

Form 2

1066 -

1485

J. HITE

1066 to

1485





# The Norman Conquest.

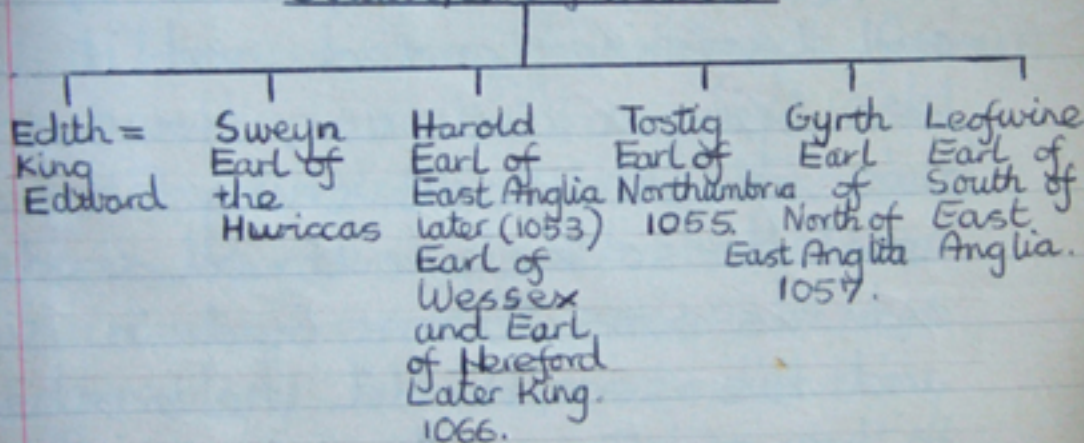
## The claims of Harold to the throne.

Harold was the son of Godwin, late Earl of Wessex. However Edward the Confessor 1042-1066 had a grudge against Godwin for when Harold Harefoot was king Edward's elder brother, Alfred, had landed and tried to seize the throne.

As Godwin was the king's officer he set out to capture Alfred. He met Alfred, pretended to join his side, and then made him and his followers prisoners while they were sleeping. Harold Harefoot caused Alfred to be put to death by thrusting out his eyes. Edward could hardly forgive Godwin for his share in this brutality. When Edward

became king he suffered a great deal from the insolence of Godwin, who with his four sons opposed Edward and his Norman ways. The powerful Godwin induced the king to marry his daughter, Edith. There was no one more powerful than Godwin and his family.

Godwin, Earl of Wessex.



But Godwin's power was not to last for ever. His eldest son, Sweyn, was outlawed and Edward backed by his Norman friends took their



opportunity and when Godwin flatly refused an order they became so unpopular that the whole family fled after trying unsuccessfully to defy Edward and their land was given to Edward's Normans. Seeing what had happened William of Normandy came to England and Edward made some promise to him (see later). Later, in 1052, Harold and Leofwine landed and it looked like being a civil war. However this was the last thing Edward wanted so he pardoned Godwin and his sons. Soon Godwin died and his son, Harold the brother in law of Edward, became Earl of Wessex. He became popular because of his successful war in Wales and Edward thought well of Harold, hardly suspecting

that he wanted the throne for himself. Later Edward sent Harold to Normandy or sometimes it is believed that he was shipwrecked and captured by William, in either story Harold swore over a chest of holy bones to be loyal to William. Harold returned, quelled a rebellion against Edward, and so he was in the king's favour when in early <sup>5<sup>th</sup></sup> January 1066 Edward died. While Edward was on his death bed the Witana-gemot, wise men, decided who was to be king. Edward had a nephew but he was only a boy and as Tostig, Harold Hardrada and William were planning to invade England a man with courage was needed.



so every member voted for Harold and King Edward agreed. So in the fate full year of 1066, with Tostig wanting revenge on his brother, and Harold Godwinson and William of Normandy planning to invade England, Harold was crowned king of England.

## 2. The claims of William to the throne.

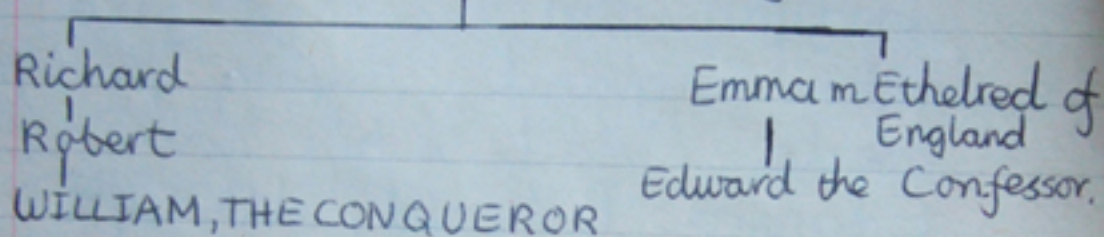
Duke William of Normandy had been constantly compelled to fight for his rights both against his overlord, the King of France, and his Norman vassals. These struggles had given him a fierce determination. When Edward the Confessor became king because of his Norman acquaintances and the fact that he had no son he saw a distinct

possibility that he might become king of England, his main opposition being the fact that the Godwin family were powerful and vaguely related. So when Godwin and his sons fled from England William promptly made a visit to his cousin, Edward. Edward, although having no right to do so, promised the crown to William when he died. William satisfied, left. His luck was in when Harold became his prisoner and he made him swear over a chest of holy bones to let William become king. William now had been promised the crown by the king, and the only other likely contender had sworn to be loyal to him. So when Edward



died and Harold was appointed king, William prepared to invade England with the Church behind him.

### Richard I of Normandy.



### William's Troops.

As William had enlarged his territory by conquering Maine and Brittany he had troops from these two new provinces. However the prospects were promising, adventure under the banner of a well known soldier, rich plunder, good pay and a chance to win land. The pope also backed him so the soldiers

# A Map to illustrate William's Possessions.

Posesions of Wl. I.

Welsh Possesions.



**French  
POSSESSIONS.**



would also have the blessing of the church. As a result Bretons, Flemish, Frankish and even knights from Naples and Sicily joined him. The actual size of the army is unknown but it was probably between 7 to 12,000 men and about 800 ships. On September 27th William's army left St. Valery to conquer England.

### Why William was able to invade.

Harold placed his men to guard the south-east coast but when William did not come for weeks on end the discipline deteriorated and some of the Saxon-Danish Army deserted. So Harold sent his men back and his ships back to the Thames. However he then

received very unpleasant news.

