

# The Mythology Of Richard III

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## **The Third Plantagenet** - John Ashdown-Hill 2015-08-28

Less well-known than his brothers, Edward IV and Richard III, little has been written about George, Duke of Clarence, leaving us with a series of unanswered questions: What was he really like? What set him and his brother Edward IV against one another? And who was really responsible for his death? George played a central role in the 'Wars of the Roses', played out by his family. But was George for York or Lancaster? Is the story of his drowning in a barrel of wine really true? And was 'false, fleeting, perjurd Clarence' in some ways one of the role models behind the sixteenth-century defamation of Richard III? Finally, where was he buried and what became of his body? Could the DNA used recently to test the remains of his younger brother, Richard III, also reveal the truth about the supposed 'Clarence bones' in Tewkesbury? Here, John Ashdown-Hill brings us a new full biography of George, Duke of Clarence, which exposes the myths surrounding this important Plantagenet prince, and reveals the fascinating results of John's recent reexamination of the Clarence vault and its contents.

[Focus On: 100 Most Popular Knights of the Garter](#) - Wikipedia contributors

## [Richard II](#) - Christopher Fletcher 2010-10-07

Richard II (1377-99) has long suffered from an unusually unmanly

reputation. Over the centuries, he has been habitually associated with lavish courtly expenditure, absolutist ideas, Francophile tendencies, and a love of peace, all of which have been linked to the king's physical effeminacy. Even sympathetic accounts have essentially retained this picture, merely dismissing particular facets of it, or representing Richard's reputation as evidence of praiseworthy dissent from accepted norms of masculinity. Christopher Fletcher takes a radically different approach, setting the politics of Richard II's reign firmly in the context of late medieval assumptions about the nature of manhood and youth. This makes it possible not only to understand the agenda of the king's critics, but also to suggest a new account of his actions. Far from being the effeminate tyrant of historical imagination, Richard was a typical young nobleman, trying to establish his manhood, and hence his authority to rule, by thoroughly conventional means; first through a military campaign, and then, fatally, through violent revenge against those who attempted to restrain him. The failure of Richard's subjects to support this aspiration produced a sequence of conflicts with the king, in which his opponents found it convenient to ascribe to him the conventional faults of youth. These critiques derived their force not from the king's real personality, but from the fit between certain contemporary assumptions about youth, effeminacy, and masculinity on the one hand, and the actions of Richard's government, constrained by difficult and

complex circumstances, on the other.

**Spies, Sadists and Sorcerers** - Dominic Selwood 2015-12-12

"A brilliantly fun and informative read. Dominic Selwood has taken the juiciest bits of history from the past two thousand years and put them together in one marvellous volume. Selwood is a rare blend of insightful historian and thrilling writer. Cracking along at a breakneck pace reminiscent of Dan Brown, *Spies, Sadists and Sorcerers* is as perfect for the beach as it is for serious historical background reading." Claudia Gold author of *The King's Mistress: The True and Scandalous Story of the Woman Who Stole the Heart of George I* and *Women Who Ruled: History's 50 Most Remarkable Women* *Spies, Sadists and Sorcerers* unveils the history you were never taught at school. With a breath-taking sweep spanning Rome to the modern day, popular historian and author Dominic Selwood challenges the traditional version of some of the best-known events of the past. From ancient Christianity to the voyages of Columbus, and from the medieval Crusades to ISIS and the modern Middle East, this book debunks dozens of historical myths. You will learn that: - Magna Carta was an infamous failure in medieval times - Richard the Lionheart was a cruel and dreadful king - The Knights Templar were heretical, and have left a genuinely baffling mystery - The painter of the Turin Shroud was found in the 1300s - Christopher Columbus never saw America - The first computer coder was a woman, a century before Alan Turing - The man who unleashed mustard gas in the World War One trenches won the Nobel Prize for chemistry - One incredible Spanish spy saved D-Day ... and lots more. This book will challenge everything you think you know about history!

*Richard III and the Princes in the Tower* - Gerald Prenderghast  
2017-06-09

The fate of Richard III's two nephews, Edward V and Richard of York, who disappeared after his coronation in 1483, has remained controversial centuries after Thomas More's history and Shakespeare's play laid the blame on their conniving uncle. Some later writers, unconvinced of the king's guilt, have tried (with little success) to portray him as an innocent victim of Tudor propaganda, pointing instead to a

number of unlikely culprits, including Henry Tudor and the Duke of Buckingham. This book sifts through the available evidence about the fate of the two boys. The author examines the facts, discusses who may or may not have had information and offers a reasoned solution to the question, What really happened to the two princes?

