Norman Castle
Motte & Bailey Castle
11th Century

- Motte
- Bailey
- Moat
- Keep
The House of Fives, often played against Church time - damage-incorporation in Indoor tennis became very popular - indoor sports service abnormal. Pet of 18th was only become a fashionable game with rules this century - used to be played in the streets for centuries (still played in some towns on Shrove Tuesday) look on as wiggan dangerous game. Shoe rounders, lip cat ballads, the shuttlecock, whipping, sticks, whipping top, bow and arrows, mache ping bowing etc.

Black Death

The Black Death was a terrible plague which spread from Asia to Europe then to England 1349. In one town 810 people died in another 400 and another 700. The plague caused of nearly one third of the population of England.

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

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

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

The King and Parliament once made laws called the Statute of Labourers (1349 A.D.) and sent word into all the counties that wages and

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

The cause of this dreadful plague was the filth which brought rats, rats which carried fleas and germs and also brought flies all these carried germs.

Renaissance West (1380)

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

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

In 1349 the King and Parliament made the Statute of Labour, stating that all wages were the same, but the prices got higher for a few people like the higher Jack Straw and John Ball started making the people envious of the lords and Commons saying that they were the same as them and why should only the rich wear silks and finery.

Then Richard II collected taxes and one time the people killed the tax collectors and then the revolt broke out in Essex and the people marched to London and did much damage on the way there.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Henry VIII</td>
<td>Change in government</td>
<td>A change in the government of the church. No change in doctrine. An English translation of the Bible placed in all churches. Church services in English. Henry made supreme head of the Church of England by Act of Parliament. Many more changes made in services and ceremonies. Rich Protestants were allowed to make England really Protestant. (To safeguard church lands.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edward VI</td>
<td></td>
<td>Many more changes made in services and ceremonies. Rich Protestants were allowed to make England really Protestant. (To safeguard church lands.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mary Tudor</td>
<td>Protestant Settlement</td>
<td>An attempt to restore the Catholic Church. Henry attempted to recall Catholic forms of worship. The Pope accused England of being a Protestant nation. Mary married the Catholic King of Spain and forced priests to pay a fine of £1,000 to help the Catholic Church. The teaching of the Catholic Church was put in the Thirty-Nine Articles (still in Prayer Book).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elizabeth</td>
<td></td>
<td>A Protestant Settlement. Elizabeth tried to please as many people as possible.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Protestants were usually persecuted. Mary failed because A. All words and phrases offensive to Catholics were removed from the Prayer Book. B. Declarative Protestantism was abolished. C. Elizabeth made no windows into her soul. D. Mary only reigned 5 years.
Trade & Transport

Charter of Freedom: Towns had more power than country villages because of
- Guilds
- Some links with Europe. During Norman times many towns were granted charters, often for heavy payments. Many gained during Crusades. These charters gave the right to the town to manage its own affairs, settle its disputes (i.e., not appeal before thirteenth courts) raise its own taxes, punish its own offenders. "These charter towns & boroughs still preserved their privileges jealously."

Guilds were unions of all the workers in each craft (weavers, journey men, apprentices). Standard of work kept high - inspectors - heavy fines for poor work or cheating: prices and wages fixed. Only members might work at that craft. Apprentices must be properly trained (foremen & citizenship). A fund for widows, orphans, and the old, money gained schools. In their own houses, if not kept without any interference from the lord.

Medieval Trade Routes

1. See earlier notes for
2. Old Trade routes
3. Marco Polo

Headquarters - Constantinople. Other two old centers cut off in action to a great extent because they had been overrun by the Turks.

As much trade as possible was sea-borne round by India and Palestine, Egypt. The three trade routes are:

1. Atlantic Route: Constantinople-Mediterranean
2. Chinese or Indian Trade-Persian Gulf

Trade was more valued because of bandits and the Turks, which attacked the caravans carrying the rich trade.

