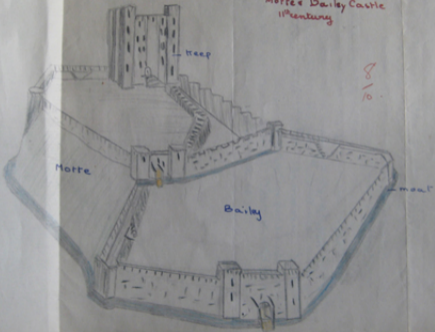


... catholics

... school by (outside)

... of (something)

Nazman Castle
Motte Bailey Castle
11th Century



8/10

C.

TENNIS & FIVES often played against church towns - damage - unpopularly - in bad times became very popular - indoor game - service off roof
FOOT BALL was only become a fashionable game with rules this century - used to be played in the streets for centuries (still played ^{but} in some towns on 8 hours [employment] look on as vulgar dangerous game.
Also rounders, tip-cat, ballshoe, & shuttlecock, whipping, shills, whipping top, bow and arrows, mazes, bowling etc.

BLACK DEATH The Black Death was a terrible plague which spread from Asia to Europe then to England 1344. In one town 380 people died in another 400 and another 700. The plague carried off nearly one-third of the population of England.

There were few people left to fight and work. Cows and sheep wandered at will over the fields for there was nobody to keep them in.

There was such lack of labour that wages went right up.

Many of the lords of the manor had kept this time allowed their peasants to commute or change their services for money.

The King and Parliament now made laws, called the Statutes of Labourers (1349 etc.) and sent word into all the counties that serfs and

13
/20

labourers and craftsmen should not take more than they had been paid before the plague.

The cause of this dreadful plague was the filth which brought rats, rats which carried fleas and germs and also brought flies, all these carried germs
Peasants' Revolt (1381)

After the Black Death labour was very short and wages were high. The free men would have no mind to go to another for less paid higher wages.

The lords tried to bring back as many free men as possible to ~~part~~ freedom by declaring that their papers or proof was wrong.

In 1381 the King and Parliament made the "Statutes of Labour" stating that all wages were the same, but the priest got Richard and a few people like Wat Tyler Jack Straw and John Ball started making the people envious of the lords and barons saying that they were the same as them and why should only the rich wear silks and finery.

When Richard II collected taxes and one time the people killed the tax collectors and then the revolt broke out in Essex and the people marched to London and did much damage on the way there.

THE GROWTH of the

HENRY VIII

Chiefly a change in the government of the church.

No change in doctrine.

An English translation of the Bible placed in all churches.

Church revenues in England Henry made supreme head of the Church of England by Act of Parliament.

H.D. Henry executed Sir Thomas More and Archbishop Stokes for refusing to accept him as head of the church -

but he also executed Protestants who would not accept the beliefs of the Catholic Church.

EDWARD VI

Many more changes made in services and ceremonies.

Rich Protestants were asked to make England really Protestant (to so for sale church lands).

An English Prayer Book issued 1549 and its use made compulsory by an act of Uniformity.

At first there was religious toleration (Duke of Somerset was Protector) - no persecution.

Later more changes made in church and people were punished for holding Catholic beliefs.

PROTESTANTISM IN ENGLAND

MARY TUDOR

An attempt to restore the Catholic Church.

Mary restored Catholic forms of worship.

The Pope received England back into the Catholic Church.

Mary married the Catholic King of Spain and French paid to help the Catholic cause.

Protestants were cruelly persecuted. Many failed because genuine Protestants were ready to die for their belief. Rich people who had taken church lands fought hard for Protestantism.

Mary only reigned 5 years.

ELIZABETH

A Protestant Settlement.

Not only in Protestant eyes was Elizabeth true to the crown.

Act of Supremacy abolished Pope's authority again.

Act of Uniformity ordered the use of an English Prayer Book.

People had to attend church or pay a fine of 1s.

The teaching of the Catechism set out in the THIRTY-NINE ARTICLES

(still in Prayer Book).

All words and phrases offensive to Catholics were removed from the Prayer Book.

Doctrinal Protestants were appointed as bishops.

Disputes made to wind up into two main schools.



TRIED TO PLEASE AS MANY PEOPLE AS POSSIBLE.

