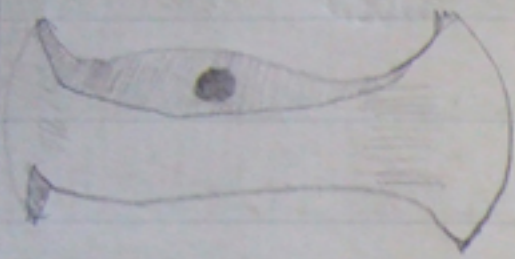


Berkshire County Council.
Education Committee.

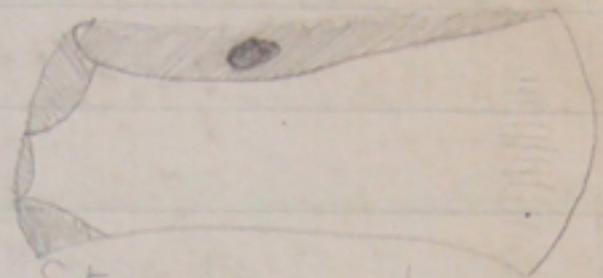


NAME *Muriel Longhurst*

SUBJECT *History*



Stone axe hammer



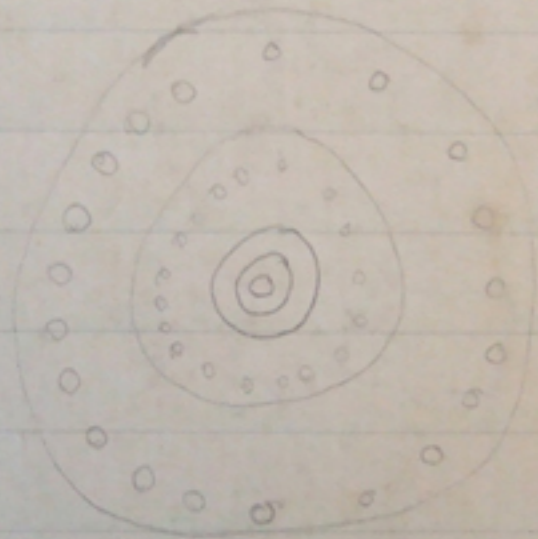
Stone axe hammer

