THE CRUSADES

1. Mohammed was born at Mecca about 600 AD. He preached Islam (= submission to Allah).

2. In the next four hundred years his followers conquered a great empire including the Holy Land (Map). They forced conquered to adopt their religion.

3. In 1091 the Holy Land was captured by more warlike Mohammedans, the Turks; they interfered with Christian pilgrims and robbed and killed merchants using the trade routes.

4. In the next two-hundred years nine Crusades were fought.

A. To free the Holy Land.
B. To keep open trade routes to the East.
C. Many people went for booty and adventure.

The first Crusade - Robert of Normandy
Jerusalem was captured 1099 and a Kingdom set up by the Crusaders.
Many ports such as Alex, Jeffer, Tyre and Sidon were also captured. But in 1187 Jerusalem was recaptured by Saladin and remained in Turkish hands till 1917.
THE THIRD CRUSADE - RICHARD CORNELL

The third crusade failed to retake Jerusalem, many other attempts were made but were unsuccessful. He quarrelled and on the way home was captured and held for ransom. The money was collected with great difficulty, and he was released.

ORDERS OF SOLDIER KNIGHTS

Knight Templar - They became great and headquarters had buildings and lands
Jerusalem all over Europe
Knights of St. John of Jerusalem - Headquarters
Malta. Duty to protect pilgrims travelling to Jerusalem. St. John’s ambulance men have taken them now.
RESULTS OF THE CRUSADES

1. Crusaders stories → interest in other lands → travel.
2. Need for alternative safe route to the East → found → great discoveries.
3. Knowledge of medicine, mathematics, Greek and Latin books. (Revival of learning in Europe.)
4. Later scholars had to flee from Constantinople → Europe.
5. Coffee, carpets, spices, jewels, sugar, silk-weaving, glass-blowing → brought to Europe.
6. Many kings got charter of freedom from their feudal lords in return for money for Crusades. (Beginning of freedom from overlord.)

FAIRES

DEFINITION: When monks became lazy and worldly, a band of people asked permission from the Pope to become Friars. These people travelled in one small tunic and when they came to a village, worked in the fields and afterwards people offered them food and a rough bed.

They travelled with no food, money, and sometimes no shoes. They baptised people and married them and blessed their dead.

They travelled all over Europe.

[Diagram: A band of friars who started in Toledo, called Grey Friars. Founded by St. Francis. They started in Spain and called later Black Friars. Founded. Quilt became made by St. Francis. Always and abino-work.]
Wat: England Victorious

2. 1653 Cromwell became Lord Protector.

- He ruled with the help of a Council of State and one House of Parliament.
- England was divided into 10 districts each under a Major General.


- Religious Toleration for all but Duke Papists and Anglicans. These were three main Puritan sects: Baptists, Presbyterians, Independents.
- Puritan idea of Homes - theatres and ale-houses closed; ban on dancing, bear-baiting, cock-fighting, horse-racing; punishment of drunkenness and swearing; arrest of beggars and idlers.
- N.B. Cromwell died 1658.

Reasons for the Restoration

1. No one to replace Cromwell.
2. People tired of strict Puritan rule.
3. Army could not get on with Rump Parliament.
4. New Parliament decided to offer the throne to Prince Charles.

The Restoration
CHARLES II 1660-85

Character: clever - witty - indolent - fond of ease & pleasure. Often 15 years of exile and poverty was determined to avoid. Going on his travels again.

- Looked to his own interests first - kept hold on shore in Government without seeming to interfere.

Religion: Catholic at heart, but not obvious or talkless about his views.

- Declaration of Breda: Charles promised:
  1. A General Pension.
  2. Payment of arrears to army.
  3. Liberty of conscience.
  4. Security of ownership to those who had secured land after the war.

N.B. These promises not all kept - Shaftesbury demanded revenge - those responsible for assassinating Duke executed were punished - Parliament got back their details.

