Lady Margaret Beaufort (usually pronounced: /ˈboʊfərt/, BOH-fərt; or /ˈbjuːfərt/, BEW-fərt) (31 May 1441/3 - 31 January 1509) was the mother of Henry VII of England. Her son was the first of the Tudor monarchs, and she is sometimes referred to as the "grandmother of the English nation". Margaret was influential in her lifetime and has remained an important figure in historical and genealogical studies. She was a member of the House of York and is closely associated with the Wars of the Roses, during which she played a key role in the political and military strategies of her family.

Margaret's involvement in the Wars of the Roses began with her marriage to Edmund Tudor, 1st Earl of Richmond, in 1462. Her son, Henry Tudor, was born in 1485 and went on to become King Henry VII of England. Margaret's marriage to Edmund was a strategic alliance, as it gave her son access to the Yorkist throne. However, when her husband was killed in the Battle of Mortimer's Cross in 1461, Margaret took charge of his territories and estates, which included the castle of Raglan in South Wales.

In the 1460s, Margaret supported her son's claim to the English throne and was involved in the Battle of Bosworth Field in 1485, which secured her son's victory over Richard III. After the battle, Margaret remained in power as the queen mother and helped shape the early years of the Tudor dynasty.

Margaret's influence extended beyond her son's reign. She was instrumental in the political strategy of her grandson, King Henry VIII, and was one of the key figures in the breakaway from the Papacy and the establishment of the Church of England.

Margaret died on 31 January 1509, and she was buried at Glastonbury Abbey. Her legacy continues to be studied and celebrated, with her influence on English history and genealogy remaining a topic of interest for scholars and genealogists.

One of the most important aspects of Margaret's legacy is her role in the successful Tudor claim to the English throne. Her strategic alliances, political acumen, and leadership skills were crucial in securing Henry VII's succession and establishing the Tudor dynasty, which ruled England for over a century.