found in Berkshire

3500 B.C. — 2000 B.C.



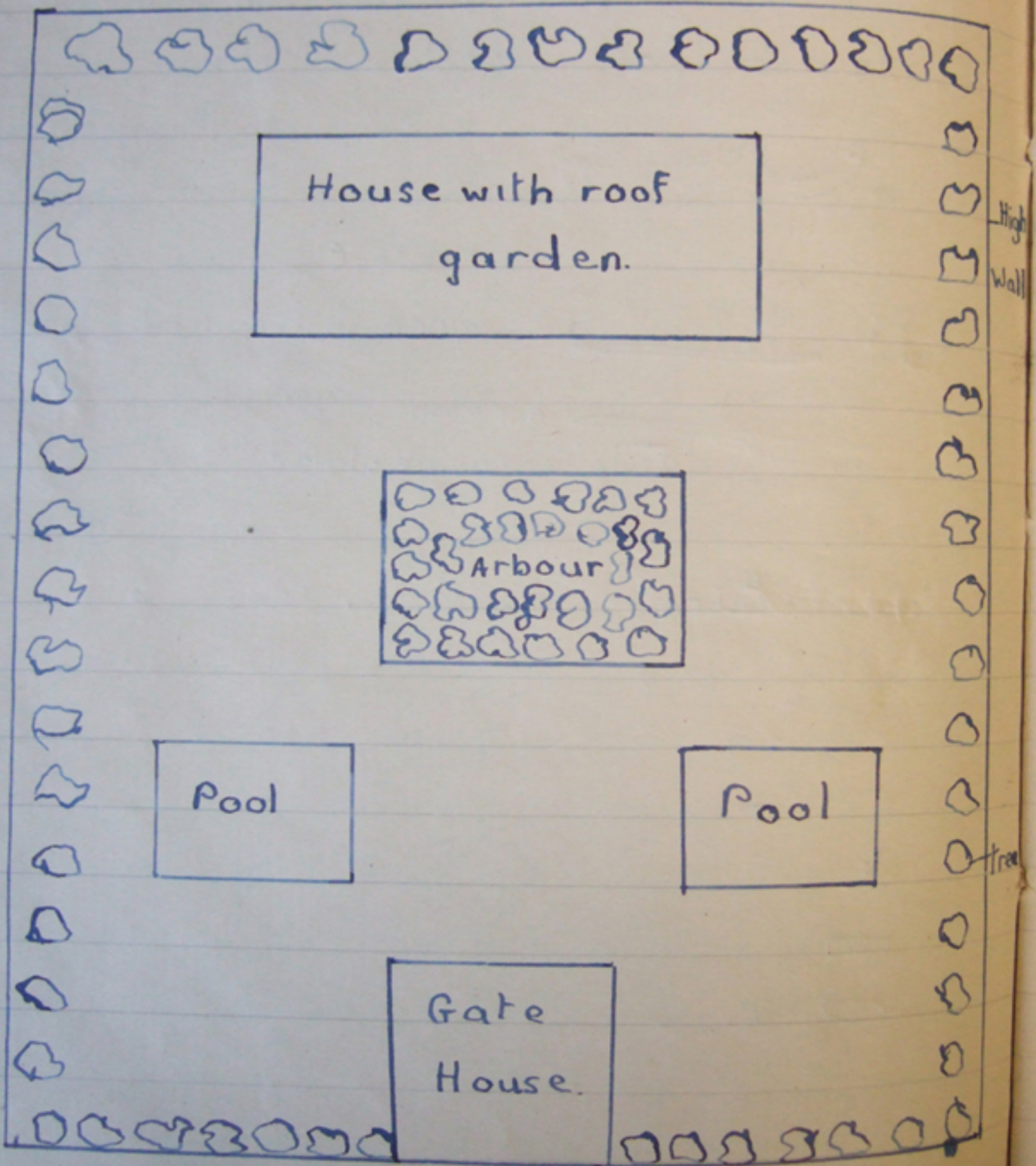
Two-horned helmet



Celtic shield

2,000 B.C. — 300 B.C.

Ancient Egyptian's House.



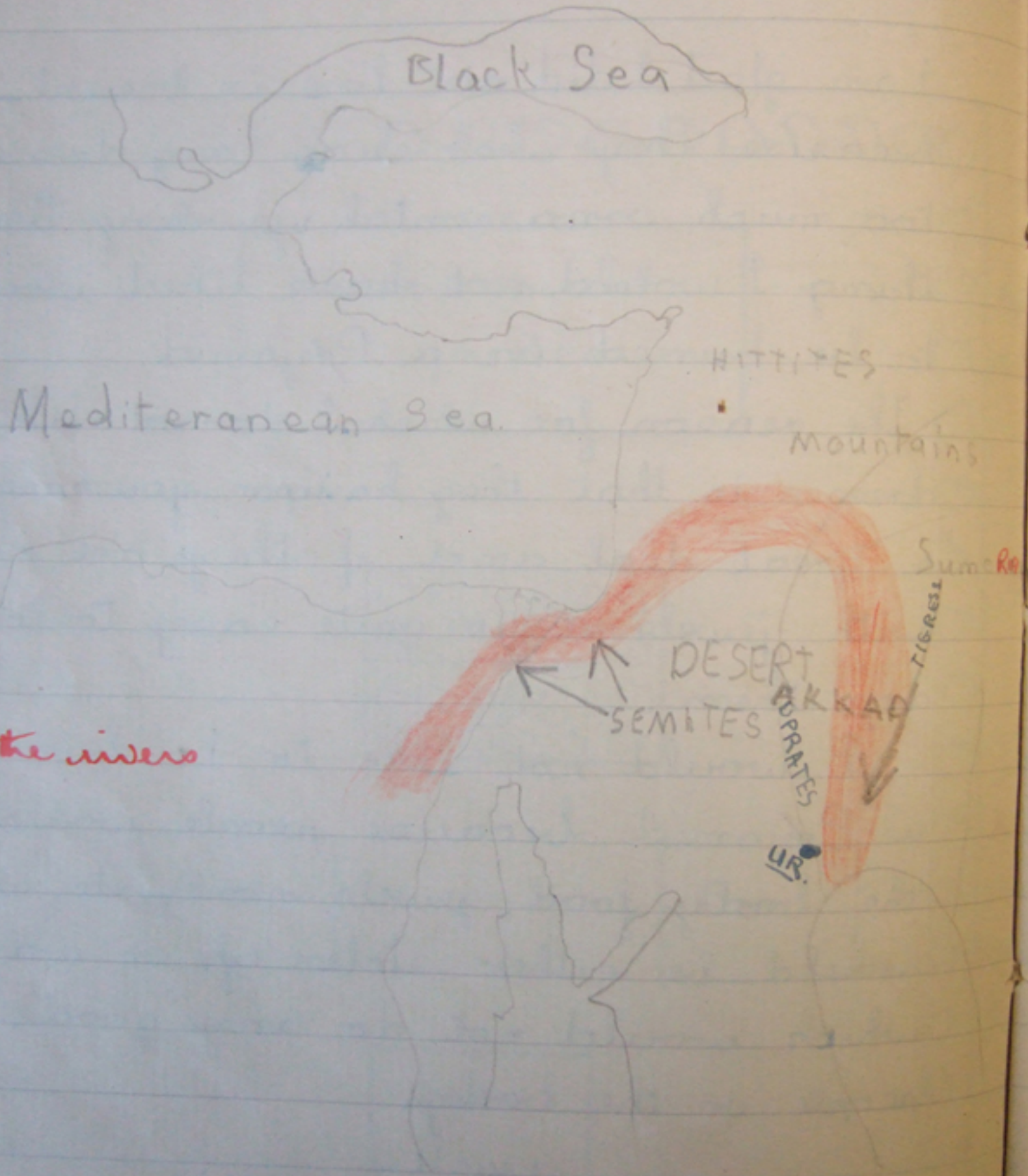
I am glad I did not live in Ancient Egypt

