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# William the 1st Surnamed the Conqueror 1066

William the 1st was the natural Son of Robert Duke of Normandy his Mother's name was Arlotte. He paid a visit to Edward the Confessor, who treated him with great respect, and he dying without issue in 1065 appointed him his heir, on which William sent to demand the Crown. He soon after landed at Pevensey in Sussex, and thence proceeded to Hastings. Harold had placed himself on the Throne & marched to oppose him. A Bloody battle ensued on the 14 of Octr 1066 on which Harold was slain, and William obtained a complete victory. An Insurrection was

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made in the North in favour of Edgar Atheling the last Prince of the Saxon line, he was aided by Malcolm King of Scotland, but it was soon appeased & from that time Edgar remained in England in a private station. Robert Son to William assisted by Philip the 1st King of France, entered Normandy, and claimed it as his right, but in the Battle he fell at his Fathers feet asked his pardon & was reconciled to him, but afterwards revolted again — Some time after William declared war against Philip, laid waste the Country, burnt Mantes & were reached the Gates of Paris — The heat of the season threw him into a fever

which being increased by a fall from his horse in his return to Roan he died in a village near that City the 9th of Sepr 1087, after a Reign of 52 years in Normandy and 21 in England, and was Buried at Caen in Normandy William was in stature tall & portly, his aspect was severe and imperious; and his strength so great that hardly a Man of that age could bend his Bow, or handle his arms He had great courage, and capacity but he was at the same time vindictive & rapacious —

His Children were, Robert who succeeded his Father in the Dutchy of Normandy, Richard

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who was killed in the New Forest, William who succeeded him, and Henry who succeeded his Brother. Cecile was Abbess of Caen, Constance was married to Allen Earl of Britain, Adelaide to Stephen Earl of Blois, Margaret, and Eleanor —

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1066

Popes — Benoit, Nicolas 2, Alexander 2, Honorius 2, St Gregory 7th, Clement 3, Victor 3, Urban 2

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Emperor — Henry 4th

King of France — Philip 1st

King of Scotland — Malcolm

Wife — Matilda of Flanders —

Children — Robert, Richard, William, Henry, Cecile, Constance, Adela, Margaret, Eleanor —

1087

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1066

Battles Hastings against Philip 1st

Insurrection Edgar Atheling

Rebellion Robert

1087

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# William 2d Surnamed Rufus
## 1087

William 2d Son to William the Conqueror, succeeded his Father on the 27th of Sepr 1087 at the same time Robert succeeded to the Dutchy of Normandy but being the elder he resolved to asert his right to the Crown of England Henry the younger Brother took up arms because he had not received the treasures bequeathed him by his Father By these contests they only weakened one another and the Scotch and Welch took this opportunity of making several incursions upon the English At this time the Princes of Christendom armed

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for the first Crusade and Robert in order to supply money for so expensive an undertaking offered to mortgage his Dukedom to his Brother for a stipulated sum: William eagerly embraced the proposal and in this manner was Normandy united to England William hunting in the New forest was killed by an arrow shot by Walter Tyrel his particular favourite who aiming at a Deer shot the King in the breast on which he immediatly expired on the 2 of August 1100 — After a reign of 13 Years. His body was con=veyed in a coal Cart to Winchester and was soon

after interred in a very private manner in St Swithen's Church Though William possessed many good qualities, he was haughty, passionate, and profligate

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1087

Popes Urban 2d, Paschal 2d

Emperor Henry 4th

King of France Philip 1st

Kings of Scotland Malcolm 3d, Donald 7th, Duncan 2d, Edgar

Wars Robert, Henry —

1100

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1087

Incursions Scotch, Welsh —

Acquisition Normandy

1100

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# Henry the 1st Surnamed Beauclere 1100

Henry the 1st was Son to William the Conqueror: Robert being in Palestine when William Rufus was killed, Henry took advantage of his absence & was crowned King of England — Robert on his return found himself deprived of a Kingdome which he considered as his Birthright; his attempts to recover it were without success; he was however acknowledged Duke of Normandy, but Henry soon rendered himself master of that Dutchy, Robert was totally defeated, and taken prisoner at the Battle of Tinchebray, on the 27 of Sepr 1106 — Henry had the cruelty to cause his Eyes to be put out, and confined him for twenty years in Cardiff Castle in Glamorganshire. Henry married

Matilda Sister to Edgar King of Scotland and Niece to Edgar Atheling –
His Children were William who was unfortunately drowned; It is said that Henry was so affected at the News of his Death that he never was seen to smile after – Matilda was married to the Emperor Henry the 5th and then to Geoffrey Plantagenet Earl of Anjou. Henry died on the first of Decr. 1135 of a surfeit caused by eating lamprey's, leaving his Crown to his Grand Son Henry was of a middle stature & robust make, he had

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naturally a good capacity which was so much improved and cultivated that he acquired the surname of Beauclerc he had great courage and fortitude, but was vendictive and cruel —

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1100

Popes — Paschal 2 Gelasius 2 Maurice Bourdin, Calixtus 2 Honorius 2 Calixtus 3 Innocent 2

Emperors — Henry 4th Lothanus 2

Kings of France — Philip 1st Lewis 6th le Gros

Kings of Scotland — Edgar, Alexander, David.

Wife — Matilda of Scotland

Children — William Matilda

Battle — Tinchebray

1135

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Stephen 1135

Stephen was Son to Stephen Earl of Blois and Adela Daughter to William the Conqueor. Though Henry the 1st had named Henry his Grandson to be his succeffor, and had caused the Nobility to take the oath in his favor, yet the clergy and the Barons elected Stephen his Nephew thinking that a King who owed all to them would easily grant them demands — Stephen acknowledged the Crown as a gift, and not as his right; he abolished the forest laws and confirmed the claims and priviledges of the Clergy — However Matilda afserted

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her rights, she landed from Normandy, and openly laid claim to the Crown - The King besieged Matilda in Wallingford pursued her to Lincoln, and gave battle to the Earl of Gloucester, before that city. The Earl was victorious, the King was taken confined to Bristol Castle and ignominiously loaded with Irons - Matilda was now proclaimed Queen, and for some time her power was acknowledged by the generality of the Nation, but she soon disgusted them by her pride, and the Bishop of Winchester who had been chiefly instrumental in raising her to the Throne, now grew to be

her greatest enemy. he raised an army against her, and Matilda was obliged to quit England once more. Stephen was taken from chains and placed again on the Throne, He then endeavoured to get the Crown to devolve upon his Son, but this was not complied with, and Henry who had already been proclaimed Duke of Normandy soon after landed with an army, but Stephen concluded a peace with him and upon condition of enjoying the Crown during his life, consented that Henry should succeed him Stephen died the 25 of Oct. 1154, in the 50th Year of his age and

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the 19th of his reign - He married Matilda Daughter to Eustace Earl of Boulogne. He had one Son called Eustace. Stephen had great courage, fortitude, and activity; his vices seem to have been the effect of the troubles in which he was involved, as he always appeared brave, open and liberal —

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1135

Innocent 2 Celestine 2 Lucius

Popes Eugenius 3 Anastasius 4

Adrian 4 Alexander 3 Lucius 3 Urban 3

Gregory 8 Clement 3 Celestine 3

Innocent 3 Honorius 3 Gregory 9 Celestine

Innocent 4 Alexander 4 Urban 4 Clement

Emp. Lothaire 2 Conrad 3 Frederick 1

Emp. Henry 6 Philip Otho 4 Frederick

Emp. David, Robert Bruce

Kings of Scotland

Alexander 2 Alexander 3 Margaret

Princes Edward Edward

Princes Lionel Edward Edward

Princes Lionel Edward Edward

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1135

Popes — Innocent 2d Celestin 2d Lucius Eugenius 3d Anastasius 4

Emperors — Lotharius 2, Conrad 3, Frederick 1st.

