Berkshire County Council.

Education Committee.

NAME

D. J. Longhurst

SUBJECT

History
Stone axe hammer
3500 BC - 2000 BC

Two-horned helmet
2000 BC - 300 BC

Celtic shield

Stone axe hammer
Found in Berkshire
Ancient Egyptian's House.

House with roof garden.

Arbour

Pool

Gate House.

Pool
I am glad I did not live in Ancient Egypt.

I am glad I did not live in Ancient Egypt because they wear such long dresses and too much ornamental jewellery. Another thing I would not have liked would be to be buried in a Pyramid.

The reason for which I do not like long dresses is that they hamper your movements a great deal and if they are covered with jewels it is quite easy to lose or drop them.

I would not like to be buried in a Pyramid because people would give the body food, jewels, money, etc. and it would be either stolen or wasted which would not do any good to the people or the body.
The Fertile Crescent

Black Sea

Mediterranean Sea

Name the rivers

DESERT

AKKAD

SUMER

SEMITES

HITTITES

MOUNTAINS
The Difference between Egyptian and Sumerian Writing

**Egyptian**
1. They wrote on papyrus
2. They used pictures
3. They used ink
4. They have pointed reeds. Their pens have blunt points.

**Sumerian**
1. They wrote on clay tablets
2. They had to shorten pictures to lines.
3. They could not use ink

A Rich Merchant’s house in Ancient Ur.

The door of the house was not hinged but it was swung on a revolving pole which passed through a ring at the top and rested in a saucer-shaped depression in a stone at the bottom. There was a small hall inside the door which led into a large stone-paved courtyard.
Round the courtyard are other archways leading to various rooms, there are the work rooms, a room where all the merchant's clay tablets with his accounts on them are kept, a room where he does his business and the guest room. On the second storey are the rooms in which the merchant and his family live. There is a gallery all round them and the roof ends just over the edge of it. The roof is made of beams covered with reed matting and plastered with mud. Houses belonging to poorer people however consist only of one storey and about three or four rooms.

 Corrections.
A Babylonian School.

Place where the master sits who takes your names.
King Minos’s Palace atcrete.

The palace had no fortifications of any kind, but they had plenty of bows and arrows, spears, daggers and shields.

The oil, wine and grain were kept in a huge network of cellars. The palace had drainage that would be thought modern today. They had hot baths, central heating and were almost as civilized as we are today. All round the walls were gaily coloured wall paintings.

The men of those times wore a single loin cloth which suited the climate. The ladies were like those of Victorian days. They curled their hair and wore a tight fitting headress.

The palace had a theatre attached to it and in the pictures on the floor and walls there are boys and girls wrestling.

The Minoans kept a careful account of their goods and many tablets have been found which mean nothing to us for no-one has been able to
translate the persian language.

The Army of Cyrus, King of Persia, Jan 26th

Archers.

The Persians were very good at shooting arrows from a long distance. They could therefore hold positions at a long way away from the enemy and would not be wounded in hand to hand fighting.

Cavalry.

When the archers had attacked the enemy the cavalry rode down and completely destroyed them.

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Diagram:

- Enemy
- Persians
- Archers
- Cavalry
An Archer of Darius.
The Reasons why their Religion helped the Persians to be good rulers.

The Persian religion was very much like ours today. They believed that their god liked truth, kindness and honesty. To tell a lie or to get into debt was a great disgrace.

These things made the Persians great rulers because they would never get into debt with another nation and have to put taxes on the people to pay back what they owed or if they had no taxes they would have to go short of food or some other necessity to pay the debt.

Also if anyone who had any influence on the country was to tell a lie the whole country might copy them and not one would know what was the truth and what was not.
A Day at an Athenian School.

Early in the morning as soon as the sun had risen we all went to school with our pedagogues carrying our lyres. When school began we all had a clay tablet to write upon and when we had filled this the master would hold it in front of the fire to warm and smooth it over again. After a period of writing and making figures such as this we had a short walk to the gymnasion with our pedagogues. Once there our pedagogues helped us to strip and we then were set to do different things exercises.
Some were set to throw the discus, some to leap from small mounds and still others were set to run races. Afterwards we all walked back to our school and spent the rest of the day singing and playing the lyre. It was very important that an Athenian boy should learn to sing for then he would get into one of the choirs. When dusk fell we went home to bed with our pedagogues.