Religious Settlement:
1. C. of E. parsons got back their livings.
2. Act of Uniformity 1662 made use of revised prayerbook compulsory.
The RENAISSANCE

- Began in Italy about 1400 because
  1. Very highly civilized independent cities
  2. Wealthy - controlled trade between Eastern and Western Europe
  3. Wealth \rightarrow Bourse \rightarrow Art
  4. Trade \rightarrow Travel \rightarrow minds open to new ideas
  5. Interest in ancient Greek literature
    Helped on because
      1. Constantinople captured by Turks 1453 \rightarrow Greek
      Scholars fled to Italy \rightarrow universities set up in Italy, Spain, France, England.
  6. Printing invented \rightarrow multiplication of copies
    of books lead to rapid spread of learning throughout Europe.

N.B. This cut the cost of the Trade routes

\rightarrow search for new safe route to the East
\rightarrow The Great Discoveries

- N.B. See last year’s notes.
  - Reformation
  - Separation from Rome
  - Progress of Reformation under Henry VIII
  - Edward VI, Mary Tudor, Elizabeth I
  - Social conditions in Tudor Times
  - Elizabethan Poor law 1601
insurance (three gold coins, the symbol of Lombard money lenders)

DOMINION OF THE MOOROIS

Trebizond

Timur the Lame

Khan

Rubai Khah

Peking

India

Ormuz

Persia

Tibet

China

Inner China

Flan

China
Puritanism

Henry VIII had placed the Bible in every church. A new generation of Englishmen had grown up in the habit of reading the Bible, and resolved to follow its teaching according to their own interpretation. They believed that religion was a personal matter between a man and his God, and they opposed anything that came between them.

1. They objected to outward display i.e. pictures, statues, incense, etc.
2. They objected to symbols and ceremony i.e. altar, candlesticks, communion service, sung services, Latin, etc.
3. They objected to a clergy wearing special vestments - believed a priest was only an ordinary man.
4. They hated bishops for their wealth and power.
5. At first Elizabeth had allowed freedom to both Catholics and Puritans; but by 1580 she realised that if Puritanism grew much stronger its attacks on the bishops would extend to attacks on royal supremacy over the church - which it did - she began to persecute Puritans so moderate Puritans decided to conform.

Extremists went to Holland and from there to America to worship as they liked.

James I 1603-25

He believed in the divine right of the King to rule without interference - the King above the law. Very learned but toothless and high-handed.

N.B. Merchants and country gentlemen were getting rich and wanted a larger share in ruling. The Tudors had shown how to give way gracefully when strongly opposed.

Religion

a) Catholics. James lifted the heavy fines on people who did not attend the Church of England services - many now stayed away.
   Parliament (strongly Puritan) objected.
   - fines re-imposed - gunpowder plot 1605 - very hard laws against Catholics
     (e.g. not to hold public office, not enter learned professions, etc.)

b) Puritans. Hampton Court conference tracked...
EDWARD III

Black Prince
Richard II
(deposed)

Lionel
Edward (young, eventually king)
Edmund (passed over)

Warwick exiled Richard to Guernsey. Richard killed Warwick supported his son and made him king.

RICHARD CIVIL WAR

Battle of Bosworth
1485
Henry VII

(Richard III)

THE WARS OF THE ROSES
parliament to give Charles the money needed

C. Short Parliament 1640
- No money till grievances redressed.
- Dismissed in 3 weeks → Charles raised more illegal money to build up a new army.
- Dissolved war 1642
- Charles had to agree to demands of Covenanters and to pay them £350 a day while they stayed in England, till a proper agreement was made.
- Therefore Charles forced to
  - reorganize Parliament to avoid another civil war.

Long Parliament 1640-60
- [Pym, Hampden, Cromwell] began at once to pass bills cutting down the King’s power, Charles had to agree.
- 8 sentenced executed
- 1 declared imprisoned, later executed.
- All Charles’ ways of getting money declared illegal.

- 6 part of Star Chamber abolished.
- Parliament to meet every 3 years and not to be dissolved without its consent.
- Pym drew up a list of Charles illegal acts containing a plan of Church reform, called
  - The Grand Remonstrance 1641
  - led to a split in Parliament

Extreme Puritans determined to make King fear every move / to stop King controlling army / to make Church Catholic / abolishing bishops & prayer book
- Many MPs felt enough had already been done to make the King a constitutional ruler and did not want further changes, ready to go on
- Charles began to think of using force - plots with Papal agents - tried to arrest the five Members, showed: if Charles would never respect the liberty of Parliament,
- War was inevitable.