Kings of France — Lewis 6th le Gros, Lewis 7 le jeune

Kings of Scotland — David, Malcolm 4th

Wife — Matilda of Boulogne

Children — Eustace

Battle — Lincoln

1154

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Henry 2 1154

Henry 2 Son to Geoffrey Plantagenet and Matilda Daughter to Henry 1st succeeded Stephen on the 20th of Decr 1154; In his person the Norman, and Saxon blood were united - He enacted laws by which the people in some measure became independent of their Barons, by whom they were before claimed as appurtenances to their estates, and manors - He gave Charters to several Towns & these Charters may properly be called the ground-work of English liberty - In 1172 Henry sailed with a numerous fleet into Ireland and landed at Waterford, All the Irish

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Princes voluntarily swore allegiance to him, so that he became master of that Kingdom without bloodshed. The King had for some years before met with continual disturbance from the arrogance of Thomas Becket whom he had raised from a mean station to the See of Canterbury; at last four knights thinking to please the King went to Canterbury entered the Cathedral where Becket was officiating, and beat out his brains with Clubs at the foot of the Alter - His resolution during life, and his resignation when dying gained him the hearts of the people, and the King was prevailed on by the Pope's Legate to do penance

for this murder by going bare foot to Beckets Shrine, and to be scourged there by the Augustine Monks, who gave him eighty lashes on his naked back — Henry married Eleanor Daughter and Heiress to William Duke of Guienne who had been divorced from Lewis the 7th King of France — His Children were William and Henry who died young, Richard who succeeded his father, Geoffrey who married Constance Daughter and Heiress to the Earl of Britaine, John who succeeded Richard, Maud who was married to Henry Duke of Saxony, Eleanor who was married to Alphonso the 8th King of Castille and Jane married to William King of Sicily His Sons

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being joined by several of the
nobility and assisted by the Kings
of France and Scotland raised a
rebellion against him - King
Henry took the King of Scotland
prisoner and afterwards not
only restored the young Prince
to favour but pardoned all the
revolters, however he obliged
the King of Scotland to pay
him homage for his kingdom
Henry was so mortified
at the disobedience of his Sons
that through grief he became
ill at Chinon in Touraine
where he died on the 6th of July
1189, in the 57 year of his age
and the 35 of his reign and

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was afterwards buried at Fouterrum
in Argyle Penny was of a middle
stature his countenance was mild
& engaging. he was eloquent
agreeable remarkably courteous
and polite, compassionate to all
in distress and so charitable
that he constantly allotted one
tenth of his Household provisions
to the Poor —

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1154

Popes — Anastatius 4th Adrian 4th
Alexander 3d Lucius 3d Urban 3d
Gregory 8 Clement 3d

Emperor — Frederic 1st

Kings of France — Lewis ye le jeune
Philip Augustus

Kings of Scotland — Malcolm 4th William

Wife — Eleanor of Guienne

Children — William, Henry, Richard
Geoffrey, John, Maud, Eleanor,
and Jane

1189

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1154

Acquisition by Conquest — Ireland

by Inheritance — Anjou Touraine & Maine

by Alliance — Guienne, Poitou, Saintonge and Gascony

Rebellion — Of his Children

1189

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Richard 1st married
Berengaria in 1189

Richard 1st succeeded his father
on the 6th July 1189. He commenced
his reign by calling the Barons
and earnestly warning them
against treachery during his
absence. He then left England
for the Holy Wars. He embarked
from Marseilles on the 11th Aug.
1190, & landed on the 9th of
Sept. following at Messina in
Sicily. He then with the King
of France, joined the French
& Sicilian Kings against Tancred
King of Sicily. They then
marched to Palermo & the
Sicilian King agreed to pay
the Kings expenses & to
give his sister Joanna in
marriage to Richard. They
then sailed for Acre with
a fleet of 100 sail & reached
Acre on the 8th June 1191.
They refreshed & then
attacked the enemy & in

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# Richard 1st surnamed Coeur de Lion 1189

Richard 1st succeeded his father on the 6th of July 1189, he commenced his reign by selling the Crown lands and exacting money on various pretences in order to go to the Holy war, he undertook this expedition in 1190, he embarked with his whole army for France, where he joined the French King and they having ratified their alliance marched together with their combined forces which consisted of 100,000 men as far as Lyons, where they separated and Richard continuing his march

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to Marseilles re-embarked there for Sicily, where the two Kings spent the Winter — the next Spring continuing their Voyage Richard with his fleet was driven on shore in the Island of Cyprus where Isaac the King of the Island treating the English with inhumanity, Richard took him and his Daughter Prisoners and having thus conquered the Island of Cyprus exchanged it with Guy Lusignan for the titular Kingdom of Jerusalem. Richard afterwards gained a complete victory over Saladin took the City of

Acre, and made himself master of Ascalon, Joppa and Casarea but being deserted by Philip Augustus, and the Dukes of Burgandy and Austria, he could not continue his conquests therefore on hearing that his Brother John was aspiring to the Throne of England he concluded a truce of three years with Saladin and embarked in order to return to his dominions but being shipwrecked near Aquileia he resolved to pursue his journey in disguise through Germany, after several difficulties he was taken when he was asleep by order of Leopold Duke of Austria whom he had disobliged

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at the Siege of Acre and he delivered him up to the Emperor Henry the 6th who after detaining him fifteen months in prison and treating him with great indignities obliged him to pay 150000 marks for his ransom, which his subjects raised by a voluntary tax. He then returned to England after an absence of four years — He soon suppressed the party raised by his Brother John confiscated his lands and then raised a numerous army, invaded France, and at the Battle of Blois took all the Archives of the Kingdom and continued the War against Philip with

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various success for five years; after which a truce was concluded, but a gentleman of Limosin having discovered a treasure upon his estate, Richard laid claim to it as Sovereign of Guienne and besieging the Gentleman in the Castle of Chalucy was wounded by an arrow in the shoulder of which he died eleven days after on the 6th of April 1199 after a Reign of ten years – He married Berengeria Daughter of Garzias King of Navarre whom his Mother Queen Eleanor brought to him when he was in Sicily; Richard was tall and graceful, He had prodigious

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strength of body, amazing courage, and intrepidity, his penetration was uncommon but he was exceedingly ambitious, proud, and choleric —

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1189

Popes — Clement 3, Celestine 3, Innocent 3.

Emperors — Frederick 1st, Henry 6th, Philip.

