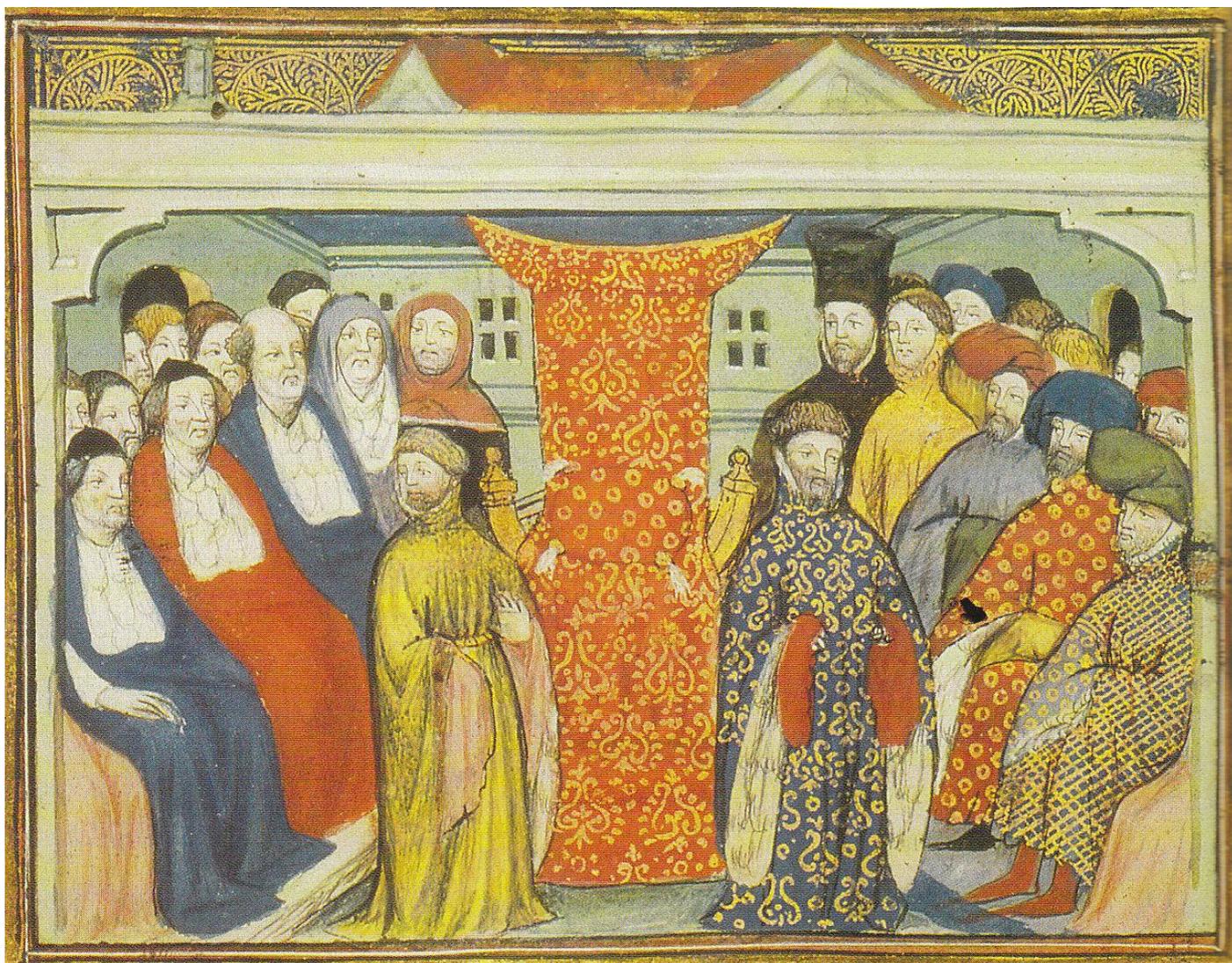


130 Usurpation

In 1399 Bolingbroke and Richard were locked in a struggle - who would rule England and how.

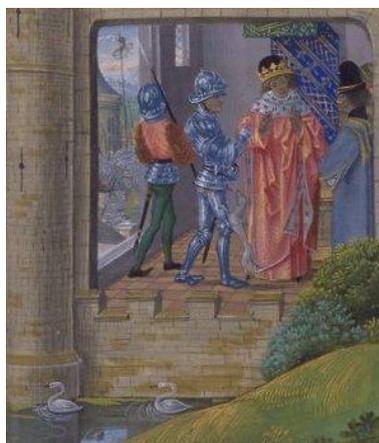
The traditional picture of Bolingbroke is a much later creation, not contemporary. But here's Bolingbroke claiming the throne.



