

Book 2
2

Name



Form

XIB 2

Subject

History

Morecambe
Grammar School.



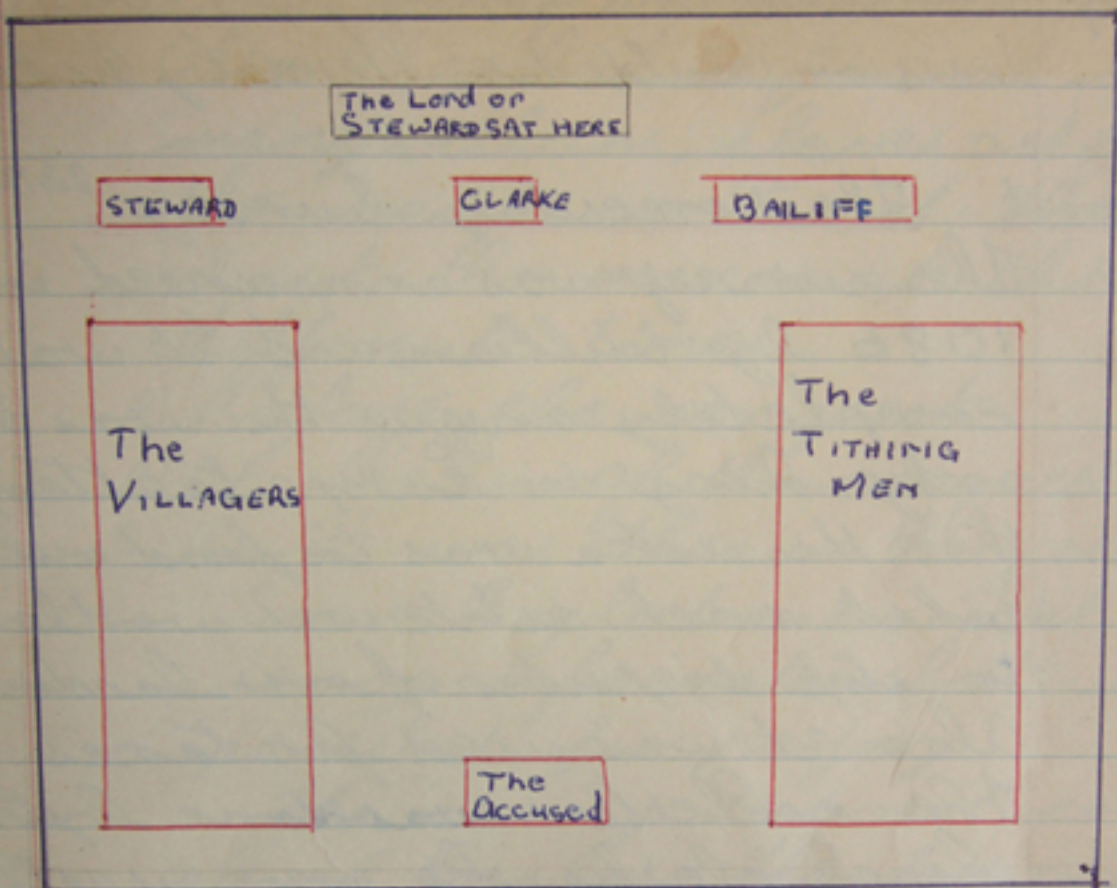
HISTORY

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The Manor Court



The Duties of the officials.

The lord - When present he had the power to punish, and alter the tithing men's decision.

Steward - He took on the lord's job when he was away.

Bailiff - He summoned the villagers and prepared the court.

Beadle - He kept the court in order.

Clark - He made a record of proceedings.

in a Latin short hand.

thing Men-acted as a sort of jury but their decision could be altered by the lord.

homework The Domesday Survey 23.2.61

The survey was announced in 1086 by William and it was completely unique. He was the only king in Europe to attempt this. His idea was to find out:
1. what each estate was worth and
2. to stop disputes of over landowners.
Also it was used for taxes.

