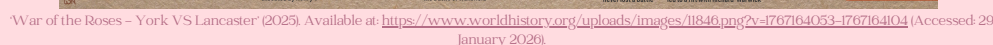


The War of the Roses began namely due to territory and power, created by nobility in 1455, however it may argue that the source of these wars was due to the underlying contentions and animosity between them predating the date noted between Lancaster and York (D. Grummitt, 2025.) However, these may be only part of the reasoning, the main reasoning for the conflict was due to both their houses wished to rule Britain at the time which both have their livery badge as roses, red for Lancaster and White for York which later led to the naming of the War of the Roses (E. Rodrigues, 2026.) This belief for both houses to believe they themselves have a right to the throne due to the splitting of the branch of predecessor Edward III which led to 40 years of intermittent civil conflict (M. Cartwright, 2020.)

SODACAN (2011) ENGLISH: RED ROSE OF LANCASTER. AVAILABLE AT: [HTTPS://COMMONS.WIKIMEDIA.ORG/WIKI/FILE:RED ROSE BADGE OF LANCASTER SVG](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Red_Rose_Badge_of_Lancaster_SVG) (ACCESSED: 2 FEBRUARY 2026)



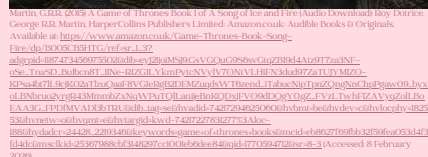
In 1458 the King made an attempt to reconcile the two houses of nobility in St Paul's Cathedral in which the families in particular the children of the lords lost in St Albans were to parade with those who had inflicted the loss of a family member as a symbol of reconciliation and the heirs and a widow compensated financially for the loss (D. Grummitt, 2025.)



The remain of the nobility were returned to their families as such the evidence of the individuals archaeological remains is evidenced through their effigies and the tombs of those nobility, however for the common man due to the limited funds afforded to those who had fought the battles on behalf of their noble masters were typically placed in mass graves as the bodies if allowed to fester and may encourage illness and disease (danmoorhouse, 2024.)

By the end of the wars the power ultimately was kept by the crown and returned to having his control over his Kingdom, maintaining and monitoring the taxes better than perceived before and confiscating the estates of those no longer resided within, or his opponents of political power which ultimately affected very few (M. Cartwright, 2020.) The war fundamentally was about political conflict and different people having different agendas.

The war of the Roses has since been influencing culture since from the likes of Shakespeare to BBC studios and other series. Such media includes:



Ahlin, C. (2018) 'Game Of Thrones' Was Inspired By: Actually True Events, Bustle. Available at: <https://www.bustle.com/entertainment/madeline-cash-lost-lambis-interview-writing-process> (Accessed: 8 February 2026).

Cartwright, M. (2020) 'Wars of the Roses', World History Encyclopedia [Preprint]. Available at: https://www.worldhistory.org/Wars_of_the_Roses/ (Accessed: 29 January 2026).

danmoorhouse (2024) Mass Graves and the disposal of Battlefield dead - The Wars of the Roses. Available at: <https://thewarsoftheroses.co.uk/mass-graves-and-the-disposal-of-battlefield-dead/> (Accessed: 29 January 2026).

Grummitt, D. (2025) 'The Wars of the Roses: Treason, Rebellion, and Civil War', in D. Grummitt (ed) *The Wars of the Roses: War and Martial Culture in England, 1455-1487*. Oxford University Press, p. 0. Available at: <https://doi.org/10.1093/oso/9780198958918.003.0002> (Accessed: 26 January 2026).

Rodrigues, E. (2026) Wars of the Roses [Summary, History, Family Tree, & Facts | Britannica. Available at: <https://www.britannica.com/event/Wars-of-the-Roses> (Accessed: 27 January 2026).

Vagner, J.A. (2001) Casualties. Available at: <https://war-of-roses-en-academic.com/67/Casualties> (Accessed: 2 February 2026).