The story of Pheidippides

In Athens there was a boy named Pheidippides who could run faster than any other Athenian boy. One day when the Persians were going to attack Athens, he was told to run to Sparta for help. When he got there the Spartans were in the middle of a religious ceremony and could not come. Desponded Pheidippid
An Account of the Persian Wars.

The great Persian king was Darius and the Athenian leader was Miltiades. Persia had come to conquer Athens because Athens had helped the Ionian Greeks to rebel against Darius. At the battle of Marathon Darius's fleet was defeated and for 10 years no further attack was made on Athens.

Xerxes was Persia's new leader and Themistocles was in charge of the Athenian army.

Leonidas with an army of 6,000 tried to delay the Persian army in a narrow pass and for two days Sparta did better than the Persians but a traitor told Persia of another way through the mountains and when they were attacked from behind the Spartans were slain.

All the Athenian women and children
were put on the island Salamis and the Athenian fleet defeated the Persians in the narrow strait which separates Salamis from the mainland.

The Empire of Alexandria.

Alexandria's Route.
The Diary of Diogenes a soldier of Alexander

In 334 BC, Alexander crossed the Hellespont and conquered the Persian army and added Asia Minor to his possessions. Alexander untied a knot known as the Gordian knot by cutting it with his sword.

In 333 BC a battle was fought with the Persians on the Gulf of Issus. King Darius III had to leap onto one of his noblemen's horses and flee for his life. Syria was part of Alexander's empire.

In 331 BC Alexander defeated Darius III at Arbela thus gaining Persia.

In 323 Alexander died at Babylon, only 33 years old.
RACES OF ANCIENT Italy

GAULS

SABINES

ETRUSCANS

AQUIANS

HANICANS

LATINS

VOLISCANS

GREES

CARTHAGINANS

GAEANS
Roman Roads

- Good communications
- Messengers from consuls and governors
- For trade
- For moving soldiers

Building

Roman roads were built in a straight line between two towns.

Diagram:
- Paving stones
- Stones and concrete
- Rubble and lime
- Stones
- Gully for drainage
The Roman Empire by 133 BC.
A Roman House  June 7th.

--- Pillars

Pond

PERISTYLE

Atrium

Pool

Cubicles

Door

street
Central heating in a Roman House in the North

Warm air

Furnace

Slave
123 BC. Under Hadrian, a wall was built across the breadth of England to keep the Picts out.

60 AD. While the Romans were fighting the Druids, Boudica led a revolt against the Romans.

43 AD. Britain became Romanized through the influence of Emperor Claudius.

54 AD. The 2nd force conquered S.E. England.

Julius Caesar invaded Britain.

Roman Helmet.

Roman Wall.

Roman Armour.

Roman Spear.
Plan of a Saxon Settlement

- Forest
- Mark
- Common pasture
- Arable land
- Ditch and
- Huts
- Sacred tree
- Moat green
- Pond
- Huts
- Palisade
- Stables
- Small barn
- Herd
- Mill
- Great hall
- Gyrge
- Separate rack quarters
- Orchard
- Leac
- Tun
- Trackway
- Bridge
- Stream
October 13th. A ghost of a Saxon chief comes back to earth.

I went back to England a week ago to see what the village of which I used to rule over looked like and I was really shocked to find that almost everything had been greatly changed.

To start with, the houses were so scattered about that it was impossible to put a palisade or even a ditch round it for protection as we used to do. I would very much like to know what these people would do if an enemy came and attacked them.

Another thing which was very noticeable was that the Common Pasture Land was divided into small portions of land by rows of small trees very close together; I think it would have been very much simpler to have shared the land as we did.

Amongst the houses were some buildings:
with very large windows which had all kinds of things behind them. Behind one window I saw with other things which I knew were eatable, some orange things with green feathery things stuck onto them. I can't imagine how they are made.

In another window I saw some short wooden sticks with pointed things on the end of them and near these were some containers full of blue liquid and many other things such as these, being curious I looked through the window and was surprised to see a man put a stick into a liquid container and then making marks on a sheet of white stuff with it.