The collection was done by the king's clerks who were usually monks, these were sometimes helped by knights. The English were so impressed by the survey that they compared it with the day of judgement and so called it Domesday. The clerks had to find out who held each manor in king Edwards time. The

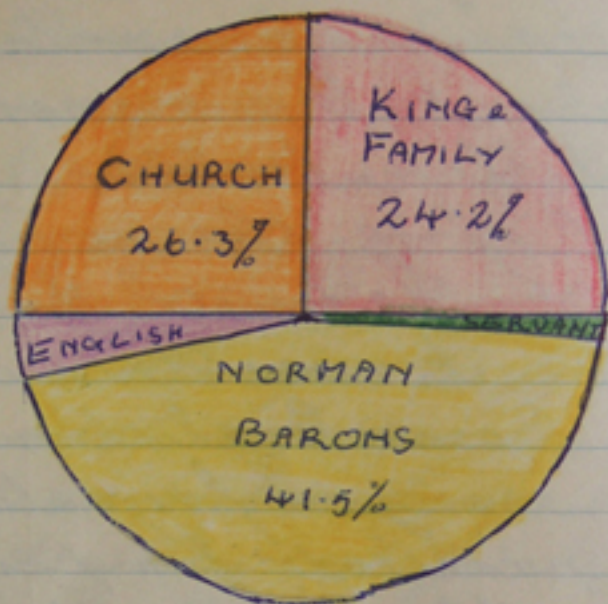
size of the land and the number and types of animals on the land. Also they had to find out how many villeins, slaves and freemen the manor contained. The asked about the manor at three different times.

- A) Before the conquest
- B) At the time of the conquest
- C) As it was then in the year 1086

Some Englishmen sent in wrong information but were punished for perjury.

The survey did not cover all of England. The four northern counties were excluded as well as London, Winchester and Bristol. It was only concerned with property owners and heads of households all women and children were not counted. The survey covered 283,242 people out of a population estimated at

2 million. One thing it did show was that only 500 saxon landowners were left.



William and the Church

24.2.61

William was keen to reform the church. The first step was to replace the English Archbishop Stigand by a Norman known as Lanfranc who was an excellent Archbishop and better than Stigand.

Other positions were also filled by Normans. In some cases they proved unpopular eg. Glastonbury where monks refused to obey the Abbot, who was Thurstan.

For this he chased them round the monastery and into the church. In the course of this some monks were killed and ^{because it was so unusual} therefore William sent Thurstan back to Normandy.

Some ^{of the} new churches officials were very war-like. They not only sent soldiers to fight for William but they fought between themselves.

Church building developed during William's reign. Churches were built at Winchester, York, St. Albans etc. These were new great buildings erected at other places eg. Kilnwick in

Herefordshire. Small churches were built. All the buildings great and small had raised pillars and round arches.

They were sturdily built with thick walls and pillars.

Monks now achieved a higher standard ~~and~~ the behaviour and work also was much harder. To keep up these standards church courts were set up.

William's Successors

The Death of William

In 1087 William the conqueror died after a fall from his horse in Normandy. William had not been a pious monarch; he had been harsh and he was a foreigner. ^{But} William had earned the respect of Englishmen and had given the country stability and peace.

William the Conqueror

↳ Sons

① ROBERT-NORMANDY AND MAINE

② RICHARD- Was already dead

③ WILLIAM RUFUS- England

HENRY- £5,000 in silver

William Rufus

William Rufus became king of England in 1087 and he inherited a difficult situation. The separation of England and Normandy meant that many barons held estates in both countries. One of them Baron ~~Bodo~~ of Rochester raised a rebellion and William Rufus crushed it.

Rufus aroused a great unpopularity by raising money from the church and he was

badly thought of as a result, but although unpopular he did at least recover Cumberland and Westmorland from the Scots. In 1092 he ordered that Carlisle be rebuilt as a fortress. He did not accept that his brother Robert should rule Normandy and whilst Robert was away on the first Crusade he occupied Normandy. In the same year however 1100 ~~he~~ Rufus was killed by an arrow in the New Forest. The arrow was fired by Walter ~~de~~ Tyrell and although it may have been an accident it seems unlikely.

homework Henry 1 1100-1135

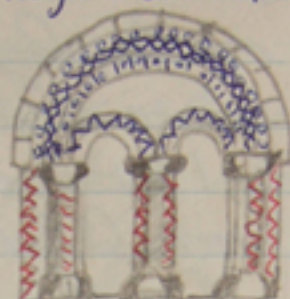
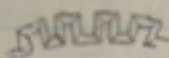
2.3.61

Rufus and Robert had agreed that when one of them died the other should be his successor. But when ~~this~~ Rufus

Norman Architecture

Magnificent Arch and

Piers

Plain
ARCH
AND
PIERSNORMAN
CHURCH

PATTERNS

happened Robert was on the 1st Crusade. Then ~~Henry~~ ^{Henry} sieged England and Normandy and also had himself crowned.