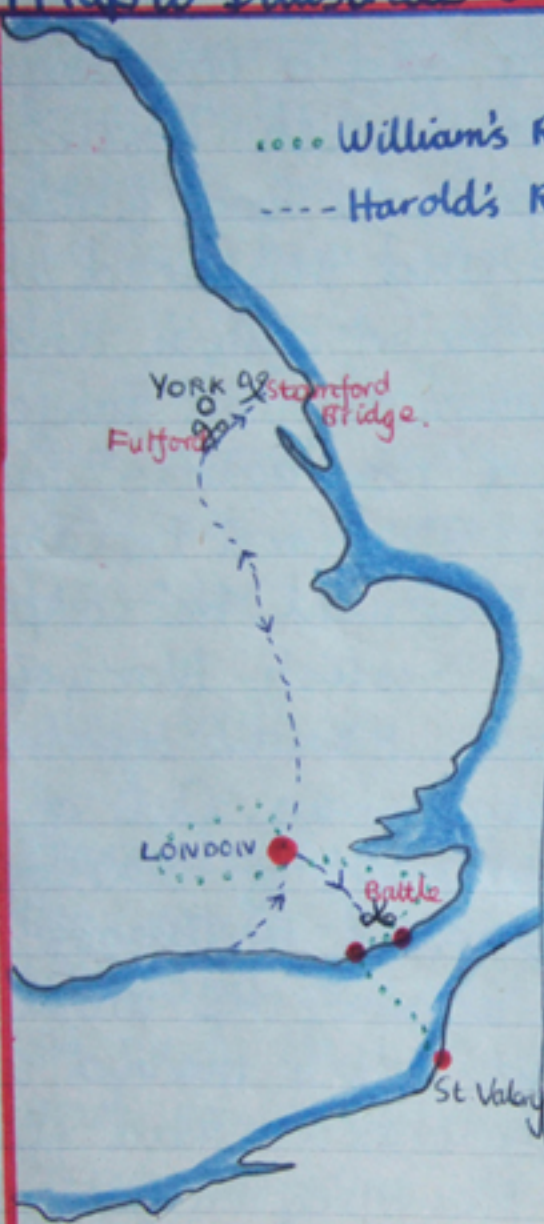
Harold Hardra and a Norwegian Army had joined with Tostig and his Scottish friends had landed in Yorkshire and scattered the Saxon Army under Edwin and Morcar. Although it was dangerous Harold hurried northwards and met them at Stamford Bridge on the river Derwent. He completely smashed the Scottish-Norwegian Army and both Harold Hardrada and Tostig were slain. Out of the Norwegian fleet of 300 only 24 ships returned. William's luck was in again, the wind changed and while Harold was hurrying back the Norman fleet landed at Pevensey on September 28th 1066. William expected an army of 20,000 fierce warriors



# A Map to Illustrate the Hastings Campaign.

..... William's Route

----- Harold's Route.



but instead he landed unopposed. The Saxon-Danish Army was marching the 200 miles to London. As a result William had 16 days to settle down.

## The Battle.

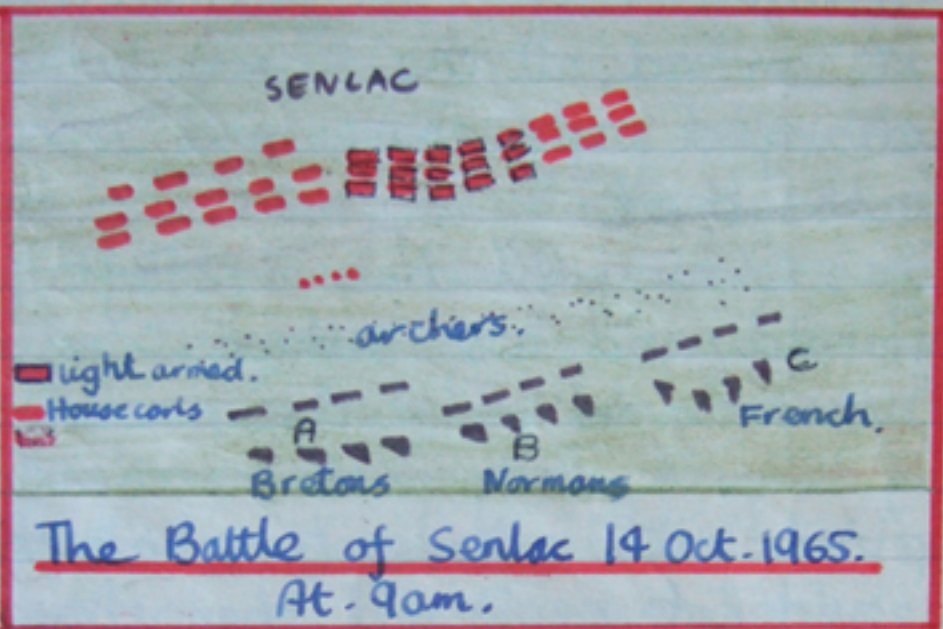
On October the 14th. 1066 the most famous battle was fought. "The Battle of Hastings". Harold had sped across the 260 miles between York and Battle so quickly that the Northern Army had no time to reform and was left behind. The numbers were fairly equal about 7,000 a side. Harold drew up his men on a hill eight miles north of Hastings: through his position ran the road to London: his rear was



covered by the woods in which his men, if beaten, might gather in.

His soldiers fought on foot; the house-carls in the centre armed with two-handed axes or long swords. On his wings he had peasant armed with spears, scythes and clubs. The Norman army was much better equipped with hauberks, bows, cavalry and heavy infantry. The invaders were in three ranks, archers, infantry then cavalry.

Williams archers shot a volley of arrows, which Harold's men answered with a murderous hail of spears, javelins, throwing axes and stones which caused William to advance with the infantry. They reached the firm line of Saxon shields but they were unable to break it and were badly mauled



by the heavy axes. Then the cavalry charged lead by Taillefer who soon fell. They penetrated the line but were soon mauled and fled in confusion. The peasants thinking the battle won charged after them but William turned on them and destroyed them. Still the main, powerful fighting force was left. In the afternoon after heavy casualties on both sides



William ordered a feigned retreat. It worked, all the Saxon levies charged after them and were massacred by a recoil. The battle was turning. All that was left was Harold and his stubborn, trustworthy house-carls under the proud banner of Wessex. They were mercilessly plied with arrows to which they could not reply and then they were charged by the cavalry. They fought fiercely but the end came when Harold was struck by an arrow and died. It is not sure what exactly caused his death. They then lost heart and fought on in isolated groups to the last man. William had won but only just. He marched to London with little opposition and was crowned on Dec. 25th 1066.

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## The Bayeux Tapestry.

The Bayeux Tapestry is in Bayeux a small town in Normandy. It was probably made within 25 yrs of the Conquest at the command of William's half brother, Bishop Odo. It was designed by English ladies, professional and it was made in England. The Bayeux Tapestry is not woven it is bands of coarse linen on which the figures have been embroidered in eight colours. It is therefore not a Tapestry. It is 230 ft long and nearly 20 ins across and an ornamental border 3 inches wide runs along the top and bottom consisting of 'beasties' and later on dead bodies. The colours of the people are not realistic as are the shapes.