Seeing a brightly decorated window farther down the trackway I flew towards it but before I got there I heard a roar behind me and I saw a black animal with four rings for legs pursuing me down the trackway and so I flew off to yhostland and never hope to go back.
The Seven Saxon Kingdoms

- Northumbria
- Mercia
- Wessex
- Sussex
- Kent
- Anglia
- Essex

Key:
- Locus
- York
- Lichfield
- Winchester
- Canterbury
Plan of Scandinavian Hall October 24th

MEN

A and B were High Seals

Timber supporting roof

A

B

WOMEN
Voyages of the Vikings
The Daneslaw

Ruled by Danes
By English

Do not shade in ink
Alfred the Great
King of Wessex (AD 871 - 901)

In War

He built a Navy.
He made half the men fight and half till the land.

He built Burhs.
He made a treaty with the Danes.

In Peace.

He built schools, monasteries, churches and he translated books.

He made candle clocks.
Plan of the battle of Hastings

ENGLISH TROOPS

NORMAN ARCHERS

Cavalry

Infantry

To London

FYRO

HUSCARLES

FYRO

FRENCH ALLIES

NORMANS

ALLIES

To Hastings
The Battle of Hastings by a Norman soldier

I am called Leopold and when the battle of Hastings took place I was in charge of a section of Duke William's splendid army. We had had a rough crossing to Angleland and all our horses were seasick so we were forced to stop and rest them.

Unfortunately this delay gave our enemies a chance to take up a strong position on a near hill near Hastings. When we were placed ready to fight with only a small valley between us we saw that Harold had placed his trained men the Huscarles in the centre and the untrained fyrd to the right and left.

We fought for a long time but we neither won nor lost so William tricked the Saxons into coming out from behind the stockade where we easily beat them.
December 4th. The Feudal System
An example of lord and vassal.

District A
(5 manors)
The king gives these to Jonathan

Jonathan  MARMADUKE Canterbury Cathedral
keeps 2 manors for himself and one to
and gives 2 to

MARMADUKE Stephen
keeps one manor for himself and gives 1 to

- Tenant in Chief
- Sub Tenant
- Lesser Sub Tenant
District B.
(9 manors.)

The king gives these to Archibald

Archibald keeps Jacob kept 1 Stephen Joseph 2 for himself and gives for himself and kept 1 and kept 2 two to Jacob, Stephen gave 1 to gave one to for himself and Joseph (given to) James Friars Abbey
The Norman Kings.

William I (1066 - 1087) and his work

I. To complete the conquest of England

There were risings in several parts of the country:
1. SW Near Exeter - Harold's brothers held out for some time until William defeated them.

Danes and King of Scotland both challenged William. “Harrowing of the North.”

II. Hereward the Wake

By 1070 the whole country was practically conquered.

II. To limit the power of the feudal barons.

William knew that if he wanted to be strong he must prevent his vassals from gaining too much power.

The ways in which William I limited the power of the barons.

I stopped them from having too much land in one part...
of the country.

ii. Built castles all over England but did not allow others to do so.

iii. Made his sub-tenants swear loyalty to him.

(Oath of Salisbury)

iv. Made himself by keeping the richest manors himself and the towns.

A visit of the King's Officers to a village.

Paragraph: William's tenant Officers round to each village to find out how much the lord of the manor could afford to pay him for tithes. To find out this the officers called together the lord of the manor, the village priest (he acted as an interpreter because he was the only person in the village who could speak Latin which was the language the Norman Officers spoke) and also about six of the villagers. The officers asked all kinds of questions to find out how rich the village was for the richer a village was
the more taxes it could afford to pay. Some of the questions the officers asked were, "How many mills and fish ponds are there in this village? How many sheep, cattle, pigs and oxen have you? How many of these belong to the lord and how many belong to the villians? How many acres of pasturage have you? How many fields grow crops have you and what sort of crops is the ground suitable for?" Lastly, "How many villians are there in the village?"

When all these questions had been answered the answers would be put in the Doomsday Book so that William I could tell how much money he could get for from each village.

William made great use of the sheriffs (shire-reeve), e.g. held the shire-court, collected the royal dues, saw to the carrying out of military service. All this caused the barons to get restless.

1075 Three earls including Earl Waltheof made a conspiracy against the king but it failed
because Earl Waltheof betrayed his friends hoping to please the king but instead was tried for treason and beheaded, the other two were not so unlucky as one was imprisoned for life and the second fled over abroad.