Cinque Ports

Hastings, Rye, Hythe, Dover, Sandwich (later Rye and Sandwich). These were organized to deal with piracy and to supply the navy and seamen in wartime. These supplied money for military trade. They were far richer (by the financial system) for trade here. The guilds did not allow them to enter industry - therefore not much else was
SMALL LIFE

A ROMAN BRITAIN
Roads = commerce trade
Customs = language, buildings
Cities, towns, farms, mines
Peace = Christianity

B SAXON ENGLAND
Farmers = land in villages
Peasants = shires, hundreds
Countryside
King = Alfred the Great
Christianity = Celtic Church, Augustine
Alfred the Dano-Saxon

May Queen of Scots (14th)
When Mary was imprisoned, more Catholics were worn up against the life of Elizabeth.

C. NORMAN ENGLAND
For next 300 years, the King of England ruled lands in France.
Note: French Kings, Nobles, Barons, Barons, Lords, Language.
Buildings = grand, massive, Simple style, Round or semi-circular arches, ornamental doors, windows (zig-zag), Great Halls, Stone castles.
The White Tower of London
Built by William I - walls 15 ft thick, 200 ft high
Kings lived there, sometimes set out from there for coronation royal treasure and jewels kept there: The mint, Amouray, Securitie chambers. A prison for important persons (executed on Tower Hill): Also King's menagerie kept there till moved to 1830

Norman Castle 11th century
**JOHN**

John refused to accept the Pope’s choice, Stephen Langton as Arch Bishop of Canterbury. Pope declared an interdict\(^1\) on him.

1. Pope excommunicated John.
2. Pope ordered Philip of France but never came to England.
3. Pope ordered the English throne.
4. Pope ordered to pay the Pope money.
5. Pope ordered to pay annual tribute of one thousand marks.

**HENRY VII**

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

1. Allowed the Pope to give high posts in the church to foreigners who received incomes.
2. Pope ordered Philip of France but never came to England.
3. People began to feel there must be something very wrong in the organization of the church.
4. At first, reformers only wanted the church to put things right.

**CRITICISM of the CHURCH**

The Beginnings of Protestantism

During the 14th century there was growing hatred of the power of the Pope, the wealth of the Church, and the monasteries. The Pope claimed the right to interfere in the government of countries. In England, the Pope’s taxation angered people. In 1378, two Popes were elected.

People began to feel there must be something very wrong in the organization of the church. At first, reformers only wanted the church to put things right.

**JOHN Wycliffe and the LOLLARDS**

Wycliffe, a famous scholar and preacher, was asked by parliament to make a list of arguments against paying John’s tribute to the Pope. Wycliffe said:

1. There was nothing in the Bible to justify the Pope’s claim to be God’s representative on earth.
2. The Pope had no authority in England.
3. Much of the church was due to her pursuit of power and wealth.

The Lollards were “simple priests” who went out preaching with Wycliffe’s English translation of the Bible.
When they arrived they attacked the town of the rich, and then King said he would talk, and Richard F a boy of fourteen said to them “Ah ye good people. I am your King. What do you want?” and the peasants said “Make us free forever.” And Richard told them to go back to their homes and it would be so.

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

The crowd then surged in direction of the king’s party and it seemed as if they would be killed. But Richard rode into the crowd and said “I am your banquet and your King, follow me.” The crowd was won over to his side and the crisis was over. But the King and council did not keep their word and the leaders of the rebellion were caught and killed.

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

THOSE TIMES (1381-1402)

1. Unemployment
2. Enclosures for sheep (less labour)
3. Breaking up of baronial armies
4. Dissolution of monasteries

ElizabethanPoor Law

1. Every parish was to support its own poor.
2. Wandering tramps were to be flogged.
3. Hospitals for the sick.
4. Paupers children to be apprenticed.
MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS.

Mary's mother was Mary of Guise and her mother took her to Greece when she was a young girl.

She then was married to the Dauphin of France after a year her husband died and left her a widow of 19.

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

She then married Henry Darnley who was a very quiet and very jealous person. She soon got tired of him and he got very jealous of her best secretary David Rizzio who believed to her son.

He then planned to murder Rizzio on the first of March 1566. He was murdered nine days later.

Then later Mary had a son James and after that Darnley had Smolensk and then he convoluted Mary sent him to the castle just outside Edinburgh and she took she was not going to stay for she was going to a ball but that night the house was blown up and Darnley found strangulated outside.

