confrontation was first transferred to the battlefield. May 22, the first battle took place, during which the White Rose (Yorkie) dealt a decisive defeat to the Scarlet (Lancaster).

After a series of battles the new leader of the  
Scarlet Rose was Henry Tudor.



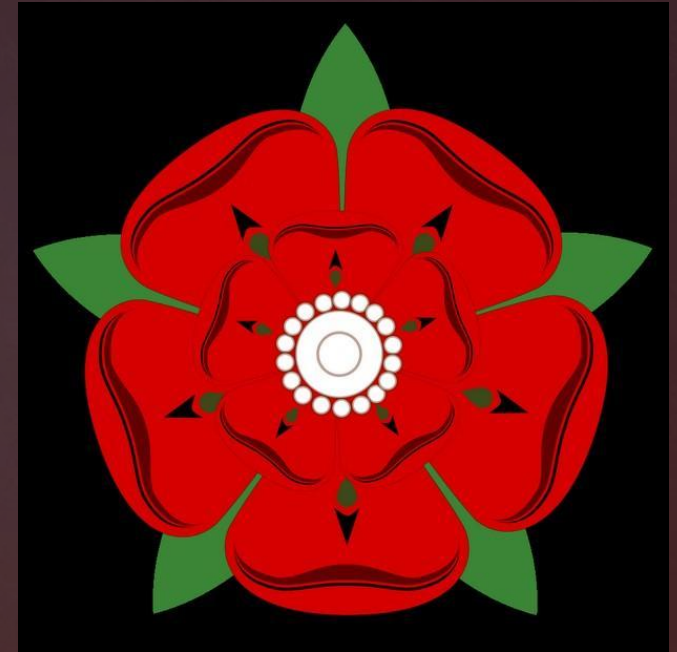


In 1487, the army of Henry Tudor, converged at the Battle of Stoke Field with the army of John de La Pole. This was the last attempt of Yorkists to take revenge, which ended in failure.



Stretched for three decades, the war ended with a formal victory of the Scarlet Rose. However, in fact, its end was the end of the royal dynasty Plantagenet, to which belonged both the Lancasters and Yorkie. The era of the Tudors began in England.





Thanks for your  
opinion!!)