II 1066 Bishop Odo of Bayeux, (William's half brother) also against him. Imprisoned for life.

The Church under the Conqueror.

When William I came to England he promised the Pope to reforms the English Church.

In 1070 he appointed Lanfranc Archbishop of Canterbury and he brought in many reforms.

BUT William always refused to acknowledge the Pope as his overlord.
The Norman Kings.

William I 1066 - 1087

Robert  William II  Henry I  Adela
Duke of Normandy (Rufus) (mar) Matilda (m) Stephen
(1087 - 1100) (1100 - 1135) Blois.

William (Drowned 1120) White Ship

Stephen
(1135 - 1154)

Henry I was sometimes called the Lion of Justice because he did much good work for England in strengthening her system of justice.

Henry I System of Government.

(Saxon Times) Witanagemot (Assembly of wise men)
Norman Times. Great Council (King's Tenants in Chief)
(Not about 3 times a year)

Henry I Reign (Small body of educated men permanent advisers)
Henry I was sometimes known as the Lion of Justice because he did much good work for England in strengthening her system of justice and in enforcing the law:

1. He increased the power of the sheriffs.
2. He developed the "Buria Regia". This body of permanent councillors had the job of helping the king to carry on the regular work of government. Their duties were:
   a. To settle disputes between the king's tenants in chief.
   b. To superintend the sheriffs' accounts and collect the revenue from them.

Henry I's quarrel with the church.

At the beginning of Henry I's reign, Anselm returned to England but soon quarrelled with Henry over the investiture of the bishops.

1. Henry wanted to choose the bishops as they were the lords of such big estates.
2. Anselm objected to this and refused even to do homage to the king for the lands of the archbishopric.
At last Henry & Anselm agreed on a compromise:
1. The bishops were to be invested with the
   ring and crozier by the Pope and,
2. They were to
do homage to the king as his tenants.
3. Bishops to be chosen by cathedral clergy
   in the king's presence.

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Roman Kings

Henry I (1100-1135) - Adela
- m Matilda

William (Drowned 1120) - Matilda - Other Children - Stephen (w. 1154)
- m Geoffrey of Anjou

Henry II (1154-1189)
- m Eleanor of Aquitaine.
The Reign of Stephen (1135-1154)

When Prince William was drowned Henry Ist made his barons promise to accept Matilda as their next ruler.

1135. Henry I died. Many barons preferred Stephen as king. Because of his reputation as a knight. y Because if they made him king he would owe much to them.

45. Because Matilda was proud and haughty.

Stephen was crowned but he had to give up many privileges to the barons.

1141. Matilda left England.
1146. Geoffrey of Anjou died. His place taken by his son Isgmary.


Stephen agreed to the Treaty of Winchester. Henry II was to be king after Stephen's death.

1154. Stephen died.
Henry II (1154-1189)

The Angevin Empire.

During his reign, Henry spent only 3 years in England.

- England
- Normandy
- Anjou
- Aquitaine
- Britain

He became Lord of Ireland.

During his reign, he made the King of Scotland do homage to him.

Henry's system of government.

He introduced the system of 'scutage', so that he had an army to fight as long as he wanted.

He revived the Saxon fyrd in 1181 by the Assize of Arms.

He reformed the legal system.

He established the idea of one law for the whole land. Henry sent royal judges round the country three a year to try all serious cases at the Assize Courts.
The old methods of trial by ordeal and trial by combat were now generally displaced by trial by jury. Henry therefore restored order to the country and made the barons submit to him.

Henry II's quarrel with Becket

Henry II's attempt to establish one system of law for the whole land brought him up against the church courts. These courts, presided over by a bishop, tried certain cases: 1. cases about marriages, contracts, wills, 2. all cases involving "clerks". These were not always priests but those who could read and write a little because the worst punishments in these courts were imprisonment or the unfrocking of priests, and even these penalties were seldom enforced. Many were escaping justice in the king's courts.

After long quarrels with Becket (now archbishop) Henry agreed with him on: 1. The Constitutions of Clarendon, a clerks to be tried in church courts but if found guilty to be unfrocked and handed over to the king's...
courts for punishment. Becket then refused to accept this. After a violent scene with the king, he fled abroad because the king had sent his officers to seize him.