I'm guessing it's Henry on the left with his hand up saying "Pick me! Pick me!"

Richard

Richard II's signature



Richard taken into custody by The Earl of Northumberland



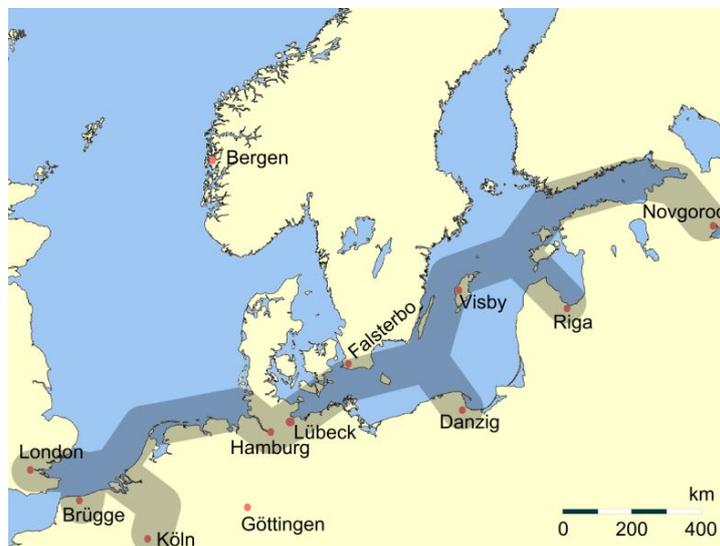
Flint Castle



131 The History of Europe Part V: Economic change and technology



This episode is the first of 3 to bring us up to date with the history of Europe to the time of Henry IVth. This week it's all about the economic development of Europe, and about some of the technological change that impacts on it.



The Hanseatic League



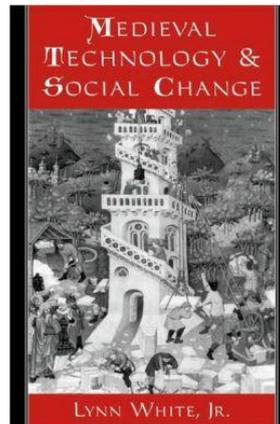
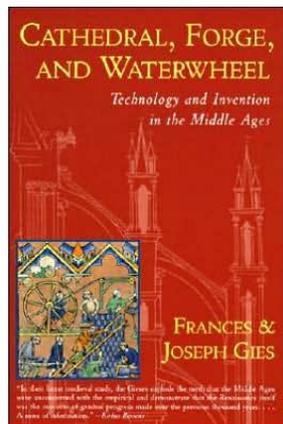
Hans Holbein - Georg Gisze, a German merchant in London



Mr. Fibonacci (Leonardo Bonacci)