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 ~~P~~^r~~y~~^a~~m~~ⁱ~~d~~.

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 ~~P~~^r~~y~~^a~~m~~ⁱ~~d~~ because people would give the body food, jewels, money, etc. and it would be either stolen (of) or wasted which would not do any good to the people or the body.

The Fertile Crescent



Name the rivers

B

0/47 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 for pens.

Sumerian

1. They wrote on clay tablets
2. They had to shorten pictures to lines.
3. They could not use ink
4. Their pens have blunt points

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~~ 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.

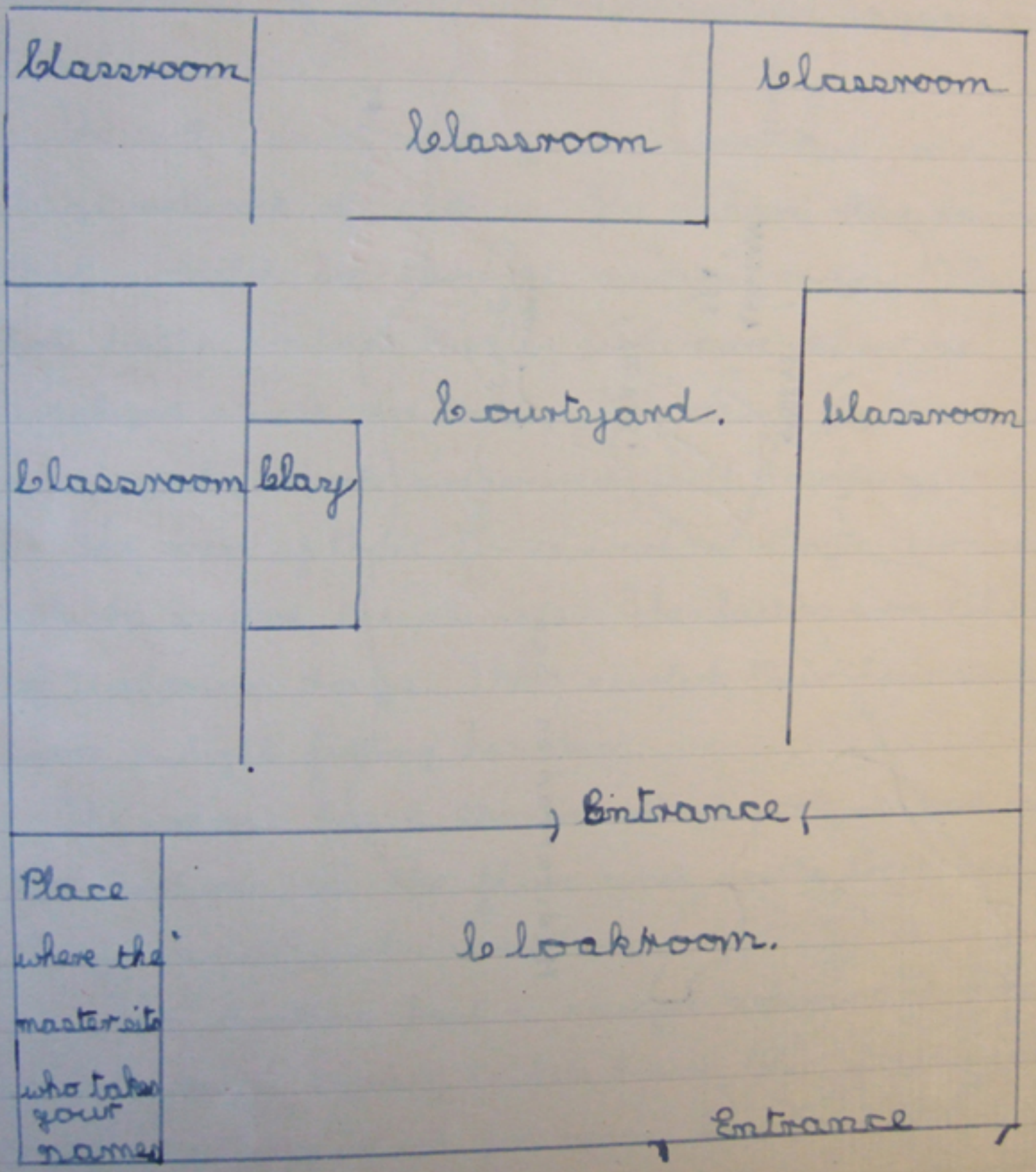
A-

Connections.

