themselves. This has lead me to believe that at least Henry IV succeeded in Lancastrian control of England.

When Henry IV died in 1413, Henry V, his oldest son succeeded to the throne. Henry inherited an ordered and stable kingdom that was united as a country. This was exactly what he needed for him to campaign extensively in France to gain the French crown. Henry was a capable, fearless and experienced warrior who discarded the cautious and sensible ways of his father. Some regard Henry as a strong-willed, impetuous young man intent on action and adventure, impatient to make a name for himself. Many see this as the reason why he was so risky in his Agincourt campaign. As Lancastrian control of England was already established by Henry IV, Henry V’s goal was to secure English control of France. Many argue that Henry’s decisive victory at Agincourt lead him to become self-delusional and enticed him to pursue over-ambitious and ultimately unrealisable political and military goals. Because of the unlikely odds of an English victory at Agincourt, Henry alongside England felt that they were protected and blessed by God in some way. This lead them to continue their French Campaign and ultimately bite off more than they could chew. The victory distracted everyone from the fundamental weakness of the English position and the deeply flawed nature of Henry’s strategy. The treaty of Troyes was signed in 1420, a diplomatic triumph that ensured English control over France in the future years to come. However, similar to the Victory at Agincourt, the triumph of the treaty was illusionary in many ways that half of France were die-hard supporters of the Dauphin. The idea of establishing control over France, the treaty essentially committed England and a war with no end in sight. I believe, despite Henry’s many victories and achievements, he was in fact detrimental to Lancastrian control over England. I believe this due to the fact that Henry’s French campaign endangered England itself and setup his Lancastrian heirs to fail. Henry had gained control over France but it was not a stable one. France were not happy with their new rulers and had no intention of allowing them to remain. When Henry V died and the throne was passed onto Henry VI, failure was sure to follow. Henry V was too ambitious which eventually lead to Henry VI’s failure end eventual loss of Lancastrian control over England.

In conclusion, I believe Henry IV was successful in securing and maintaining Lancastrian control over England. I believe that Henry V was also successful in prolonging this control but he was responsible for the eventual loss of it. Henry was over-ambitious and bit off more than he could chew. This lead to the eventual failure of his successor, Henry VI, which in turn lead to Yorkists gaining control over England. We should appreciate that both monarchs were very competent and successful kings. However, their desire to make a name for themselves, was the Lancastrians eventual downfall.