King of France — Philip Augustus

King of England — William

Wife — Berengaria of Navarre

Battles — Ascalon, Blois

1199

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John surnamed Sansterre or Lackland 1199

John ascended the throne in 1199 after the death of his Brother Richard Arthur Duke of Britanny to whom it lawfully belonged, as being the Son of Geoffrey his eldest Brother disputed it with him, but the Young Prince being taken by surprise at Mentlace in Britanny in 1202, is supposed to have been murdered in prison, Constance the Mother of Arthur implored the assistance of Philip Augustus who summoned the King of England to appear before him, which John refusing to do, the

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Peers of France confiscated all the lands and possessions he held under that Crown — Disputes having arisen amongst the Clergy on the election of an Archbishop; to decide these differences; an appeal was made to the Pope; Innocent the 3 disapprove the choice of both parties, and enjoyned the Monks to Chuse Stephen Langton to fill the See of Canterbury John dissatisfied with this decision, returned the Pope a letter filled with abuse upon which Innocent put the whole Kingdom under an interdict, & absolved all his subjects from their Oath of allegiance to him — The Pope sent

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Pandulph his Nuncio into England, who offered his protection on condition that John would swear to obey the Pontiff and to resign his Crown to him. To this the King consented, and bound himself as a Vassal to the Holy See. The Barons of England fired with indignation, at this meanness and oppressed by the heavy taxes with which he had loaded them, had recourse to arms, and demanded the restablishment of the Laws of Edward the Confessor, the King complied when he could no longer resist, and agreed to

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met the Barons at Runnymede
Here he granted the famous
Charter called Magna Charta
which he was obliged to sign
and also the Charter of the
liberties of the Forest. The
King though he had ratified
these Charters with a most
solemn Oath, brought over
an army from Flanders
and ravaged the whole
Kingdom, upon this the
Barons applied for assistance
to the King of France promising
the Crown to his Son Lewis
if he would come with a
force sufficient to rescue

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them from the tyranny of John;
Lewis soon came to their assistance,
took Rochester and besieged Dover,
while the Barons invested
Windsor, John was obliged to
retire to Winchester - At length
grief and fatigue threw the
King into a fever which is
said to have been heightened
by eating of Peaches, he died at
Newark October the 18th - 1216 in the
51st year of his age, and the 17th
of his reign -

John first married
Alice Daughter of Hubert Earl of
Morton, he then married
Avice Daughter of Robert Earl of
Gloucester, but was devorced from

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her by reason of Relationship, his third wife was Isabella Daughter and Heiress of Aymer Earl of Angouleme. His Children were Henry, who succeeded him Richard Earl of Cornwall, and Crowned King of the Romans - Joan married to Alexander 2 King of Scotland, Eleanor married to Simon Earl of Leicester, Isabella married to the Emperor Frederick 2 - John was in his person tall of a good shape, & agreable countenance, his understanding was contemptible, he was imperious, cruel yet cowardly & abject in adversity, and

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overbearing in success—

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1199

Pope — Innocent 3d

Emperors — Philip. Othon 4th, Frederick 2d.

King of France — Philip Augustus.

Kings of Scotland — William, Alexander 4th.

Wives — Alice, Avice, Isabel of Angoulême

Children — Henry, Richard, Joan, Eleanor, & Isabel.

1216

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1199

Rebellion of the Barons

Lost Normandy

1216

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# Henry the 3d called of Winchester 1216.

Henry the 3d succeeded his Father King John on the 28 of October 1216, when he was only nine Years of age. The Earl of Pembroke was constituted his Guardian, and Protector of the Kingdom during Henry's minority — Lewis the Dauphin of France who had been crowned King of England during the reign of John, having received a large Sum of money returned into France — When Henry was of age he began by exacting large Sums of money and annulling the two sacred Charters granted by his Father —

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He landed in Britanny with a numerous army in order to recover the British dominions in France, but spending his time in diversions, he shamefully returned after having spent all his treasures. Afterwards renewing the war he lost Poitou, & then concluded a peace with Lewis the 8th for five years, to purchase which he agreed to pay him 5000 Pounds annually. The King who paid no regard to the constitution of England met with many mortifications from his parliament, and people, who at length obliged him to renew the two Charters — After which the Parliament granted him a subsidy for

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suppressing an insurrection in Guienne he soon reduced that province and returned to England where he renewed his exactions – At length the Parliament fatigued with the non fulfilment of his unperformed promises resolved to refuse his demands for the future undertook to reform the government. At the head of this combination was the Earl of Leicester the King's Brother in law. They came to an open war, when a decisive battle was fought near Lewes in Sussex in which the King's army was defeated, and himself, Prince Edward, and the King of the Romans were taken prisoners. The Barons Clergy and the people of England were now determined

upon opposing the royal and papal authority a Parliament was called, in which the King was obliged to give orders that four Knights from each county should set in order to represent their respective shires, and deliberate for the General benefit of the People;
This is the first rude outline of an English House of commons-
The King was then set at liberty but Peace was not restored till some time after - Prince Edward engaged in a crusade and went to the holy land - His Father King Henry did not live to see him return, but died at London on the

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16 of Nov^r 1272 aged 65 in the 56^th Year of his reign – He was buried at Westminster Abby. He married Eleanor Daughter of Raymond Earl of Provence His Children were Edward who succeeded him, Edmund who was invested Titular King of Sicily, and Apulia, and created Earl of Lancaster, on whose person originally the great contention of the Houses of York and Lancaster were founded – Margaret who married Alexander the 3^rd King of Scotland, Beatrice who was married to John the first Duke of Britain & four Sons and one Daughter who died young Henry was of a middle stature & robust make he was immoderate

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inconstant, and capricious:
arrogant in prosperity, and
abject in adversity; he was
prodigal to excess and therefore
always in necessity —

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1216

Popes — Honorius 3d, Gregory 9th, Celestin 4th
Innocent 4th, Alexander 4th,
Urban 4th, Clement 4th, Gregory 10th.

Emperors — Frederic 2 William
Intrles and an Interregnum

Kings of France — Philip Augustus, Lewis 8th,
St Lewis 9th, Philip 3d the Bold

Kings of Scotland — Alexander 2d
Alexander 3d

1272

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1216

Wife — Eleanor of Provence

Children — Edward Edmund Margaret Beatrice four Sons and one Daughter

Battles — against France
Lewis
Evesham

Lost — Poitou

Remarkable Event — The first representatives of Counties sent to Parliament

1272

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# Edward the 1st Surnamed Long Shanks 1272

Edward the 1st succeeded his father Henry the 3d in 1272; he was carrying on a Crusade against the Saracens, when Henry died; there with 10,000 Englishmen he struck a general panic into the Infidels, While he was in Palestine he was wounded in the arm with a poisoned dagger, and it is said that he owed his life to the affection of Queen Eleanor who sucked the venom out of the wound - Edward began his reign by confirming the Magna Charta, and by making a strict enquiry into the affairs of the

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Kingdom — The Welch had long enjoyed their own laws and customs, they were the only remains of the ancient Britons, and had still preserved their freedom, & their Country uncontaminated by foreign invasions; whenever England was disturbed by factions at home or its troops called off to Wars abroad the Welch would continually pour in there irregular troops, and lay the open country waste. Edward led a powerful army against Lewellyn their King —

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Lewellyn after having performed all that courage and despair could inspire was killed on the field of Battle, and his forces entirely routed — Wales was soon after united to the Kingdome of England, and made a Principality. Some of the Welch Nobles telling the King that he never would peaceably enjoy their Country till they were governed by a Prince of their own Nation, he sent for the Queen to lie-in at Caernarvon where being delivered of a Prince the states Acknowledged him for their Soverign & since that time the Eldest Sons of the Kings of

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England, have borne the Title of Prince of Wales. After the death of Alexander the 3d King of Scotland, the Crown became destitute of an apparent heir, the Kingdom was devided between John Bruce, and Robert Baliol, and Edward was chosen Umpire, by the consent of both Parties, he decided in favour of Baliol, and fixed him on the Throne yet as a King, than as a Vassal of England — He soon convinced the Scots, he intended to stretch his prerogative to the utmost —

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While he was endeavouring to recover some dominions which he had lost in France, Baliol willing to shake off so troublesome a Master revolted — Edward marched into Scotland at the head of a numerous army, and offered the Crown to Bruce who accepted it with joy — Several Battles were fought in which either country lost the bravest of its subjects — Edward died at a place called Burgh on the Sands in Cumberland on July the 7th 1307 in the 68 Year of his age, and the 35 of his reign & was interred in Westminster Abbey — His first