Pyramid Pyramid Pyramid. Papyrus.
Papyrus Papyrus.

A Babylonian school.

Date



A-

B-

EUROPE
NEW
Stone Age
Men from
Europe



Mediterranean Sea.

GREECE.

ATHENS.

SPARTA.

CRETE

Cnossus

AEGEAN SEA

ASIA MINOR.

FERTILE CRESENT.
PALISTINE

Egyptians brought writing and builders

Trade from

Teolange

King Minos's Palace at Crete.

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 ~~and~~ 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 has a theatre attached to it and in the pictures on the floor and walls there are boys and girls wrestling.

The Cretans 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 ~~brex~~ Persian language.

The Army of Cyrus. King of Persia. Jan 28th

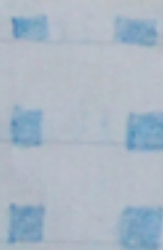
Archers

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.

Enemy



Persians.



An Archer of Darius.



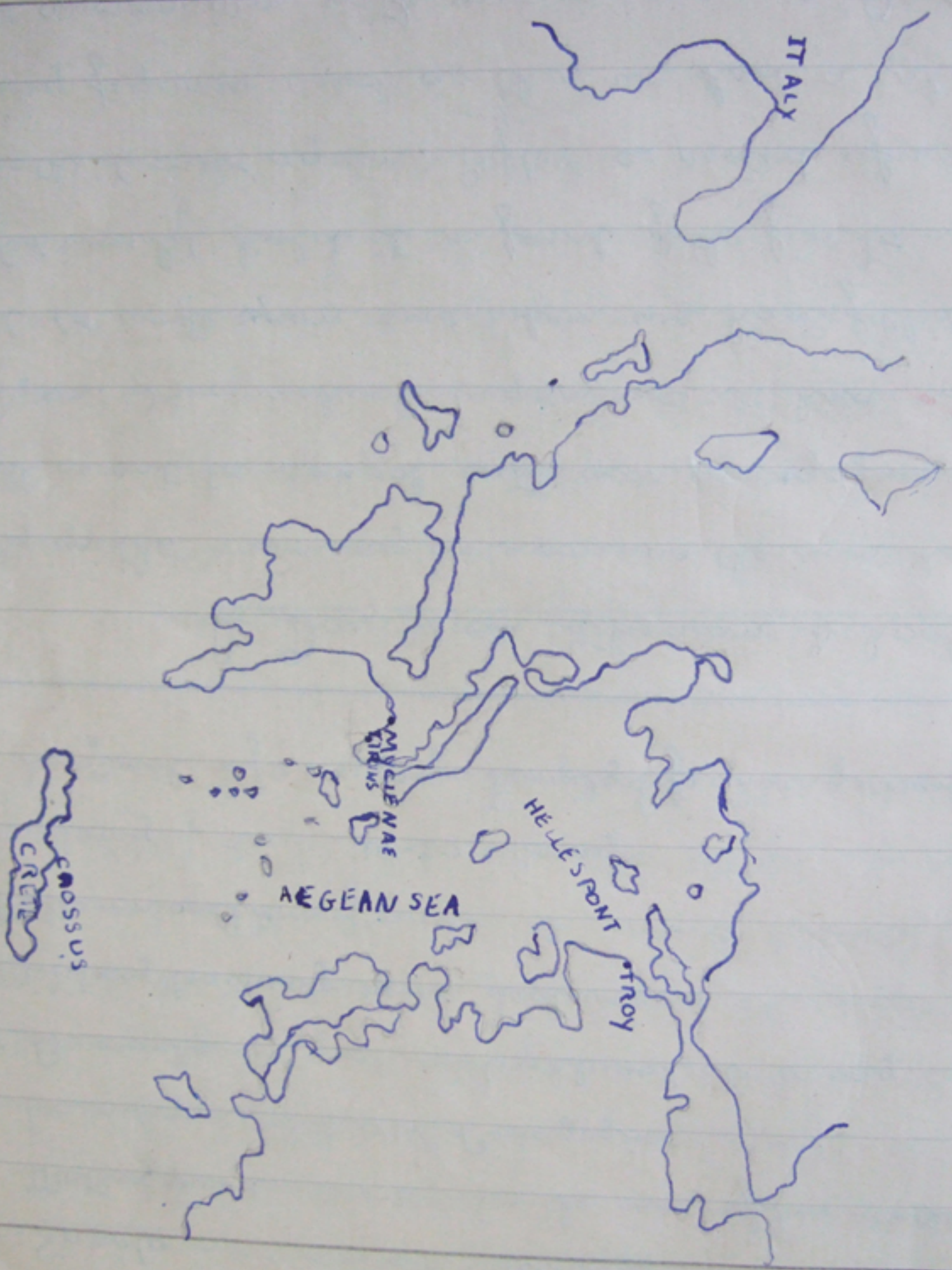
5

The Reasons why their Religion helped the Persians to be good rulers.