William takes off his helmet and Eustache de Boulogne  
has him recognized by his troops.





In the above postcard you can see Normans and Saxons fighting the last battle. The colours and shapes are unrealistic but the scene is very vivid and you need little imagination to picture what it was like. Note the dead bodies in the three inch margin.



## The Norman Keep.

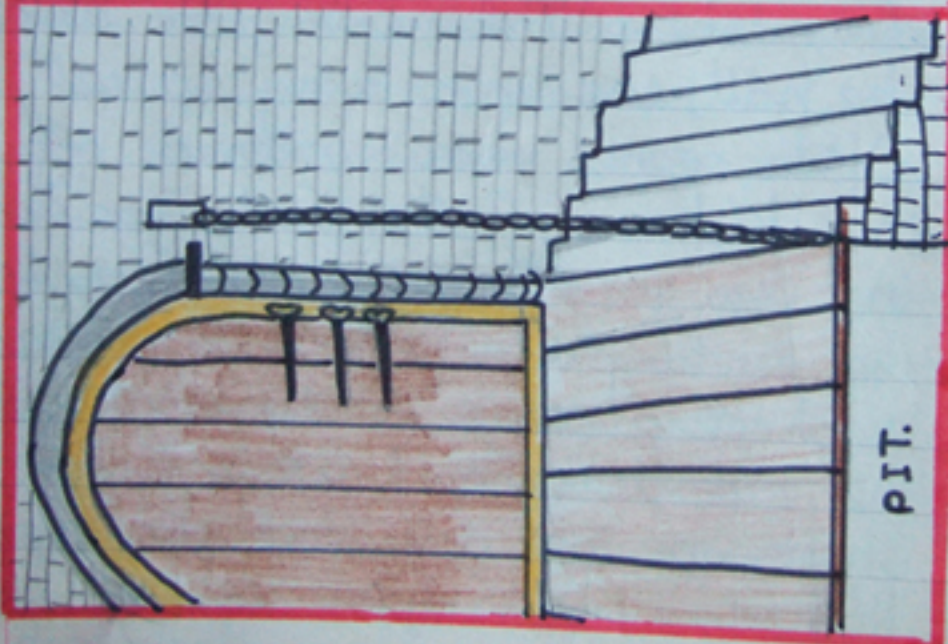
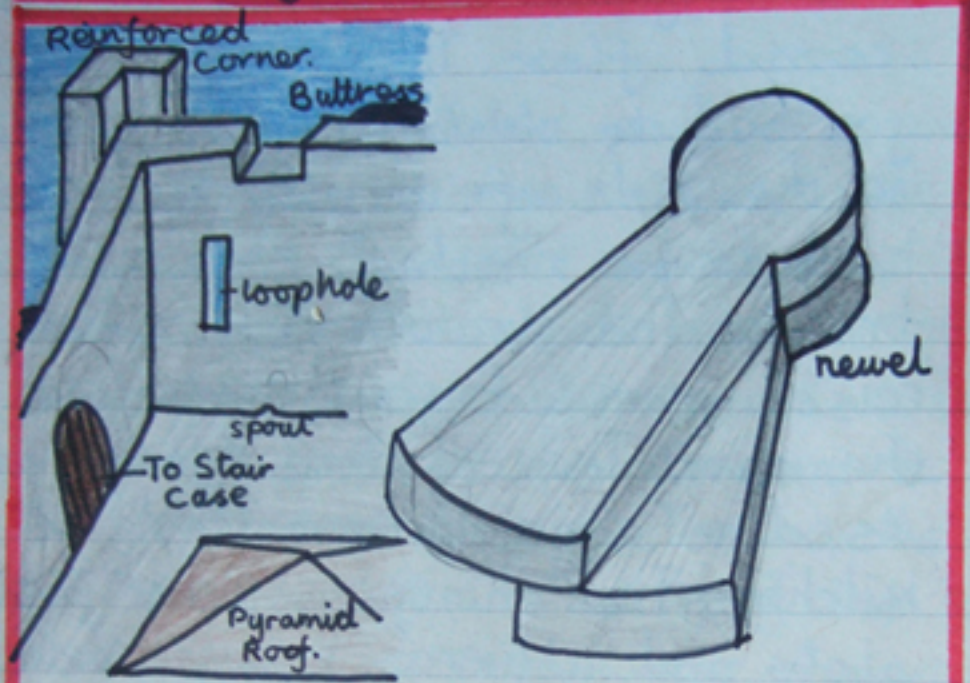
The keep, the inner part of a castle, was square in cross section with buttresses either side to support the walls. The corners were the weak sections of the keep for attackers often built a tunnel to break part of the stonework away so turrets were built. The walls were as thick as 12ft. On the top of the keep there was a low wooden roof of pyramid form around which the sentry walked. The parapet was pierced by loopholes for shooting arrows through and there were also place from which stones could be thrown. The first storey above ground-level had no doors or windows to make things difficult for attackers. This was cold and damp and was used for a dungeon or for a storage compartement. The well