5/ TABLE 1 TOWNSHIP

1. Charters of Privileges - Towns had more power than country villages because of

① Guilds

② Some links with Europe. During Norman times many towns were granted charters, often for heavy payments; many gained during barons' wars. These charters gave the right to the town to manage its own affairs, settle its disputes (i.e. not appear before the king's court), raise its own taxes, punish its own offenders. Some charter towns, however, still preserved their privileges jealously.

② Guilds

Were unions of all the workers in each craft (weaver, journey man, apprentices).

Standard of work kept high - inspectors - heavy fines for poor work or cheating; prices and wages fixed; only members might work at that craft. apprentices must be properly trained (for skills + citizenship); a fund for widows, orphans and the old; many Guild schools. In their own law-court the Guild could see that its laws were kept without any interference from the lord.

③ MEDIEVAL TRADE ROUTES

N.B. See earlier notes for

① Old trade routes

② Marco Polo

Headquarters - Constantinople / other two old centres out of action to a great extent because they had been overrun by the Turks.
As much trade as possible was sea-borne round by India and Persian Gulf, Egypt.
The three trade routes are:

1. Arabian Sea → Constantinople / Mediterranean
 2. Chinese + Indian Ocean - Persian Gulf → Sea
 3. Indian and Far East → Old Sea → Alexandria.
- Sea trading was more rapid because of barons and the Turks which attacked the caravans carrying the rich trade.

CINQUE PORTS

Hastings, Romney, Hythe, Dover, Sandwich (later Rye and Winchelsea). These were organised to deal with piracy and to supply the navy and seamen in wartime.

TEWES supplied money for national trade.

They were forbidden (by the financial regulator) to over-lend; the guilds did not allow them to enter industry → therefore not much else was

SEE end of last page

SOCIAL LIFE

A ROMAN BRITAIN

Roads → towns & trade
& culture language, buildings
villas, laws dress -

FRANKS - MINES - CHRISTIANITY
PRX ROMANS

D. SAXON ENGLAND

FARMERS - LEAS or villages - 3 field system
folk meets - shire moot - Hundred Courts (held by nobles)
FYRD - Alfred the Great -
Christianity - Celtic Church / Augustine.

Alfred & the Danes -
Alfred's work for England

King Queen of Scots (cont.)

When Mary was imprisoned more Catholics
rose up against the Bp of Elizabeth.

C. NORMAN ENGLAND

For next 300 years the King of England ruled lands in France.

Note: French Kings spoke French, but their language

Buildings - Grand, massive single slope, round or semi-circular arches, ornamental doors and windows (big arch) Great Pillars, Stone castles.

The White Tower of London

Built by William I - walls 15 ft thick, 20 ft high
Kings lived there sometimes, sat out from there for coronation Royal Treasury and jewels kept there: the mint. Amoury: tortoise chambers: A prison for important persons (executed on Tower Hill): Also King's Menagerie kept there till moved to zoo 1830

Norman
Castle 11th century

JOHN

John refused to accept the Pope's choice Stephen Langton as Archbishop of Canterbury
 Pope declared an Interdict (strikes of clergy)

- 1) Pope excommunicated John
- 2) Pope ordered Philip of France to seize the English throne



John gave in

- 1) Received Stephen Langton
- 2) Acknowledge Pope as overlord
- 3) Agreed to pay annual tribute of one thousand marks (67)



Church joined Barons in joining up Magna Carta

HENRY III

Continued to acknowledge the Pope as overlord and to pay him tribute

1) Allowed the Pope to give high posts in the Church to foreigners who received incomes but never came to England

2) Agreed to pay Pope money for his German wars in return for crown of Sicily for his son Edmund - England to fight for Sicily against the Pope enemy the Emperor



King's council very angry → helped Simon de Montfort and civil war
 i.e. De Montfort parliament 1265

CRITICISM OF THE CHURCH

The Beginnings of Protestantism

During the 14th there was growing hatred of the power of the Pope, the wealth of the Churchmen, monasteries, Tricas. The Pope claimed the right to interfere in the government of countries. In England the Pope's tearation angered people. In 1378 two Popes were elected → People began to feel there must be something very wrong in the organization of the Church. At first reformers only wanted the Church to put right this wrong.

JOHN WYCLIFFE and the LOLLARDS

Jamus scholar and preacher - was asked by parliament to make a list of arguments against paying John's tribute to the Pope. Wycliffe said -

- 1) "There was nothing in the Bible to justify the Pope's claim to be God's representative on earth."
- 2) "The Pope held no authority in England."
- 3) "Faults of the Church were due to the pursuit of power and wealth."