Henry obviously was a man of action and later he proved to be a harsh man. Robert invaded England

E | but no battle to place and it was agreed that Henry should remain king and that Robert should receive £2,000 a year. The place Robert was to fight at was ^{at} ~~Alton~~ ^{Alton}

6
This only delayed a decision made by Henry and in 1106 he invaded Normandy, and after a 1 hr battle at Tinchebray he won. Also he imprisoned his brother for 28 yrs at the end of which he died.

Stephen and Matilda

When Henry died his daughter Matilda was to succeed him.

For several years Henry had tried to get support for Matilda but there were several reasons which made it very unlikely for her to be queen.

1. Matilda was a woman and then no woman was considered strong enough to rule and control the barons.
2. She could not lead the armies into battle.
3. Matilda was not only an unpopular woman but she

Who?
6/2

38

lacked tact which was not particularly pleasant.

Therefore the 1100 situation repeated and when Henry I died his nephew Stephen who was an attractive, brave and young gentleman sieged the throne and was crowned king.

The barons had wanted to rebel against Stephen but they had no cause to do so. Then they made Matilda their leader. Matilda landed in England in 1139 to be immediately captured but Stephen let her go with safe conduct. Eleven years of bitter fighting followed. In 1141 Stephen was captured at Lincoln but because his men had captured Matilda's half brother an exchange took place. In 1148 Matilda was besieged at ^{Oxford} ~~York~~. She escaped over the

89
left the country and in
1153 young Henry (Matilda's
son) came over from Normandy.
Stephen promised Henry the
throne when he died. He
died in 1154.

The Plantagenets

Henry II

His Character and Personality

Physically he was a strong, broad
shouldered, bull-necked, short,
sturdy legged, rather bowed
by horse riding, long armed
man with dark red hair closely
cropped. He was not particularly
well groomed and had dirty
hands.

Intellectually he was extremely
well read and spoke French
and Latin. He could several
languages. He ^{had an} unusually
active mind and he enjoyed

Henry II and Europe



Henry II as King



Henry II as landowner



Henry II as overlord



Kingdom of Scotland



INDEPENDANT IRELAND



Kingdom of Spain



County of Flanders



Duchy of Burgundy



Holy Roman Empire

7 1/2.

company of learned and intelligent men.

Temperamentally he was not very stable and was likely to change his mind very quickly. He also was likely to lose his temper completely and lose all control. On the other hand at times he was very mild and did not resist criticism.

The Situation on his Accession.

Henry's lands extended from the borders of Scotland to the Mediterranean. Henry ruled England as king, Wales and Eastern Ireland as Overlord and Western France as Landowner. Technically he was the vassal to Louis VIII, but Henry was stronger and he disliked Louis.

England had been ravaged

by civil ^{war} for 20 years and was almost in chaos.

Royal authority was now much weaker than it had been under William I and the barons in particular were very powerful. There was certainly desperate need for a strong king.

Henry's Reforms.

1. The Castles.

Henry's first task was to destroy the strongholds of the rebel barons. The stone ones were more difficult to destroy but it was not long before Henry's army and Henry's wealth had triumphed. But he also expelled all those foreigners who had helped Stephen.

2. The Law Courts

The Barons had been using their own law courts in

their own areas and Henry ~~and~~ was very much against this for 2 reasons:—

- A He wanted the money gained from these courts himself.
13. By abolishing these courts he would be reducing the power of the barons.

Therefore Henry sent out his own judges on circuit and the king's court controlled the whole land.

3. A Military Reserve.

In 1181 Henry ordered that all able bodied men must keep weapons and armour ready for the service of the king.

This equipment must never be sold but must be handed down from father to son.

The Archbishop of Canterbury MURDERED

Yesterday, the 29th December 1170, Thomas a Becket was murdered before the altar of Canterbury Cathedral by four knights.

It all started when Becket was assigned as Archbishop of Canterbury by Henry. Henry was hoping Becket would help him with his idea of making the church courts and the other courts (ruled by him) all one. But Becket, because he was Archbishop warned Henry his duty to the church would come before his duty to his king. Becket did his duty to the ~~king~~ church. Henry II at first laughed at Becket's behaviour but soon he began to fume with ~~rage~~ ^{Because the King was in} ~~rage~~. Because of the King he fled to France in 1164 and returned in 1170. His worst enemies were

Scrappy!