The Earl of Bothwell who Mary had been with for sometime was suspected and after that Mary and Bothwell eloped together and this started revolutions which led to civil war.

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

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

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

Then the Babington Plot was found out which nearly succeeded in murdering Elizabeth and Elizabeth had to sign it and so soon as she had it was rushed to Strongay Castle where Mary was and she was successful in 1587. After she had signed Elizabeth went at it back to destroy but it was too late and Elizabeth was killed.
left to them but money lending (forbidden) to maintain hated and entry

Lombards were Italian merchants who organised a financial system: money-changing banking, bookkeeping, loans and insurance (three gold coins, the symbol of Lombard money lender)

HANSARD 1803-1900 a growing union of seventy north German cities, headquartered in London called the City and merchants called Londoners. Their money was known to be of correct weight and good quality. It was accepted everywhere. "Staying meant high standards" today.

8. THE WOOL TRADE - was England's chief wealth in the Middle Ages. Henry had brought Cistercian monks from France - they settled in Yorkshire and reared great sheep rears "(Fountains Abbey). The weaving of woollen cloth was carried on under the domestic system i.e. children took the raw wool around the country by pack-horse and the peasants spun and wove it in their spare time using their own looms. Flemish merchants - the best weavers in Europe - bought English wool. Customs duties were collected on wool and other staple (chief) exports at "staple" towns which were at first in Flanders, then in England then at Calais.

THE HUNDRED YEARS' WAR

Flanders and the Wool Trade. Both France and England wanted to control Flanders the chief market for wool.

2. RIVALRY over FRENCH LAND. Gascony (the wine lands) was all of France left to England since John's death. The English constantly tried to extend this land and the French...
LAND most peoples living came from products of land.

FEUDAL SYSTEM MADE UNIVERSE

Feudal system - a system of landholding, binding all men together, the lord to protect his vassal, the vassal to do service to the lord.

King gave land in military service, help to keep peace (chief service) to baron (chief tenants) action in governing under their allies.

Barons gave manors in military service, to knights (middle tenants) system of helping (forcing kings laws)

Knights gave service in military service, work of land to villagers for a fixed land payment (certain rights).

A manor was an estate or village under a lord who kept about one third of the land for himself. The lord moved from one to another of his manors eating up food. (M.Cale, page 35).

Three field systems. (In old book)

Taxes were collected by the royal sheriff who paid them. (At first in kind, later in money) to the treasury at Easter and Michaelmas. Yally sticks were used to keep accounts. - the Doomsday Book 1085 were made to check the value of the land.
Sake Wycliff began to attack the beliefs of the Church and was accused of heresy. His followers were persecuted especially after the peasant revolt, for which their ideas were blamed.

JOHANNES HESSE (Bavaria)
Pointed out to Wycliff's opinion was very popular, was excommunicated and burned for heresy 1415. His followers took up arms against their government and gained victory. The teachings of Huss were official religion of Bohemia for the next two hundred years.

MARTIN LUTHER (Germany)
A German priest and teacher was horrified at worldly lives of Popes and cardinals in 1517. The Pope sent an agent to collect money by the sale of indulgences, offered to all who would pay — Luther nailed his 95 Theses on church door; his teachings spread (printing) and caused great interest. The Luther said that he followed the Bible and is the only authority. He was excommunicated. The Pope also excommunicated, the German Diet ordered him to recant; he refused. Here stands I.

I see no other. God help me. Many German princes agreed with Luther and issued a protest against the Diet's decision. Catholicism.

THE REFORMATION IN ENGLAND
Henry VIII — the SEPARATION from Rome
1) Henry VIII was a devout Catholic (given title Fidei Defensor by Pope for attacking Luther in book)
2) He wanted an annulment of his marriage to Catherine of Aragon because
   a) he wanted a son to make the safe on the throne
   b) Catherine was old — the widow of his elder brother. Special permission given by the Pope for the marriage.
   c) He wanted to marry Anne Boleyn —
   d) The Pope refused the annulment because —
      a) He feared Charles of Spain, Catherine's nephew
      b) He could not annul the marriage without paying the previous Pope was wrong to allow it.
   e) Henry dismissed Cardinal Wolsey for failing to persuade the Pope. — On the advice of Thomas...
### Causes of Distress in Social Life

- **Prices rose:**
  - Silver source from Peru.
  - Henry III deposed coinage.
  - Elizabeth struck new coins.
  - Restored trade prosperity.
- **Unemployment:**
  - Wages stayed low though prices rose.
  - No provision for destitute.
  - Poor law 1601.