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Wife was Eleanor Daughter to
Ferdinand the 3 King of Spain
His second Wife was Margaret
Daughter to Philip the Bold King
of France. His Children by
Eleanor were John, Henry
Alphonsus, who died young
Edward called of Caernarvon
who succeeded him, Eleanor
who married Henry Earl of
Bury - Joan born at Acon
in the Holy-land therefore
called Joan D'Acres, was
married to the Earl of Gloucester,
Margaret married to John
Duke of Brabant, Elizabeth

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married John Earl of Holland;
Mary a Nun in the monastery
of Amesbury. Berengen, Alice
Beatrice & Blanch who died
young — By Margaret Thomas Earl
of Norfolk, Edmund Earl of Kent
and Eleanor who died young —
Edward was tall in stature and
of an Aspect that commanded
reverence and esteem, his legs
were too long in proportion to
his body — whence he derived
the name of long-shanks the
remotest corners of the earth
resounded with the fame of
his courage. He was cool, pene-
-trating, and circumspect, but

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did not scruple to sacrifice the
good of his country to his
ambition

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1272

Popes — Gregory 10th, Innocent 5th, Adrian 5th, John 21, Nicolas 3d, Martin 4th, Honorius 4th, Nicolas 4th, Celestin 5th, Boniface 8th, St Benoit 11, Clement 5th.

Emperors — Rodolphus of Hapsburg, Adolphus of Nassau, Albert of Austria.

Kings of France — Philip 3d the Bold, Philip the Fair.

Kings of Scotland — Alexander 3d, Interregnum John Baliol, Robert Bruce 1st.

1307

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1272

Wives — Eleanor of Spain,
Margaret of France

Children — John, Henry, Alphonsus,
Edward, Eleanor, Joan,
Margaret, Elizabeth, Mary,
Berenger, Beatrice, & Blanch
Thomas, Edmund, & Eleanor.

Battles — Chesterfield,
Dunbar.

Conquest — Wales.

1307

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Children

Brothers

Sister

Cousins

1307

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# Edward 2d 1307

Edward 2d succeeded his Father Edward the 1st 1307. He no sooner ascended the Throne but he took Piers Gaveston again into favour, though his Father enjoined him on his death-bed not to recall him, knowing him to be a flatterer, who would poison his principles. Gaveston was a foreigner by birth, adorned with every accomplishment of person and mind that could create affection, but destitute of those qualities of heart, and understanding that serve to procure esteem. The King's ridiculous fondness for Gaveston, occasioned innumerable disputes, till at length the Barons

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formed a strong party against him; an Army was formed to oppose his administration, Gavestone was taken and beheaded without the formality of a trial - An accommodation was afterwards effected between the King, & the Barons and peace restored in 1312. In the mean time the Scots obtained three victories over the English, and made themselves Masters of every place in Scotland, which the English had been in possession of. Hugh Spencer a Youth of great address & many accomplishments succeeded Gavestone in the King's affection.

Spencer no way intimidated,

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by Gavestone's misfortunes were
went beyond him in pride avarice
& prodigality. The Barons therefore
once more combined to destroy
this new favorite. This indignity
to the King seemed to ~~rouse~~
rouse him from his former
lethargy and the Queen a bold
haughty woman, endeavoured to
stimulate him to revenge an
affront she had received from
the governor of Leeds, refusing her
the entrance of the Castle. The
King raised an Army, besieged
the Castle of Leeds, the Governor was
taken & the Queen now had an
opportunity of satiating her revenge
by having him beheaded —

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some time after Edward invaded Scotland, but wanting provisions, he returned without striking a blow, on which Bruce King of Scotland pursued him to York, and after having destroyed Twenty Thousand of the English, consented to a peace for thirteen years —

The two Spencers were now universally hated, & Queen Isabella having fled to France with her Son, the Nobility sent for her, She landed with a numerous army & proceeded to London; the King fled into the West, she still

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pursued him, upon which he set sail for Ireland, but was driven back into Wales and being taken was sent prisoner to the Queen Hugh Spencer the father was hanged & quartered without a trial, and the young Spencer hanged on a Gibbet 50 feet high — The Queen was entirely governed by Roger Mortimer, Earl of March, who had commanded her Army and Edward being obliged to resign the Crown in 1327 — His Eldest Son was proclaimed King - Edward the 2 was treated with the greatest indignities, and at last inhumanly murdered in Berkley Castle; some

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a Papist having burnt his bowels with a red hot iron — He was privately buried in the Abbey Church of Gloucester, & it was given out, that he died, of a natural death —

He married Isabella Daughter of Philip the fair King of France

His Children were Edward surnamed of Windsor —

John Earl of Cornwal Joan married to David Prince of Scotland, Son to King Robert Bruce — Eleanor married to Reginald 2d Earl of Gueldre — Edward was handsome in his person but he was indolent irresolute, cruel, & illeberal, without either valour or Capacity

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1307

Popes — Clement 5,
John 22.

Emperors — Albert of Austria.
Interregnum.
Henry 7,
Lewis 4.

Kings of France — Philip the fair.
Lewis 10th.
Interregnum, John 1st
Philip le long, Charles 4th.

Kings of Scotland — Robert Bruce 1st

1327

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1307

Wife Isabella of France.

Children Edward, John, Joan, Eleanor.

Wars With the Scots.

Rebellion of the Barons.

1327

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# Edward 3d 1327

Edward 3d was born at Windsor Nov.r 15th 1312, and was placed on the Throne the 26th day of Jan.ry 1327 at 14 Years of age; while his father Edward 2d was living. Though a Regency was appointed by the Parliament the Queen and Roger Mortimer had the sole authority, and influenced by them, the Young King not only renounced all pretentions to Scotland, but gave his Sister in marriage to David Bruce King of the Scots; yet afterwards becoming sensible of the Queen's ill conduct he confined her for life and caused Mortimer

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Earl of March to be hanged at Tyburn. We then broke the truce with Scotland, invaded the Kingdom and obliged King David to fly with his Queen into France when he set up Edward Baliol Son of John Baliol in his room. The King of England marched with an Army to lay Siege to Berwick. The Regent of Scotland advanced with a great Army to its relief, but Edward met him at Halidown Hill and in a bloody Battle intirely routed him, Berwick surrendered, which Edward annexed for ever to the Crown of England —

The Scots having drove Baliol

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out of the Kingdom, Edward attacked them by Sea & land with a numerous army. Whereupon they submitted. Edward now laid claim to the Kingdome of France, for Charles his Mothers brother dying, Philip of Valois had possessed himself of the Kingdome alledging the Salic law, but Edward asserted that this law though it excluded females from the succession, did not exclude them Male issue; upon which he took the Title of King of France & quartered his arms with the fleurs de Lis adding the motto Dieu est mon Droit. Several skirmishes drew on the great decisive victory of Cresy —

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In this memorable battle Philip was at the head of an hundred thousand Men & Edward only of thirty thousand - The Black Prince his Son, as yet but a Youth of fifteen, commanded the first line of the English Army - The second was conducted by the Earls of Northampton and Arundel, and the body of reserve was headed by the King in person - To oppose the English Philip had drawn up a formidable Army in three divisions also, the first commanded by John of Luxemberg, the Blind King of Bohemia, the second was led by the Count of Alençon