**Cecily Neville** - John Ashdown-Hill 2018

Wife to Richard, Duke of York, mother to Edward IV and Richard III, and aunt to the famous 'Kingmaker', Richard, Earl of Warwick, Cecily Neville was a key player on the political stage of fifteenth-century Britain England. Mythologically rumoured to have been known as 'the Rose of Raby' because of her beauty and her birth at Raby Castle, and as 'Proud Cis' because of her vanity and fiery temper, Cecily's personality and temperament have actually been highly speculated upon. In fact, much of her life is shrouded in mystery. Putting aside Cecily's role as mother and wife, who was she really? Matriarch of the York dynasty, she navigated through a tumultuous period and lived to see the birth of the future Henry VIII. From seeing the house of York defeat their Lancastrian cousins; to witnessing the defeat of her own son, Richard III, at the battle of Bosworth, Cecily then saw one of her granddaughters become Henry VII's queen consort. Her story is full of controversy and the few published books on her life are full of guess-work. In this highly original history, Dr John Ashdown-Hill seeks to dispel the myths surrounding Cecily using previously unexamined contemporary sources.

**The Last Days of Richard III and the fate of his DNA** - John Ashdown-Hill 2013-01-16

The Last Days of Richard III contains a new and uniquely detailed exploration of Richard's last 150 days. By deliberately avoiding the hindsight knowledge that he will lose the Battle of Bosworth Field, we discover a new Richard: no passive victim, awaiting defeat and death, but a king actively pursuing his own agenda. It also re-examines the aftermath of Bosworth: the treatment of Richard's body; his burial; and the construction of his tomb. And there is the fascinating story of why, and how, Richard III's family tree was traced until a relative was found, alive and well, in Canada. Now, with the discovery of Richard's skeleton

at the Greyfriars Priory in Leicester, England, John Ashdown-Hill explains how his book inspired the dig and completes Richard III's fascinating story, giving details of how Richard died, and how the DNA link to a living relative of the king allowed the royal body to be identified. *Richard III: From Contemporary Chronicles, Letters and Records* - Keith Dockray 2014-03-26

No English king has suffered wider fluctuations of reputation than Richard III, perhaps the most controversial ruler England has ever had. Vilified by critics as a ruthless master of intrigue and a callous murderer, he has been no less extravagantly praised by defenders of his reputation against Tudor and Shakespearian charges of tyranny. *Richard III: From Contemporary Chronicles, Letters and Records*, by its presentation of contemporary and near contemporary sources, enables the reader to get behind the mythology and gain a more realistic picture of the king. An invaluable collection of the primary sources presented clearly and concisely, it demonstrates just why Richard has remained an enigma for so long. Established as an essential part of the literature on Richard III since its first publication under the title *Richard III: A Reader in History*, this new edition has been completely revised and considerably expanded to offer an indispensable source book for historians, students and the general reader. Also, this up to date edition includes a chapter in relation to the exciting discovery of Richard III's skeleton that was found under a car park in Leicester. The Genesis of this book came from a summary guide produced by Keith Dockray for all of his second year undergraduate students. Upon this foundation has been built an accessible and enjoyable history of this fascinating king, as seen by those who knew him at the time, or who were living shortly after his untimely death at Bosworth Field.

**The Wars of the Roses** - John Ashdown-Hill 2017-02-28

John Ashdown-Hill, whose research was instrumental in the discovery of Richard III's remains, offers a meticulous and engaging insight into the famous Wars of the Roses.

