Stoke Field The Last Battle Of The Wars Of The Roses

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The FORGOTTEN Final Battle Of The Wars Of The Roses - The Battle Of Stoke Field ~~The Battle of Stoke Field!~~ Battle of Stoke Field Battle of Stoke Field: Spring 1487 The Battle of Stoke Field *Battle of Stoke Field - Yorkist \u0026 Tudor Soldier*

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Stoke Field The Last Battle
The Battle of Stoke Field on 16 June 1487 may be considered the last battle of the Wars of the Roses, since it was the last major engagement between contenders for the throne whose claims derived from descent from the houses of Lancaster and York respectively. The Battle of Bosworth Field, two years previously, had established King Henry VII on the throne, ending the last period of Yorkist rule and initiating that of the Tudors. The Battle of Stoke Field was the decisive engagement in an attempt

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Battle of Stoke Field - Wikipedia
The Battle of Stoke, the last and most neglected armed clash of the Wars of the Roses, is one of history's great might-have-beens. The forces of the first Tudor king Henry VII confronted the rebel army of the pretender Lambert Simnel and his commander the Earl of Lincoln.

Stoke Field: The Last Battle of the Wars of the Roses ...
The Battle of Stoke Field took place on 16 June 1487 and is the last Battle of the infamous Wars of the Roses. It is Nottinghamshire ' s only registered battlefield. The battlefield route on a sunny...

The Battle of Stoke Field - 1487 | Nottinghamshire County ...
The Battle of Stoke, the last and most neglected armed clash of the Wars of the Roses, is one of history's great might-have-beens. The forces of the first Tudor king Henry VII confronted the rebel army of the pretender Lambert Simnel and his commander the Earl of Lincoln.

Amazon.com: Stoke Field: The Last Battle of the Wars of ...
On 16 June 1487 a battle that has been described as the last armed combat of the Wars of the Roses took place near East Stoke, between the forces of King Henry VII and rebel forces led by John de la Pole, Earl of Lincoln, and Francis Lovell, Viscount Lovell. Supported by mercenaries paid for by Margaret of York, Dowager Duchess of Burgundy and sister of Richard III, the rebellion presented a serious challenge to Henry VII, who had been on the throne for 22 months by June 1487.

The Battle of Stoke Field – Last Battle of the Wars of the ...
STOKE FIELD: THE LAST BATTLE OF THE WARS OF THE ROSES.

STOKE FIELD: THE LAST BATTLE OF THE WARS OF THE ROSES ...
The Battle of Stoke Field. by Ellen Castelow. The last major engagement of the Wars of the Roses took place at the Battle of Stoke Field, near the town Newark in Nottinghamshire. Although the Yorkist King Richard III had been killed at the Battle of Bosworth two years earlier, the victorious Lancastrian King Henry VII ' s grip on the crown remained somewhat tenuous.

The Battle of Stoke Field - Historic UK
The Battle of Stoke Field is considered to be the final battle of the Wars of the Roses. It took place between the army of King Henry VII and diehard Yorkists in 1487. The rebels were defeated in a pitched battle. Following this there were threats to Henry ' s new Tudor dynasty but not in the form of battle or war.

Battle of Stoke Field | Schoolshistory.org.uk
The Battle of Stoke Field took place on 16 June 1487 and was the last, often forgotten, battle of the War of the Roses. A self-guided tour, with information panels along the route, is available for visitors to gain a unique insight into the deadliest battle of its time, which took the lives of up to 7,000 soldiers.

Stoke Field Battlefield | Visit Newark
The Battle of Stoke Field was fought on June 16, 1487, and was the last engagement of the Wars of the Roses (1455-1485). Armies & Commanders House of Lancaster

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Battle of Stoke Field in the War of the Roses
STOKE FIELD. The Last Battle of the Wars of the Roses. David Baldwin. 2006. Pen & Sword Military, Pen & Sword Books Ltd, Barnsley, £19.99.

STOKE FIELD. The Last Battle of the Wars of the Roses ISBN ...
The Battle of Stoke Field on 16 June 1487 may be considered the last battle of the Wars of the Roses. The Battle of Bosworth, two years previously, had established King Henry VII on the throne, ending the last period of Yorkist rule and initiating that of the Tudors.

The Battlefields Trust - Stoke Field - The Battlefields Trust
The Battle of Stoke, the last and most neglected armed clash of the Wars of the Roses, is one of history's great might-have-beens. This study of the battle gives a insight into the opposing armies, their commanders, and the bloody dynastic politics of the period.

Stoke Field: the Last Battle of the War of the Roses: The ...
The Battle of Stoke Field 16 June 1487 The Battle of Stoke Field was the last battle of the dynastic conflict known as the Wars of the Roses.

The Battle of Stoke Field - English Monarchs
16th June 1487 The battle of Stoke Field was fought on the morning of the 16th June 1487. The Yorkist army, under the command of the Earl of Lincoln and Lord Lovell, deployed in an advantageous hilltop position to the south west of the village of East Stoke in Nottinghamshire and there they awaited the far larger royal army of Henry VII.

UK Battlefields Resource Centre - Wars of the Roses - The ...
Stoke Field The Battle of Bosworth or Bosworth Field was the last significant battle of the Wars of the Roses, the civil war between the Houses of Lancaster and York that extended across England in the latter half of the 15th century. Fought on 22 August 1485, the battle was won by the Lancastrians.