- Kings’ supporters: Parliaments’ supporters:
- Couriers
- Great landowners
- Nobility
- Extreme Puritans
- The west and north
- Middle class
- Wealthy more progressive areas.
The Reign of Henry VII (1485-1509)

The last of the Yorkist kings Richard III was defeated and slain at a little town Bosworth by Henry Tudor, Earl of Richmond. Henry did not have a good claim to the throne. Margaret Beaufort, his mother, was a great-granddaughter of John of Gaunt, a younger son of Edward III. She was of direct descent but it is usually the eldest in the family who claims the throne. The Yorkist children were descendants of two sons of Edward III who were elder than John of Gaunt. There was an argument that they had a better claim than the Lancastrians.

Richard the third left two children: his elder brother Edward IV who reigned before him had two sons who were believed to have been murdered and a daughter, Elizabeth. And it was thought that Henry VII should marry Elizabeth and he did marry her.

There were still some unconverted people and there were rebellions in the early part of the reign.

Here was a young Yorkist who had a better claim than Henry or Elizabeth to the throne. He was Edward Earl of Warwick who was a nephew of Edward IV and Richard III. A lot of people thought and said he was the rightful heir and they had him imprisoned in the Tower of London. He spent most of his life as a prisoner of Richard III and Henry.

The Lancastrians wanted Edward King and found a very fast man named Sir Simon and taught him to impersonate Edward and a rebellion broke out to support his ghost Edward. It was a silly plan as the real Edward could easily be produced. The Yorkists then took Edward to Ireland where they were liked and they actually had a coronation in Dublin with Simon as Simon.

Marguerite Beaufort's sister, a bitter enemy of Henry, who lived in Flanders near German soldiers to help some Yorkist leaders with German and Irish soldiers came over to Flanders where they then fought Henry at Tattershall and he defeated them and seeing

He captured Simon and then put down the rebellion and executed him. He asked for a man in the White Tower to be put in the Tower instead of executing him. He asked for a man in the White Tower to be put in the Tower instead of executing him. He asked for a man in the White Tower to be put in the Tower instead of executing him. He asked for a man in the White Tower to be put in the Tower instead of executing him. He asked for a man in the White Tower to be put in the Tower instead of executing him. He asked for a man in the White Tower to be put in the Tower instead of executing him. He asked for a man in the White Tower to be put in the Tower instead of executing him. He asked for a man in the White Tower to be put in the Tower instead of executing him. He asked for a man in the White Tower to be put in the Tower instead of executing him. He asked for a man in the White Tower to be put in the Tower instead of executing him. He asked for a man in the White Tower to be put in the Tower instead of executing him. He asked for a man in the White Tower to be put in the Tower instead of executing him. He asked for a man in the White Tower to be put in the Tower instead of executing him. He asked for a man in the White Tower to be put in the Tower instead of executing him. He asked for a man in the White Tower to be put in the Tower instead of executing him. He asked for a man in the White Tower to be put in the Tower instead of executing him. He asked for a man in the White Tower to be put in the Tower instead of executing him. He asked for a man in the White Tower to be put in the Tower instead of executing him. He asked for a man in the White Tower to be put in the Tower instead of executing him. He asked for a man in the White Tower to be put in the Tower instead of executing him. He asked for a man in the White Tower to be put in the Tower instead of executing him. He asked for a man in the White Tower to be put in the Tower instead of executing him. He asked for a man in the White Tower to be put in the Tower instead of executing him. He asked for a man in the White Tower to be put in the Tower instead of executing him. He asked for a man in the White Tower to be put in the Tower instead of executing him. He asked for a man in the White Tower to be put in the Tower instead of executing him. He asked for a man in the White Tower to be put in the Tower instead of executing him. He asked for a man in the White Tower to be put in the Tower instead of executing him. He asked for a man in the White Tower to be put in the Tower instead of executing him. He asked for a man in the White Tower to be put in the Tower instead of executing him.
5. [Handwritten text not legible]

6. [Handwritten text not legible]

---

When spring came the summer there were hundreds and hundreds of cases. Those who could left London and the Court and Government fled.

