

Henry III of England

Henry III

Henry III - Illustration from Cassell's History of England

[King of England](#) (more...)

Reign	October 19, 1216 — November 16, 1272
Coronation	28 October 1216, Gloucester Cathedral 17 May 1220, Westminster Abbey
Predecessor	John
Successor	Edward I
Regent	William Marshal, 1st Earl of Pembroke (1216–1219) Hubert de Burgh, 1st Earl of Kent (1219–1227)

Born	19 October 1207 Winchester Castle, Hampshire
Died	16 November 1272 (aged 65) Palace of Westminster, London
Burial	Westminster Abbey
Spouse	Eleanor of Provence (m. 1236) Edward IV, King of England
Issue	Margaret, Queen of Scots Beatrice, Duchess of Brittany Edmund, Earl of Leicester and Lancaster
House	Plantagenet
Father	John of England
Mother	Isabella of Angoulême
Religion	Roman Catholicism

Saint Henry III of England

[Saint, Defender of the Faith, Protector of the Weak, King](#)

Venerated in	Catholic Church and Church of England
Canonized	26 February 1273, Rome by Pope Gregory X
Major shrine	Westminster Abbey , London
Feast	16 November
Patronage	England , Monarchy of the United Kingdom

Henry III (1 October 1207 — 16 November 1272) also known as **Henry of Winchester** and nicknamed **the Pious**, **the Wise** and later **the Saint** was the [King of England](#) from 1216 until his death in 1272. He was considered one of England's best kings. His long and mostly successful 56-year reign was the longest in medieval English history.

Throughout his reign, England would experience [peace](#), [stability](#), and [prosperity](#). Henry was extremely helpful, pious, and religious. He helped the poor people in England. He upgraded [Westminster Abbey](#) and re-issued

[Magna Carta](#). However in 1258, Henry became unpopular as the [barons](#) forced him to give up some of his power to them. In 1263, a baron who was Henry's brother-in-law (as he married one of Henry's sisters), [Simeon de Montfort](#), defeated, imprisoned him, and became the disputed ruler of the country. However, with the help of his son, [Crown Prince Edward](#), Henry managed to escape captivity and killed de Montfort. Henry regained his powers from the barons. This made Henry popular again. However, in 1264, the barons rebelled against him starting the [Second Barons' War](#). However, Henry defeated the barons in 1267.

Henry continued to be helpful, pious, and religious by continuing to help the poor people. He continued to rebuild [Westminster Abbey](#) and continued to improve life and health care in England. The people of England would once again experience [peace](#), [stability](#), and [prosperity](#). In early 1272, Henry's health started to decline, and on November of the same year, he died at the age of 65 and was buried at [Westminster Abbey](#). Because Henry was a religious person, he was canonized two months after his death on 26 February 1273 by [Pope Gregory X](#). Many historians view Henry as a weak but great king.

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