



Margaret Beaufort Timeline

1443	Margaret born to Margaret Beauchamp and John Beaufort at Bletsoe Castle
1444	May: John Beaufort died after failure in France (suicide?) Later: Margaret became ward of William de la Pole, Duke of Suffolk
1449	January: Margaret under contract to marry John de la Pole Later: Edmund Tudor became Earl of Richmond
1450	February: ceremony marking marriage between Margaret and John August: papal dispensation for marriage arrived (too closely related)
1452	Margaret's guardianship awarded to Edmund and Jasper Tudor November: Jasper became Earl of Pembroke
1453	Margaret's marriage to John de la Pole annulled
1455	Margaret married Edmund Tudor and became Countess of Richmond May: Wars of Roses began; Margaret and Tudors supported Henry VI
1456	November: Edmund Tudor died of plague in prison; Margaret became Dowager Countess of Richmond
1457	January: son Henry born at Pembroke Castle April: dispensation granted to Margaret could marry Henry Stafford (second cousin)
1458	28 January: Margaret married Henry Stafford and became Lady Stafford
1461	March: Edward Duke of York became Edward IV; Lancastrian leaders flee
1462	Edward IV awarded Pembroke Castle and wardship of Henry Tudor to William Lord Herbert; Margaret kept in touch with Henry
1466	Edward IV granted Woking manor to Henry Stafford (sign of favor)
1467	Margaret visited Henry Tudor at Raglan Castle
1470	Henry VI restored to the throne; Edward IV flees to Burgundy Margaret returns to court and spends time with Henry Tudor
1471	April: Henry Stafford injured fighting for Henry VI at Battle of Barnet May: Edward IV is victorious and reclaims throne; Henry VI dies in Tower October: Henry Stafford died Jasper and Henry Tudor fled for France and ended up in Brittany

1472	June: Margaret married Thomas Stanley, Edward IV's steward, and became Lady Stanley Later: Believed she became friends with Queen Elizabeth (Woodville)
1480	November: Margaret carried Princess Bridget (daughter of Edward IV and Elizabeth Woodville) at christening
1482	Margaret Beauchamp died
1483	Margaret commissioned a book by William Caxton, "Blanchardin et Englantine" (French) April: Edward IV died at Palace of Westminster; Edward V proclaimed king April: Edward V installed in Tower to prepare for coronation, brother Richard joined him June: Richard Duke of Gloucester took throne as King Richard III July: Margaret carried train of Queen Anne Neville at coronation of Richard and Anne as King and Queen Richard III stripped Margaret of her titles and possessions Fall: Margaret and Elizabeth Woodville working against Richard III, Margaret supported Duke of Buckingham in rebellion against king November: Buckingham was defeated, and Henry Tudor turned back to France instead of landing in England Margaret was placed in the custody of her husband and Richard claimed control of her property and Henry Tudor's inheritance 25 December: Henry Tudor publicly claimed to be King of England and promised to marry Elizabeth of York at a Christmas service
1485	7 August: Henry Tudor landed at Milford Haven at the head of an army to claim English throne 22 August: Henry defeated Richard III at Bosworth Field with the help of Margaret's husband Thomas Stanley and his brother William 30 October: Henry Tudor crowned King Henry VII; Margaret regained titles Countess of Richmond and Derby but typically was referred to as "My Lady the King's Mother"
1486	18 January: Henry VII married Elizabeth of York 20 September: Prince Arthur, Margaret's grandson and heir to the throne, born at Winchester
1488	Margaret made Lady Companion of the Order of the Garter
1489	Margaret commissioned an English translation of Blanchardin et Englantine from William Caxton 28 November: Princess Margaret was born at Palace of Westminster and named for Margaret Beaufort
1491	28 June: Prince Henry was born at Greenwich
1494	Margaret chose John Fisher to be her Chaplain and Confessor

1495	21 December: Jasper Tudor died
1496	18 March: Princess Mary born at Richmond
1497	Margaret announced plans to build free school in Wimborne
1499	Margaret took vow of chastity and became “femme sole,” living independently at Collyweston in Northamptonshire; she and husband Thomas Stanley remained on friendly terms
1501	14 November: Margaret watched the marriage of Prince Arthur to Katherine of Aragon, at the time believed to represent the future of the dynasty
1502	Margaret set up the Lady Margaret Professorship of Divinity at Cambridge University 2 April: Prince Arthur died at Ludlow Castle
1503	11 February: Queen Elizabeth of York died; Margaret oversaw the funeral preparations 8 August: Princess Margaret married James IV of Scotland
1504	Thomas Stanley died
1505	Margaret founded Christ’s College in Cambridge University
1509	21 April: Henry VII died with Margaret in attendance; he was succeeded by his son who became Henry VIII Margaret oversaw all arrangements for the King’s funeral and planned Henry VIII’s coronation; she exercised control of the government and formed a new council that included Thomas Howard, Thomas Ruthall, William Warham (Archbishop of Canterbury), Henry Marnay, and Richard Fox 11 May: Henry VII was buried in Westminster Abbey in the Henry VII Lady Chapel; John Fisher led the service 24 June: Henry VIII and Katherine of Aragon were crowned King and Queen of England with Margaret in attendance; she had known six Kings of England (counting the brief and disputed reign of Edward V) 28 June: Henry VIII turned 18 and could officially take control of the government as an adult 29 June: Margaret died Later: Wimborne School was built, as Margaret had directed
1511	Money from Margaret’s estate was used to fund St. John’s College, Cambridge