

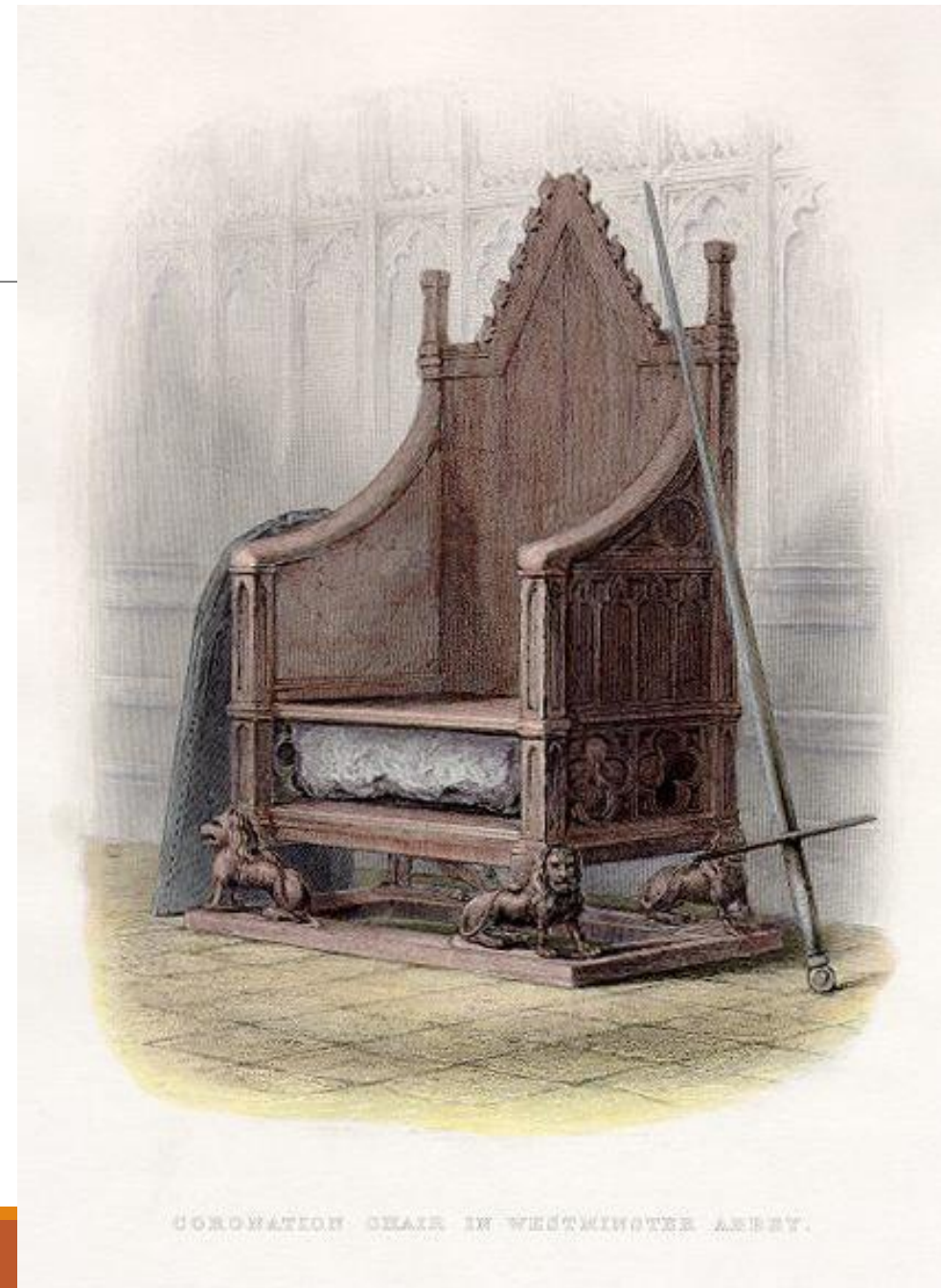
Late Middle Ages

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

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'Hy - 22 -'.

Henry VI of England

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



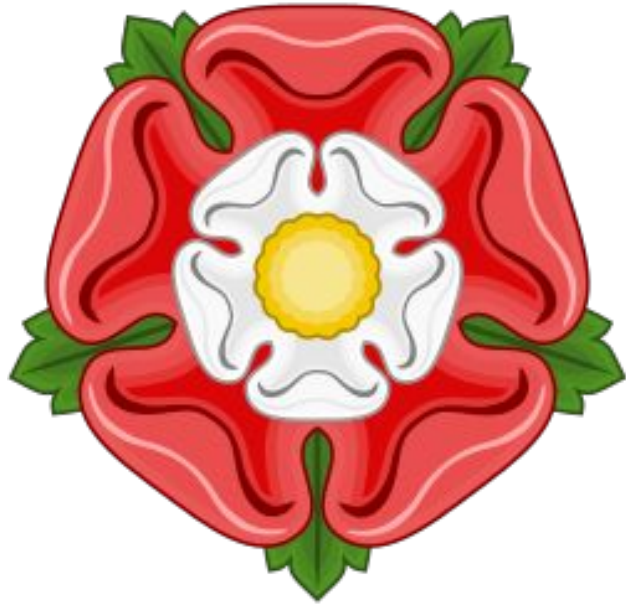
Richard III

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