People stayed indoors at first, thinking they would avoid it this way. Any house that had the plague in tried to mark their door with a large cross and the words "Lord have mercy on us!"

So many died that it was impossible to give each person a separate burial, so at least went round and the people called out "Bring out your dead!"

After they found they did not avoid it by staying in, so they moved the streets to keep away from the sick. They thinking the air was purer there.

By December the disease had completely died out and, never to return again.

---

The Great Fire

In the next summer it was very dry and the fire broke out in the Eastern part of the city. The old houses were made of wood and very close together and the fire spread quickly. Instead of trying to control...
To powerful Enemies
Difficulties
- Booms had private armies which could be used against the King.
- Stone castles not to be built (gunpowder made them less important anyhow).
- Court of Star Chamber set up to try great men who broke the law - judges answerable only to King.
- Could be proved an import - ridiculous
- Couldn't be proved an import - executed
- He did this by marriage alliances:
  - He married Elizabeth of York
  - His daughter Margaret married James III of Scotland
  - His son Arthur married a Spanish Princess, Catherine of Aragon
- Made alliances for peace with Spain, Scotland, Netherlands.

Seizing his Throne
- He had iron power by force - he had to make the throne safe from attack.

Henry VIII decided rich & powerful left Church was strong enough to resist.

Money
Foreign Enemies
- Henry wanted to prevent anyone getting foreign help against him.
- Henry did not want to raise taxes - could not afford to risk anything.

Henry VIII
- Began the building of a navy and made trade treaties with Spain, Netherlands.
- Sent troops to effect a fortune, a country tried to obedience; only the out against the King.
Joan of Arc

Joan was born a simple peasant girl and grew up the same as many other children. But often she would go and pray on her own to her favourite saint, St. Catherine, and she thought she heard God telling her to go and help the French army.

She then tried to see someone of importance but everybody laughed at her. Then a friend helped her to see the Dauphin of France.

The man she saw on the throne was not the Dauphin but a counterfeit, for the Dauphin was playing a joke. But Joan went straight up to the real Dauphin and told him the truth, and she believed her and gave her armour. Her first battle was at Orleans and defeated the English and saved Orleans.

One battle Joan was pulled from
for permission to do without bishops
{to do without Prayer Books
James refused: “No bishops no King!”
[Authorized Version of Bible 1611]

2. **FINANCE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Government</th>
<th>Expenditure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Covered</td>
<td>Deficit</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Covered by
  - Crown lands
  - ½
  - Extra taxes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total Income</th>
<th>granted by Parliament</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**NO. Tonnage**: Tax on every barrel granted also to the king for his

- **Bondage**: Tax on every ½

James only summoned Parliament when he needed money -

- He raised money by monopolies and impositions (taxes not granted by Parliament)

- James could not manage his revenues; his money had decreased - he was a spendthrift.

- Guy Fawkes and the Gunpowder Plot

The plot to blow up the King and the members of the House of Parliament was made by a few very staunch Catholics at the opening of Parliament 1605 by James.

They thought this the only way to get rid of the severe laws against the Catholics and get a Catholic King on the throne.

The leader of this plot was Robert Catesby, who was helped by an old soldier, Guy Fawkes because he knew more about gunpowder than any one else.

They at first tried to dig through the foundations of the House of Lords, but then hired a cellar below it.

They put the gunpowder down in this cellar and covered it with wood.

A few days before the opening on November 5, one of the plotter’s decided to warn his cousin, who was a member of Parliament. He sent a letter to his cousin warning him not to go to the opening for his own good. Naturally, this cousin was suspicious, and he told people of higher authority, and a search was
THE STORY OF THE LAW

A. \textit{Saxons}\[8pt]

1. The Saxons settled down in families in a
village or \textit{ton} (place name - \textit{tun}, \textit{dun}, \textit{burh}) they governed themselves by an
assembly \textit{Takestan} in which action was taken
according to the wish of the majority.
Blood of kinsmen or personal vengeance were
usual.