The Lollards were "simple priests" who went out preaching with Wycliffe's English translation of the Bible

When they arrived they attacked the women of the rich, and then King said he would talk, and Richard & a boy of fourteen said to them "Oh ye good people, I am your King what do ye wish?" and the peasants said "Make us free forever." And Richard told them to go back to their homes and it would be so.

The next day the King called another meeting at Smithfield and this was the crisis of the revolt. At the meeting Wat Tyler was rude to the King and the Mayor of London stabbed him to death.

The crowd then surged in direction of the King's party and it seemed as if they would be killed. But Richard rode into the crowd and said "I am your father and your King, follow me." The crowd was won over to his side and the crisis was over.

But the King and counsel did not keep their word and the leaders of the rebellion were caught and killed.

But by the end of the Middle Ages nearly all men were freemen but in Europe the old system at which the peasants had revolted lasted for many centuries.



1300-1400 (1300-1400)

A new problem - UNEMPLOYMENT

- 1 Enclosures for sheep (less labour)
- 2 Breaking up of baronial armies
- 3 Disruption of monasteries.

Elizabeth Low but the

- 1 Every Parish was to support its own poor
- 2 Wandering Tramps were to be flogged
- 3 Hospitals for the sick
- 4 Pauper children to be apprenticed.

MARY, QUEEN OF SCOTS

Mary's mother was Mary of Guise and her mother took her to France when she was a young girl. She then was married to the Dauphin of France after a year for husband died and left her a widow of 19.

She then came over to be Queen of Scotland. She did not want to come to dreary Scotland and she loved fun and gaiety and the Presbyterian Scots were very dull and did not like her because she was a Catholic.

She then married Henry Darnley who was a very spoilt and very jealous person. She soon got tired of him and he got very jealous of her real secretary David Rizzio who believed to be her lover. He then planned to murder Rizzio on the first of March 1566. He was murdered nine days later.

Then later Mary had a son James and after that Darnley had Smallpox and then to worsen Mary went to visit him in the cottage just outside Edinburgh and she realised she was not going to stay for she was going to a ball, but that night the house was chain up and Darnley found strangled outside.

The lord of Bothwell the Mary had been with

for sometime was suspected and after that Mary and Bothwell eloped together and this started a rebellion which led to civil war.

Bothwell and his followers got together an army but were beaten and Mary captured and put into York town castle as a prisoner. Later a purgatory helped her to escape and she managed to get across the border to England.

She went straight to Elizabeth's court who kept her as a guest but could not go where she pleased. Mary was kept like this for 19 years going from castle to castle as a guest of different Queens.

But plots to murder Elizabeth and put Mary on the throne kept coming up and Elizabeth was advised to put Mary to death and Elizabeth actually signed the warrant three or four times but then let it up.

Then the Darnley Plot was found out which nearly succeeded in murdering Elizabeth and Elizabeth had to sign it and as soon as she had it was rushed to Tower of London castle where Mary was and she was executed in 1587. After she had signed Elizabeth would not let it back to Scotland but it was ^{sent} back and Elizabeth was killed.

Wife to them but money lending forbidden.
to Christians → hated and envied)

Lombards - were Italian merchants who
introduced a financial system & money
changing banking, bookkeeping, loans and
insurance (these gold coins, the symbol of
lombard money order)

Hanseatic League - a trading union
of seventy north German cities. Headquarters
in London called the Steelyard. Merchants
called Hanseatics. Their money was known
to be of correct weight and good quality. ∴
was accepted everywhere → "stealing"
means "high standards" today.

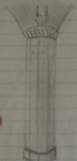


⑧ THE WOOL TRADE - was England's chief
wealth in the middle ages. Monks had brought
Celtic wool from France - they
settled in Yorkshire and became great
sheep reavers (Downs away). The weaving
of woollen cloth was carried on
under the Domestic System i.e. clothiers
took the raw wool round the country by
pack-horse and the peasants spun
and wove it in their spare time using
their own looms. Flemish merchants
the best weavers in Europe - bought
English wool. Customs duties were
collected on wool and other staples (chiefly on
exports at staple towns which were at first
in Flanders, then in England then at
Calais.

