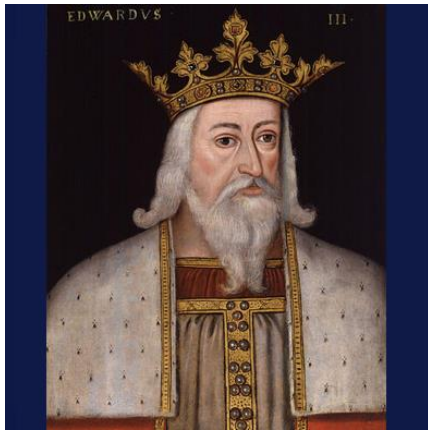




5 Kings Who Shaped the Monarchy

Edward III

- Born 1312
- King of England from 1327 to his death in 1377.
- Became King by deposing his father Edward II (with help of his mother).
- Recognized as one of England's most successful Medieval Kings.
- Succeeded by his grandson, Richard II.



Highlights by Year

1312	Edward born to King Edward II and Isabella of France.
1325	Edward received Gascony from father, meaning he had to pay homage to French King Charles IV. Edward created Count of Ponthieu and Montreuil and Duke of Aquitaine. Edward and Isabella went to France to pay homage to Charles IV and negotiate end of war.
1326	Edward and Isabella remained in France with Roger Mortimer and gathered support against Edward II.

	<p>Edward betrothed to Philippa of Hainault as part of deal for support against Edward II.</p> <p>In September, Edward, Isabella, and Mortimer landed in England with invasion force.</p> <p>In October, Edward II and Despensers fled London; a few days later, Edward, Isabella and Mortimer reached London.</p> <p>Hugh Despenser (elder) captured and executed October 26.</p> <p>In November, Edward II and Hugh Despenser the younger were captured; days later, Despenser was executed.</p> <p>In late November, Isabella took control of the Tower and the government.</p>
1327	<p>In January, council decided Edward II should be forced to abdicate in favor of son.</p> <p>On 1 February, Edward III was crowned King in Westminster Abbey.</p> <p>In April, former King Edward II was moved to Berkley Castle; he reportedly died in September. Some historians believe he escaped.</p> <p>In December, Philippa of Hainault joined Edward III in London.</p>
1328	<p>Edward and Philippa were married at York Minster.</p> <p>Charles IV died without an heir. Isabella and Mortimer tried to secure the crown for Edward, but the French chose Philip of Valois to become King Philip VI.</p> <p>Scotland became independent country ruled by Robert Bruce after Treaty of Edinburgh-Northampton.</p>
1330	<p>Philippa of Hainault was crowned Queen of England.</p> <p>A son was born to Edward III and Philippa.</p> <p>In October, Edward III decided he was old enough to rule on his own. He overthrew Isabella and sent Mortimer to the Tower.</p> <p>In November, Mortimer was found guilty of treason and executed. Isabella was under house arrest at Windsor Castle.</p>
1332	<p>Edward III allowed Isabella to go to Castle Rising in Norfolk.</p>
1337	<p>Hundred Years War:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Edward believed he had claim through his mother • Flanders merchants offered to support Edward's claim

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emperor of Germany encouraged Edward to take French crown • Philip VI of France was threatening to intervene in Scotland against Edward • Trigger: Philip VI invaded Gascony
1338	Edward III established government in England and started fighting France, but council concerned he would focus on France and England would be secondary
1340	<p>In June, Edward won the Battle of Sluys and secured control of English Channel.</p> <p>In November, Edward had to return to England to face unhappiness about cost of war.</p>
1343	Prince Edward was created Prince of Wales.
1346	<p>Edward invaded Normandy, took Caen, and marched into France. Philippa was left as Regent in England.</p> <p>In August, Edward III and Prince Edward (nicknamed "Black Prince") defeated French at Battle of Crecy.</p>
1347	The English won control of Calais. Legend has it that Philippa persuaded Edward to spare Burghers of Calais.
1348	<p>On 23 April, Edward founded the Order of the Garter for himself, Prince Edward, and 24 other knights.</p> <p>In June, the Black Death reached England and killed a third of the population, devastating the economy and culture.</p>
1349	Edward issued Ordinance of Laborers, which put a hold on wage increases and food prices.
1356	Prince Edward won the Battle of Poitiers and captured King John and his son Philip.
1360	According to Treaty of Bretigny, Edward renounced claim to the French crown in return for full sovereignty rights over Aquitaine, Poitou, and Calais and payment of 3 million crowns from King John.
1367	Prince Edward's son Richard was born.
1369	<p>Charles V of France resumes war by intervening in Aquitaine; Edward's most successful had died and John of Gaunt's campaign against Charles V was unsuccessful.</p> <p>Philippa of Hainault died at Windsor Castle.</p>

1372	<p>John Wycliffe led a popular movement against Bishops and Archbishops participating in government and promoting the idea that people should be able to read the Bible in their own language. His followers became known as Lollards.</p> <p>Robert Curthose inherited Normandy and William inherited English throne as William II. William's third son, Henry, was left money. He later became Henry II.</p>
1375	<p>According to Treaty of Bruges, England's possessions were reduced to Calais, Bordeaux, and Bayonne.</p>
1376	<p>Good Parliament refused to support Edward's request for taxes until he removed favorites from power and allow Parliament to choose replacements.</p> <p>Prince Edward died, and his son Richard became heir to the throne.</p> <p>King Edward III became ill.</p>
1377	<p>Edward III died, after a 50-year reign. He left his throne to his grandson Richard II.</p>