2. As kingdoms grew, \textit{Takestan}s were replaced by more official lawcourts.

B. \textit{Hundred} or \textit{Shire} Courts\[8pt]

Each hundred village had their own
justice in these courts. Blood feuds
were gradually stopped (Alfred) and
compensation on \textit{Wercegild} paid
instead. The method of trial was to
\textit{Call for proof \& swear on each}
side, the value of whose evidence
was counted according to their
\textit{Wercegild}. Sometimes it was by
\textit{Orc}deal used; there was an
appeal to \textit{Cock} to show who was
right. The members of each hundred
were responsible for \textit{arresting}
criminals "\textit{blue boy}".

C. \textit{Norman Times}\[8pt]

1. \textit{Feudal} Court was held by lord of the

Honor; a \textit{serf} might bring a cause
against everyone except the lord.

The lord had to see that the kings
laws were obeyed as a duty in
return for land; on the whole there
was few justice because the Honor
was run on mutual goodwill.

2. \textit{Church Court} William I had

granted the Church the sole right
\textit{to try clergy (any educated person),
\textit{ie} thought of by church.} "acknowledged
\textit{take kings grudged his power to}
the Church". They said that the church
should only try clergy, like other
people, for spiritual offences.

\textit{Excommunication was the worst}

punishment.
1. Battle of Edgehill 1642 was indecisive, because King’s infantry was strong/weak. Parliament’s infantry was strong/weak and cavalry weak.
2. Eastern Association was formed in counties round East Angles for providing training and equipment, reinforcements and supplies. The Volunteers were trained there.
3. Battle of Marston Moor, 1644. Indecisive broke Charles power in North.

   You were not put into position by what class you were, but by how you worked, anyone could be promoted to a high position.

   This army was called New Model and the soldiers ‘Redcoats’ from the red/colours of their coats.

   It was a very strong army and the effects were seen the following summer.
5. Battle of Naseby 1645 was fought in Northamptonshire and Oliver Cromwell and the ‘Redcoats’ won over thanks and captured every thing of the Kings army.

   The result was an overwhelming victory for Parliament.
6. 1646 trials suspended

7. 1647. Council between Parliament & New Model Army

   - Parliament decided to disbanded the army
   - “...pay only 3 months of pay
   - make all officers take covenant

   Army marched on London

   Scots raised an army, joining defeated by Cromwell
8. 1648. Pride’s Purge. The army released all Presbyterian MPs, leaving only 53 MPs. Rump.
9. 1649. Execution of Charles I

   THE COMMONWEALTH 1649-10

1. ENEMIES

   a. Scotland went on fighting - defeated at Worcester, Dunbar.
   b. Ireland - rebellion resisted usually by Cromwell: many peasants driven from homes and land given to English soldiers
   c. War With Dutch. England and Holland had become trade rivals, since Holland had built up a strong sea power and carrying trade. In 1651 a navigation act was passed saying: goods brought to England must come English ships or ships of the country producing the goods
the Yorkists an idea. They took him to Scotland or had him carefully trained him and
then raised him was Richard, Duke of York. The son of
Edward who had disappeared with his elder brother
in the year. Perkin declared his elder brother had been murdered but his life had been spared,
and he had been living in Ireland.

Many people believed Perkin's story and Henry was
worried. He went to Scotland after attempting to
attack England and James had him welcome and
crowned him to a beautiful lady of royal descent. He got
Bonnie men to help him attack England, but he got little support from other places and deserted
the Bonnie men and surrendered after staying in
a monastery. He was taken prisoner and put in
the tower near the castle of Windsor where they plotted
and they were both were executed in 1492.

So many laws he made the Star Chamber
in Westminster where people could be tried freely
if they could not be tried locally.

Henry decided to make England richer by trading,
so he imported as he imported foreign trawls
they had to trade with him and so he built
some larger ships and trading vessels.

All this shipping was done to increase
England's economy. England's navy in now

Henry started by building new large ships. The
largest were the Regent and the Sovereign.
Henry was also interested in caravans and Henry
was interested in boats to discovery across the
Atlantic.

Henry helped with many of his surprising
discoveries.

Henry built many wonderful buildings. He built
a chapel at Westminster which is named after him
where he is buried. He also built St. George's
Chapel at Windsor Castle.