95
the de Brocs of Saltwood who
insulted Becket in every
possible way, and at last
Becket excommunicated them.
Henry II was at Bur-le-roi
in France when he got this
news and he went into one
of his terrible passions.

He swore 'by God's eyes' that
Becket was a traitor and said,
"Will none of these cowards
tid me of this upstart priest?"

Four knights hearing this
left the court and set out
for England. They stayed
a night with De Broc. They
then went to Canterbury and
told Becket to lift the charge
he had put on the De Brocs.
Becket refused and then
went into the garden to
arm themselves. Becket was
persuaded to go into the
church for ~~salley~~ and there he died.

6 1/2

16.3.61

Henry II after the death of Becket

Becket's death shocked the nation who waited to see Henry punished for his crime; they did not wait for long. Henry's sons, the northern barons, the Scottish king all rebelled against him.

Henry however was sincerely repentant and after publicly acknowledging his guilt he defeated his enemies.

elly
Homework 20.3.61 The Character and Appearance of Richard Coeur de Lion

Richard was a tall, straight man with a handsome face and thick tawny hair. He was gay and cheerful and was ^a great contrast on

E Henry. He took great care on his appearance and liked fine clothes.

Richard was a brave, fearless man but was not a good king. He spent nearly all his time

Clumsy sentence

in the Holy Land. To fight he had to raise money and he sold some of the Royal Estates and made heavy tax fees. He had a bad temper and he also was generous and famous.

Richard never gave up faith and did not like King Phillip of France who he bitterly hated.

He was a good organizer and an example of this were the rules he made up for his soldiers and seamen but they were very strict. He used England as a money gathering state. He had no real affection for England.

Clumsy

57
52.

Richard and the Crusades.

He left in charge of England William Longchamp who was Bishop of Ely. He soon joined Phillip Augustus the King of France in France but they soon separated

74
Richard sailed from Marseilles in 1190 with his destination being Palestine. On the way he made up strict rules for his men and they had to abide to these rules or take the punishment which was very-severe. He reached Messina in Sicily and destroyed it because he had argued over a large amount of money owed to him by the king. He went on to Cyprus where he punished the ruler for plundering English ships. It was here Philip left him and went on overland. After Richard had taken Cyprus he sailed on to Palestine. He arrived there in 1191.

The purpose of the Crusades.

In 1095 the crusades began. Attempts were made to expel the Saracens from the Holy

98
land and recover it for
Christianity. The Saracens also
believed they were fighting a
holy war to expand their religion
Mohammedism. The Saracens
prevented Christian pilgrimages
to enter the holy city and
they ill treated any Christians
they found.

The 2nd crusade started in
1147. This time men from
all Christian joined in. There
were 3 main reasons for going.

1. Love of fighting.
2. Love of plunder
3. Love of Christianity.

The 1st crusade was successful
but by 1189 the Saracens
under Saladin were the masters
of the HOLY LAND.

Richard in Palestine.

When Richard arrived in Palestine
the armies were suffering from

Richard Lion Heart and the Third Crusade 1190-4



- 1 Richard I and King Philip of France sail from Marseilles in 1190
- 2 Richard quarrels with the king of Sicily and destroys Messina
- 3 Richard attacks and conquers Cyprus. Philip leaves him.
- 4 Richard lands in Palestine in 1191. He takes Jaffa and Acre but although he fights Saladin for 2 years he cannot take Jerusalem.
- 5 He sails for home; but
- 6 he is shipwrecked and made prisoner by the Archduke of Austria
- 7 He remains a prisoner until 1194 when he is ransomed; and
- 8 he returns to his kingdom in 1194.

diseases, the heat and the
flies. The men were cheered to
see Richard but he did not
stop quarreling. Philip and
Richard were for ever quarrelling
over the lands in France which
lay between them. After a long
siege Acre fell Richard was
not well thought of because
he had killed over 2,000
Turkish prisoners. Richard
took many unnecessary risks
and also was fool hardy.
One time when ill of a fever
he demanded his men to carry
him to the hottest part of
the battle and there he cheered
on his men. Soon after the
fall of Acre Philip left
Richard to take Jerusalem.
Although he fought for 2 1/2
years he could not take
the city and in the end he

101
made a treaty with Saladin that a truce should be made for 3 years while Richards armies withdrew from all Palestine excepting 7 cities which were put in his keeping. Then Richard left for England.