1170. Becket allowed to return.

Almost at once Becket stirred up trouble.
because, during his absence the king had had his eldest son crowned when Becket should have done it.

Henry was exasperated and exclaimed in anger, “Who will rid me of this upstart priest?”

Becket was murdered by four of Henry’s knights.

From then on to the end of his reign Henry had much trouble with his rebellious sons John and Richard.

She died.

The Reign of John (1199-1216)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Brother of Richard I:</th>
<th>Henry II</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Henry 1183</td>
<td>Richard 1199</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geoffrey</td>
<td>John other</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arthur</td>
<td>children</td>
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</tbody>
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Character: Treacherous, greedy for money and cruel.
Events of his reign:


2. The loss of Normandy to Philip Augustus of France (1204).

3. He delayed many cases without a proper legal right to them, e.g. scutages and feudal aids.

4. John's dispute with Pope Innocent III.
   
   In 1205, Archbishop of Canterbury died and a dispute arose between John and the monks of the cathedral chapter at Canterbury over the choice of his successor.

   1207. When the Pope was consulted about it he set both candidates aside and chose Stephen Langton. John would not accept him.

   The Pope issued an interdict forbidding the holding of all services in this country.


   1212. Pope said John was no longer King of
England and gave Philip Augustus leave to take the throne from him.

1213. John did homage to the Pope for his throne because he was afraid at last.

This resulted in the rebellion of the barons, who, led by Stephen Langton, sent a demand to John to remedy all their grievances.

1215. At last John had to set his seal to a great charter (on the island of Runnymede) which contained these clauses:

1. The Church. The Church of England shall be free to elect all her abbots, bishops, and high officials without the king's interference.

2. Taxes. No money except the three feudal aids is to be levied without the consent of the Common Council of the Realm.

3. Justice. No man will we sell, deny or delay justice. No man is to be tried except by his peers, and by the law of the land.
after he had signed The Great Charter he wrote to the Pope asking him to say that he was not bound by the oath he had sworn.
The barons asked Louis son of Philip Augustus of France to come and take the throne and war started in England once more. One day John was crossing the Wash when a storm arose and his crown and all his baggage was swept overboard, this vexed John who after eating to heartily a supper fell ill and died.
A Crusader
The Reign of Henry III (1216-1272)

I. The Minority of Henry III (1216-32)

a. 1216-1219: Regency of William Marshal, Earl of Pembroke.

b. Fight against Louis, Fair of Lincoln 1216

c. Sea battle off Dover 1217

d. Louis was driven out of England

e. 1219: William Marshal died

II. Regency of Hubert de Burgh 1219-1227

Struggle for power between Peter des Roches and Hubert de Burgh

III. Regency of Hubert de Burgh 1227-1232

Although he ruled well, in 1232 he was dismissed.

II. Misrule of Henry III (1232-1258)

Henry III was a weak sort of man who was ungrateful to those who helped him.

However, he was really quite pious.
After 1252 many foreigners came into England.

1256 Henry III married Eleanor of Provence.
Many rich appointments given to her relatives.

Henry III was too friendly with the Pope who was always trying to get more money out of England.

Henry III was always collecting money without the consent of the Common Council of the Realm.

Scheme for the Sicilian expedition.

Barons very angry.


Henry later refused to accept these.

Judgement of Louis was in Henry's favour.
Barons led by Simon de Montfort prepared for war.


Simon de Montfort in Parliament.
The tenants in chief. b) Two knights from each shire. c) Two burgesses from each town friendly to Simon.

It decided to set up a committee of barons to govern instead of the king. Prince Edward escaped.

Battle of Evesham August 1265. Simon defeated and killed by Prince Edward and some of the hostile barons. This meant that Henry recovered some of his lost power but took good care not to raise any more trouble.
These friars wandered through the country, nursing the poor sick people, helping the peasants with their work, teaching the children and doing all the good they could and never taking any reward.

These friars were very like the Franciscan Friars but, although they lived and worked among the poor their main work was preaching.
The Growth of Parliament

The Saxon Witan
Assembly of wise men chosen by the king to advise him and if necessary necessary to appoint his successor.

The Norman Great Council
Assembly of the king's tenants in chief (barons or bishops). Summoned for the king to keep watch over them and to raise money from them.