A depiction of spinning by Diego Rodríguez de Silva y Velázquez, 1644-1648



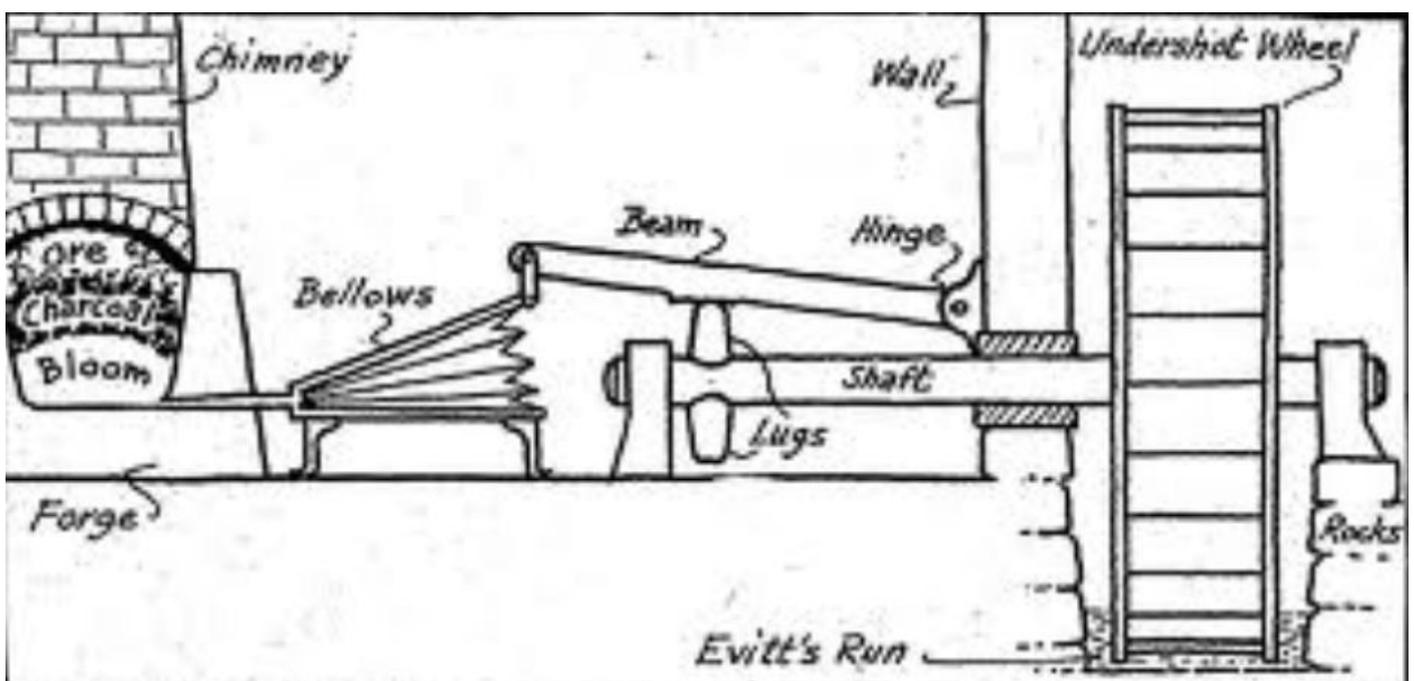
A couple of books recommended by a friend.



Blast Furnace



Pig Iron....Who Knew!!



The addition of pressurised air increased the temperature of the furnace.

132 The History of Europe Part VI

The growth of Aragon and its Mediterranean empire, consolidation and political change in Northern Italy, fragmentation in Germany; Jan Hus, heresy and the Council of Constance.

There are loads of places referred to of course, so here are some handy maps to help you along.

Spain in the 15th Century



Royal Coat of Arms of Navarre (1328-1425)

Northern Italy in the 15th Century



Germany, 15th Century



Switzerland

TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE OLD SWISS CONFEDERACY 1291-1797

Caption of colours with period of expansion
(left territories coloured with inside margin)



Dates indicate year of accession to the Confederacy or conquest resp. acquisition.
Forward slashes indicate changes in ownership or status, e. g. upgrade from Associates to full members or downgrade from Associate to subject territory.





The battle scene fresco in the battle chapel at Sempach.



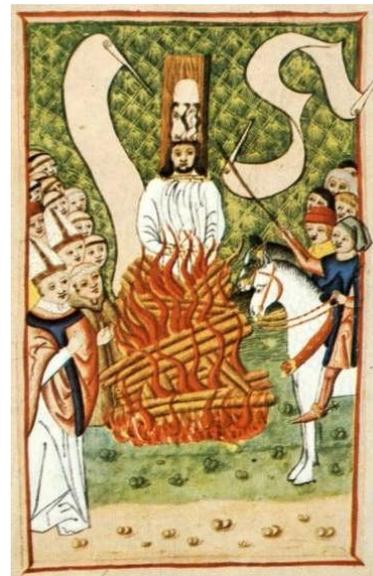
Cremona Duomo



William of Ockham – Sketch labelled "frater Occham iste", from a manuscript of Ockham's *Summa Logicae*, 1341