Richards Journey Home

Richard left Palestine in 1193 and sailed for home but was shipwrecked in the Adriatic Sea off Ragusa which was land owned by the Archduke of Austria. Richard was captured and imprisoned for 13 months until ~~he~~^{he} was ransomed and was payed. Two men Phillip (of France) and John (of England) wanted his imprisonment permanent but Richard was released and returned to England. He stay in England did not last and was soon

fighting again. This time it was against Philip over the dispute lands in France. After 5 years of fighting in 1199 Richard was wounded by an arrow. The wound turned septic and he died

27.3.61

Homework

Why Prince John later King John was unpopular in England and in France.

Why John was hated in England

In England he ~~tried~~ to raise money in every possible way. He raised money and dues from his tenants also he put such enormous fees on the heirs they were nearly ruined. In 1206 he ~~quarrelled~~ with the Pope and the Pope interdicted England. Later the Pope excommunicated John. This was enough for John and, ^{in 1214} he gave in and both

charges were lifted.
 Why John was hated in France.

John took up the war against France. He was hated most because he had captured his nephew, Arthur and shut him up in a ~~cast~~ castle. Then the boy disappeared and many believed he had been murdered. 19.4.61

homework

King John 1199-1216

He was educated by monks and at an early age went to court. He was not at all stupid, and he read a great deal. He was quite small, in fact he was 5 feet 4 inches. He was a greedy, unscrupulous person and loved having baths. He was an impatient man and once he told a priest to hurry up with the service because he wanted his dinner. He loved food and one Christmas in 1206

eated.

04
at cost 1,500 chickens,
5,000 eggs, 20 oxen, 100 pigs and
100 sheep were consumed and
the price was £11.16s.6d. This
meal was held in Winchester.

The Loss of Normandy 1204

John carried on the war in
France which was started by
Richard I. The fighting was
mainly over Normandy but
in 1204 peace was signed in
midsummer. Because of this loss
Norman Lords had to decide
whether to be English or French.
At the end of the war piracy
increased in the English Channel
and in 1209 in one day 112
pirates were beheaded on the
Scilly Isles.

The Kings Income.

John was keen on raising
money and he used many
ways to get it. Some methods

were - fines.

Wardships. If a child of noble birth was orphaned he became a ward and his estates went to the King who sold everything and got all the money.

Reliefs (taxes)

Marriages. Because upper classes had to get the King's permission to marry the King charged large fees.

Scutage - Scutage was paid instead of military service by the nobles.



JOHN'S PERSONAL BADGE

The Magna Carta

In June 1215 on Runnymede the Great Charter made up by Barons and the Church was

signed by John. In this document
were 79 parts making the king
reform his ways and go by the
rules according to the old laws.
This charter was known as
the Magna Carta because it was
in Latin.

Wherefore we will,
and firmly charge,
that the English church
be free, and that all men
in our kingdom shall
have and hold
all the aforesaid,



libertys, wrights and concessions

The Last Days of John

John did not keep to the terms of the Magna Carta and so faced rebellions from barons. In October 1216 he was hunting in Norfolk and during the crossing of the Wash the heavy baggage including the Crown Jewels ^{was lost} ~~was~~ ^{was} ~~lost~~ ^{lost} ~~robberly~~ ^{robberly} in quick sand or a swift tide. On the 18th of October 1216 after eating peaches and new ale gluttonously John died, some have said by poison.



- | | | |
|-------------------|--------------------------|----------------|
| 1 Church | 8 Lay Brothers Dormitory | 16 Guest House |
| 2 Cloister | 9 Miseriscope | 17 Cellar |
| 3 Chapter House | 10 Infirmary | 18 Stables |
| 4 Monks Refectory | 11 " " chapel | 19 Prison |
| 5 " " Dormitory | 12 " " kitchen | 20 Fish-pond |
| 6 Kitchen | 13 Abbot's house | 21 Well |
| 7 Warming House | 14 Almonery | 22 Orchard |
| | 15 Barn | |

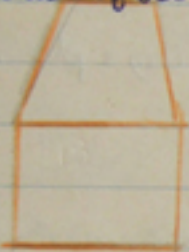
The Growth of Parliament

A. Parliament Today:

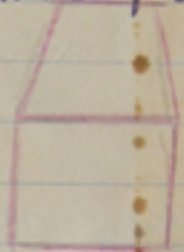
Queen.



House of Lords



House of Commons



Members - Bishops -
peers of the Realm
Life peers

Members - Commoners
elected as peoples
representatives.

Introduce Bills
which if the
majority agree
become laws of Land

Each Parliament lasts 5 years and
then a General Election is held
and a government is formed.