3 steps by which a representative Parliament was set up:

1. To the Reign of Henry III
2. 1254. 2 knights from each shire summoned to...
Parliament as well as Barons and Bishops.
1265 Simon de Montfort's Parliament met. Barons, two knights from each shire and two burgesses from each town on his side.

In the Reign of Edward I:
1275 Edward I's Parliament Bishops and Barons only.
1283 a 4 knights from each shire.
6 4 burgesses from each borough.
Parliament at Acton Burnell
Knights, burgesses, barons but not clergy.
The Model Parliament

Most complete Parliament ever summoned. The Model for all future Parliaments.

The clergy. Archbishops, bishops, and abbots.

Barons. Summoned individually.

2 commoners were represented by two knights from every shire and two burgesses from each borough.
Edward I and “Great Britain.”

Edward I wanted to unite Eng, Wales, and Scotland under his rule. I invaded Wales. Lewellyn ap Gryffyd (the ruler of Wales) refused to renew his oath of allegiance (made to Henry III) when Edward first came to the throne in 1272.

1277 1st campaign: Invaded Wales
Rounded up Lewellyn in Snowdonia

Treaty of Aberconway.
I became Edward’s vassal, his own land confined to Glamorganshire. English governors sent but ruled very harshly.


Second campaign: Welsh defeated, I killed in battle. This time Edward chose his governors more carefully, and although he divided Wales into shires, he allowed...
May 7th.  

Conway Castle, North Wales

The Welsh to keep most of their old laws and local customs.

Many castles built: Beaumaris, Harlech, Llancarvon, Conwy.

Edward's son born at Llancarvon.  
1301 Made Prince of Wales.

Scotland  

1336 King of Scotland died. The heir was a three-year-old girl, the Maid of Norway and Edward betrothed her to his son.
to unite the two countries. But the Maid of Roanay died as a result of the rough voyage. Edward I was asked to judge between a number of Scottish Barons who all claimed the Scottish Throne. He agreed on condition that they accepted him as their overlord. He chose John Balliol. Edward however, interfered so much with Balliol that he made friends with the French King and they combined together against England.

Edward I sacked Berwick and defeated Balliol at Battle of Dunbar. He left Earl Warren and Gressingham to rule for him and took back to London the Stone of Destiny. These governors were very cruel and later Gressingham was killed and his army defeated by Wallace in 1297.

Edward defeated Wallace at the Battle of Falkirk
Wallace was killed later and his body was quartered and put upon different cities' walls.

1306 The Scots found another leader in Robert Bruce the younger.

1307 Edward I now old and ill went north to fight him but died before he reached the battle field.

B- Rather inadequate - especially towards the end.

The Reign of Edward II (1307-1327)

He did not carry on the war with Scotland but spent his first year as king amusing himself with his favorites especially Piers Gaveston.

1310 The Lords Ordainers drew up 3 rules for Edward to agree to:

1. The king must live of his own.
2. All important matters to be decided...
by the Lords Ordainers.

1312 Piers returned, captured and killed.

1314 6 of Barockburn.

Further quarrels between Edward and the Lords of Ordainers.

6 of B Installing. Lords Ordainer defeated and dissolved.

1324 Queen Isabella visited France and fell in love with Roger Mortimer.

1326 They landed on the Suffolk coast to turn Edward off the throne. Edward captured, imprisoned in Berkeley castle. 1327 Murdered of s. n. ruled 1327-1330 in the name of the young Ed III.

Treaty of Northampton 1328.

1330 Edward III caused s. and M.
to be tried for treason. He was executed and is imprisoned for life.

Reign of Edward III (1327-1377)

The Hundred Years War (1338-1453)

1. Long-standing friction over homage for English vassals in France (Gascony).
3. 1328: Charles IV of France died. No children. Queen Isabella of England was his sister. Could not claim French throne for herself but her son could. But French chose Philip of Valois as Charles IV's cousin as king.
4. Conflicts between English and French seamen in the Channel.
5. Arrest of some English merchants by seamen of Flanders. Edward stopped wood going there 1337: Revolt of Flemish
Merchants, set up Republic under Ed III
Philip IV confiscated Gascony

Some effects of the Black Death

- Shortage of workers. Wages increased tremendously.
  (e.g. a freeman demanded 1/- a day instead of 2d)

