THE TUDOR DYNASTY

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The Tudor Dynasty, which had a Welsh origin, began when Henry VII beat Richard III at the battle of Bosworth in 1485. Henry married Elisabeth of York. They had plenty of children, but only four of them survived. Two of them were boys and the other two were girls. Their names were Arthur, who was born in 1486, Margaret, who was born in 1489, Henry VIII, who was born in 1491, and Mary who was born in 1496.



During the Tudor era, concerns about royal succession (such as marriage and the rights of women to succession) as well as the English Reformation in religion roused significant political issues and had an effect on the future of the Crown. Through the Union of the Crowns on 24th March 1603, the Scottish House of Stuart succeeded Elizabeth I as the monarch of England after her childless death. James VI and I, the first Stuart king of England (reigning from 1603 to 1625), descended from Margaret Tudor, the daughter of Henry VII, who had wed King James IV of Scotland in 1503 in line with the 1502 Treaty of Perpetual Peace.