The Persian religion was very much like ~~ours~~ 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~~ ^{necessity} to pay the debt.

Also if any one who had any ~~infer~~ influence on the country was to tell a lie the whole ~~con~~ country might copy them and not ~~so~~ one would know what was the truth and what was not.



ITALY

MYCENAE

HELLES PONT

TROY

AEGEAN SEA

CRESSUS

CRETE

Sparta

1-7 Mother, hand
training.

7-18 Barracks

Military training

Mellivora and iron

18+ Army

dom^minal life.

Athens

1-6 In the care of his mother

6-14 Pedagogue

cultural training

14-18 Lectures

18-20 Army

20+ Family life and government^{ments} ✓

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 gymnasium with our pedagogues. ~~Once~~ Once here 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 choruses. 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. Dispirited Pheidippides

Summer Term 1948.

An Account of the Persian Wars.

21. 4. 48

The great Persian ~~to~~ 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 army fleet was defeated and for 10 years no further attack was made on Athens.

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

Battle of Thermopylae
Leonidas ^{king of Sparta} 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

B-

The Empire of Alexander.

→ Alexander's Route.



B

The Diary of Alexander

The Diary of Diogenes a soldier of Alexander.

In 334 B.C. Alexander crossed the Hellespont and conquered the Persian army and added Asia Minor to his possessions. Alexander ~~cut~~ ^{untied} a knot known as the Gordian knot, ~~he~~ by cutting it with his sword.

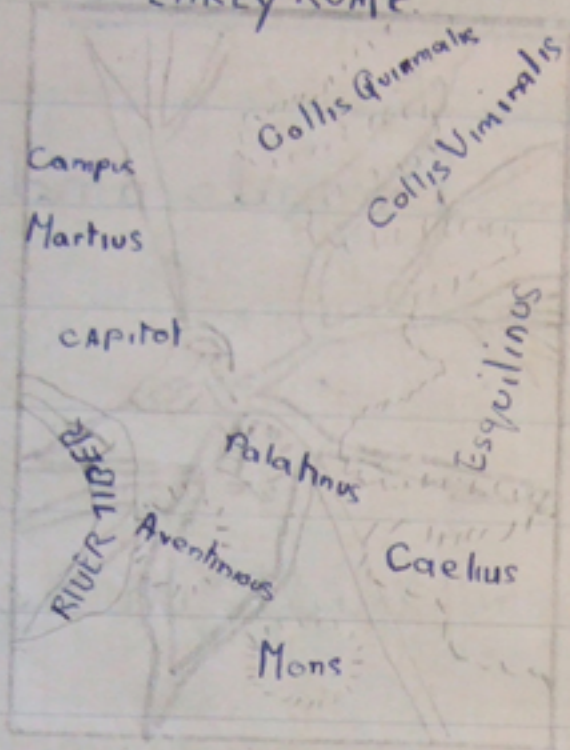
In 333 B.C. a battle was fought with the Persians on the Gulf of Issus. King Darius III had to leap onto one of his noblemen's horses and flee for his life. Now Syria was part of Alexander's empire.

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

In 323 Alexander died at Babylon, ^{where he was.} only 33 years old.