1351 Statutes of Labourers

- Shortage of labour caused Lords to turn to sheep farming. This made England very wealthy because everyone wanted English wool. The King gained by this too, because in 1354 he passed the Ordinance of the Staple saying English wool could
A brief account of the Hundred Years War:

- England
- Stacks in War of the Roses
- Civil Wars
- Declaration of French

1337 (1338)
- Edward III
- Sluys
- Crecy (1346)
- Poitiers
- Black Prince
- Death of Brittany
- Treaty of Brétigny

1347 (1348)
- Capture of Calais
- English successes (Richard II)

1356 (1360)
- Black Prince dies (1377)
- Sack of Limoges
- Treaty of Brétigny

Early 14th century
- Treaty of Brétigny
- Sack of Limoges
- Treaty of Brétigny
- Sack of Limoges
- Treaty of Brétigny
be sold to foreign merchants only at certain towns (e.g. Winchester). Later Bakois became the only staple town. When the wool was sold the king collected a proportion of its value as arranged by the Great and Ancient Custom (1275).

The rise of the woolen industry. Many country folk went to the towns and there began to find work as spinners or weavers.

Ed III brought many Flemings over to teach them this industry.

Richard II (1377-1399)
Son of Black Prince. Only 10 yrs old in 1377. Character. He was very kind and generous to his friends but he was very changeable towards them.
Importance of the reign.

v Interlude in the Hundred Years War. Chaucer was writing until his death in 1400.

vi John Wycliffe — (died 1384) and the Lollards.

iv The Peasants Revolt (1381)

Causes of the Revolt.

a) The effect of the preaching of the Lollards. (Note: John Bull)
b) Heavy taxes especially.

1380 Poll Tax.

1/ on every person over 15.

Peasants objected to attempts to force them back to conditions before the Black Death.

E.g. Statute of Labourers, 1351.

Rebells.

# King not allowed to keep his promises. Old harsh laws against peasant
BUT gradually lords found it easier to hire wage-labour for their estates and let their land for money rents. By end of 13th, villeinage had practically vanished from English agriculture. Quarrels between Richard II and his barons came to a head in 1398 when the king banished his cousin Henry Bolingbroke. 1399, when John of Gaunt died Richard seized his lands though he had promised to keep them for B. Landing of B in Yorkshire. RII deserted by his nobles was captured, abdicated and was imprisoned in Flint Castle where he died the same year.
A villein describes the Peasants' Revolt, 1381.

In the year 1381 after much plotting together about 60,000 peasants, under the leadership of Wat Tyler and two others, named Jack Straw and John Ball, rose and marched for London. We went down to the riverside to see the king pass in his barge for we wanted to speak with him, to ask him to free us from our bondage. We then went on to London and burnt all the homes of important people and slew Flemings whenever we found them. The king later met us at Mile End and promised that we should have all we wanted and about half our number were pleased.
and went away but the rest of us waited and next morning the king met us at Smithfield. Tyler spoke rudely to him and the Mayor of London killed him and we were about to shoot at the king when the young lad himself bravely came near to us and said that he was our captain and king and that we should be given freedom. At this we all turned and went home but the promises made to us had never fulfilled as the Parliament would not allow it.

But rather luckily. This is not written as though you had been there.
The Renaissance.

"The rebirth of learning" in Western Europe in the 15th century was greatly encouraged by the arrival, esp. in Italy, of scholars with Greek manuscripts. The Italians became very enthusiastic about ancient Greece and Rome and copied many of their ideas. Therefore Italy began to produce great artists (e.g. Michaelangelo, Leonardo da Vinci, Raphael), scientists (e.g. Galileo) and scholars.

Other achievements were printing, the re-discovery of gunpowder.

The Voyages of Discovery

In the Middle Ages much trade had passed from China, India, and Arabia through the Red Sea, Asia Minor, and the Black Sea to Venice and Genoa. But in the 16th this was interrupted by the Turks who took Asia Minor and blocked
The Renaissance

The End of the Middle Ages

The

AUSTRALIA

1453

Scientists

1600

1653

Discovery of

not yet discovered

But Australian was
the way. So new trade routes had to be found.

