

KINGMAKER (1470)

Victory: eliminate all enemy heirs for an instant victory. Otherwise, whoever is king after *Usurpation* wins the scenario.

YORK

King Edward IV (March): *Middlesex*
Duke of Gloucester: *South Yorks*
Duke of Buckingham: *Warwick*
Duke of Norfolk: *East Anglia*
Duke of Suffolk: *East Anglia*
Earl of Arundel: *Sussex*
Earl of Essex: *Essex*
Lord Hastings: *Leicester*
Earl Rivers: *Leicester*
Lord Stanley: *Lancaster*
Mercenary Irish: *Ireland*
Mercenary Calais: *Calais*
Mercenary Burgundian: *Calais*

Earl of Northumberland: *Pool*
Earl of Westmoreland: *Pool*
Canterbury (church): *Pool*
Bombard: *Pool*
Levy (London): *Pool*
Levy (Norwich): *Pool*
Levy (Salisbury): *Pool*

Earl of Warwick: *enemy*
Duke of Clarence: *enemy*
Earl of Shrewsbury: *enemy*
York (church): *enemy*
Duke of Exeter: *enemy*

Unlisted blocks have been permanently eliminated.

LANCASTER

Henry VI: *Middlesex* (prisoner)
Prince Edward: *France*
Duke of Exeter: *France*
Earl of Warwick: *France*
Duke of Clarence: *France*
Earl of Oxford: *France*
Mercenary French: *France*
Mercenary Scots: *Scotland*

Earl of Pembroke: *Pool*
Earl of Shrewsbury: *Pool*
York (church): *Pool*
Mercenary Welsh: *Pool*
Bombard: *Pool*
Levy (Bristol): *Pool*
Levy (Coventry): *Pool*
Levy (Newcastle): *Pool*
Levy (York): *Pool*
Rebel: *Pool*

Earl of Richmond: (minor)

Duke of Buckingham: *enemy*
Earl of Northumberland: *enemy*
Earl Rivers: *enemy*
Earl of Westmoreland: *enemy*
Lord Stanley: *enemy*
Canterbury (church): *enemy*

Unlisted blocks have been permanently eliminated.

NOTE: Henry VI is a prisoner of Edward IV in the Tower of London, even if no York blocks are located in the Middlesex area. Deploy the block face-up – it cannot move or engage in combat, but **does** count as a Lancastrian noble for *Usurpation*. If a Lancastrian block occupies London, Henry VI is rescued, becomes the Pretender, and can then move and fight normally. If the Yorkists win this scenario, and Henry VI is still a prisoner, he is murdered (eliminated).

The Campaign

The Earl of Warwick defects to the Lancastrian side after a botched 1469 revolt. He flees to France and plots with Margaret of Anjou to recover the throne for Henry VI. Warwick invades and Edward IV is obliged to flee into exile. But with the support of Burgundy, Edward returns to England and Warwick is killed at the Battle of Barnet. A few weeks later, Prince Edward is defeated and killed at Tewkesbury in Gloucester. Henry VI, a prisoner, is murdered, which makes the House of York secure until the untimely death of Edward IV in 1483.

Henry VI 1421-1422-1471

Son of the great Henry V, Henry VI came to the throne as an infant and England was ruled by a Regency until he came of age in 1437. He proved to be a sickly, weak king, dominated by his wife Margaret of Anjou and prominent nobles like the Duke of Somerset. Court intrigue led to opposition from the powerful Duke of York, who eventually rebelled to seek the throne. Henry was captured after the Battle of Towton in 1461. A prisoner of Edward IV for almost ten years, Henry regained the throne for six months over the winter of 1470/71 after Warwick the Kingmaker rebelled. Lancastrian defeats at Barnet and Tewkesbury ended that rebellion with Warwick and Prince Edward slain in battle, and Henry VI murdered in the Tower of London.