B. Early Parliament.

Before Norman Conquest



King

Summons Great Council. The Witten

The Witten

Summond at King's pleasure

After Norman Conquest



King

Summons Great Council of Nobles

Nobles

Summond at King's pleasure

No equivalent of the House of Commons

The Reign of Henry III 1217-1272

Henry, son of John, although a pleasant, well-meaning person, ruled badly when in 1230 he finally cast off his adviser Hubert de Burgh.

The English people objected very much to the favours granted bestowed by him on his wife's foreign relations and friends. All classes also objected to the way he allowed Pope Alexander IV to raise large sums of money in England and appoint 300 foreign clergy to English Churches. In 1258 there was a rebellion against the King but by signing a Charter known as the Provisions of Oxford he avoided war. Soon he obtained permission from the pope and in 1264 he led an army to punish the

2. barons. The battle took place at Lewes in 1264, he was defeated and imprisoned ~~and~~ ^{by} Simon DE Montfort.

Simon DE Montfort could not hold back the Barons who did not like his high handed ways so he tried an experiment which later proved very important. In 1265 he called a King's Council and tried to get more support. In the King's Council consisted of great men of the realm, earls, barons, bishops and abbots. Simon called only 23 to the council but invited 2 knights from every county and 2 burghesses from each friendly town. This was a good idea and was used after his death but did not help at the time. Henry's son

Appeared

Edward

Edward rallied forces and defeated Simon at the Battle of Evesham. Edward took over the Government from his father and promised to rule to the Magna Carta.

Edward — I 1272-1307

Appearance and Character

Edward was a tall, handsome, impressive man and in later life his hair was silver. His left eyelid was lazy but he remained slim and active. He was intelligent, cool in danger, observant, willing to profit from experience and also he was very hardworking.

Edward I and Parliament

Edward made laws which would be of benefit to all the English People and made many Laws.

Statute of Gloucester.

This law was made in 1278

and it restricted the barons from holding their own courts on their estates and keeping out the King's judges.

Statute of Winchester

This law was made in 1285 and it made roads safer for travelling on by cutting down brushwood and bushes for 200 yds. It also declared that town gates should be closed at night and that every man should be ready to chase criminals in the 'Hue and Cry'.

When Edward made such laws he called a Great Council which consisted of all the main Barons, Abbots, Bishops etc. but sometimes if he wanted to know if the Commons agreed he would call some of them. Once in 1275, the

5
king needed money so he called a great council which agreed to a great and ancient custom which gave him ^{put a} heirs to tax of seven and six on the export of wool and leather. In 1295 he called a bigger meeting because the country was in a dangerous situation and he called the great barons, bishops and also two knights from every county and two burgesses from every town with a Royal Charter. Parliament is made from the French word 'parlement' which means taking. Edward was ^{very} wise in his decision to call a parliament.