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& Philip in person commanded the body of reserve - The Black Prince showed great valour, & the honour of the day was ascribed to him; Guns were first used by the English at the battle of Cressy - Six weeks after this Queen Philippa defeated the Scots, and took King David Prisoner - Both these victories were obtained in 1346 - After that Edward laid siege to Calais, & reduced it by famine - In 1356. Edward again sent the Black Prince into France, when after taking several towns totally routed the french Army commanded by King John, who had succeeded Philip, & in this battle which was

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fought near Poitiers took the King
his Son Philip, many nobles and
a multitude of private men
Prisoners, though the French Army
was six times as numerous as
the English — In April following
the Prince arrived in England
bringing his prisoners with him
The King of Scotland, was after=
=wards ransomed for 100,000
marks, & the French King
agreed to pay for his ransom
500,000 pounds, & a considerable
extent of Country, but the misery
of the French was such at this
time as to be incapable of
paying the sum stipulate

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for; Upon which John again returned to England where he dieid in Less than a Year —
Charles King of France afterwards carried on a War with Edward, when the English were driven from all the places, they had conquered except Calais, a truce was concluded between the two Crowns in 1374 —
King Edward Instituted the Order of the Garter — On June the 8th 1376 died Edward Prince of Wales in the 46th Year of his age — He was called the Black Prince because he wore Black Armour — The Parliament attended his Corpse to Canterbury, where he was interred.
King Edward died at Richmond in Surrey June 21st 1377 in the 65th Year of his age & the 51 of his reign
Edward was tall & Majestic in his

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person — He excelled all his contem=
=poraries in feats of Arms and
personal address — He was courteous
affable and Eloquent. The Love of
Glory was his predomenant
passion, to the gratification of
which he often sacrificed the
lives of his subjects, and the interest
of his Country — He married
Philippa of Hainault —
His Children were Edward Prince
of Wales, who married Joan the
fair Maid of Kent and who was
father to Richard 2d — William,
Lionel Earl of Ulster, and Duke
of Clarence — John called of
Gaunt married Blanch of
Lancaster, & by her Duke of
Lancaster — Edmund Earl

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of Cambridge and Duke of York —
William died young — Thomas Earl
of Buckingham and Duke of Gloucester
Isabel married the Earl of Lorraine
Joan died on her way to Spain
Blanche died young — Mary
married John Mortimer
Duke of Brittany — Margaret
married Hastings Earl of Pembroke

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1327

Popes — John 22, Benedict 12th, Clement 6th, Innocent 6, Urban 5th, Gregory 11th

Emperors — Lewis 4th, Charles 4th.

Kings of France — Charles 4th, Philip 6th De Valois, John 2, Charles 5 le Sage.

Kings of Scotland — Robert Bruce 1st, David 2, Robert 2.

1377

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1327

Wife Philippa of Hainault.

Children Edward, William, Leonel, John, Edmund, William, Thomas, Isabel, Joan, Mary, Blanch, Margaret —

Battles Ene Hill.
Waledon Hill.
Crecy 1346.
Poictiers 1356.

1377

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Richard 2 1377

Richard 2 King of England was the Son of Edward the Black Prince, and Joan the fair Maid of Kent, Daughter to the Earl of Kent, and Grand Daughter to Edward the 1st Richard succeeded his Grand father Edward the 3 on the 21st of June 1377 at Eleven Years of age The Parliament appointed, His three Uncles, with some of the Nobility to be regents of the Kingdom, A truce which had been agreed to with France being now expired, the French sent a fleet to ravage the coast of England, as the regents ordered

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out a fleet to oppose them - In
1381 a Poll tax being raised on all
persons above 15 years of age for the
assistance of Ferdinand King of
Portugal, against John King
of Castile it was levied with the
greatest rigour and brutality
by the collectors, on which
a rebellion was raised and
100,000 men appeared in Arms,
headed by Wat Tyler a Tyler,
of Deptford, and Jock Straw,
who committed innumerable
disorders, and entered London
without opposition, but
William Walworth the
mayor, killing Wat Tayler
with a blow of his sword

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This great Army was easily dispersed; the Kingdom soon after being greatly exasperated at the fondness shewn by the King, for his new favourites Robert De Vere Earl of Oxford, and Michael de la Pole, a merchant's Son whom he created Earl of Suffolk — the Parliament refused to grant the supplies unless he dismissed them from his service — The King resisted some time, but at last was obliged to grant with his favourites, and to admit of fourteen commissioners to take care of the Public Affairs Jointly with himself —

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Richard raised an Army to chastise his Uncle the Duke of Gloucester, and others who were the enemies of his favourites, but they speedily levying forces defeated the Earl of Oxford, who had been made Duke of Ireland, the King was obliged to take refuge in the Tower, were the next year he answered the complaints of the Lords with a shower of tears, consented to the banishment of his favourites & repeated his coronation Oath — In 1392 the Londoners refusing to lend the King a Sum of money, he took away their

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Charter, and removed the Courts of Justice to York. He likewise extorted money from his subjects and for inconsiderable sums yielded Cherbury to the King of Navarre & Brest to the Duke of Britanny. He ordered the Duke of Gloucester to be seized and conveyed to Calais where he was privately strangled & some of the Nobility were beheaded and others banished. Seventeen Counties were condemned as Guilty of treason, and the estates of all the inhabitants adjudged to the King for granting assistance to the Duke of Glouceste. This raised a rebellion; the King finding that the revolt

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was general shut himself up in Conway Castle in Wales - He soon after submitted to Henry Duke of Lancaster, and was sent to the Tower. when a Parliament being called he was solemnly deposed, and Henry proclaimed King on the 30th of Sepr 1399. after which Richard was removed to Pontefract Castle in Yorkshire. On the 14th of Febr 1400, Sir Pierce Exton with eight ruffians undertook to murder him, He rushed into the room where he was, Richard trying to defend himself, Exton struck him on the head with such violence, that

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he dropt down dead, in the 33 year
of his age, after a reign of 22 years
and was interred at King's
Langley in Hertfordshire, but
his body was afterwards removed
to Westminster Abbey by order
of King Henry 5th. Richard was
first married to Anne of
Luxemburg, Daughter to the
Emperor Charles the 4th; his
second Wife was Isabella
Daughter to Charles 6th King of
France, she was married
to him at 8th years of age after
King Richard's death she
was sent back to France, and
married to Charles Son to the
Duke of Orleans —

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Richard had a very graceful Person, but he was weak, vain frivolous, and inconstant, a Dupe to flattery, and a slave to ostentation —

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1377

Popes
Gregory 11.th
Urban 6.th
Boniface 9.th
Charles 4.th

Emperors
Gunther of Schwartzburg.
Wenceslas.

King of France
Charles 5.th le Sage.
Charles 6.th le bien aimé.

1399

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1377

Kings of Scotland — Robert 2d. Robert 3d.

Wives — Anne of Luxemburg, Isabella of France.

Rebellion — Of Wat Tyler.