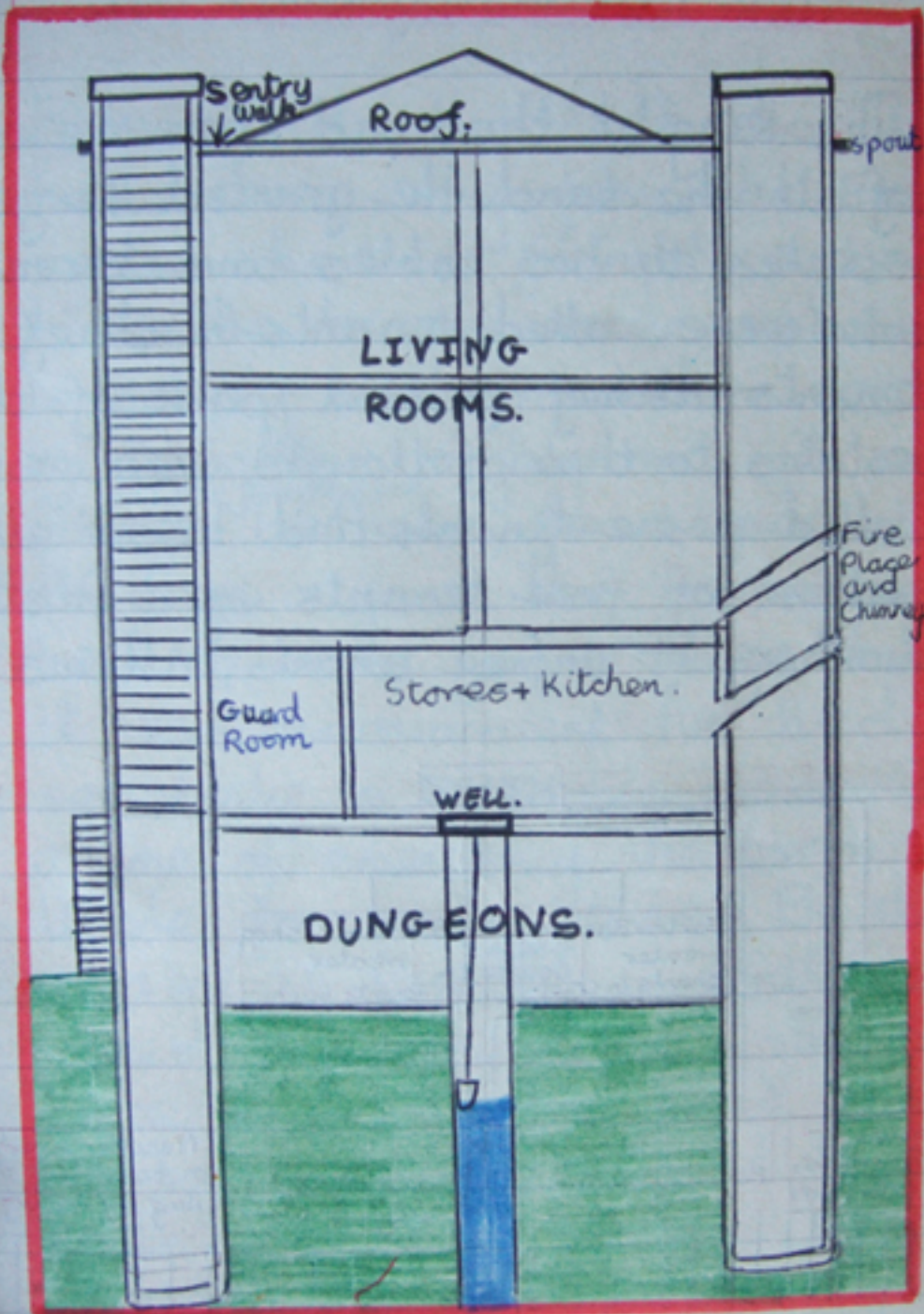
came up from this storey to the second floor. To enter the keep you had to climb a flight of stairs at the side of a pit. The door had to be reached from a draw bridge. The drawbridge when raised provided firm protection for the door. The entrance floor was used as a guard room and as a kitchen. The chimneys were just slots and a fierce draught came down these. The next floor was the hall, the main living space.

Often rooms were screened off in the thickness of the walls for sleeping in. The furniture was crude as were the sanitary arrangements. There was a short passage in the walls at the end it turned into a deep shaft opening out over the moat. This was a common system and was called a garderobe.



# Details of a Norman Keep.

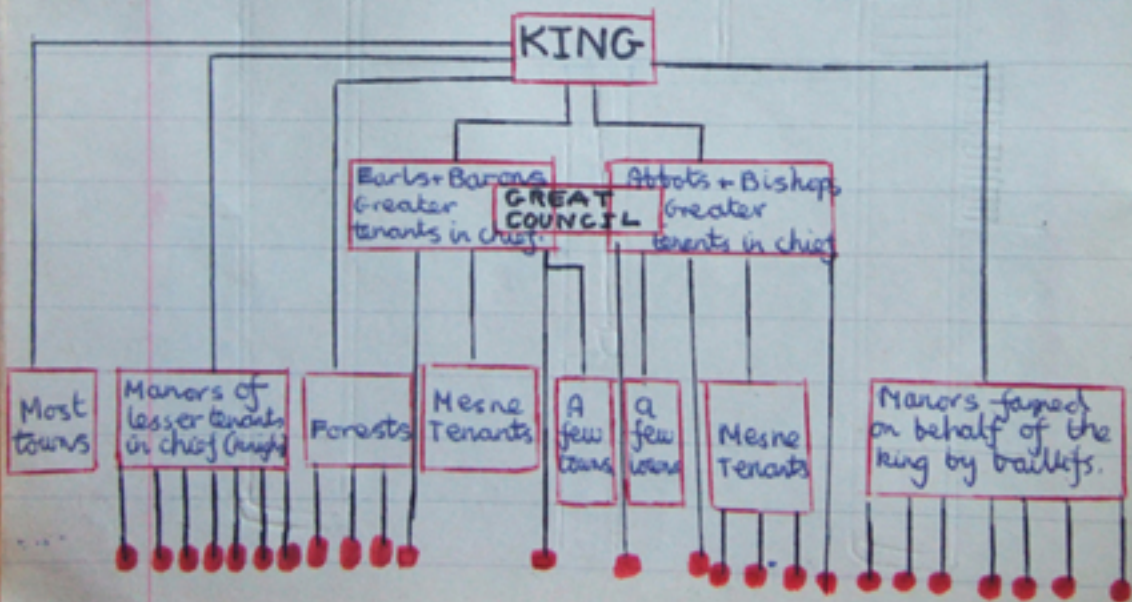






# The Feudal System

The king at the head was the owner of all the land. He granted large estates to his nobles and barons who were called tenants-in-chief. The tenants-in-chief granted parts of their estates to their followers who were called mesne-tenants. And below all these classes of free tenants were vast numbers of unfree tenants, villeins.



## The Duties of :-

Barons: held the lands that William had taken away from the English nobles who had fought against him. The barons were expected to supply William with a force of knights, roughly one for each village he held, <sup>one per knight fee</sup> for a period of 40 days a year. The baron also had to serve for 40 days but if it was inconvenient he had somebody to take his place. In a time of emergency the baron was liable for heavy taxes. By the word knight I mean a gentle-soldier armed and trained to fight on horse back. A baron might have as many as one hundred villages and hence they became very powerful. They had to give the king advise.



Bishops: a bishop could have the same power as a baron they were both lords. The church had great estates and they were enlarged during the reign of William. Every church and monastery estate had to provide its force of knights, just as the barons did. The very richest estates had to provide as many as sixty knights each. The total number of knights was about five thousand. The bishops, barons and abbots who held land direct from William were called tenants-in-chief.

Knights: held land from their lord. People who held estates from the tenants-in-chief were called mesne tenants (main tenants). At first the knights of a baron lived in the keep to guard and watch

over the land. However: when the English peasants had settled down their over lords, the barons, gave their knights an estate sufficient to keep him, his family and a few friends and servants. They had to be ready to be called by their lord to serve with the king for forty days a year when peace was threatened. So the knights had to keep their armour which was expensive from rusting. The cost of their armour rose when their coat of mail was made of interlaced rings of steel instead of small plates ~~horses~~. He would also keep two or three well-trained-horses of good stamina. Priests could not fight so they let a part of their estates to knights who could serve for them.)



Sergeants: owned land given to them by the king for personal service. These estates were called sergeancies and they were divided into 'grand' and 'petty' which means large and small being Anglo-Norman words. An example of a petty sergeanty was the service of looking after the King when he was sea-sick during his numerous crossings of the channel.