Causes of Voyages of Discovery:

1. Trade routes of the Middle Ages were blocked by the Turks.
2. Progress of science, e.g. invention of science.
3. Disappearance of superstitious fears - e.g. flatness of world, boiling seas, etc.
England in 1485:

1. Need for a strong ruler.
2. To check the power of the barons.
3. To deal with rival claimants to the throne.
   (e.g. Earl of Warwick, Elizabeth of York.)
4. To give time for the renewal of trade and prosperity.
5. To save England from domination by France or Spain.

Ways in which Henry VII strengthened his position:
1. 1486 Marriage to Yorkist heiress - Elizabeth of York.
   (Earl of Warwick put in Tower)
2. Choice of advisers from the middle class
   e.g. churchmen like Archbishop Morton and lawyers like Empson, Dudley.
3. Weakened the power of the nobles in various ways.
By heavy fines and "benevolences.
By laws of livery and maintenance.
Use of the court of star chamber.
which even powerful lords could not
frighten or bribe.

But. Henry's power seriously threatened by 2 rebellions:

1) 1487. Rebellion of Lambert Simnel.
   pretended to be Earl of Warwick.
2) 1497. R. of A. Perkin Warbeck.
   pretended to be the younger of the Princes
   murdered in the Tower. (Richard D of York.)

Oct. 5th, 1949. What dangers did Henry VIII face at
the beginning of his reign, and how did he
overcome them?

The dangers that Henry VIII had to face
at the beginning of his reign were
difficult to deal with. He had two rivals
for the throne, the Earl of Warwick and Elizabeth.
of York. Henry VII put Warwick in the Tower of London and married Elizabeth who had the better claim to the throne of the two.

Henry also had to stop the barons from getting too powerful, and he did this by a number of means. First he chose his advisers from the middle class, men such as Archbishop Morton, Empson and Dudley. He used the Court of Star Chamber which imposed heavy fines on the Lords for small offences. Laws were passed against keeping a large amount of retainers.

Trade was encouraged by Henry VII and he did not fine the merchants because he wanted England to trade with other lands which she could not do if she had no rich merchants.

Good as far as it goes though you do not mention the trouble he had with the Pretenders.
Henry VII foreign policy.

Aims:

1. Peace
2. Alliance with strong continental power
3. Money

1. 1489 Treaty of Medina del Campo.
   a. England and Spain agreed to prevent Charles VII of France from seizing Brittany.
   b. Betrothal of Catherine of Aragon to Prince Arthur. (Spain to pay dowry of 200,000 crowns)

2. 1502. Death of Arthur.
   Catherine betrothed to his brother Henry with special permission of the Pope.

2. Henry collected a large sum to fight Charles VIII over Brittany, but Charles married the Duchess Anne and Henry offered to make peace on condition Charles gave him money.

   Henry married his daughter Margaret to James IV of Scotland.
Corrections
atrium atrium atrium.

The Reign of Henry VIII (1509-1547)

Character. Henry was a cheerful young man, fond of all sports and music. He made himself popular by executing Empson and Dudley. He decided to reconquer the lost lands in France and in this way to become even more popular.

1512. Expedition to Guienne. A complete failure, badly organised. Wolsey in charge of the evacuation.


Wolsey decided to make peace with France as England was getting nothing out of the war. Arranged marriage of King of France (Louis XII) to Henry's sister, Mary. 1518. Treaty of London. Wolsey tried unsuccessfully after this to keep the
Martin Luther (1483 - 1546)

Martin Luther was born in Saxony of poor peasant parents. He was sent to school in a town and later to the university at Erfurt.

He became a monk (Augustians). He was very worried about how people could be saved from their sins. He thought that the only way to be saved was to have faith in God.

Later Luther became Professor of Theology at Wittenburg University and lectured students on the need for faith. 1517, Tetzel came to Wittenburg selling indulgences. 1517, Luther pinned 95 arguments against the sale of indulgences to the church door.

The Pope sent a Bull to Luther ordering him to deny his teachings within
60 days. Luther however threw the Bull on to a bonfire in front of a large crowd of teachers and students.
Luther was summoned to Worms for trial and was made an outlaw.
Luther’s friends shut him in Wartburg castle for a year during which time he translated the New Testament into German.
Northern Germany followed Luther’s teaching and there was war between the North and South of Germany until 1555.
1555. Peace of Augsburg. It was agreed that each state should be either Protestant or Catholic according to the religion of the prince ruling over it.
balance of power between France and Spain and by 1525 Henry VIII decided to take over the government himself.