### THE STORY OF GOVERNMENT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Composition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1265</td>
<td>Simon de Montfort</td>
<td>Earls: Barons, Archbishops, Bishops, Abbeys. 2 Knights from each shire. 2 Townsmen from some towns.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1295</td>
<td>Edward</td>
<td>MODEL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1341</td>
<td>Parliament</td>
<td>Lords, Barons, Archbishops, Bishops, Clergy, Boroughs, 2 Knights (shire).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1341</td>
<td>Edward</td>
<td>LORDES and THE COMMONS.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SWAG NAMES

Rowen
Son of
Joan
Max Adam
O’Kelly

OCCUPATIONAL TITLES

Merchants
Butchers
Bakers
Tailors
Weavers

PERSONAL QUALITIES

Small
Swifty
Tall
Strong

MIDDLE AGES

Medieval town had round it a moat and then a
wall to keep off any attackers. Outside it were the
meadows and fields and green where the children
often played.

Inside were little cobbled streets with a queer
running down the middle. This was to get out of
rain, but in the winter the rain washed its away
and when it got too the wall it seceded through the
walls this, special disease. In the dry summer it was
never washed away and smoke and smelly made
everything small despicable.

The shops these town had were only small and all
the things in it were hand-made by the owners.

On two days of the week the market was held and
all the other shops closed. At the market there were
mostly animals and chickens and there were stalls
in town.

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

FAIRS

(“Tactical” or “Year”) the village first dayment
the collecting together of many people who seldom
met otherwise. when the religious fair was
over they seized the chance to do
business. crowds attracted hawkers and
peddles (and pickpockets) usual of the Powder Puff
The privilege of holding a fair was much
sought after from the king and nobles to
be closed while the fair was on.

Now setup the business side of a fair has often
died out.

GAMES

SEASONAL e.g. tops, marbles, hop scotch, and many
local games for which we still have the names
now meaningless.

CRICKET 17th century played with a clubbed
stick — a coup. Modern cricket dates from
18th century.
Henry VIII made England Protestant (in name only) by refusing the authority of the Pope, so that the Archbishop of Canterbury, Cranmer, could grant the annulment.

Resolution of the Popish Tyranny
Henry clotted down many monasteries and confiscated their rich lands in 1535 and bequeathed and sold these cheaply to Drapers who had not been inclined to support his breach with the Pope (Thornes).

**Cardinal Wolsey**
He was a very great statesman as well as a churchman. He was Lord Chancellor of England. For many years he really guided England in foreign policy. Wolsey and Henry between them really kept the balance of power in Europe. Englishman I 20 crowns

**France**

This made England important. Wolsey thought this.
1. Saxon Times

   The Saxon Witan was an assembly of earls, thegns, archbishops, bishops, and abbots, called together to help the King:
   a) In raising money
   b) In matters of government

   Since the great nobles provided the taxes they wanted to be consulted about how the money was to be used.

   The King also depended on the help of his Nobles in finding an army in wartime.

2. Norman Times

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

   Therefore its members also tried to get some say in how the country was to run.

   a) The system of taxation was overhauled—Doomsday Book 1086.

   b) The law was changed to suit the needs of the new people.

   c) The law was kept by the men of the shire who were elected annually by the free men of each shire.

   d) There was no lower house.

3. Edward I

   a) Reorganized the laws into a more easily form.

   b) Appointed Constables of the Peace—3 P's.

   Edward I completed the creation of a National Parliament, The Model Parliament 1295—great steps for the first time the middle classes were allowed to have some say in governing the country.

   a) Edward III. On this reign in 1341 Parliament took its present shape: i.e., two classes sitting separately, the Lords (Temporal & Spiritual) and the Commons.