1399

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# Henry 4th Surnamed of Bolenbroke 1399

Henry 4th Duke of Hereford, was proclaimed King after the deposition of Richard 2d on the 30th of Sept. 1399, he was the Eldest Son of John of Gaunt, third Son of Edward 3d and of Blanch Heiress of the Duke of Lancester, who descended from Edmund Son to Henry 3d. In the Year 1400 the Friends of Richard formed a conspiracy in order to assassinate Henry & restore Richard to the Throne but being discovered and their

whole scheme frustrated, they assembled an Army of 40,000 Men, and set up Mandlin a Priest whose person resembled Richard and pretended that he was Richard himself but in this they also failed, most of the Leaders were taken and beheaded, Mandlin was hanged at London; the Conspiracy hastened the Death of Richard - The Scots invaded England under the Earl of Douglas, but were defeated at Haledown - Hill, by the Earl of Northumberland and his Son Henry Piercy surnamed Hotspur, with the loss of above

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ten thousand men. In this engagement several persons of consequence were taken prisoners, but the King ordering Northumberland to deliver up the prisoners into his hands the Earl was so exasperated, that he with Henry Percy, and other Lords agreed to crown, Edmund Mortimer Earl of March, whom Owen Glendower, kept prisoner in Wales. The Rebel army, was encamped near Shrewsbury headed by Henry Hotspur, the Earl of Worcester, and the Scotch Earl of Douglas, the King marched directly thither

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with fourteen thousand men headed by himself, the Prince of Wales, and the Earl of Dunbar, on the 22 of July 1403, the King obtained so complete a victory at Battle Field that about ten thousand of the Rebels were killed, among whom was the brave Hotspur who fell by the hands of the Prince of Wales. In 1405 an other conspiracy was raised in favour of Edmund Mortimer, headed by the Archbishop of York and the Earl of Northumberland, but it was soon suppressed

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by the Earl of Westmoreland.
Henry died in the Jerusalem
Chamber at Westminster on the
20th of March 1418, in the 46th
Year of his age, and the 14th of
his reign, & was buried in
the Cathedral at Canterbury.
He married first Mary
Daughter and Heiress of Hum-
phrey de Bohun Earl of
Hereford, then Joan Daughter
to Charles the first King of
Navarre she being the Widow
of John de Montford Duke
of Britaine — His children
were Henry who succeeded
him — Thomas Duke of

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Clarence, and Steward of England. John Duke of Bedford Humphrey created Duke of Gloucester, by Henry 5th he was generally called the good Duke, Blanch who was married to Lewis Barbatus Palatine of the Rhenie, and Philippa who was married to John King of Denmark and Norway —

Henry 4th was of a middle stature well proportioned, & perfect in the exercises of Arms and Chivalry, his countenance was severe & his disposition sullen,

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and reserved, he possessed a great share of courage and penetration, but he was naturally impetuous & superstitious — He was the first King of England who burnt heretics. Since Wickliffe published his opinions about the end of the reign of Edward 3d his doctrine was so spread that the Clergy were in continual apprehensions of its prevailing, and at length obtained an act for burning obstinate heretics

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1399

Pope

Boniface 9.

Innocent 7.

Alexander 5.

John 23.

Emperors

Wenceslas.

Robert Palatine of the Rhine.

Jose of Moravia.

Sigismond of Luxemburg.

King of France

Charles 6th le bien aimé.

1413

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1499

King of Scotland — Robert 3.

Wives — Mary of Hereford,
Joan of Navarre.

Children — Henry, Thomas, John,
Blanch, Philippa.

Conspiracies — In favour of Richard 2, and
Edmund Mortimer.

Battles — Haledown Hill,
Battle-Field.

1413

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Henry 5th Surnamed of Monmouth 1413.

Henry 5th succeeded his father in 1413, though wild and unruly in his youth, he no sooner obtained the Crown than he proved himself a wise and warlike Prince, he chose a council of state composed of Men of distinguished wisdom, commanded those who had been the companions of his irregularities either to change their manners or never to approach his person

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Henry being resolved to take
advantage of the troubles in
which France was at that
time involved, revived the
English title to that Crown
& in 1415, embarked his Army
amounting to 15,000 Men
& having landed at Havre
de Grace laid siege to
Harfleur which surrendered
in five weeks — Soon after,
the French King having
assembled an Army six
times as numerous as
that of Henry challenged
him to fight, & Henry

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consoled ~~that~~ the French
army consisted of 150,000
Men, and the English were
reduced by sickness to 9000 —
On the 25th of Octr 1415 the King
being encamped near
Agincourt, drew up his army
into two lines, the first
commanded by the Duke of
York, and the second by
himself, he disposed
his few Men to such
advantage & behaved
with such extraordinary
conduct, and courage that he

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gained a complete victory, after having been several times in the most imminent danger, of losing his life - The English killed upwards of ten thousand men and took more prisoners than they had men in their Army - In 1417 the King again landed at Beville in Normandy reduced Caen and the next year subdued all Normandy On the 21st of May 1420, a treaty was concluded at Troye, which was ratified by the states of France, by this treaty, the Dauphin was disinherited and Henry 5th married Catharine of France and

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declared regent of that Kingdom till the death of Charles 6th when he was to take possession of that Crown — Notwithstanding this treaty the war was continued by the Dauphin and the next year, Henry advanced into France with 30,000 men but while he was marching towards the river Loire, he was seized with a pleuritic fever, and was carried to Vincennes where he expired on the 31st of August 1422, in the 34th year of his age, after a reign of nine years. His body was conveyed to England and interred in Westminster Abbey —

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He married Catherine the Daughter of Charles 6th King of France after the death of King Henry, she married Owen Tudor, a Welch Gentleman by whom she had Edmund the father of Henry Earl of Richmond, who was King of England, under the name of Henry the 7th —

King Henry had but one son named Henry, who succeeded his father —

King Henry 5th was tall, & of an engaging aspect — He was hardy, patient, & laborious, his valour was such as no danger could

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stable — He was temperate, modest, and devout, and scrupulous in the administration of Justice, his great qualities however were somewhat obscured by his Ambition, & his natural propensity to cruelty —

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1413

Popes — John 23, Martin 5th, Benoit 13th.

Emperor — Sigismond of Luxemberg.

King of France — Charles 6th le bien aime.

King of Scotland — Robert 3.

Wife — Catharine of France.

Children — Henry.

Battle — Agincourt.

1422

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Henry 6th Surnamed
of Windsor 1422.

Henry 6th succeeded his father in 1422, when but nine months old. Henry 5th by his Will appointed John Duke of Bedford Regent of France, and gave the Government of England to Humphrey Duke of Gloucester — Charles 6th King of France died in about two months after Henry, this Event gave great advantage to the Dauphin who being Crowned at Poitiers under the Name of Charles 7th disputed with

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Henry the Crown of France, yet
for some time the English
continued to have great
success in that Kingdom
and gained the famous
battles of Crevant Verneuille,
and Louvois - Wherever
Charles attempted to face
the Enemy he was over thrown
Nothing but a miraculous
assistance could save him,
to the last expedient he had
recourse, and it fully ans=
=wered his intentions - A
Girl known by the name
of Joan of Arc or the Maid of
Orleans, a Woman of mas=

=culin strength and Courage equipped herself in the Arms and habit of a Man, was made to appear at the head of the French Army, and in 1429 made the English raise the Siege of Orleans, routed them wherever they appeared and prophesied that the King should be crowned at Rheims She herself assisted at the solemnity in 1428, holding in her hand the standard under which she had been so often victorious — In the midst of the King's good

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fortune, however Joan of Arc was taken by the English — The Duke of Bedford their General thought no method could be so proper to restore their lost courage, as to prosecute his prisoner for witchcraft; she was at first condemned as a sorceress, and an heretick, and exposed to live upon bread and water, but sometime after under colour of her relapsing she was publickly burnt for a witch — Henry was ~~carried~~ carried to Paris, and crowned there

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with a double Crown, in the Cathedral Church on the 17th of Ber 1430, but Talbot, and his Son strove in vain to maintain the declining interest of the English in France - In the Year 1437 the French King made his triumphant entry into Paris, and in a sequel of 13 Years more the English had no places left in France but Calais, and the Earldom of Guienne These losses were principally occasioned by the civil wars which broke out in England - Richard Duke of York began to think of asserting his right to the Crown - Richard was