Jan Hus



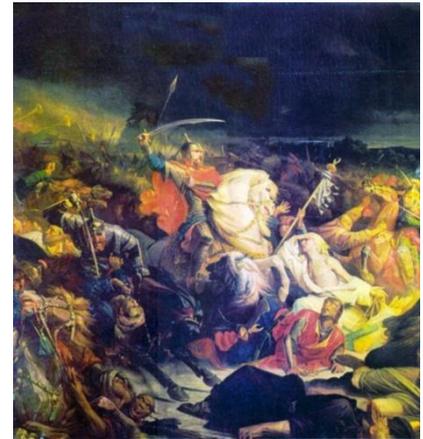
... At the stake :(

133 The History of Europe Part VII

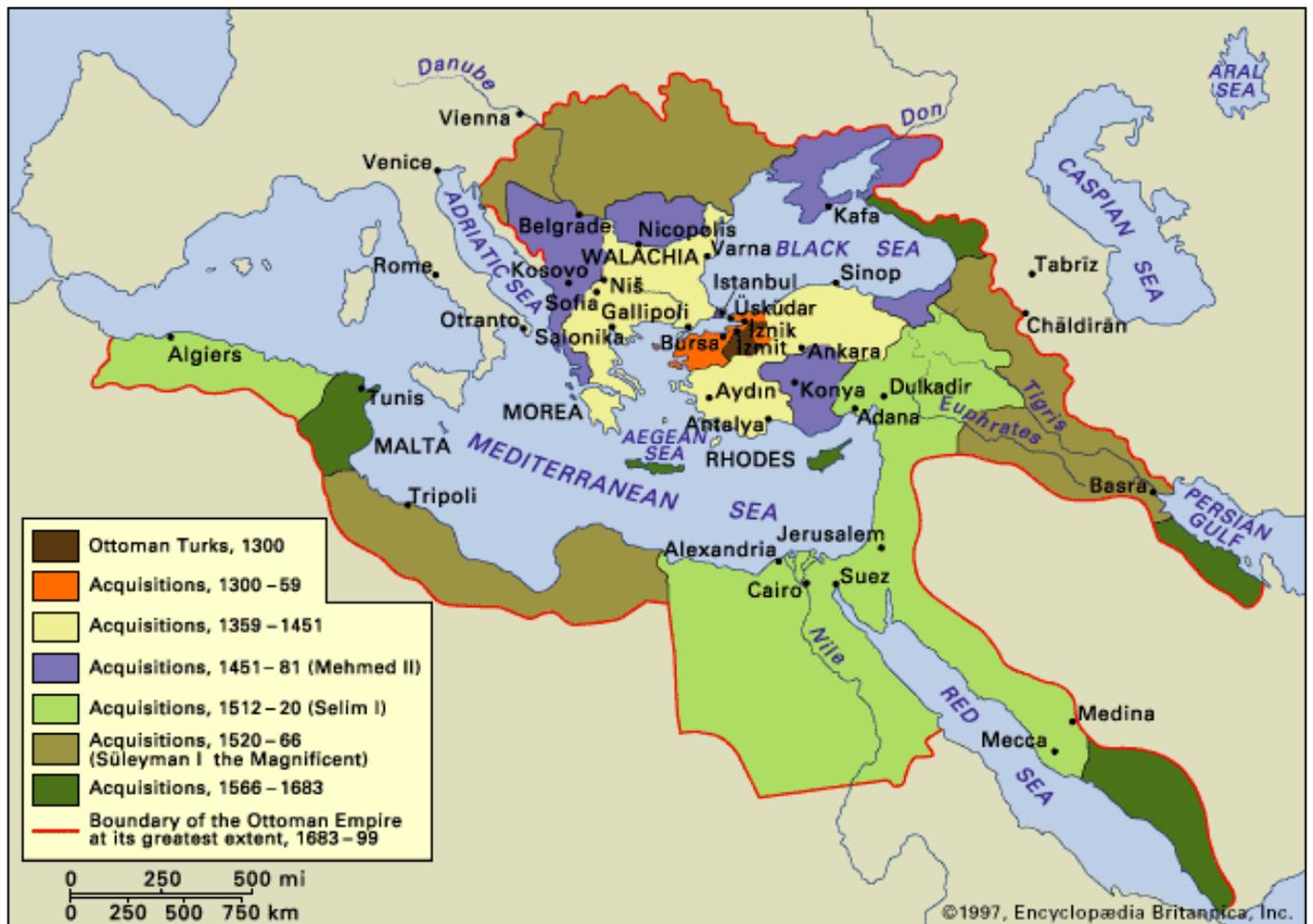
This week we finish off our survey of Europe, bringing us up to date with Byzantium, and the threat from the East. But we'll also bring you up to date with Scandinavia, Russia and France.