8.5.61

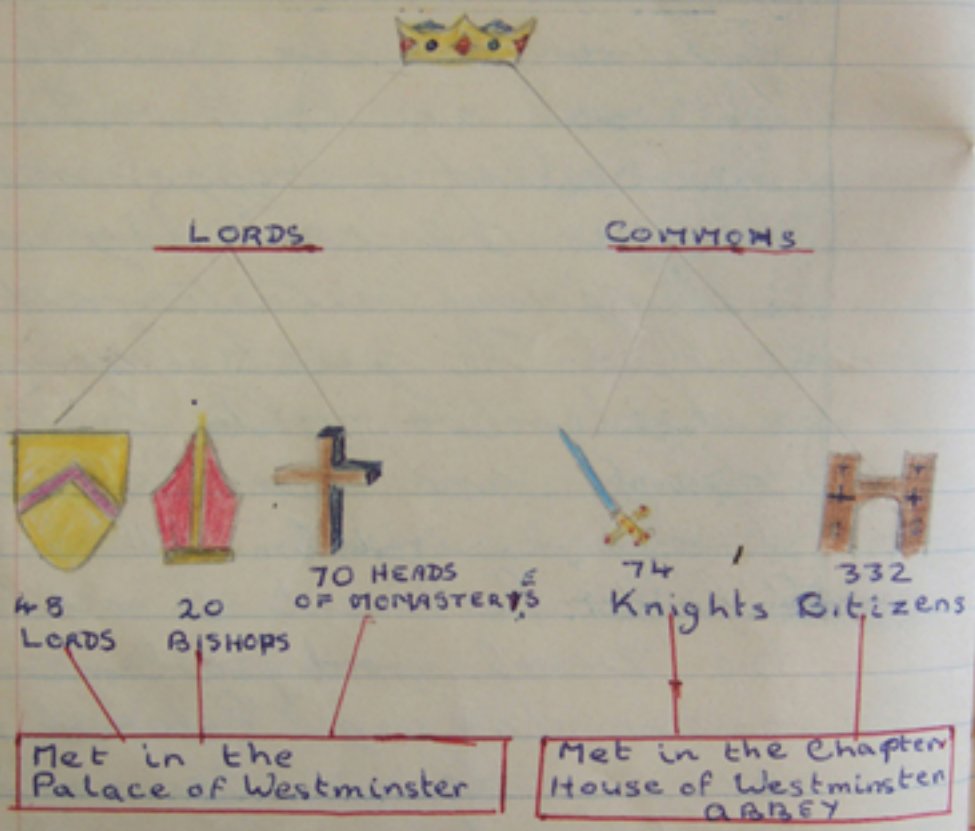
Homework

Edward I And Wales

The Problem of Wales.

Wales was known as Cymru and was west of the Severn and Dee. The

EDWARD I's MODEL PARLIAMENT



people there were the actual inhabitants of Britain and had fled during the Anglo Saxon Invasions. The Welsh were a warlike kind of people living

WALES IN 1277



in tribes and were very mobile. They were never at peace with the Anglo Saxons and to prevent raids Offa's dike was dug.

William the Conqueror created three earldoms on the Welsh border, these were Chester, Hereford and Shrewsbury. The 3 barons or

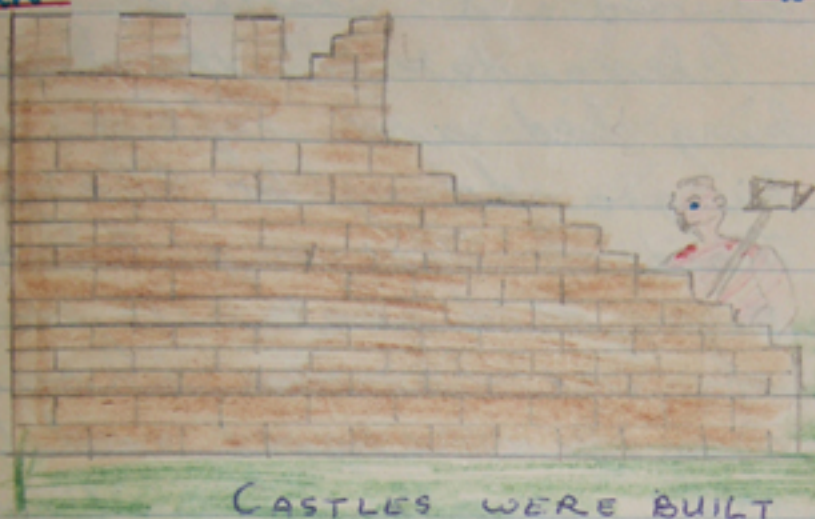
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Marcher lords slowly seized
more of Wales for themselves
until only Gwynedd remained
Edward and Llewellyn

Llewellyn was not content
with his share of Wales and
gradually he reconquered
some of Wales. He refused
to attend Edward's coronation
or to do homage to him as
overlord. In 1276 Edward
captured the Lady Eleanor
de Monfort who was on
her way to marry Llewellyn
and held her as hostage.
Llewellyn disappeared into the
mountains in the Snowdon
range thinking he could
hold out there but he
could not live without
food which was coming
from the island of Anglesey and
so Edward cut off his