**The History Plays** - William Shakespeare 2014-10-28

It is part of Shakespeare's extraordinary contribution to our culture that,

through his dramas based on English history, he played a unique part in forming our view of ourselves and our nationhood. From King John, in which through Magna Carta the king's absolute power was first limited and the people's freedoms assured, to--almost in his own lifetime--Henry VIII, Shakespeare wrote a series of ten plays portraying the course of history. It represents almost one third of his entire dramatic output. The overarching theme of these plays is the vital importance of the sovereign's legitimacy if the nation is to be stable. They cover revolutionary times and events--the deposition and murder of Richard II, the Wars of the Roses, the usurping of the throne by Richard III--but they always affirm the principle that a legitimate king, circumscribed by an agreed constitution, is the only proper guarantee of the nation's liberties. There are many other ways in which Shakespeare's patriotism has become definitive. In Henry V's St. Crispin's Day speech to the troops before Agincourt, for example, or John of Gaunt's 'scepter'd isle' speech, a sense of Englishness is expressed which still lives in English minds today. The Elizabethan's pride in nationhood was perfectly embodied by Shakespeare, but the poetry of it transcends its own time. In this edition the history plays are brought together with a large group of illustrations which echo and amplify their themes. Gloriously vivid images of England's story are presented here, putting the great plays in a magnificent setting.

**The Lost Prince: Classic Histories Series** - David Baldwin 2011-11-30  
Did Richard, Duke of York, the younger of the Princes on the Tower, survive his imprisonment? In this revealing new book medieval historian David Baldwin presents an original and intriguing scenario. On 27 December 1550 an old man named Richard Plantagenet was buried at Eastwell in Kent. He had spent much of his life working as a bricklayer at St John's Abbey, Colchester, but, unusually for a bricklayer, he could read Latin. Reluctant to give any account of his background, he eventually told his employer that he was a natural son of Richard III. Yet, if this was true, why was he not publicly acknowledged by the king? Richard III made provision for his other bastards, John of Gloucester and Katherine. The fact that he was called Richard Plantagenet is also

revealing. Had he simply been Richard III's bastard, he would have been styled 'of Gloucester' or given the name of his birthplace. And, most tellingly of all, where is the evidence that Prince Richard actually died? David Baldwin opens up an entirely new line of investigation and offers a startling solution to one of the most enduring mysteries in English history and a final exoneration for Richard III.

*Richard III and the Death of Chivalry* - David Hipshon 2011-08-26

The conventional view of Richard III's defeat at the Battle of Bosworth Field in 1485 is that it was due to a loss of support for him after his usurpation of the throne. However, David Hipshon argues that the result might very well have been in his favour, had not his support for James Harrington in a long-running family feud with Thomas, Lord Stanley led to the latter betraying him. Bosworth was the last English battle in which the monarch relied on feudal retainers: at Stoke two years later professional mercenaries were the key to Henry VII's victory. The author examines how the power politics of the conflict between the Stanleys and the Harringtons, and Richard's motives in supporting the latter, led to the king's death on the battlefield, the succession of the Tudors to the throne of England, the 'death of chivalry' and the end of the Middle Ages.

**Richard III** - Keith Dockray 1997

An invaluable collection of primary sources, presented clearly and concisely, demonstrating why Richard III remained an enigma for so long.

**The Secret Queen** - John Ashdown-Hill 2011-08-26

When Edward IV died in 1483, the Yorkist succession was called into question by doubts about the legitimacy of his son, Edward (one of the 'Princes in the Tower'). The crown therefore passed to Edward's undoubtedly legitimate younger brother, Richard, Duke of Gloucester. But Richard, too, found himself entangled in the web of uncertainty, since those who believed in the legitimacy of Edward IV's children viewed Richard III's own accession as a usurpation. From the day when Edward IV married Eleanor, or pretended to do so, or allowed it to be whispered that he might have done so, the House of York, previously so secure in its bloodline, confronted a contentious and uncertain future.

John Ashdown-Hill argues that Eleanor Talbot was married to Edward IV, and that therefore Edward's subsequent marriage to Elizabeth Woodville was bigamous, making her children illegitimate. He thereby offers a solution to one of history's great mysteries.

*The Private Life of Edward IV* - John Ashdown-Hill 2017-10-15

Edward's private world is revealed in this exciting new work by John Ashdown-Hill, author of *The Mythology of Richard III*

**Shakespeare and the Remains of Richard III** - Philip Schwyzer 2013-09-26

This book explores how memories and traces of the reign of Richard III survived a century and more to influence the world and work of William Shakespeare, offering a new approach to the cultural history of the Tudor era, whilst shedding fresh light on the sources and preoccupations of Shakespeare's play.