OX

EARLY ROME



RACES OF ANCIENT Italy

GAULS



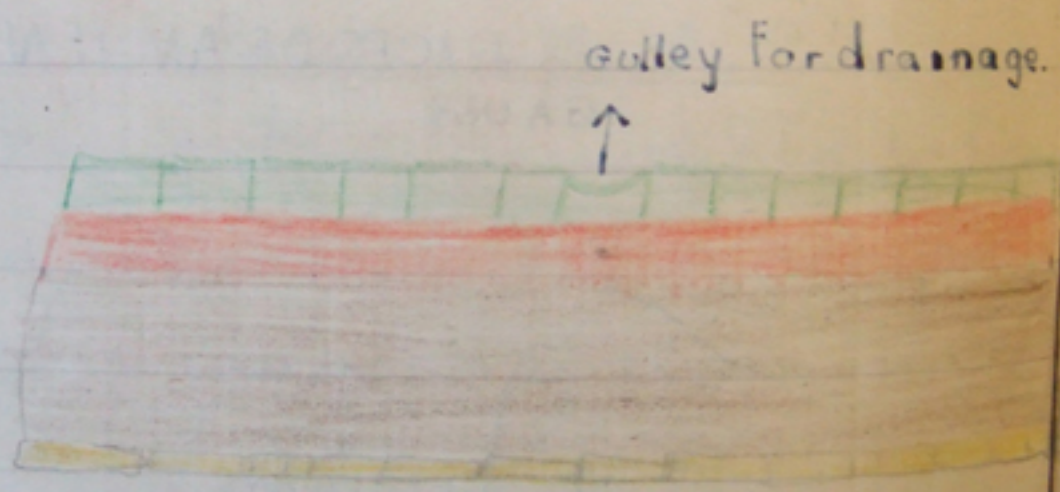
Roman Roads

✓ good communications

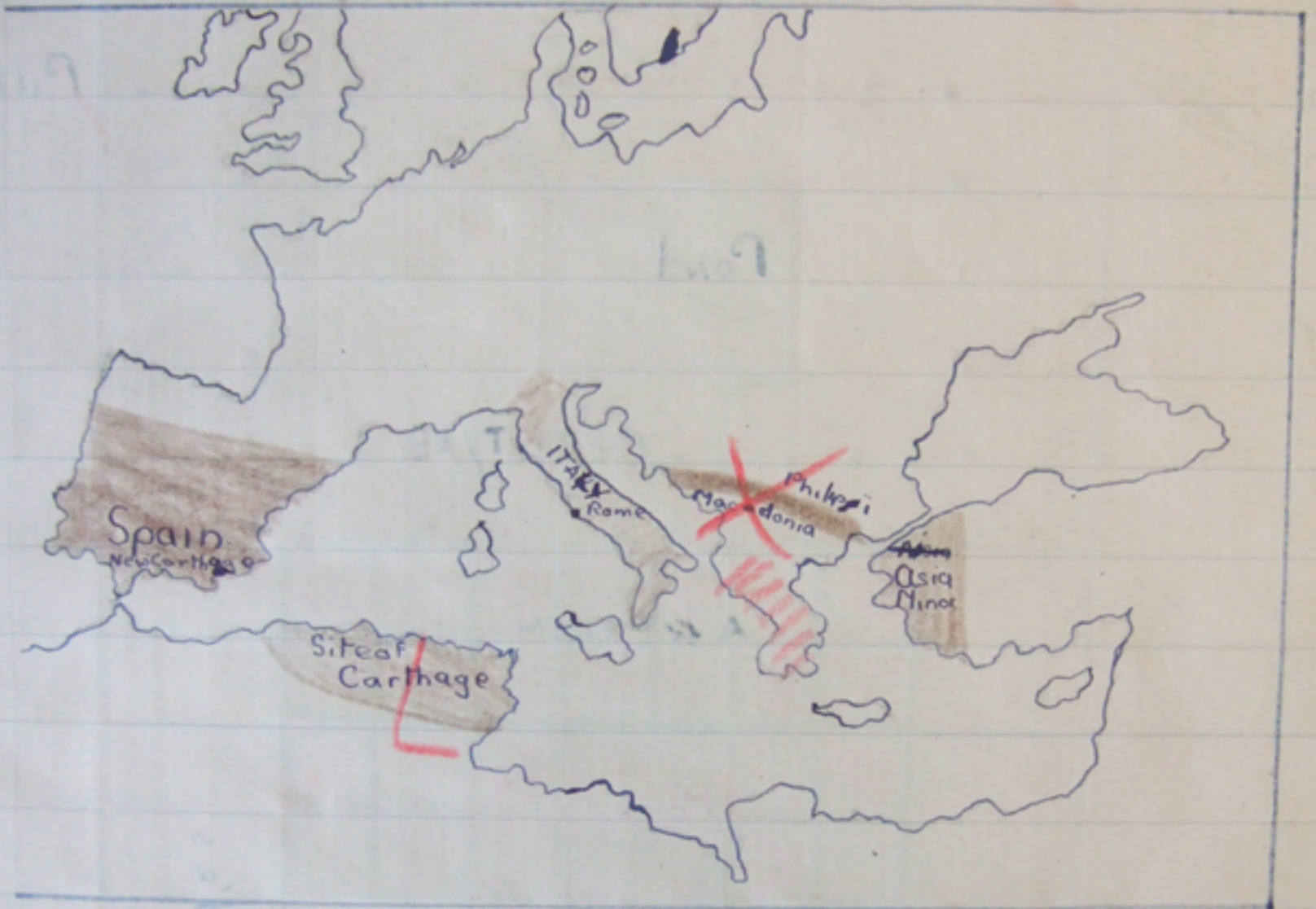
- ✓ 1 Messengers from consuls and governors.
- 2 Trade
- 3 Moving soldiers.

Building.

Roman roads were built in a straight line between 2 towns.