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descended in the Mothers side from Lionel 3d Son to Edward 3d Henry was descended from John of Gaunt Duke of Lancaster fourth Son of Edward - Thus the Duke of York's claim was Junior to that of Henry - The Ensigne of the Duke was a white Rose that of Henry a red - The King being of a mild easy temper, and the Queen a high spirited Woman she undertook with her favourites to govern the Kingdom. The Duke of Suffolk and the Queen were at the head of Affairs - The Duke's unjust and ill managed

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power first drew against him
the opposition of the Duke of York
he accused him in Parliament
as being the cause of all the
nation's disgraces in France -
The Duke of Suffolk was banished
then taken, and killed during
the many insurrections of
these times was one headed
by Jack Cade, he led a tumultuous
body of forces to London, the Duke
of York secretly fomented
these disturbances, and pre=
=tending to espouse the cause
of the people wrote to the King
from his retreat in Wales
advising a reformation in the

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Ministry, He at the same time
Marched to London with an
army, but offered to disband it
if the Duke of Somerset who was
then in Power should be sent
to the Tower; this request
was complied with, and the
Duke of York was declared
Protector of the Realm, and
the King stripped of his
authority - Margaret did
all in her Power to rouze
him to a sense of his situation
he therefore began by
deposing the Duke who had
recourse to Arms - The King was
obliged to take the field
& was dragged after his

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Army to the battle of St Albans, where he was routed by the Duke of York taken prisoner, and Somerset his General slain — The Duke allowed Henry to enjoy the title of King and reserved to himself that of Protector. Henry's friends were once more induced to resume his prerogative, the fate of the Kingdom was again to be decided by the Sword — On the King's side the Queen gave all the necessary orders for the battle. On the opposite side the Army was commanded by the Earl of Warwick. Both armies met

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on a plain near Northampton, the good fortune of the Earl of Warwick was superior to that of the Queen — The King was taken prisoner in his tent and brought in triumph to London — A Parliament was now called, and it was determined that Henry should possess the throne during life and that the Duke of York should be his successor to the utter exclusion of the Prince of Wales — The Queen raised an Army in the North and gained the battle of Wakefield Dec. 30th.

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1460, in which the Duke of York was killed - the Earl of Warwick who was at the head of the Yorkists still commanded an army in which he led about the Captive King, the Queen and the Earl met near St Albans where the Queen was once again victorious, and the King released from his captivity. But her triumph was of short duration - Edward Earl of March the son of Richard Duke of York received the Diadem, and gained a bloody battle at Mortimer Cross near Ludlow, and after several engagements was, by the

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Earl of Warwick proclaimed King under the name of Edward 4th in 1460 – Margaret fled for protection to Scotland with Henry, & Edward her Son – Henry after having been a fugitive, and a prisoner for several years was in 1472 murdered in the Tower by Richard Duke of Glocester, and privately buried at Chertsey Abbey, but afterwards by King Edward removed to Windsor, and there interred. Henry was tall and slender of a weak mind, totally free from cruelty and

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revenge, but likewise insensible to misfortunes, and afflictions. Henry married Margaret Daughter to Lenotius Duke of Anjou, He had but one Son called Edward, who married Anne the Earl of Warwicks second Daughter —

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1422

Popes Benoit 13, Eugenius 4.
Nicolas 5, Calixtus 3, Pius 2.

Emperors Ligismund of Luxemburg.
Albert 2d of Austria.
Frederick 3d.

King of France Charles 7 le victorieux.

King of Scotland Robert 3d.
James 1st,
James 2d.

1461

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1422

Wife Margaret of Anjou.

Child Edward.

Crevant 1423,

Rouvrois,

Principle Verneuil 1424,

Battle Pontorson 1427,

St Albans 1455,

Northampton 1460,

Wakefield 1460,

Mortimer Cross 1461.

1461

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Edward 4th 1461

Henry and his Queen were now flying with th child, but no calamity was able to abate Margaret's perseverance, she sailed once more to oppose Edward, and entered England with five thousand men granted her by the French King, she was again defeated when Henry was seized at Widdington hall in Lancashire whilst he was at dinner and conducted to London with his legs tied under a horses belly, and then put into the Tower. Margaret escaped with

1422 Wife Margaret of Anjou

Child Edward.

Covent 1423,

Rouen,

Pontefract 1424,

Castle Pontefract 1427,

St Albans 1455,

Northampton 1460,

Wakefield 1460,

Mortimers Cross 1461.

1461

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Edward 4th 1461

Henry and his Queen were now flown into Scotland, but as no calamity was able to abate Margaret's perseverance, she resolved once more to oppose Edward, and entered England with five thousand men granted her by the French King, she was again defeated near Hexham — Henry was seized at Waddington hall in Lancashire whilst he was at dinner, was conducted to London with his legs tied under a Horses Belly, and there confined in the Tower — Margaret escaped out of

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the Kingdom with the Duches of Somerset and Exeter, and returned into her father's dominions. The Earl of Warwick who had chiefly contributed to raise Edward to the Throne was employed by that Prince to negociate a marriage for him in France and obtain Bona of Savoy, but Edward during his absence marrying Elizabeth Woodville the Earl was so exasperated that he raised a rebellion against him, the King's forces were twice defeated, and himself taken prisoner and confined in Middleham Castle from whence Edward escaped, and joining Lord Hastings returned

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to London when another Battle
ensued – Edward now commanded
a numerous Army while the
Duke of Clarence and Warwick
were attended but by a few –
Warwick and the Duke were
defeated & obliged to fly into
France, here they were recon-
-ciled to Queen Margaret
their former enemy & soon
after landed again at
Portsmouth with a few troops
which in a very short time
encreased to sixty thousand
men – It was now became
Edward's turn to fly the
Kingdom, and escaping the
dangers of the Enemy he landed

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safely in Holland, Warwick in the
mean time advanced to London
and once more released
Henry from prison and placed
him upon the throne —
Warwick was received among
the people, by the name of
King Maker. A parliament
was called & Henry's right
confirmed: Warwick at last
found his party began to
decline, and Edward returning
with a small force was
received in London with
acclamations of joy, and
Henry after enjoying the
phantom of Sovereignty for seven months
was again confined in the

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Tower Edward then marched against the Earl of Warwick, and routed his army in a battle near Barnes where the Earl himself was slain — Margaret was at this time returning from France, with her Son the Prince of Wales, where she had been negociating a new supply, she was scarce landed when she received the news of the death of Warwick, however she had not been long in England when she found some few friends willing to assist her — the Duke of Somerset headed her

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Army - Tewkesbury was the last place where she opposed Edward. She was there defeated, and was taken with her Son Prince Edward - The Prince of Wales appeared before Edward with undaunted courage - Edward surprised at his behaviour asked him how he durst enter into his dominions without leave - I have entered the dominions of my father replied the Prince to revenge his injuries and to redress my own - Edward enraged at his intrepidity struck him on the mouth

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with his gauntlet, upon which Gloucester Clarence, and others rushed upon him, and stabbed him with their daggers - Henry was soon after murdered by the Duke of Gloucester - Margaret was the only one who was suffered to survive. Lewis 11th paid the King of England fifty thousand crowns for her freedom - England now enjoying a temporary calm the King thought the best way to ingratiate himself with the people was to spend his night to his dominions in France, to prosecute this scheme he sent off a reinforcement of