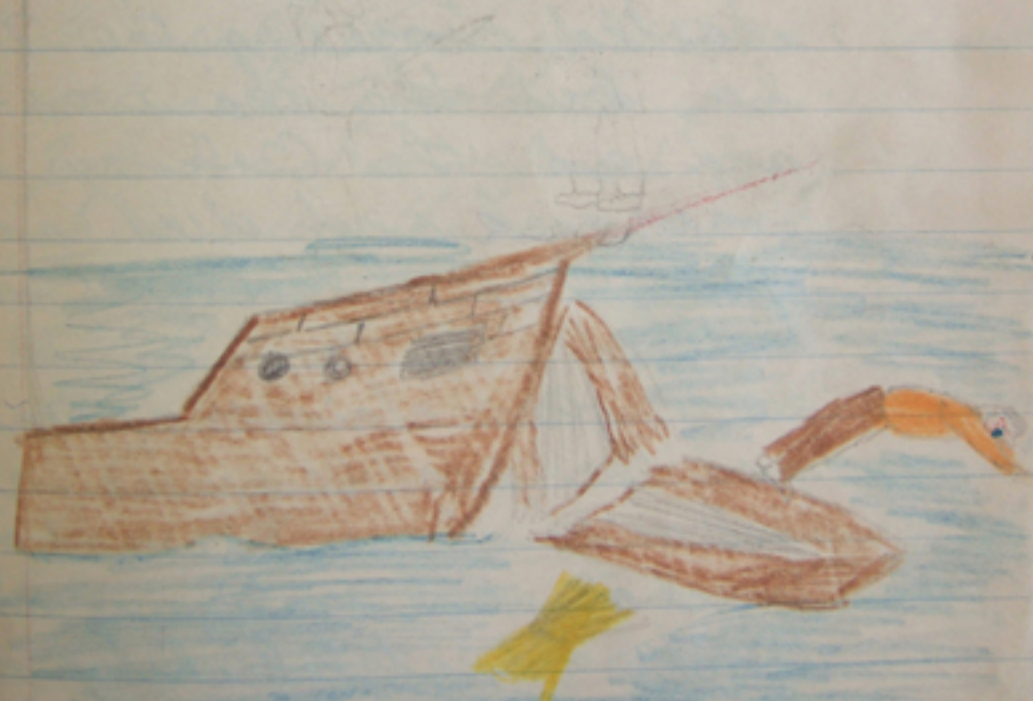
supplies. Llewellyn surrendered
 and was allowed to marry
 the Lady Eleanor and infant
 Edward went to the wedding.
 But Edward took all Llewellyn's
 land leaving him only
 GWYNEDD and that he
 should do Edward homage.
 In 1282 Llewellyn and
 his brother David rebelled
 and Edward decided the
 GWYNEDD must finally
 be conquered and Llewellyn
 disposed of. Again the
 supplies from Anglesey and
 English hunted the ^{were cut off} ~~down~~ ^{welsh} down.
 Llewellyn broke free but
 soon after his escape he
 was killed. Six months
 later David was caught
 and killed. GWYNEDD passed
 completely into the hands
 of the marcher lords and

20
Edward. To pacify the Welsh he built castles at Conway, Caernarvon, Crickieth and Harlech and towns grew up round these. The Welsh kept their own language and many of their old laws and customs. Six months before Llewellyn was killed Eleanor had a daughter: this made Edward restless and afraid that when she grew up the Welsh would rally round her, so he sent her to a convent at Sempringham in Lincolnshire where she was put under the charge of the nuns. When at 55 she died in 1337 she was completely forgotten in Wales and so ended the Welsh Royal Family.

(NB) Llewellyn's daughter was GWENLlIAn



CASTLES WERE BUILT



THE KING'S SHIPS CUT OFF THE WELSH SUPPLIES

Edward and Scotland

Alexander III the Scottish king died and left as an heir his granddaughter Margaret, Maid of Norway. Edward I proposed that his son Edward of Caernarvon should marry Margaret and the two rule jointly. The Scottish Barons agreed and Margaret started crossing the North Sea, but the sea was rough and at the Orkneys she was sick and died and therefore the problem was not settled.

Thirteen claimers appeared and the problem was now who to chose. Edward offered to chose one realizing an opportunity of establishing control through the Scottish King. Edward's offer was accepted.

and with 104 advisers he chose John Balliol but before he could become king he made John do homage to him. &

King John I was established as the Scottish King but it was soon realized he was Edward's puppet. The Scottish Nobles urged him to free himself and in 1295 Edward set out North to punish John who refused to obey him. In the wars which followed the Scottish Barons at first were of no help to John because they kept changing sides. The reason for this was that they had lands in both countries.

HOMEWORK The Scottish Soldiers 15.5.61

The Scotch soldiers were tough, brave, ferocious and

could travel with great speeds on their little ponies. Each soldier carried a metal plate and a bag of oat-meal and when they stopped for a meal they lit a fire and the metal plate went over it. Then they mixed some oatmeal into a thin paste with water and cast the paste on the hot metal and made a brittle cake or oat-cake. They lived for weeks on this food but if they caught any cattle they cooked them in their skin and then ate the sodden meat. But the Scotch were not well adapted and compared to the English had no chance.

Book 2

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