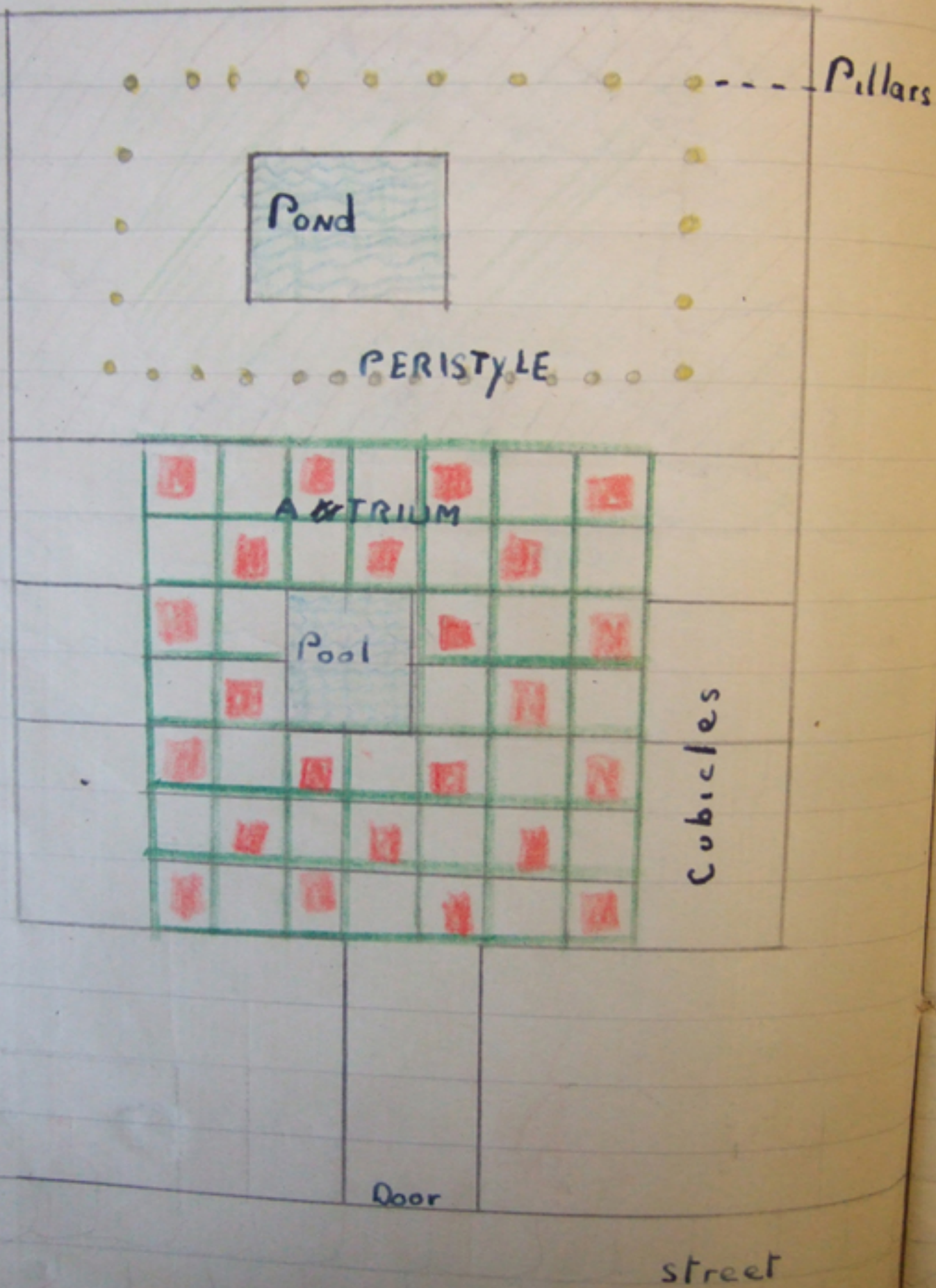


The Roman Empire by 133 B.C.

