

Normans

Timeline of Monarchy

House of Wessex, Restored

Edward the Confessor (1042-66)
Harold II (1066)

Norman Line

William I the Conqueror (1066-87)
William II Rufus (1087-1100)
Henry I Beauclerc (1100-35)
Stephen (1135-54)
Empress Matilda (1141)

Plantagenet, Angevin Line

Henry II Curtmantle (1154-89)
Richard I the Lionheart (1189-99)
John Lackland (1199-1216)
Henry III (1216-72)
Edward I Longshanks (1272-1307)
Edward II (1307-27)
Edward III (1327-77)
Richard II (1377-99)

Plantagenet, Lancastrian Line

Henry IV Bolingbroke (1399-1413)
Henry V (1413-22)
Henry VI (1422-61, 1470-1)

Plantagenet, Yorkist Line

Edward IV (1461-70, 1471-83)
Edward V (1483)
Richard III Crookback (1483-5)

House of Tudor

Henry VII Tudor (1485-1509)
Henry VIII (1509-47)
Edward VI (1547-53)
Lady Jane Grey (1553)
Mary I Tudor (1553-58)
Elizabeth I (1558-1603)

MONARCHS OF GREAT BRITAIN

House of Stuart

James I (1603-25)
Charles I (1625-49)

The Commonwealth




Oliver Cromwell (1649-58)
Richard Cromwell (1658-59)

House of Stuart, Restored

Charles II (1660-85)
James II (1685-88)

Key concepts

- Pre 1066 - where did early migrants and settlers come from?
- Iron Age Britain
- Roman Britain
- Anglo-Saxon Britain
- Pre 1066 Were the Anglo-Saxons and Vikings invaders or founders of England?
- 1066 The Battle of Hastings
- William the conqueror controlled England by building castles, creating the feudal system and producing the Domesday Survey
- Castles changed as new methods were found to attack them. They become bigger, more complex and made out of stone.
- Halton Castle is an example of a motte and bailey castle that was developed.

Anglo-Saxon housecarls	Anglo-Saxon fyrd	Norman foot soldiers
		
FACT: Professional, highly trained and fiercely loyal.	FACT: Working men called up to help the King in time of danger	FACT: Made up the main part of William's professional army.
Tactics – Shield Wall <input type="checkbox"/>	Tactics – hand to hand <input type="checkbox"/>	Tactics – Followed knights <input type="checkbox"/>
Weapons – Battle axe <input type="checkbox"/>	Weapons – Sword, pitchforks <input type="checkbox"/>	Weapons – Swords <input type="checkbox"/>
Armour – Chain mail <input type="checkbox"/>	Armour – none <input type="checkbox"/>	Armour chain mail <input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Changes to castles



Key terms

Community – Most people never left their village or town.

Society – to do with people

Economic – to do with money

Military – to do with soldiers

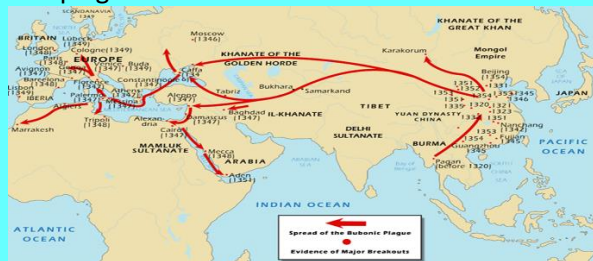
Religion – Most people in Europe were Christian as the average life expectancy was 35 so people believed the afterlife was more important than life.

Feudal – The system of power Kings, barons, knights, peasants)

Domesday survey – The book that William I created that recorded what everyone owned.

Power of the church versus the monarchy

The plague



In the summer of 1348, a ship arrived at the busy port of Weymouth in Dorset. The crew were unaware that along with their goods the ship was carrying a deadly cargo: the Black Death. Within a few days, hundreds of men, women and children would be infected. Within a few months, around one-third of the population of England would be dead!



The Magna Carta



1215 - King John is most famous as the king who was forced to agree to sign the Great Document or Magna Carta at Runnymede - a set of laws he had to follow giving rights to the people. This was after many conflicts with barons and the Church.

Key terms

- Chancellor - The King's chief servant and had many jobs including managing finances and judging legal cases.
- Anoint - To give spiritual power to a monarch or priest by pouring holy oil on them.
- Criminous clerk - Any of the clergy, who had committed a crime. They could claim the right to be tried in a Church court.
- Excommunication - When a person is banned from church services and Christian burial. A medieval person believed they would go to hell if they died as an excommunicant.
- Legate - A representative of the pope, with a lot of power. A legate could remove a bishop from their job and issue sentences of excommunication without asking the pope
- Statute of Labourers – A law that stopped peasants from asking for pay rises or looking for new jobs.



Thomas Becket - In 1162 Thomas Becket was appointed Archbishop of Canterbury by **Henry II**. He became a strong defender of the Church and the rights of clergymen. This was contrary to the loyalty Henry had expected from Becket. At the time the Church held great wealth and power over monarchs and their people. With the support of the Pope in Rome, Becket represented an even greater power. In rage, Henry is said to have shouted: "Will no one rid me of this turbulent priest?" Four knights heard this and, in a misplaced effort to please Henry, rode to Canterbury, and murdered Becket at the altar of the Cathedral on 29 December 1170.

Wat Tyler – After not being allowed to ask for new jobs or pay rises and being charged heavy taxes, the peasants revolted. They were led by people who would have been important in their villages – reeves, priests and even local landowners. They sent letters round the countryside calling for people to join them. On 14 June, 1381, **King Richard II** (who was only 14 years old) went to meet a group of rebels. They demanded that he dismiss his advisers and abolish serfdom. Richard agreed. Some of the rebels went home. On 15 June, Richard went to meet Wat Tyler, who had refused to accept the deal. Tyler demanded that laws should be less harsh, the Church's wealth given to the poor and all men should be free and equal. The Lord Mayor of London, attacked Tyler. As he died, Tyler ordered his army to attack, but Richard stepped forward and said: I will be your king and leader. He promised to abolish serfdom. The peasants trusted him and went home. Richard did not keep his promises. Serfdom was not abolished. Royal armies put down the revolts. Hundreds of rebels were hanged.