THE HUNDRED YEARS' WAR

1294-1360

1. Flanders and the Wool Trade. Both France and
England wanted to control Flanders the
chief market for wool.
2. RIVALRY over Gascony Land. Gascony (the wine
lands) was all of France left to England
since John's reign. The English constantly
tried to extend this land and the French



Orford extracted a piston



exampled patterned arch



EXTERIOR



INTERIOR

Norman Window



Round Church Ludlow CASTLE



FURNES ABOGY entrance to chapter house

LAND most peoples living came from products of land
FEOUDAL SYSTEM MADE UNLIVABLE

[Feudal system - a system of land holding linking all men together, the lord to protect his vassal, the vassal to do service to the lord]
KING GAVE LAND TO BARON (chief lords) in return for (military service, help in governing and justice)

BARON gave manors to knights (middle lords) in return for (military service, helping in ruling & enforcing king's laws)

KNIGHT gave strips of land to villagers in return for (military service, work on lord's land, peasants, certain rights)

A MANOR was an estate or village under a lord who kept about one third of the land for himself. The lord moved from one to another of his manors eating up food. (H. Co. Ch. Page 30)
Three field systems. (In old book)

Taxes were collected by the Royal Sheriff who paid them [at first in kind later in money] to the Treasury at Easter and Michaelmas. Tally sticks were used to keep accounts - the Domesday Book 1085 was made to check the value of the land.

Sater Wycliff began to attack the beliefs of the Church and was accused of heresy. His followers were persecuted especially after the parliament for which their ideas were blamed.

John Hus (Bohemia)

Preacher and lecturer in Prague University defended Wycliff's opinions → very popular - was excommunicated and burned for heresy 1415. His followers took up arms against their government and gained victory → the teachings of Hus were official religion of Bohemia for the next two hundred years.

Martin LUTHER (Germany)

A German farmer and teacher - was horrified at worldly lives of Popes and Cardinals in 1517 the Pope sent an agent to collect money by the sale of indulgences, offered to all who would pay → Luther nailed his 95 theses on church door; his teachings spread (printing) and caused great interest. The Luther said that he followed "The Bible and Bible only, attacked the Pope's supremacy and the sacraments → excommunicated. The Germans let order him to recant, he refused. Here it stands.

5 and do no other. God help me. Many German princes agreed with Luther and issued a protest against the Diet decision → PROTESTANTS

THE REFORMATION IN ENGLAND

Henry VIII - the SEPARATION from Rome

- Henry VIII was a devout Catholic [given title Fidei Defensor by Pope for attacking Luther in book]
- Henry wanted an annulment of his marriage to Catherine of Aragon because
 - he wanted a son to make the safe on the throne
 - Catherine was old - the widow of his elder brother - special permission given by the Pope for the marriage
 - he wanted to marry Anne Boleyn
- The Pope refused the annulment because
 - He feared Charles V of Spain, Catherine's nephew
 - He could not annul the marriage without paying the pope and Pope was wrong to allow it
- Henry dismissed Cardinal Wolsey for failing to persuade the Pope - On the advice of Thomas

① Workhouses ("houses of correction") to be set up for wage-slaves
 at a later first time to poor and unemployed were not treated entirely as if it were their own fault.

Causes of Distress in Social Life

- Price Rise •
- Silver from Persia
 - Henry III deposed coinage
 - Elizabeth reissued coins
 - Restored trade prosperity
- Unemployment
- Wages stayed low though prices high
 - No provision for destitute
 - Pen Law 1401

Agriculture out of sync

Sheep enclosure - Wool plentiful - price fell, corn scarce - price rose.
 Work while to grow corn acquired less unemployment

IV

THE STORY OF PARLIAMENT

Time	NAME	composition
Norman	Witan	coris (corkermen); thanes archbishops, bishops, abbots
Norman	Great Council	earls, barons, archbishops, bishops, Magna Carta abbots
Henry III	Simon de Montfort's Parliament 1265	Earls: Barons Archbishops, Bishops, Abbots 2 Knights from each Shire 2 <u>townsmen</u> from some towns
Edward I	THE MODEL PARLIAMENT 1295	Estates of the realm Lords: lesser clergy Knights (burgesses) 2 Knights (vice)
Edward III	Parliament 1341	The House of Lords & Commons THE LORDS and THE COMMONS

PERSONS again in former times

Son of
Johnson
MacAdam
O'Kelly

Occupational
titles
- Keeper
- Dutcher
- Hayward
- Taylor
- Weaver
- Cook

Personal qualities
Wally ^{was that the name}
- Small
- Smelly
- Swift
- Little
- Strong

O MIDDLE AGES

MALDEN TOWN had round it a moat and then a wall to keep off any attacks. Outside it were the meadows and fields and green where the children often played.