Free Peasants: were the second class of peasants, the not-free peasants being the other. These were not entirely independent of the local lords control. They could sell their land and move which the unfree could not. They paid their taxes direct to the sheriff. The free tenant was exempt from week-work but he had to do work during the busiest seasons. Sometimes

they paid a small money rent which cleared them from all dues but they had to help the lord in the Court of the manor.

Villeins: were the most prosperous of the unfree peasants and some owned more land than free peasants. Villeins had to work on the lord's demense from 2-4 days a week regularly (week work) and extra time (boon work) during the busiest seasons of the farming year, at the times of ploughing, hay harvest and corn harvest. They would have to bring their own ploughs, wains and ox-teams. Then once or twice a year they had to bring the lord moderate amounts of produce, such as chickens, eggs, eels, cheese or honey. They had to pay him fees such as when a daughter got married. Sometimes there was a small annual



money rent as well. The villein could not leave the village without his lord's consent, which was unlikely to be given. If a villein ran away, he had very little to gain by doing so, the lord could call on the sheriff's help to trail him and bring him back. A villein could not obtain the protection of the law against his lord except when 'life or limb' were in danger.

Further Notes: Tenants inherited their land and hence they had to pay some money when they received. Apart from providing knights they also had to advise the king. The vassal should obey his lord but so should the lord protect his vassal. Sometimes vassals were bold and when they were not content they said so and rebellions

started. (Some peasants held land direct from the king.) Most peasants were serfs, half free men. A villein had enough land to keep him and his family. The amount a villein had depended on whether the soil was good, if it was bad a villein would have more, if good he would have less. It usually varied between 30-60 acres. A border had about 15 acres and a Cottar had nothing but a piece of garden around his cottage. So they worked on the lord's land for money. When it is stated that a villein had to work three days a week on his lord's land it is meant that one villein from each village worked for three days a week.



## The Domesday Book.

William wanted to know how rich his land was so he collected various facts and wrote them down in a book which was later called the Domesday Book because it was the book of final judgement. As William feared another Danish invasion he wanted to levy a special tax to meet the expenses of dealing with an invasion. He also wanted precise information to help his judges to decide the endless disputes about the ownership of land. Lastly, he wanted all the facts about his realm so he could be proud of it, how it was peopled and with what sort of men.

He sent officials out to groups of counties where they visited

the chief towns and interviewed small committees of local men, asking them questions on oath. The answers were then recorded when they had reason to be satisfied their information was correct. Later other officials went round checking the first reports and if there was a serious difference the two officials were summoned before the king or one of his chief ministers. The information was finally recorded partly under the heading of tenants-in-chief and other large landowners, partly under place headings.

The commissioners asked first of all what the village was called. They wanted to know how many hides there were which



probably meant the whole area of a village from a tax paying point of view. The next question asks how much land there is for oxteams at the rule of Edward. The next two items are the amount of land cultivated as demense and the amount cultivated by peasants reckoned in terms of work for so many teams of 8 oxen. The number of peasants of each grade were given. The areas of meadow and pasture land were recorded as two quite separate items. Meadow land was reserved for growing hay and it always had a stream flowing down one side for irrigation to produce richer grass. The officials were inquisitive about the woods, especially how many pigs could feed there. If there were oaks and beeches the pigs would be fed on these until they were fattest in autumn, then killed.

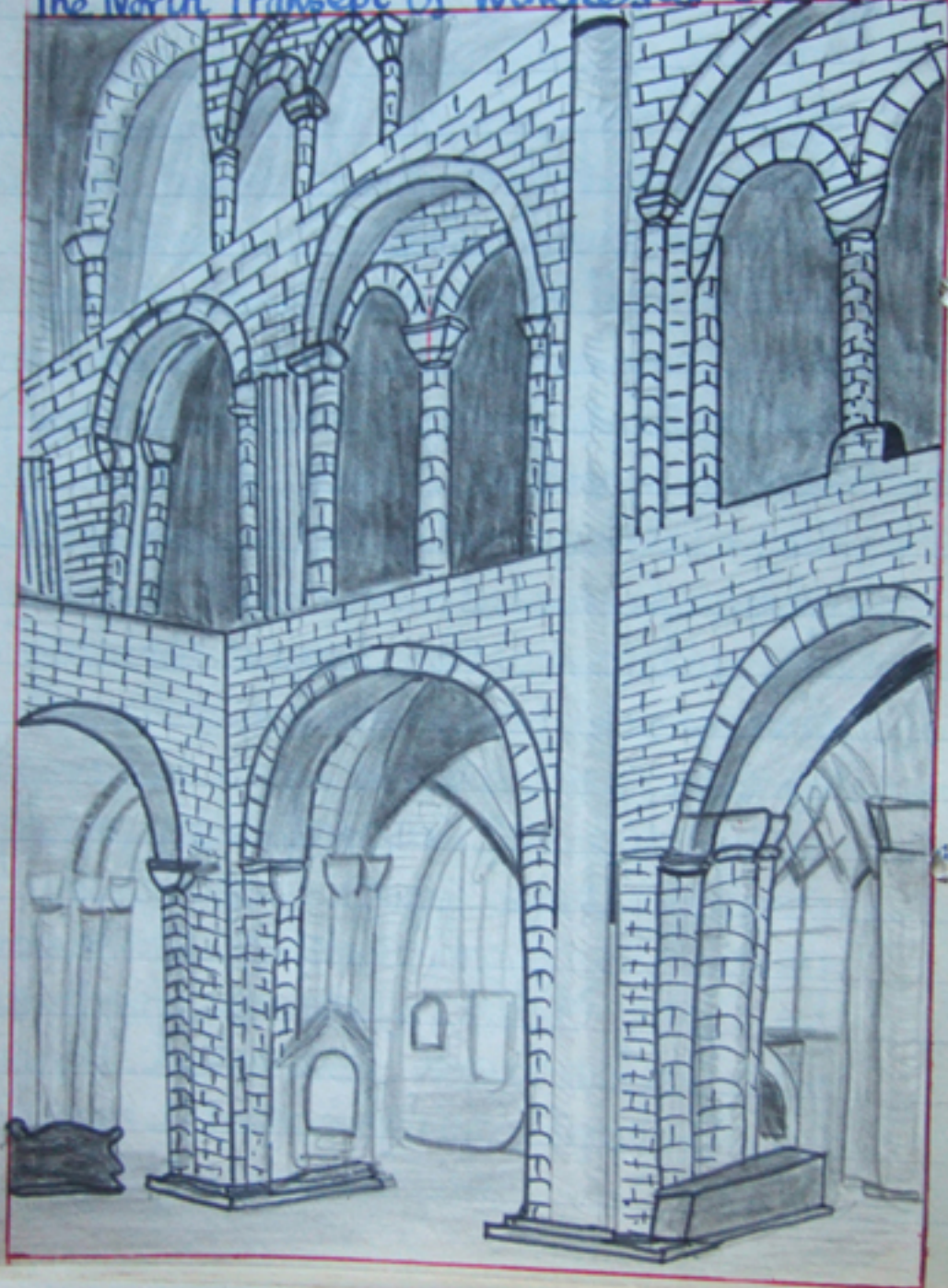
The lord could charge as much as one pig in ten for permission to graze their sheep. The commissioners also wanted to know if there was an eyrie in the wood, if so the lord could sell the young hawks. 'Are there any wild bee hives there?' for that meant honey, mead and wax for church candles. 'Were there any deer-hays in the wood?', these were enclosures where deer could be shot. 'What was the value of the wood's timber?'