Edward IV 1442-1461-1483

One of England's best military commanders, Edward never lost a battle and won several with bold and decisive strategy and tactics. He became head of the House of York after his father's death at the Battle of Wakefield in 1460. With the support of the Archbishop of Canterbury and other prominent churchmen, Edward seized the crown and then defeated the Lancastrians at the Battle of Towton in 1461. His 22 year reign was briefly interrupted by a six month return to the throne by Henry VI in 1471 after Warwick the Kingmaker changed sides. Edward was a competent administrator, but his reputation suffered from later hedonistic conduct. He died suddenly at age 41 leaving two young heirs who were probably murdered in the Tower of London.

RICHARD III (1483)

Victory: a player must eliminate the sole enemy heir for an instant victory. Otherwise, whoever is king after *Usurpation* wins the scenario.

YORK

King Richard III: *Middlesex*
Duke of Norfolk: *East Anglia*
Duke of Suffolk: *East Anglia*
Earl of Arundel: *Sussex*
Earl of Essex: *Essex*
Earl of Northumberland: *Northumbria*
Lord Stanley: *Lancaster*
Mercenary Irish: *Ireland*
Mercenary Calais: *Calais*
Mercenary Burgundian: *Calais*

Earl of Westmoreland: *Pool*
Canterbury (church): *Pool*
York (church): *Pool*
Bombard: *Pool*
Levy (London): *Pool*
Levy (Norwich): *Pool*
Levy (Salisbury): *Pool*

Duke of Buckingham: *enemy*
Earl of Shrewsbury: *enemy*
Earl Rivers: *enemy*

Unlisted blocks have been permanently eliminated.

LANCASTER

Earl of Richmond: *France*
Earl of Oxford: *France*
Earl of Pembroke: *France*
Mercenary French: *France*
Mercenary Scots: *Scotland*
Duke of Buckingham: *Glamorgan*
Earl Rivers: *Leicester*

Earl of Shrewsbury: *Pool*
Mercenary Welsh: *Pool*
Bombard: *Pool*
Levy (Bristol): *Pool*
Levy (Coventry): *Pool*
Levy (Newcastle): *Pool*
Levy (York): *Pool*
Rebel: *Pool*

Earl of Northumberland: *enemy*
Earl of Westmoreland: *enemy*
Lord Stanley: *enemy*
Canterbury (church): *enemy*
York (church): *enemy*

Unlisted blocks have been permanently eliminated.

The Campaign

Richard Plantagenet, Duke of Gloucester and young brother of Edward IV, was named regent in the king's will.

Richard quickly discovered that the widowed queen (and her Woodville family) sought to retain power by controlling the two heirs. He seizes the heirs and, encouraged by the Duke of Buckingham, takes the throne as Richard III after persuading Parliament to declare the two princes to be bastards.

The Duke of Buckingham now rebels and supports the Lancastrian Duke of Richmond (Henry Tudor) exiled in Brittany. His revolt in Wales fails and the duke is betrayed and quickly executed. Popular support for Richard III plummets when murder of the two heirs is suspected, although never proven.

After an aborted invasion in 1483, Richmond lands in Wales in early August 1485. He gathers modest support from the Welsh, until Lord Stanley (his father-in-law) defects to his side. Richard III gathers an army in Derby to meet the invader. At the Battle of Bosworth Field, the king is betrayed by the Earl of Northumberland and dies charging the enemy position. Richmond wins the crown as Henry VII.

Richard III 1452-1483-1485

Some scholars argue that Richard III is a victim of Tudor propaganda. He was an effective and loyal military commander for Edward IV, and a hugely popular lord of the north for many years. He was named by the dying king Edward IV as regent. It is difficult to reconcile these historical facts with the evil hunchback depicted by Shakespeare.

The infamous murder of the two princes in the Tower of London probably happened, but was more likely ordered by the Duke of Buckingham, or even by Henry VII.

Henry VII 1457-1485-1509

Henry was the Welsh born son of Edmund Tudor and Margaret Beaufort. He spent most of his early life in captivity or exile, but got support for the throne as the last surviving Lancastrian after Richard III's unsavory usurpation. He defeated Richard III at the Battle of Bosworth Field in 1485 and founded the House of Tudor. He was succeeded by his son Henry VIII.