The Kalmar Union in 1397



Dmitriy Donskoy in the Battle of Kulikovo 1380

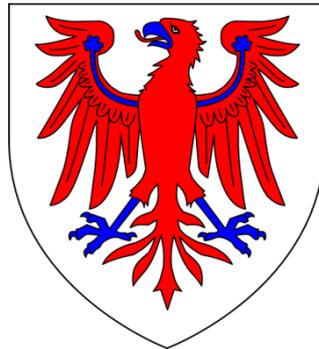




Battle of Kosovo 1389



Battle of Nicopolis 1396



Arms of Jean II Le Maingre (Boucicaut)



Bayezid I



Charles VI

134 Golden Child Made King

The reputation of Henry IVth has changed through history - where he's remembered at all! So we look at that - we are left with those that think Henry was inadequate, and those that he did the best job possible in the circumstances. And then we deal with the first challenge of Henry's reign - the Epiphany Rising.



A stylized signature of Henry IV, consisting of a large 'H' followed by a smaller 'IV' and a flourish.

The signature of Henry IV

The famous image of Henry is this one. It hangs in the National Portrait Gallery in London, and to all intents and purposes it looks as though we are now into the period of authentic likeness, which started with Richard II; prior to Richard all the images we have of kings are 'identikit', stylised images of how a king should look. BUT it turns out that this image is also a fake. It was created as part of a series in late Tudor times (1590-1610ish). Now by this time, the concept of true likeness was still important; so they made great efforts to find some true likeness they could copy. However in the case of Henry IVth we might suspect that they didn't manage it; but what they seem to have done is make sure at least that his dress is as authentic as possible - in this case it looks very similar, apparently, to contemporary images of Charles VIth of France.



Podcast Pup>



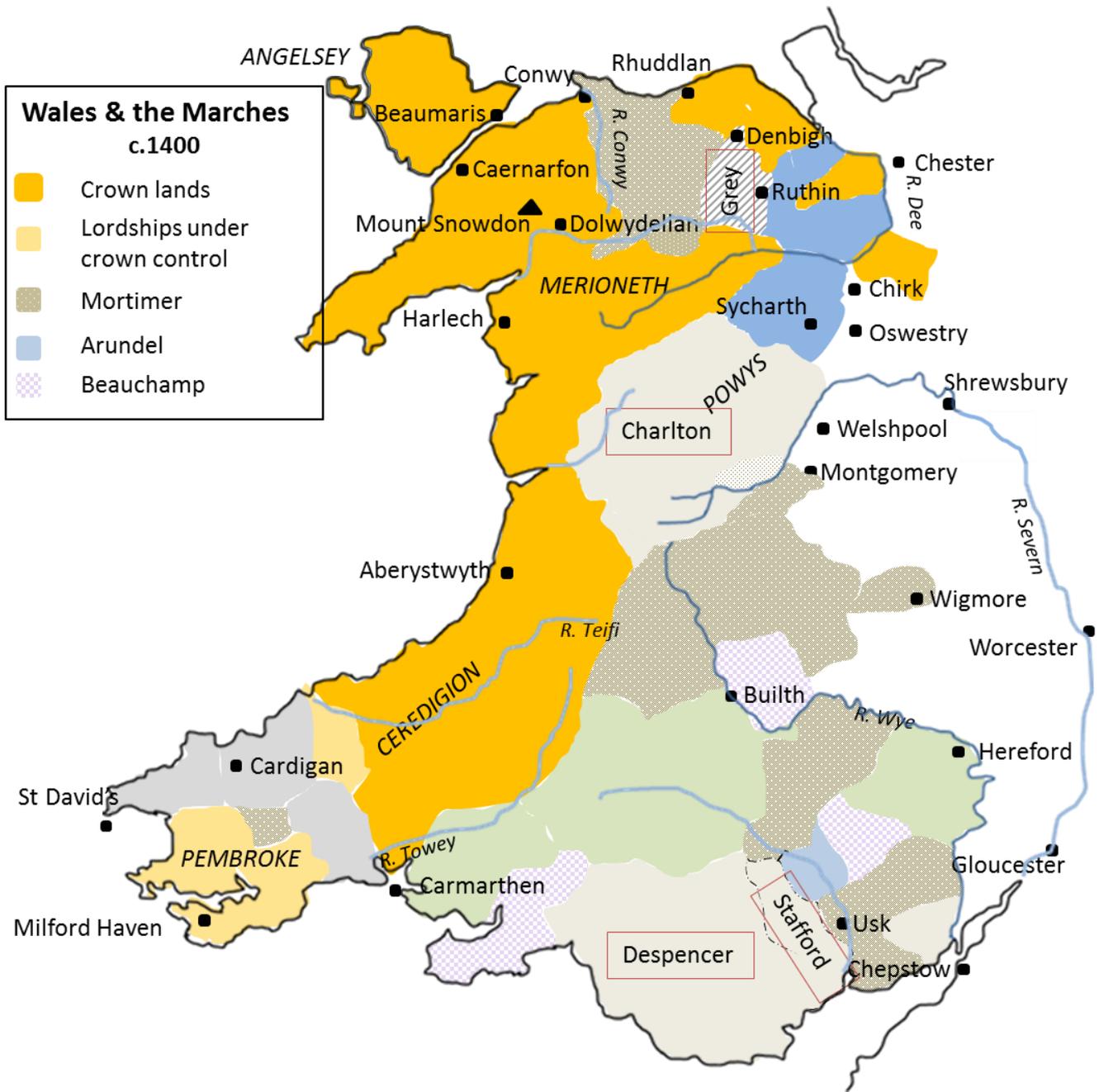
So we should probably be relying more on this image, which his tomb at Canterbury Cathedral. It is pretty much contemporary - 1420-30, by a Derbyshire firm, created in Alabaster.