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three thousand men, to the Duke of Burgundy, and soon after passed over himself at the head of a numerous army. Lewis 11th allarmed at this formidable invasion had recourse to treaty the two Kings had an interview at the bridge of Perpignan & upon the payment of a stipulated Sum – Edward led his forces back to England – As the Duke of Clarence had rebelled Edward condemned him ~~against law~~ to be smothered in a butt of Malmsey Wine – Edward died at Westminster April the 9th 1483, in the 42 year of

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his age & the 23d of his reign —
He was interred at Windsor
in the new Chapel the
foundation of which he
himself had made —
Edward the 4th was a Prince
of the most elegant person,
& insinuating address,
endowed with the utmost
fortitude, & intrepidity
but was at the same time
brutally cruel, & vindictive.
Edward married, Elizabeth
the Widow of Sir John Grey
Daughter of Richard Woodville
His Children were Edward,
Richard Duke of York, George &
Elizabeth married to Henry 7

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Cicely married to John Viscount Wells, Anne married to the Duke of Norfolk Bridget a Nun, Catherine married to the Earl of Devonshire Mary & Margaret

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Lady married to Sir Lionel Talbot
Philippa married to the Duke
of Norfolk Bridget to Sir
Catherine married to the Earl
of Devonshire Francis Margaret

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1461

Popes
Pius 2,
Paul 2,
Sixtus 4th.

Emperor
Frederic 3.

Kings of France
Lewis 11th.

Kings of Scotland
James 2,
James 3.

1483

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1461

Wife Elizabeth Woodville.

Children Edward, Richard, George, Elizabeth, Cecile Anne, Brigett, Catherine, Mary Margaret —

Rebellions Of the Earl of Warwick, and the Duke of Clarence.

Principle Battle
Hexham 1464.
Danes Moor 1469.
Stamford 1470,
Tewksbury 1471.

1483 Barnet 1477.

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1461

Wife Elizabeth Woodville

Edward, Richard, Geo

Children Elizabeth, Cicely, Anne

Bridget, Catherine, Bo

Margaret

Children of the Earl of Warwick

and the Duchess of Clarence

Neville 1464

Daughter Anne 1469

Death Stanford 1470

Tewkesbury 1471

1483 Barnet 1471

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# Edward 5th 1483

Edward the 5th Eldest Son of Edward the 4th succeeded his father in 1483, at twelve years of age he was at Ludlow when his father died but being sent for to London he on the 4th of May received the oaths of the principal Nobility & his Uncle Richard Duke of Gloucester was made Protector of the King and Kingdom. He obliged the Queen to deliver up to him the Duke of York the Kings brother and sent them both to the Tower under pretence of their waiting there till every thing was prepared for the Coronation. The Duke of

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Glouceſter's next ſtep was to ſpread a report of the illegitimacy of the two young Princes finding Lord Haſtings Warmly attached to the young King he accuſed him of being an accomplice with the Queen and Jane Shore in conſpiring againſt his life, and had him put to death. By the aſſiſtance of the Duke of Buckingham he cauſed himſelf to be acknow=ledged King of England pre=tending to accept of the Crown with reluctance Sir Robert Brackenbury Lieutenant of the Tower refuſing to comply with Richard's cruel designs he for one night only gave the

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command of the fortress to Sir James Tyrrel who that very night entered the Chamber where the Princes lay and smothered them between two Pillows. Edward survived his father only two months and twelve days —

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1483

Pope Sixtus 4th

Emperor Frederic 3d

King of France Charles 8th

King of Scotland James 3d

1485

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Richard 3d Surnamed
Crook Back
1485

Richard the 3rd was Brother to
Edward the 4th he was proclaimed
King on the 20th of July 1483, but
delayed the Ceremony of his
Coronation till the 6th of July
the same Year having broke
his promise to the Duke of
Buckingham, who had been
greatly instrumental in
placing him on the throne
the Duke took up arms against
him, in order to assert Henry
Earl of Richmond who was
then an exile in Bretagne

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Henry was the only remaining
branch of the house of Lancaster
he was descended from John
of Gaunt by the female line
Richard informed of this
conspiracy sent for Buckingham
but the Duke refusing to
come to Court confirmed
him in his suspicions
Buckinghame having
found that he could depend
with Richard no longer had
drawn together some
Welsh forces, and began to
March to the Western shore
where he had appointed
Richmond to land, but being
betrayed by a fellow who

had been his servant, for the
sake of a very great reward
offered for apprehending him
he was beheaded at Salisbury
without any legal process —
In the mean time Richmond
landed in England, but
finding his hopes frustrated
by the death of Buckingham
he hastily set sail again
and returned to Bretagne —
Richard finding that the
Earl of Richmond founded
his projects in the hopes of
marrying Elizabeth Daughter
of Edward the 4th, he resolved
to marry that Princess himself

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though he was already married to the Widow of the Prince of Wales and therefore in order to obtain Elizabeth he is said to have poisoned his Queen. The Earl of Richmond however landed in Wales with two thousand men which soon encreased to five thousand, & with this small army engaged the King's forces which consisted of thirteen thousand men at Bosworth in Leicestershire, but the Earl being joined by the Lord Stanley & his brother, with fresh troops, he gained a complete victory —

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When Richard saw the day was
lost he rushed into the midst
of his enemies & died Sword in
hand — The Crown being found
after the battle was placed on
the head of the Earl of Richmond —
Richard's body was taken
thence across a horse carried
to Leicester & there buried in
the Grey-Friars Church with-
out the least ceremony —
Richard was killed on the 22 of
August 1485 in the 34 year of
his age after a reign of two
years — Richard was small
in stature & his aspect
severe & forbidding, one of his

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arms was withered & one shoulder higher than the other from which circumstance he acquired the name of Crook-Back, he possessed an uncommon solidity of judgement & a natural fund of Eloquence, but he was dark, silent, & reserved — He married Anne Daughter of the Earl of Warwick Widow of Edward Prince of Wales. He had one Son created Earl of Salisbury by Edward 4th & at ten years old created Prince of Wales by his father, but died soon after —

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Letter of Honour to Lady Frances Anne Douglas Daughter of the Earl of Warwick

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1483

Popes Sixtus 4th Innocent 8th

Emperor Frederic 3d

King of France Charles 8th

King of Scotland James 3d

Wife Anne Daughter of the Earl of Warwick

1485

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# Henry the Seventh
## 1485

Henry the 7th first of the Tudor line was son to Margaret of the house of Lancaster and of Edmund Tudor Earl of Richmond He married Elizabeth Daughter to Edward the 4th by which the claims of the houses of York and Lancaster were united Henry the 7th was of a grave aspect he was tall, straight and well shaped though slender. He had a natural fund of sagacity which was much improved by study, he was cool close cunning dark distrustful designing and

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avaricious, at the same time it must be owned he was a wise legislator and a producer in the exercise of Religious duties. He died at Richmond (then called Shen) the 22 of April 1509 after a reign of 24 years. His Children were Arthur Prince of Wales who died before him, Henry who succeeded him, Margaret married to James the fourth King of Scotland, Mary married to Lewis the twelfth King of France Edmund Elizabeth and Catherine died young —

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1485

Popes — Innocent the 8th. Alexander the 6th
Pius the 3d
Julius the 2d

Emperor of Germany — Frederick the 3d
Maximilian the 1th

Kings of France — Charles the 8th
Lewis the 12

Kings of Scotland — James the 3d
James the 4th

1509

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1485

Wives — Elizabeth of York

Children — Arthur, Henry, Margaret & Mary

Battels — Bosworth field
Bannockburn

Rebellions — Lambert Simnel
Perkin Warbeck

America

Discoveries — The West-Indies
The East Indies
The Cape of Good Hope

1509

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Henry the 8th 1509

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