The Battle of Stoke, the last and most neglected armed clash of the Wars of the Roses, is one of history's great might-have-beens. The forces of the first Tudor king Henry VII confronted the rebel army of the pretender Lambert Simnel and his commander the Earl of Lincoln. Henry's victory over the Yorkists was decisive - it confirmed the crown to the House of Tudor for more than a century. David Baldwin's fascinating and meticulously researched study of the battle gives a keen insight into the opposing armies, their commanders, and the bloody dynastic politics of the period.

Between 1483 and 1485 Viscount Francis Lovell was one of the most important and influential men in the government of his childhood friend Richard III, becoming the King's Chamberlain and a Knight of the Garter. Lovell continued to support a Ricardian claim to the throne long after Richard III's death at Bosworth, and his elusive presence cast a dark shadow over the early years of Henry VII's reign. He became Henry VII's most persistent and dangerous enemy, orchestrating an assassination attempt on the new king. He was also architect of an international conspiracy that sought to replace Henry with a Ricardian pretender known as 'Lambert Simnel', which culminated in the battle of Stoke in 1487, the last true battle in the Wars of the Roses. Following Stoke, Lovell disappears from historical record and his fate is a mystery to this day. The eighteenth-century discovery at Minster Lovell of the skeletal remains of a medieval man in a sealed vault possibly reveals the final resting place of Francis Lovell - the last champion of York.An historical account of the mystery surrounding Francis Lovell, the childhood friend of Richard III.Francis Lovell was one of the most influential men in the Government of Richard III.Of great interest to all historians and students of medieval history, Middle Ages and the Wars of the Roses.Illustrated with a 4 page colour section of 10 photographs.Stephen Davis has a degree in History and an MA in Medieval History - and has lectured widely on the Wars of the Roses.

This modernized extract from The Great Chronicle of London covers the reign of England's first Tudor king, Henry VII (1485-1509). It gives an eye-witness account of events in London, and of news from elsewhere, from the viewpoint of a well-to- do citizen who was closely involved in civic administration. It describes many notable public events: riots and uprisings, executions, coronations, royal marriages and funerals, and ceremonial activities involving the mayor and aldermen. Its year by year entries also cover matters like the weather, the cost of living, taxes, and the effects of building work undertaken in the city. Although its compiler worked to a scheme common to other London chronicles from the period, he was ready to express his own views on a number of matters, and wrote with keen observation and occasional wit.

The author of the New York Times bestseller The Plantagenets and The Templars chronicles the next chapter in British history—the historical backdrop for Game of Thrones The inspiration for the Channel 5 series Britain's Bloody Crown The crown of England changed hands five times over the course of the fifteenth century, as two branches of the Plantagenet dynasty fought to the death for the right to rule. In this riveting follow-up to The Plantagenets, celebrated historian Dan Jones describes how the longest-reigning British royal family tore itself apart until it was finally replaced by the Tudors. Some of the greatest heroes and villains of history were thrown together in these turbulent times, from Joan of Arc to Henry V, whose victory at Agincourt marked the high point of the medieval monarchy, and Richard III, who murdered his own nephews in a desperate bid to secure his stolen crown. This was a period when headstrong queens and consorts seized power and bent men to their will. With vivid descriptions of the battles of Towton and Bosworth, where the last Plantagenet king was slain, this dramatic narrative history revels in bedlam and intrigue. It also offers a long-overdue corrective to Tudor propaganda, dismantling their self-serving account of what they called the Wars of the Roses.

One of the most dramatic periods of British history, the Wars of the Roses didn't end at the Battle of Bosworth in 1485. Despite the death of Richard III and Henry VII's victory, it continued underground into the following century with plots, pretenders and subterfuge by the ousted white rose faction. In a brand new interpretation of this turning point in history, well known historian Desmond Seward reviews the story of the Tudors' seizure of the throne and shows that for many years they were far from secure. He challenges the way we look at the reigns of Henry VII and Henry VIII, explaining why there were so many Yorkist pretenders and conspiracies, and why the new dynasty had such difficulty establishing itself. King Richard's nephews, the Earl of Warwick and the little known de la Pole brothers, all had support of enemies overseas, while England was split when the lowly Perkin Warbeck skilfully impersonated one of the princes in the tower in order to claim the right to the throne. Warwick's surviving sister Margaret also became the focus of hopes that the White Rose would be reborn. The book also offers a new perspective on why Henry VIII, constantly threatened by treachery, real or imagined, and desperate to secure his power with a male heir, became a tyrant.

Elizabeth Woodville, The White Queen(2009), Margaret Beaufort, The Red Queen(2010), and Jacquetta, Lady Rivers, The Rivers Woman(2011) are the subjects of the first three novels in Philippa Gregory's Cousins' War series, and of the three biographical essays in this book. Philippa Gregory and two historians, leading experts in their field who helped Philippa to research the novels, tell the extraordinary 'true' stories of the life of these women who until now have been largely forgotten by history, their background and times, highlighting questions which are raised in the fiction and illuminating the novels. With a foreword by Philippa Gregory - in which Philippa writes revealingly about the differences between history and fiction and examines the gaps in the historical record - and beautifully illustrated with rare portraits, The Women of the Cousins' Waris an exciting new addition to the Philippa Gregory oeuvre.

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