Sources of fish were carefully noted, eg. eels. Salt works were also mentioned.

They did not record how many people there were just the peasants from which work could be got. Mills, quarries, fish and vineyards were recorded. Vineyards were kept as far north as York.



The North Transept of Winchester Cathedral.





# William Rufus

## Good Points

- ① He compensated for losing Edinburgh by gaining Carlisle and hence tidying up the border between England and Scotland.
- ② He compensated for a failure in Wales by building castles.
- ③ He was strong minded and did not go along with the rest of "the world" eg. Liking Jews.
- ④ He was a good builder. He was

## Bad Points

- ① He spent a lot of his time drinking and became quite a terror.
- ② He seized land for himself.
- ③ He made an unsuccessful probe into Wales to try to teach them a lesson.
- ④ He had a rascal for a chief minister, Ralf Flambard who devoted his time to raising money for the King to spend on riotous living. He seized



Good

- ⑤ very firm and stern but the things he stood for were not good. He changed the laws of the forest and for a time they became less severe. He kept the Domesday book in order. He was successful against rebellions for he was a good leader.

Bad

land to make into forests and he drove off the peasants in Hampshire, destroyed their houses, claimed the Land as part of the New Forest. He mocked the church. The Good Points are mainly for his benefit. He was very unreliable and often broke his word. When a bishop or abbot died the land was taken away and was kept vacant

Bad

for as long as possible so that the revenue was paid to the royal treasury. Another bad point was that in 1087 Lanfranc, the Archbishop of Canterbury died and no new

Back

Archbishop was appointed. In 1093 William fell ill and so he elected Anselm to be Archbishop of Canterbury. But when he recovered he quarreled with the goodly Anselm and so he fled to France. When Rufus' uncle, Odo, rebelled in Kent Rufus slackened the taxes and forest laws so that the peasants would help to fight against Odo. When he defeated him and he had no more use for the peasants he made the forest laws and taxes harsher.

### The Death of Rufus.

In 1100 William Rufus was shot in the heart with an arrow, while hunting in the New Forest, it has never been sure if he was murdered.



or if the arrow, often said to be shot by Walter Tyrel, hit a tree and accidentally killed Rufus.

Reasons for him being murdered.

Reasons supporting an accidental death.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <p>① It is unlikely that an arrow would glance off a tree onto Rufus.</p> <p>② The day before Rufus' death the Abbot of Shrewsbury preached of a crown, of the bow of God, and an arrow already drawn from the quiver. A Saxon</p> | <p>Walter Tyrel who is said to have killed Rufus did not seek Henry and try to get praise from him and money, he fled to France which indicates that the death was accidental. Walter Tyrel was a Norman not a Saxon. There are many stories about Rufus' death and they put it</p> |
|--|---|

③ peasant who had had <sup>land</sup> ~~land~~ taken away by Rufus or who had harsh taxes might shoot Rufus. down as accidental. As Rufus was wicked a religious person might think that he died by the hand of God. It could have been possible to glance of a tree.

④ Henry might have wanted to become King so he might have ordered somebody to shoot William while Henry was in another part of the forest. Most of the hunting party were of the house of Clare as was Tyrel and they got good jobs under Henry.

### The Causes and Outcome of the Civil War.

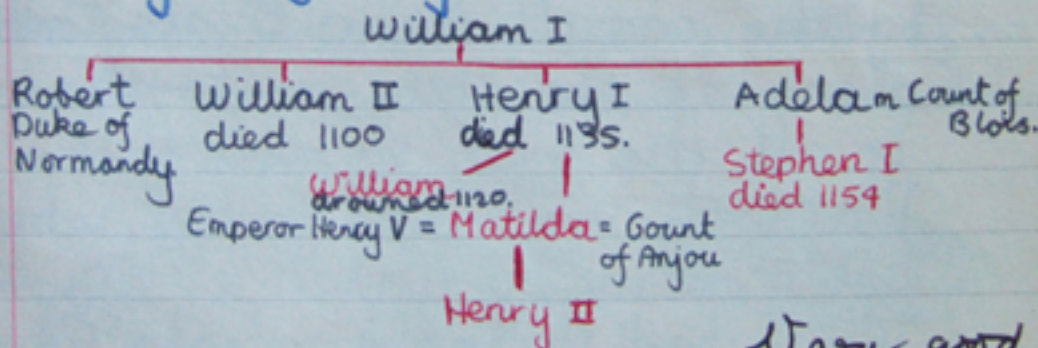
In 1120 Henry's only son, William, was drowned in the tragedy of the White Ship. The heir to the throne, ~~Stephen~~ Matilda was a lady, hardly capable of keeping law and order in England. However



Henry I made all the barons swear to be loyal to Matilda. When in 1135 Henry died the barons (most of them) despite their promise preferred Stephen an easy going man to a determined woman with a powerful husband, the Count of Anjou, who was disliked by most of the Norman Barons. The Barons made Stephen king and hence the Civil War began. It was a weary struggle that followed. There were the most atrocious cruelties committed by both sides.

In 1135 the Scots invaded under David of Scotland Matilda's ally. They were defeated at the Battle of the Standard. Then Matilda invaded and Stephen was captured. Stephen was exchanged and Matilda's friends turned against

her and she fled in 1148. In 1153 Matilda's son, Henry, grandson of William invaded. Stephen's only son had died and so the treaty of Wallingford <sup>was</sup> signed. Stephen was fighting for his son as was Matilda so it was agreed that Stephen could remain king of England until he died then Matilda's son, Henry, was to become king. It was a good bargain for in 1154 Stephen died and Henry became Henry II of England.



Very good book



## Trials before the reign of Henry II.

At this period minor offences and disputes were dealt with by the lord of the manor and his courts of tenants. Only serious crimes were dealt with by the judges at long intervals or more regularly by the sheriff.

The actual trials took the form of ordeals. These trials were supervised by a priest because the will of God was thought to be revealed by the result. These trials took place at the shire-moot—the meeting of all the free tenants of the county. They took two main forms, 1. by hot iron or by water 2. by combat. Women had to do the ordeals as well.

