

English diplomacy, 1422-1461.

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Indenture of Philip the Good, Duke of Burgundy, of 12 February 1430 and the Lancastrian Kingdom of France*

The Dauphin was effectively disinherited. Burgundy's allegiance remained fickle, but their focus on expanding their domains into the Low Countries left them little energy to intervene in France.

Warwick the Kingmaker

Immediate precursors: 1314—1337 The specific events that led up to the war in the early fourteenth century began in France, where the Capetian dynasty had ruled for over 320 years, with one male heir after another taking the throne the longest continuous dynasty in medieval European history.

Henry VI of England

The Cambridge History of the First World War: Volume II: The State 2014 vol 2 p 68. In Rome, the most prized posting for a Catholic ambassador, the French and Spanish representatives would have a retinue of up to a hundred. Search for your program below and contact directly the admission office of the school of your choice by filling in the lead form.

English for Diplomacy

At Orléans, they were assisted by the death of Salisbury through a fluke cannon shot and by the inspiration of. Given the great disparity between the size of France and England and of population, that of France was four or five times greater, the question as to how the wars were so prolonged is significant. France's sea power led to economic disruptions in England as it cut down on the wool trade to Flanders and the wine trade from Gascony.

Lancastrians and Yorkists

Queen Margaret did not remain unpartisan, and took advantage of the situation to make herself an effective.

The Indenture of Philip the Good, Duke of Burgundy, of 12 February 1430 and the Lancastrian Kingdom of France* , The English

Historical Review

Strict standards developed for ambassadors, requiring they have large residences, host lavish parties, and play an important role in the court life of their host nation. The treaty was renewed no less than nine times, but did not restrain some Xiongnu from raiding Han borders.

Bokenham's Claudian as Yorkist propaganda

Robert Morton 1435-1497 Nephew of John Morton, Master of the Rolls a senior government law officer under Edward IV, sacked by Richard III in 1483, fought at Bosworth on the side of Henry Tudor and was reinstated in 1485. However, he was excluded from the court circle and sent to govern , while his opponents, the earls of Suffolk and Somerset, were promoted to , a title at that time still normally reserved for immediate relatives of the monarch. Although Philip V had used his position relative to his niece to take the throne in 1316, Joan nevertheless had a strong claim as the heir-general of Philip IV, and her maternal family had initially supported her claim after the death of Louis X.

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