

Woodville, a widow of no great rank, and bestowed vast estates and titles upon her numerous relatives. Not only Warwick, but the other great Yorkist nobles were very angry at seeing members of this family receiving greater honours than the first lords of the country. Other actions of Edward followed which Warwick regarded as insulting to him personally. He was so incensed that before long he met Margaret in France, and with her planned to invade England. Edward was rudely aroused from his indolence when Warwick landed in England in 1470. He had only time to slip away with a few followers to the coast, and board a ship bound for Flanders. Warwick now brought King Henry out of the Tower, and recrowned him with a great deal of ceremony. The ease with which Warwick made and unmade kings has gained for him the name of the "King-maker."

But Edward had not been idle. He soon landed in England with an army raised in France, and defeated Warwick at the battle of Barnet. The "King-maker" met his death on the field. Margaret, who landed later with another army, was in turn defeated at the battle of Tewkesbury. The young Prince Edward was put to death, Margaret was made prisoner, and Henry VI was again confined in the Tower, where he was shortly afterwards murdered.

104. **Edward's government.**—Edward was again on the throne, and he seemed to feel that he was now entitled to enjoy himself. As he did not wish to call a Parliament, he originated a plan for obtaining funds in such a way that no one would dare to object. This was to invite wealthy men to make him a present, or *benevolence*, as he called it. By means of the confiscation of estates and forced loans, Edward was enabled to rule without calling a Parliament, and to make himself very powerful.

Edward's dissolute life made him old before his time. He knew that the nobles hated him, and that he had disappointed the hopes of the people. He became weary of life, and died, worn out, after a reign of twenty-two years.