Having said that, I'm not sure he looks as good - a bit like a small town bank manager, could be in Dad's Army or such like. His figure on the tomb has the interlinked S's of the house of Lancaster - ancestry was important to them.

As it happens, the tomb was opened in 1832. Apparently Henry's features were very well preserved including a full beard, of deep russet.

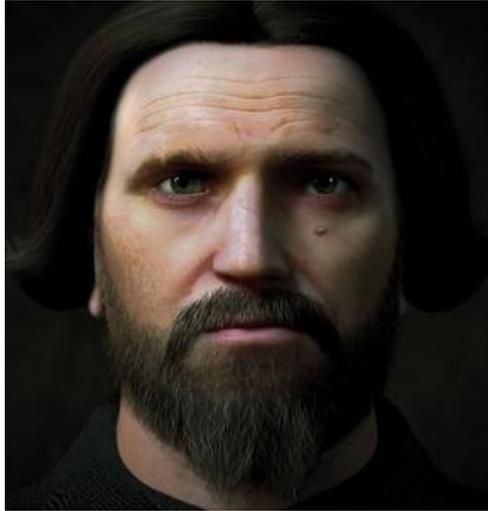
135 Glyn Dwr Rising

As he looked around after dust of the Epiphany Rising had settled, Henry began to realise that he had problems that would make his life difficult; a mega fall in royal revenue, a restricted group of magnates to call on. Plus, things were stirring in the West...



136 Glyn Dwr Ascendant

In 1402 and 1403 Glyn Dwr's power and influence grew and he scored some dramatic successes that made the world look up and take notice. As Glyn Dwr looked for foreign allies, Henry was forced to look north, and look closely at the loyalty of those around this.