**Henry VI** - William Shakespeare 2012-04-10

Displaying the bold vision and growing skill of a young playwright, these are Shakespeare's first three history plays, covering some sixty tumultuous years of English history. Their pageantry, violence, and stirring speeches excite audiences with action as well as character, and midway through the final play in this trilogy, a shocking, clever, inimitably evil new voice is heard—that of Richard of Gloucester, destined to become England's most fearsome and hated ruler of all time, Richard III.

*Richard III: The Maligned King* - Annette Carson 2017-04-13

In 2012 Annette Carson formed part of the team that discovered King Richard III's mortal remains, verified in 2013 by forensics including DNA matching. In response to the recent upsurge of interest, her 2009 paperback has been updated with details of the discovery plus new illustrations, and a larger typeface for easier readability. Carson's premise is that for centuries the vision of Richard III has been dominated by the fictional creations of Thomas More and Shakespeare. Many voices, some of them eminent and scholarly, have urged a more reasoned view to replace the traditional black portrait. This book seeks to redress the balance by examining the events of his reign as they actually

happened, based on reports in the original sources. Eschewing the overlay of assumptions so beloved by historians, she instead traces actions and activities of the principal characters, using facts and time-lines revealed in documentary evidence. In the process Carson dares to investigate areas where historians fear to tread, and raises many controversial questions.

**Anne Neville** - Prof Michael Hicks 2011-08-26

Anne Neville was queen to England's most notorious king, Richard III. She was immortalised by Shakespeare for the remarkable nature of her marriage, a union which brought together a sorrowing widow with her husband's murderer. Anne's misfortune did not end there. In addition to killing her first husband, Richard also helped kill her father, father-in-law and brother-in-law, imprisoned her mother, and was suspected of poisoning Anne herself. Dying before the age of thirty, Anne Neville packed into her short life incident enough for many adventurous careers, but was always, apparently, the passive instrument of others' evil intentions. This fascinating new biography seeks to tell the story of Anne's life in her own right, and uncovers the real wife of Richard III by charting the remarkable twists and turns of her fraught and ultimately tragic life.

[The Mythology of Richard III](#) - John Ashdown-Hill 2016-06-15

John Ashdown-Hill, whose research was instrumental in the discovery of Richard III's remains, explores and unravels the web of myths around Richard III.

*History of King Richard III* - Saint Thomas More 1924

**The Hours of Richard III** - Anne F. Sutton 1996

As a man's religious convictions can be considered fundamental to his character and behaviour, the nature of King Richard III's piety has been the subject of considerable debate. Much of this controversy has focused on the book of hours adopted by the king for his own private use following his coronation, and to which certain prayers, including that known as the Prayer of Richard III, were added. This study explores the manuscript and the Prayer's text.

**The Mythology of the 'Princes in the Tower'** - John Ashdown-Hill  
2018-07-15

When was the story of the murder of the 'princes in the Tower' put out? What bones were found at the Tower of London, and when? Can DNA now reveal the truth?

[The King's Grave](#) - Philippa Langley 2013-10-22

The first full-length book about the discovery of Richard III's remains, by the person who led the archaeology team and the historian whose book spurred her on The mystery of who Richard III really was has fascinated historians, readers and audiences familiar with Shakespeare's dastardly portrait of a hunchback monster of royalty for centuries. In 2012, the remains of a man with a curving spine, who possibly was killed in battle, were discovered underneath the paving of a parking lot in Leicester, England. Philippa Langley, head of the Richard III Society, spurred on by the work of the historian Michael Jones, led the team of archaeologists who uncovered the remains, certain that she had found the bones of the monarch. When DNA verification later confirmed that the skeleton was, indeed, that of King Richard III, the discovery ranked among the great stories of passionate intuition and perseverance against the odds. The news was widely reported by the British and worldwide, and was front-page news for both The New York Times and The Washington Post. Many believe that now, with King Richard III's skeleton in hand, historians will finally begin to understand what happened to him following the Battle of Bosworth Field (twenty miles or so from Leicester) and, ultimately, to know whether he was the hateful, unscrupulous monarch of Shakespeare's drama or a much more benevolent king interested in the common man. Written in alternating chapters, with Richard's 15th century life told by historian Michael Jones (author of the critically acclaimed *Bosworth - 1485*) contrasting with the 21st century eyewitness account of the search and discovery of the body by Philippa Langley, *The King's Grave* is an extraordinary portrait of the last Plantagenet monarch and the inspiring story of the archaeological dig that finally brought the real King Richard III into the light of day.