1. Trials by hot iron: The suspected man had to carry a heavy piece

of hot iron a few paces, or he had to walk with bare feet over hot plough shares.

1. by hot water: Sometimes the man had to plunge his bare forearm into hot water and pick something up from the bottom e.g. ring. After these trials the burned or scalded limb was bound up at once and examined 3 days later. If it was beginning to heal he was considered innocent. If it was inflamed he was guilty and usually hanged. The priest usually chose which form of ordeal the man took.

2. by floating: Some psuspects were tied at the hands and feet and put into a water. If he floated he was guilty if he sunk he was pulled out





## 2. Trials by Combat.

There were two types of trial by combat. This was between the upper class, the lords, barons and knights. The gentry who were accused of committing crimes fought with sharp weapons usually to the death. The accused did not usually submit because if he did he would be hanged. The quarrels of the upper class about land was settled by combat with blunt weapons. For these combats, only, could you get champions (puggys) to fight for you. It was not abolished until 1818 when a man wished to have a combat with somebody who he thought had committed a crime. People who wanted the best form of jury had to pay then they could be tried at the King's Court.

## The changes in the Law Courts made by Henry

Henry set about reforming the legal system of the country. By the "Grand Assize" he established the idea of 'Trial by Jury'. The word jury comes from "jurata" a committee sworn to tell the truth and do justice. Henry revived his grandfather's plan of sending judges from the king's court to the local courts. These justices in eyre - in itinere - on the road - combined a care for the revenue with the task of bringing the king's justice home to all. An important step was taken by the "Assize of Clarendon" in 1166. It was enacted that the 'Justices in Eyre' could preside in any court - even in those usually carried on by the great tenants-in-chief; and that they had the sole right of dealing



with such serious crimes as robbery and murder. This Assize also applied the jury system to criminal cases, by enacting that the sheriff was to collect a jury of knights to "present" to the judges persons suspected of having committed crimes: and such people were regarded as guilty unless they could prove that they were innocent by ordeal. These people did not try the accused: they formed a jury "of presentment" - grand jury - whose task it was to decide whether a man ought to be tried for any offence by ordeal. If the accused failed to get through that he was condemned.

Yet even when he came off triumphant from the Ordeal he was to leave the country within forty days. If the case against him was so strong that the sworn men "presented" him

for trial, it was considered that he was at any rate an undesirable person to keep in the country. Over disputes over land juries were used instead of trials by combat. Twelve knights of the county, or other free landowners who knew the facts of the dispute, discussed the case. If they all agreed on a decision, that settled the case though the justices had to make the final award. If not, other knights were added until there were twelve who did agree one way or another. However in 1215 the Pope condemned ordeals as a method of trial. A second jury - "petty jury" - then considered the case put forward by the jury of presentment who delivered their verdict, it was from this jury that our modern jury originated from. Later the jury was made of people who knew nothing and the people who knew the facts became witnesses.



## Thomas Becket.

His early Life. He was born in 1118.

His father was Norman and came from Rouen; however he lived in England.

His father became Mayor of London.

Becket was clever and he befriended Theobald, Archbishop of Canterbury.

He became a priest and befriended Henry II. Becket was older than Henry

but like him in spirit. Henry made him Chancellor - keeper of the king's

seal. They both lived in luxury and for six years they settled problems

together. However when Henry made him Archbishop they quarreled.

The quarrel. Henry appointed Thomas Archbishop of Canterbury because the church and himself had many quarrels, but if his best friend was

Archbishop then they could agree.  
So in 1161 although Becket refused at first, he became the Archbishop of Canterbury, the head of the church. When Becket was consecrated he resigned his job as chancellor saying that he was prepared to champion <sup>the church</sup> against the king. Henry noticed the change, for Becket had become quiet and holy. Now Becket supported the church and soon the quarrel broke out. Henry wrote his points about the church laws in the "Constitutions of Clarendon" 1163. Henry said that if a clerk killed somebody, or committed a crime he was to be handed over to the king's court. Becket agreed, but later said no and as Henry was very cross Becket fled to France. In 1170 Henry met Becket in France





and Becket agreed to return. However he still stood as firm as ever and punished the bishops who had supported the king. The poor people praised Becket and Henry flew into a temper and said words similar to "What a pack of dastards I feed in my house that none will rid me of this upstart clerk."

His death. Four knights, Hugh de Morville, William de Tracy, Richard le Bret and Reginald Fitzurse, promptly went to Canterbury Cathedral and when Becket refused to admit he did wrong, murdered him despite the help of the monks. Henry later repented and had himself flogged by Becket's Tomb.

Good



## Further Notes.

The rules about the law in a church was called 'Benefit of Clergy.' If a clergeman committed a crime the punishments were sometimes a short imprisonment, or to be excommunicated or unfrocked, to be unmade a clerk. If the court was held in the King's Courts they would probably be hanged for the same crime. The church didn't want its priests ordered about by the king: also the king's courts were sometimes very savage. When Becket refused the king's idea about making priests non-priests and then to try them in a king's court, Henry made up a story that Becket had fiddled the accounts while he was chancellor. So Henry

ordered Becket to go into exile. However they made friends but when the Archbishop of York crowned Henry's son King Becket excommunicated him and so Henry went into a rage. The four knights who killed Becket had grudges against him and they were looking for a chance to kill him. The four knights then fled abroad. After Becket's death it was discovered that he wore a hair-shirt next to his skin which irritated his lice. Because of this and other reasons three years later the Pope proclaimed him a saint. Becket was a very popular saint and as a rebellion <sup>led by Henry's son</sup> was likely the king gave into the church and founded monasteries and begged pètinance at the tomb of Becket.



# KNIGHTS ABOUT 1200.



1. From a Temple effigy.  
2. From the Temple effigy of William Marshal, Earl of Pembroke, died 1231.  
3. From the Salisbury Cathedral effigy of William Longsword, Earl of Salisbury, died 1226.



## Pilgrimages.

People went on pilgrimages to ask for the saint's help or offering thanks for escape from danger or recovery from illness. They usually left a gift of thanks at the shrine. People who went to a shrine were often cured just because they thought they could be. For centuries people with tooth-ache visited the tomb of a bishop in Wells Cathedral. A pilgrimage was really an excuse for a holiday in many people's mind for they did not have many and a pilgrimage could last many weeks even years. Pilgrimages cost a lot of money and normal peasants could not afford to go on them even if their lord gave them permission.



## Places visited by Pilgrims:

The Priory of Walsingham: in north Norfolk was the second most popular place of pilgrimage. The attraction was the wonder-working image of the Blessed Virgin, Mother of Christ. Even in modern times pilgrimages have been made to the chapel in the priory.

Canterbury Cathedral: where Thomas Becket was buried. His shrine was very rich with gifts from rich and poor alike. Niches were cut in the tomb so as to get closer. The badge to prove that a pilgrim had been to Canterbury was a figure of St. Thomas or a flask with a suitable inscription.