He established the Royal bodyguard the Yeomen
of the Guard.
The fire, the people became panic-stricken and taking their belongings they fled to the Thames and got away that way.

A few people tried to check the fire but had to bring the water in buckets that it was rather hopeless.

The fire alarm then was a peel of church bells rung backwards.

Some houses were pulled down to prevent the fire from spreading, and finally the king took hand and soldiers pulled down houses and blew them up with gunpowder.

The fire at last burst itself out and when it came to the belt of pulled down houses.

There was little loss of life, and for the homeless people the king organised a great camp and provided food for them.

One result was that rent was very high.

---

**WAR**

England won a sea victory (The 3rd. fl. Admiral was James Duke of York the Kings Brother) and captured New Amsterdam to New York. In 1666 due to plague & fire there was a muddle - fleet laid up for winter - Dutch sailed Medway and destroyed English Shipping. Peace 1667.


a) Charles promised to declare war on Holland in return for £300,000.

b) Charles promised to declare himself a Catholic publicly in return for £200,000 and military help if necessary.

---

N.O.

a) His reason for this dishonest Treaty was to get enough money to be independent of Parliament.

b) The second part of the Treaty was not shown to Charles' ministers except for 2 Catholics.
ordered from top to bottom of the House of Parliament.

So on the night of the 4th July Hawke was discovered cutting the barrels of gunpowder. He was taken to the Tower and tortured for information. The other conspirators were chased away, and the result of the plot were some very strict rules against the Catholics other than those passed in Elizabeth's reign. Catholics were not allowed to take up any profession or be a Member of Parliament, and many other strict rules.

Parliament annoyed

JAMES I: FOREIGN POLICY

- Peace
  - Allied with Holland (Protestant)
  - " " France (Catholic)
  - " " Spain ("")

Attempted marriage alliance with Spain failed.

THIRTY YEARS' WAR with Germany 1618

James son-in-law Frederick the Great, Palatine

a Protestant was driven off the theme of Bohemia by Spain. Parliament wanted to help the Protestants but James was hoping to arrange a marriage alliance with Spain [see I above] at the end of his reign 1624. James changed his policy, but England only met with disaster.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PEOPLE ANGRY WITH JAMES I</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PORITANS: Disappointed - Dislike idea of alliance - marriage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CATHOLICS: Harsh laws - fines.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MIDDLE CLASS: Impositions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MERCHANT: Monopolies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PARLIAMENT: Wanted a sharing of power</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CHARLES I 1625-49


2. Next Parliament wanted to impeach D. of Buckingham - dissolved
C. Forest laws were made very severe by Norman kings. Poaching in the King's forest cost a man his head or his eyes, or often his life.

C. Henry II and Barons

Henry II came to throne at a time of great disorder. He aimed at increasing the power of the barons, and increasing the power of King, to enforce his laws on them.

MAGNA CARTA 1215

Killed down the principle that the King is not above the law. It checked the Kings rule, though as yet only for the benefit of a few people, e.g. The Barons must be consulted above raising feudal dues. Justice was demanded, but only for free men (serfs were the majority). There must be no arrest or imprisonment without trial. A man must be tried by his peers according to the laws of England.

Scutage

The barons were to pay a tax instead of giving soldiers for 40 days a year. But death privy complained. Army loyal to King longer service possible (France).

Assize of Arms

Ruined Scutage. Feeble peasants had to appear for training inspection each year, circuit a year started.

Assizes

Traveling judge appointed by King. 3 criminals a year. A jury system was tried. A man tried by his peers.
The attitude towards paupers in the Middle Ages:

If in the early Middle Ages if anybody saw a stranger looking around looking for food he was instantly caught and flogged, because then the only people that would be homeless and unemployed would be the people that had committed some crime and had been sent away from the village.

But when there came a very lot of unemployment the people still thought it came to all the poor and it took very many years for the opinion to change.

But when Elizabeth's Poor Law was given out, it said that every parish should support its own poor, and every pauper should be flogged so he could easily go to his own parish.

Also that all poor children should be apprenticed to some trade.

The people of the parish did not like this idea and thought that they were spoiling the poor and why should they give their food they worked for to the poor. But it was the first time the poor and unemployed were treated fairly, because it was not their fault.