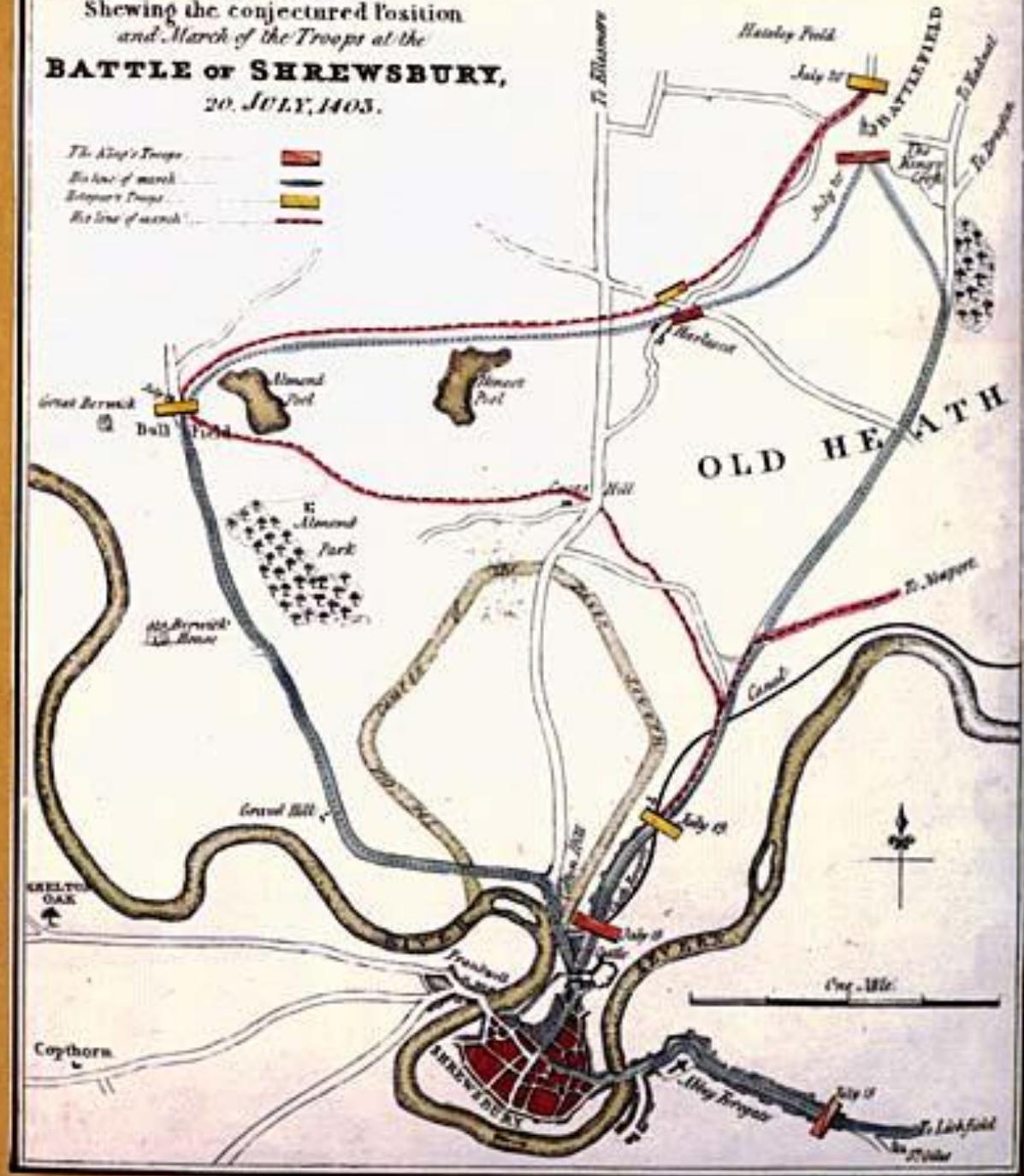
A picture of Glyn Dwr...Taken by his mum...



And here's a map of Wales to help you along...

SKETCH
Shewing the conjectured position
and March of the Troops at the
BATTLE OF SHREWSBURY,
20. JULY, 1403.

The King's Troops ———— [Red line]
His line of march ———— [Black line]
Estour's Troops ———— [Yellow line]
His line of march ———— [Red line]



In colour but not much clearer...

A fantastic place to go, for any battle in England, the Battlefield Trust.

<http://www.battlefieldstrust.com/>

Hop along and have a look.

138 Glyn Dwr and the Showdown

In 1405, yet more rebellion in England, this time from the north led by an Archbishop; and the crowning glory of Glyn Dwr's diplomacy led to the arrival of the French on the shores to wipe the English out in Wales

The Execution of an Archbishop



In 1405 Henry Percy, Earl of Northumberland rose in rebellion, the thought of his son in his mind. He was joined by the Earl of Nottingham and Norfolk - Thomas Mowbray, son of the exiled one - and Archbishop Richard Scrope. John of Lancaster, son of the king, and Ralph Neville, Earl of Westmoreland were up to the challenge.

By the time Henry arrived in the north, the rebellion was over. But his attitudes had hardened - there had to be an example to stop the constant rolling programme of rebellion. And to universal horror on 5th June 1405, the King had the Archbishop executed as a traitor.

The end of the rebellion?

From 1406 to 1409, Glyn Dwr was to see the glory of his revolt fade. But for the moment, he still held the great castles of Aberystwyth and Harlech stood as symbols of Welsh defiance. While they were there, there was life in the rebellion yet.

139 The Fall of Glyn Dwr

The younger Henry enters our story full time as he leads to fight to Glyn Dwr. And for the alternative Prince of Wales after the failure of the French invasion the light went out of his rebellion. It wasn't all over yet - Harlech and Abersytwyth still stood - but without external help things looked pretty desperate.



Harlech Castle