Place	Attraction	Badge.
Canterbury Cathedral.	The tomb of Thomas Becket.	A flask or a figure of Becket.
Walsingham Priory.	Wonder working image of Mary.	
Boulogne	Hand of a Virgin.	
Amiens	Head of St. John the Baptist.	Badge of St. John's Head.
Rozamadour. S. W. France	Wonder working statue of Virgin Mary.	Small figure of the Virgin.
Compostella N. West Spain.	Where St James, Sant' Iago was buried.	A Cockle-shell.



Place	Attraction	Badge
Rome	Burial Place of St. Peter and St. Paul. Place of martyrdom of Christians. Residence of Pope. Table used at the Last Supper. Aaron's Rod. Fragments of Loaves and Fishes. Hay from Manger. Clothes of Jesus. St. Veronica's handkerchief.	A vernicle a small reproduction of the handkerchief of St. Veronica with the face of Christ on it.

Place

Attraction

Badge

The Holy Land.

The Church of the Holy Sepulchre. The Land where Jesus lived. Jerusalem. Death place of Christ etc.

The pilgrims, palmers, brought back a palm leaf or a little flask with water from the River. Jordan



The Cockle Shell of St. James of Compostella.



St. Thomas of Canterbury on horseback.



Model of the little flasks sold at Canterbury, showing St. Thomas in his robes and above, his shrine.



## The Third Crusade. 1189-92.

In 1187 Saladin recaptured Jerusalem, and so in 1189 a third crusade began. The leaders were Richard I of England, who raised every penny he could, Philip Augustus of France and Emperor Barbarossa of Germany. By ill-fortune, Frederick Barbarossa, probably the ablest of the three, was drowned when crossing a river as he was leading his army on the land-route across Asia Minor. Richard and Philip met at Marseilles and rejoined each other in Sicily where they stayed over winter. Philip was very angry when Richard, who was already engaged to Philip's sister, threw her over and announced his intention of marrying Berengaria, princess of Navarre, in Northern Spain. After fighting in Cyprus, Richard arrived,

the last of the leaders, at Acre on the coast of north Palestine in June 1191.

A German contingent had been besieging Acre for two years but it soon fell when the Crusaders arrived. Richard continued to behave in a high-handed manner and Philip, with the excuse of sickness, returned home. Richard also quarrelled with the new German leader, Leopold, Archduke of Austria who went home not long after. The remainder of the Crusaders struggled on southwards towards Jerusalem. A year later Richard was near enough to the Holy City for his companions to see it from a hill-top, but he had not the heart to climb it, for he knew that because of his weak, weary army he would never capture Jerusalem. Richard tried to get reasonable conditions of peace for Saladin so that he could



give up without disgrace. Richard even offered his sister in marriage to Saladin's brother, which shows how the Saracen leaders had won the Christians respect. They agreed on a three year truce by which Crusaders were allowed to hold part of two small towns near Jerusalem and visit the Holy City as pilgrims. As Richard left he cried, 'O most holy land, may God grant me life to return and deliver thee'. However he never returned and was held ransom for 150,000 marks by the Emperor of Germany on his return. He was ransomed and killed while fighting in France by an arrow.

The Holy Roman Emperor, German Emperor, was drowned and Leopold was the ruler. There were three main countries, Germany, England and France, <sup>in the Crusade</sup> When they captured Acre, Arch-duke

Leopold, King Phillip and Richard put up their banners on the walls. Richard did not like the fact that a mere Archduke was ~~fling~~ flying alongside his. So Richard pulled Leopold's banner down. Leopold was very offended by Richards high manner and so he left with many German Crusaders and went home.

When Richard was ship-wrecked off Dalmatia ~~we~~ he set off through Austria, the quickest route to England. He was captured by his old enemy Leopold, who handed him over to the new Emperor of Germany who kept him as a kind of 'prisoner of war' until the ransom was paid. The paying of the ransom shows how efficient the English government was. ✓

Good  
book



## The Reasons Why John Quarrelled with

- a) King Philip. When Richard died there was Arthur, grandson of Henry II, the rightful heir to the throne and John, youngest son of Henry II. John became king and many barons supported Arthur. The barons of Normandy and Anjou wanted Arthur as their overlord; and Philip Augustus supported them. He only supported Arthur because he preferred to have a helpless boy as his vassal rather than strongminded John, he could then gain control over the Angevin provinces. Hence war broke out in Normandy. At first John had the best of it but when Arthur fell into his hands he murdered him, probably in the River Seine.

The Result.

This turned more people against him and he lost all his french possessions except a piece of land round Bordeaux.

6) Pope Innocent III. After John had lost his quarrel with King Philip he began an 8 year one with the powerful Pope. When the archbishop of Canterbury died in 1205 he chose his friend, <sup>John de</sup> Gray, as head of the church, however Pope Innocent wanted a good Englishman named Stephen Langton to be the archbishop. John refused The Langton to hold land in England Result and so the Pope laid England under an "Interdict" in 1208. This meant that all the religious life of the country came to a standstill. The churches were locked up and marriages etc took place in the church



yards and porches. However John still persisted so he was 'excommunicated' made an outlaw from the Christian Faith. This lasted for five years but then the Pope ordered King Philip to "crusade" against John. This frightened John so he gave in, accepting Stephen Langton as Archbishop of Canterbury and he made the Pope overlord of England and agreed to pay him 1000 marks a year.

a) The Barons. John had lost his French domains and hence some of his revenue. He tried to win them back, unsuccessfully, and hence lost more money. To make up for these losses he levied heavier taxes and as England had suffered a great disgrace by losing the french domains the barons

The Result. under the leadership of St. Langton rebelled. John fled from London, but no-one would fight for him so he had to give in.

## The Magna Carta.

He agreed to sign the Magna Carta on June 15, 1215 in the famous meadow of Runnymede. The main points are:

- a) The Church in England shall be free and have all its rights whole and its liberties undamaged.
- a<sub>1</sub> Many articles deal with the grievances of the barons as regards taxes and the rights of heirs to succeed to their fathers' property without heavy fines. The City of London and other towns are to enjoy their ancient liberties and customs, and merchants are to be free to come



into the country or leave it.

b) No free man shall be taken or imprisoned or dispossessed, or outlawed or destroyed in any way, nor will we go upon him or send upon him, except by lawful judgement of his equals or the law of the land.

Nobody really knows what the last two phrases meant at that time, but a few years time it was assumed that they meant trial by jury and judgement according to the then old-established laws of England. 'To no man will we sell, to no man will we deny or postpone right and justice'. This was taken to mean later that no one could be kept in prison for long without trial. (Some people before might have had to waited for months before a judge came).

c) The royal forests are not forgotten. 'All forests which have been afforested in our time, shall at once be disafforested