*Finding Richard III:* - A.J. Carson 2018-09-07

Their task was to locate a lost grave in an obliterated church. The 'Looking For Richard' team of historians and researchers spent many years amassing evidence. Now for the first time they reveal the full story of how that evidence took them to a car park in Leicester.

**Henry VI. Part II.** - William Shakespeare 1786

*Richard III's 'Beloved Cousyn'* - John Ashdown-Hill 2012-05-30

Richard III's 'Beloved Cousyn'

**Richard III** - David Baldwin 2015-04-15

New edition of the bestselling biography of the controversial king whose bones were discovered in a car park in 2012. Contains NEW material, including an account of the reburial in March 2015.

**The Mythology of the 'princes in the Tower'** - John Ashdown-Hill 2020-03-15

The term "Princes in the Tower" is generally synonymous with the supposedly murdered boy King Edward V and his younger brother Richard, Duke of York, sons of Edward IV. But were those boys genuinely held against their will in the Tower? Would their mother, Elizabeth Widville, have released Richard from sanctuary with her if she believed she would be putting his life in danger? The children were declared bastards in 1483 and Richard, Duke of Gloucester, was offered the throne. But after Bosworth, in order to marry their sister Elizabeth of York, Henry VII needed to make her legitimate again. If the boys were alive at that time then Edward V would once again have become the rightful king. Following the discovery of some bones in the Tower in 1674 they were interred in a marble urn in Westminster Abbey as the remains of the two sons of Edward IV. What evidence exists? What did the 1933 urn opening reveal? By working with geneticists and scientists, and exploring the mtDNA haplogroup of the living all-female-line collateral descendant of the brothers, John Ashdown-Hill strips away the myths.

*The Mythology of Richard III* - John Ashdown-Hill 2015-04-15

John Ashdown-Hill, whose research was instrumental in the discovery of Richard III's remains, explores and unravels the web of myths around

Richard III.

*Elizabeth Widville, Lady Grey* - John Ashdown-Hill 2019-05-30

Wife to Edward IV and mother to the Princes in the Tower and later Queen Elizabeth of York, Elizabeth Widville was a central figure during the War of the Roses. Much of her life is shrouded in speculation and myth - even her name, commonly spelled as 'Woodville', is a hotly contested issue. Born in the turbulent fifteenth century, she was famed for her beauty and controversial second marriage to Edward IV, who she married just three years after he had displaced the Lancastrian Henry VI and claimed the English throne. As Queen Consort, Elizabeth's rise from commoner to royalty continues to capture modern imagination.

Undoubtedly, it enriched the position of her family. Her elevated position and influence invoked hostility from Richard Neville, the 'Kingmaker', which later led to open discord and rebellion. Throughout her life and even after the death of her husband, Elizabeth remained politically influential: briefly proclaiming her son King Edward V of England before he was deposed by her brother-in-law, the infamous Richard III, she would later play an important role in securing the succession of Henry Tudor in 1485 and his marriage to her daughter Elizabeth of York, thus ending the War of the Roses. Elizabeth Widville was an endlessly enigmatic historical figure, who has been obscured by dramatizations and misconceptions. In this fascinating and insightful biography, Dr John Ashdown-Hill brings shines a light on the truth of her life.

*Richard III* - Harold Bloom 2010

Presents essays written from the seventeenth through the early twenty-first centuries that offer an analysis and critique of "Richard III," and includes a summary of the play and excerpts of key passages.

**Richard III and the Battle of Bosworth** - Mike Ingram 2019-08-15

The Battle of Bosworth along with Hastings and Naseby is one of the most important battles in English history and on the death of Richard, ushered in the age of the Tudors. This is the story of two very different men, Richard III, the last Plantagenet King of England and Henry Tudor and how they met in battle on 22 August 1485 at Bosworth Field.

**Richard III** - Keith Dockray 2013

The definitive book on Richard III written and researched by world experts in their field.

