Book 2

Name

Form 2B 2

Subject History

Morecambe Grammar School.
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The Manor Court

The Lord or Steward sat here

Steward Clarke Bailiff

The Villagers The Tithing Men

The Accused

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. Nothing Men-Acted as a sort of jury but their
desision 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
what each estate was worth and
to stop disputes over landowning.
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 Edward's 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. She 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
William and the Church

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 e.g. 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 therefore William sent Thurstan back to Normandy.

Some of the church 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 e.g. Kilpeck in
Herefordshire. Small churches were built. All the buildings were great and small had vaulted pillars and round arches. They were stoutly 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 Successor

The Death of William

In 1087 William the conqueror died after a fall from his horse in Normandy. William had not been a popular monarch; he had been harsh but he was a foreigner. William had earned the respect of English and had given the country stability and peace.
William the Conqueror

4 Sons

1. Robert - Normandy and Maine
2. Richard - Was already dead
3. William Rufus - England
4. Henry - £5,000 in silver

William Rufus

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

Rufus aroused 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 banner and Westmoreland 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 Tyrell and although it may have been an accident it seems unlikely.

Homework Henry I 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
Happened Robert was on the 1st Crusade. Then Henry seized 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 but no battle to place and it was agreed that Henry should remain king and that Robert should receive £2,000 a year. He place Robert it was to fight at was Altorin Alton.
This only delayed a decision made by Henry and he invaded Normandy and after a 1st battle at Tunclebrey 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
lacked tact which was not particularly pleasant.
Therefore the 1100 situation repealed and when Henry I
died his nephew Stephen who
was an attractive, brave and young gentleman seized 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
In 1142 Matilda was besieged at York. She escaped over the
left the country and in 1153 young Henry (Matilda's son) came over from Normandy. Stephen promised Henry the thrown when he died. He died in 1154.

The Plantagenets

Henry II

His character and Personality
Physically, he was a strong, broad shouldered, bull macked, 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 was unusually active mind and he enjoyed
Henry II and Europe

Henry II as King

Henry II as landowner

Henry II as overlord

Kingdom of France

Kingdom of Scotland

Independent Ireland

Kingdom of Spain

Count of Flanders

Duchy of Burgundy

Holy Roman Empire
company of learned and intelligent men.

Tempomently 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 other 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 VII, but Henry was stronger and he disliked Louis.

England had been range
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
was very much against
this for 2 reasons:

1. He wanted the money gained
from these courts himself.
2. By abolishing these courts
he would be reducing the
power of the Barons.

Therefore Henry sent out
his own judges on circuit
and the Kings 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 same church. Henry II at first laughed at Becket’s behaviour but soon he began to fume with rage. Because of the King’s fleet to France in 1164 and Rotated in 1170 his worst enemies were...
the de Brocs of Saltwood who insulted Becket in every possible way; and attaunt Becket excommunicated them. Henry II was at Bruch-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 rid me of this upstart priest?" Four knights hearing this secret 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 chapel he had put on the De Brocs. Becket refused and them and went into the garden to arm themselves. Becket was persuaded to go into the church for safety and then he died.
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 repentent and after publicly acknowledging his guilt he defeated his enemies.

Homework 20.3.61

The character and appearance of Richard I e du 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 to 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...
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 Philip of France who he bitterly hated.

He was a good organised and an examples 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. 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 repeated
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 by 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 Land.
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.
   But although he fights Saladin for 2 years, he cannot take Jerusalem.
   He sails for home; but
5. he is shipwrecked and made prisoner by the Archduke of Austria.
   He remains a prisoner until 1194 when he is ransomed; and
6. 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 forever quarreling 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 2000 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 20 years he could not take the city and in the end...
made a treaty with Saladin that a truce should be made for 3 years while Richards armies withdrew from all Palestine excepting Jezives which were put in his keeping. Then Richard left for England.

Richard's 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 was ransomed was prayed. Two men Philip (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 Phillip 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.

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 quarreled with
the Pope and the Pope interdicted
England. Later the Pope excommunicated
John. This was enough for John
and, 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 castle. Then the boy disappeared and many believed he had been murdered.

1946

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 shaving 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
at court 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...
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.

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 19 parts making the king reform his ways and go by the rules according to the old laws. This charta 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, liberties, rights 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 he heavy baggage including the Crown Jewels was lost probably in Quick Sand or a swift tide. On the 18th of October 1216 after eating peaches and rewal glutonously John died, some have said by poison.
1. Church
2. Cloister
3. Chapter House
4. Monks Refectory
5. Dormitory
6. Kitchen
7. Warming House
8. Lay Brothers Dormitory
9. Misericord
10. Infirmary
11. Chapel
12. Kitchen
13. Abbot's House
14. Almshouse
15. Barn
16. Guest House
17. Cellar
18. Stables
19. Prison
20. Fish-pond
21. Well
22. Orchard
The Growth of Parliament

A. Parliament Today

Queen

House of Lords

Members - Bishops, peers of the Realm, Life peers

House of Commons

Members - Commons elected as people's representatives

Introduce Bills which if the majority agree become laws of the land

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

Before Norman Conquest

The Witan
Summons at King’s pleasure

After Norman Conquest

Summons
Great Council of Nobles

King

Nobles
Summons 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 Provision of Oxford he avoided war. Soon he obtained permission from the Pope and 1264 he led an army to punish the
The battle took place at Lewes in 1264, he was defeated and imprisoned with 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 burgesses 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
Edward rallies forces and defeated Simon at the Battle of Evesham. Edward took over the government from his father and proceeded 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
King needed money so he called a great council which agreed to a great and ancient custom which gave him heirs to tax of seven and six on the export of wool and leather. In 1275 he called a bigger meeting because the country was in a dangerous situation and he called the great barons, bishops, and also two nights 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 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

Lords

Commons

48 Lords
20 Bishops
70 Heads of Monasteries
74 Knights
332 Citizens

Met in the Palace of Westminster

Met in the Chapter House of Westminster Abbey

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 dyke was dug.

William the Conqueror created three earldoms on the Welsh border; these were Chester, Hereford and Shrewsbury. The 3 earldoms or
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 infact Edward went to the wedding. But Edward took all Llewellyn's land leaving him only G WYNEDEDD and that he should do Edward homage. In 1282 Llewellyn and his brother David rebelled and Edward decided the G WYNEDEDD must finally be reconquered and Llewellyn disposed of. Again the supplies from Anglesey and English hunted the down. Llewellyn broke free but soon after his escape he was killed. Six months later David was caught and killed. G WYNEDEDD passed completely into the hands of the marcher lords and were cut off.
Edward to pacify the Welsh he built castles at Conway, Caernarvon, Criccieth and Harlech and towns grew up around 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 GWENILLIAN.
Homework

Castles were built

The King's ships cut of the Welsh supplies
Edward and Scotland

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

Thirteen claimants appeared and the problem was now who to chose. Edward offered to chose one realizing the necessity 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 the kept changing sides. The reason for this was that they had lands in both countries.

The Scottish Soldiers 5.5.61

The Scotch soldiers were tough, brave, ferocious an
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
of oat-cake. They lived
for weeks on this food but
if the caught any cattle
they cooked them in their
skin and then ate the
sodden meat. But the
Scotch were not well alarmed
and compared to the English
had no chance.
The Manor Court
Landowning during Survey
Successors of William I
Norman Architecture
Henry II and Europe
Richard and the 3rd Crusade
John's Personal Badge
Section from the Magna Carta
A Monastery
Parliament Today
Early Parliament
Edward I Parliament
Wales in 1277
Castles were built.