Inside were little cobbled streets with a gutter running down the middle, this was to get rid of refuse, but in the winter the rain washed it away and when it got to the well it soaked through the walls the spread disease. In the dry summer it was never washed away and rats and flies made everything small & dreadful.

The shops these towns had were only small and all the things in it were hand made by the owner.

On two days of the week the market was held and all the other shops closed. At the market there were

mostly animals and chickens and these were in stalls in rows.

10 Inside the house was very cold and bare and all the furniture was hard wood and they just slept on benches, and there was plenty to eat. There were very few public places such as cinema, theatre, football, but perhaps one guild hall at the centre of the town.

FAIRS ("Ferial" or "Feast") the village feast day meant the collecting together of many people who seldom met otherwise, ∴ when the religious part was over they seized the chance to do business. → crowds attracted hawkers and pedlars (and pickpockets) and of the Powder (Pudofair) The privilege of holding a fair was much sought after from the King and the other shops had to be closed while the fair was on. Nowadays the business side of a fair has often died out.

AMES

SEASONAL eg. tops, marbles, hop & skotch and many lost games for which we still have the names now meaningless.

CRICKET 15 century played with a clubbed stick - "a crip" - Modern cricket dates from 16 century.

Cromwell, he made England Protest (in some only) refusing the authority of the Pope, so that the Archbishop of Canterbury, CROMMER, could grant the annulment.

Resolution of the Annullment

Henry closed down ~~many universities~~ and confiscated their rich lands. 1535 and he gave and sold these cheaply to Deacons who had not been inclined to support his break with the Pope (Thomas).

CARDINAL WOLSEY

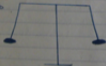
He was a very great statesman as well as a churchman. He was Lord Chancellor of England.

For many years he really guided England in foreign policy.

Wolsey and Henry between them really kept the Balance of Power in Europe. Spain

FRANCE

Francis



SPAIN

Charles II

25 crowns

ENGLAND

HENRY VIII

This made England important. Wolsey thought of this.

Later Wolsey failed to get an annulment of Henry's marriage from the Pope.

Henry then disgraced Wolsey and took away all his belongings and wealth and position and made him come to London for a trial. On the way to London Wolsey died and before that he said to his secretary Thomas Cromwell "If I had served my God as I have served my King He would not so have deserted me."

THE STORY OF GOVERNMENT

1. Saxon Times

The Saxon Witan was an assembly of earls, bishops, archbishops, bishops and abbots, called together to help the king:-

- ⊙ In raising money
- ⊙ In matters of government

Since the Great Nobles provided the taxes they wanted to be consulted about how the money was to be used.

- ⊙ The king also depended on the help of his Nobles in finding an army in wartime.

2. Norman Times

The Magnum Concilium - earls, barons & clergy - was mostly composed of Normans and King depended on it for money and an army, just as in Saxon Times.

Therefore its members also tried to get some say in how the country was to run. N.B. The system of taxation was overhauled - Domesday Book 1085.

KING JOHN and MAGNA CARTA

Said down the principal that the king is not above the law. His rule was to be checked, though only in the interest of a small minority

of his people, the barons. i.e. the king's power of levying feudal dues was to be checked by the barons. N.B. Justice was demanded but only for free-men, i.e. about one in seven.

41. Henry III - Minors:-

- a. He gave highly paid jobs in English Church to foreigners abroad.
- b. Grand Assizes abolished gradually
- c. Heavy taxes.
- d. Promised to conquer Sicily & obligate Pope

Civil War ↓ Simon de Montfort.

42. Edward I

- (a) Reorganised the laws into a more orderly form
 - b. appointed Conservators of the Peace - J.P.s
- Edward I completed the creation of a National Parliament, The Model Parliament 1295 (first year). For the first time the middle classes were allowed to have some say in governing the country.
- c. Edward II. In this reign in 1295 Parliament took its present shape, i.e. two estates sitting separately, the lords (Temporal & Spiritual) and the Commons.