*Richard III* - Amy Licence 2014-01-15

The perfect illustrated introduction to the life, death and recent rediscovery of Richard III

**Richard II** - Nigel Saul 2008-10-01

Richard II is one of the most enigmatic of English kings. Shakespeare depicted him as a tragic figure, an irresponsible, cruel monarch who nevertheless rose in stature as the substance of power slipped from him. By later writers he has been variously portrayed as a half-crazed autocrat or a conventional ruler whose principal errors were the mismanagement of his nobility and disregard for the political conventions of his age. This book—the first full-length biography of Richard in more than fifty years—offers a radical reinterpretation of the king. Nigel Saul paints a picture of Richard as a highly assertive and determined ruler, one whose key aim was to exalt and dignify the crown. In Richard's view, the crown was threatened by the factiousness of the nobility and the assertiveness of the common people. The king met these challenges by exacting obedience, encouraging lofty new forms of address, and constructing an elaborate system of rule by bonds and oaths. Saul traces the sources of Richard's political ideas and finds that he was influenced by a deeply felt orthodox piety and by the ideas of the civil lawyers. He shows that, although Richard's kingship resembled that of other rulers of the period, unlike theirs, his reign ended in failure because of tactical errors and contradictions in his policies. For all that he promoted the image of a distant, all-powerful monarch, Richard II's rule was in practice characterized by faction and feud. The king was obsessed by the search for personal security: in his subjects, however, he bred only insecurity and fear. A revealing portrait of a complex and fascinating figure, the book is essential reading for anyone with an interest in the politics and culture of the English middle ages.

*The Daughter of Time* - Josephine Tey 2009-09-14

Inspector Alan Grant of Scotland Yard, recuperating from a broken leg, becomes fascinated with a contemporary portrait of Richard III that

bears no resemblance to the Wicked Uncle of history. Could such a sensitive, noble face actually belong to one of the world's most heinous villains, a venomous hunchback who may have killed his brother's children to make his crown secure? Or could Richard have been the victim, turned into a monster by the usurpers of England's throne? Grant determines to find out once and for all, with the help of the British Museum and an American scholar, what kind of man Richard Plantagenet really was and who killed the Princes in the Tower.

**Richard III in the North** - M. J. Trow 2020-12-28

Richard III is England's most controversial king. Forever associated with the murder of his nephews, the Princes in the Tower, he divides the nation. As spectacular as his death at Bosworth in August 1485 – the last king of England to die in battle – the astonishing discovery of his bones under a Leicester car park five centuries later renewed interest in him and reopened old debates. Is he the world's most wicked uncle; or is he (in the words of the man who most smeared him) 'a prince more sinned against than sinning'? Richard was not born in the North; neither did he die there, but this detailed look at his life, tracing his steps over the thirty-three years that he lived, focuses on the area that he loved and made his own. As Lord of the North, he had castles at Middleham and Sheriff Hutton, Penrith and Sandal. He fought the Scots along the northern border and on their own territory. His son was born at Middleham and was invested as Prince of Wales at York Minster, where Richard planned to set up a college of 100 priests. His white boar device can be found in obscure corners of churches and castles; his laws, framed in the single parliament of his short reign, gave rights to the people who served him and loved him north of the Trent. And when he felt threatened or outnumbered by his enemies during the turbulent years of the Wars of the Roses, it was to the men of the North that he turned for support and advice. They became his knights of the body; members of the Council of the North which outlived Richard by a 150 years. They died with him at Bosworth. Although we cannot divorce Richard from the violent politics of the day or from events that happened far to the South, it was in the North that Richard's heart lay. The North

was his home. It was the place he loved.

*Henry VI, Part 3 Illustrated* - William Shakespeare 2021-02-09

"Henry VI, Part 3 (often written as 3 Henry VI) is a history play by William Shakespeare believed to have been written in 1591 and set during the lifetime of King Henry VI of England. Whereas 1 Henry VI deals with the loss of England's French territories and the political machinations leading up to the Wars of the Roses and 2 Henry VI focuses on the King's inability to quell the bickering of his nobles, and the inevitability of armed conflict, 3 Henry VI deals primarily with the horrors of that

conflict, with the once stable nation thrown into chaos and barbarism as families break down and moral codes are subverted in the pursuit of revenge and power. Although the Henry VI trilogy may not have been written in chronological order, the three plays are often grouped together with Richard III to form a tetralogy covering the entire Wars of the Roses saga, from the death of Henry V in 1422 to the rise to power of Henry VII in 1485. It was the success of this sequence of plays that firmly established Shakespeare's reputation as a playwright."

*King Richard III* - William Shakespeare 1812