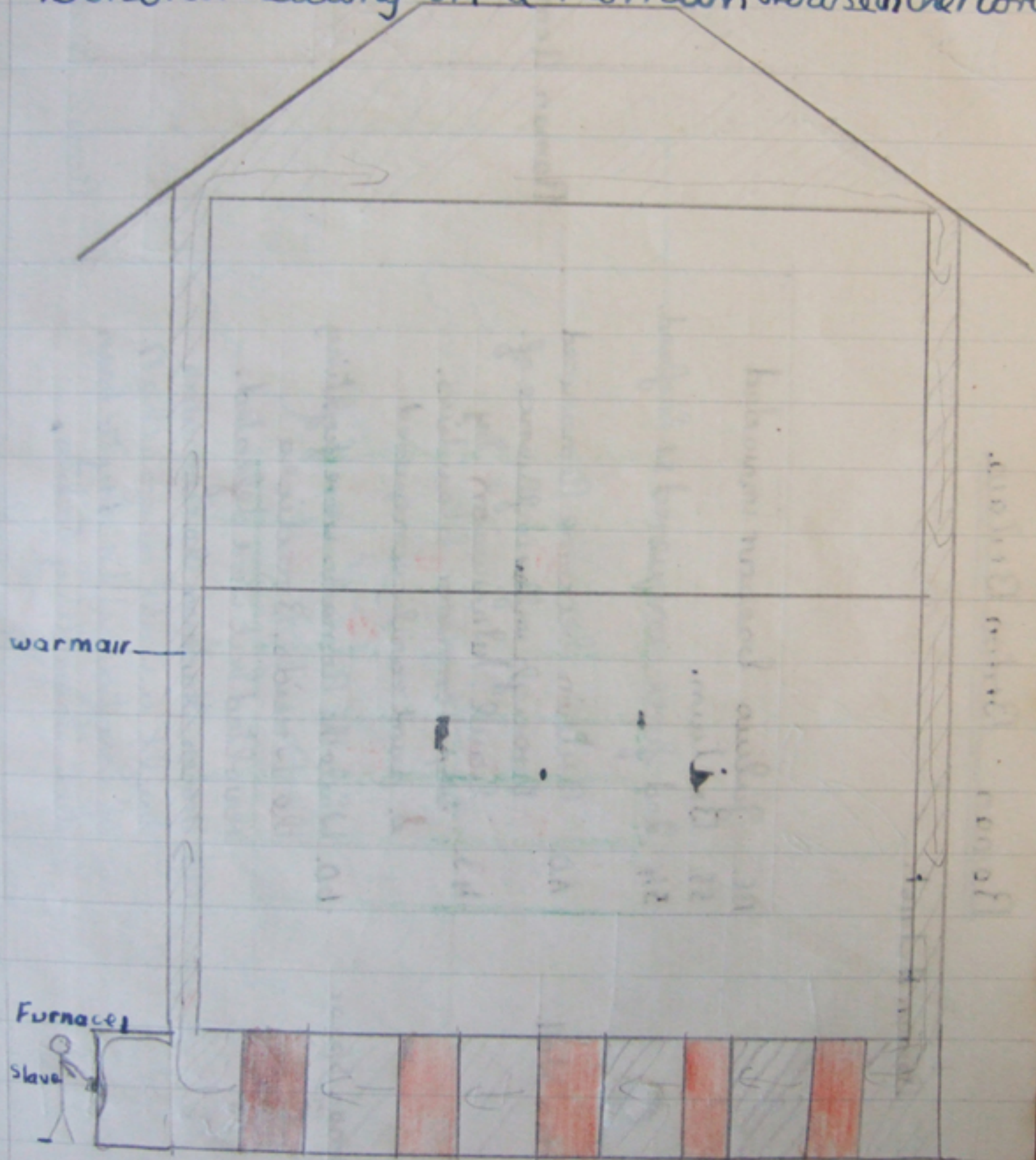


B

A Roman House June 7th.



Central heating in a Roman House in the North



Roman Britain Britain

Roman Helmet.



81. Julius Caesar invaded Britain.

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

AD. Britain became Romanized

through ~~the~~ influence of Augustus. His invasion by Emperor Claudius.

1. part easily conquered.

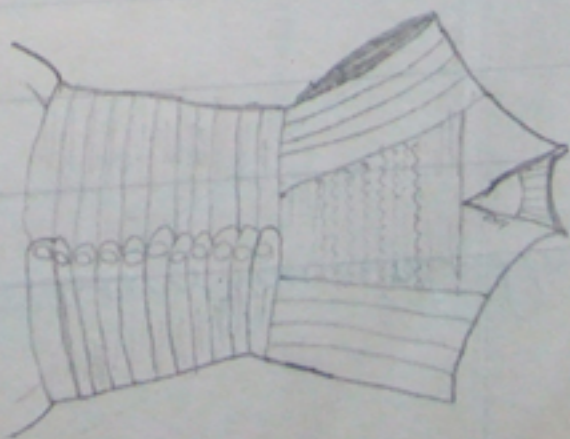
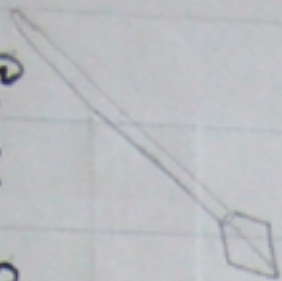
60. While the Romans were fighting the Druids. Boadicea revolted but were defeated.

123 Under Hadrian the Romans built a wall across the N of England to try to keep out invading tribes.



Roman Wall.

Roman Spear



Roman Armour.

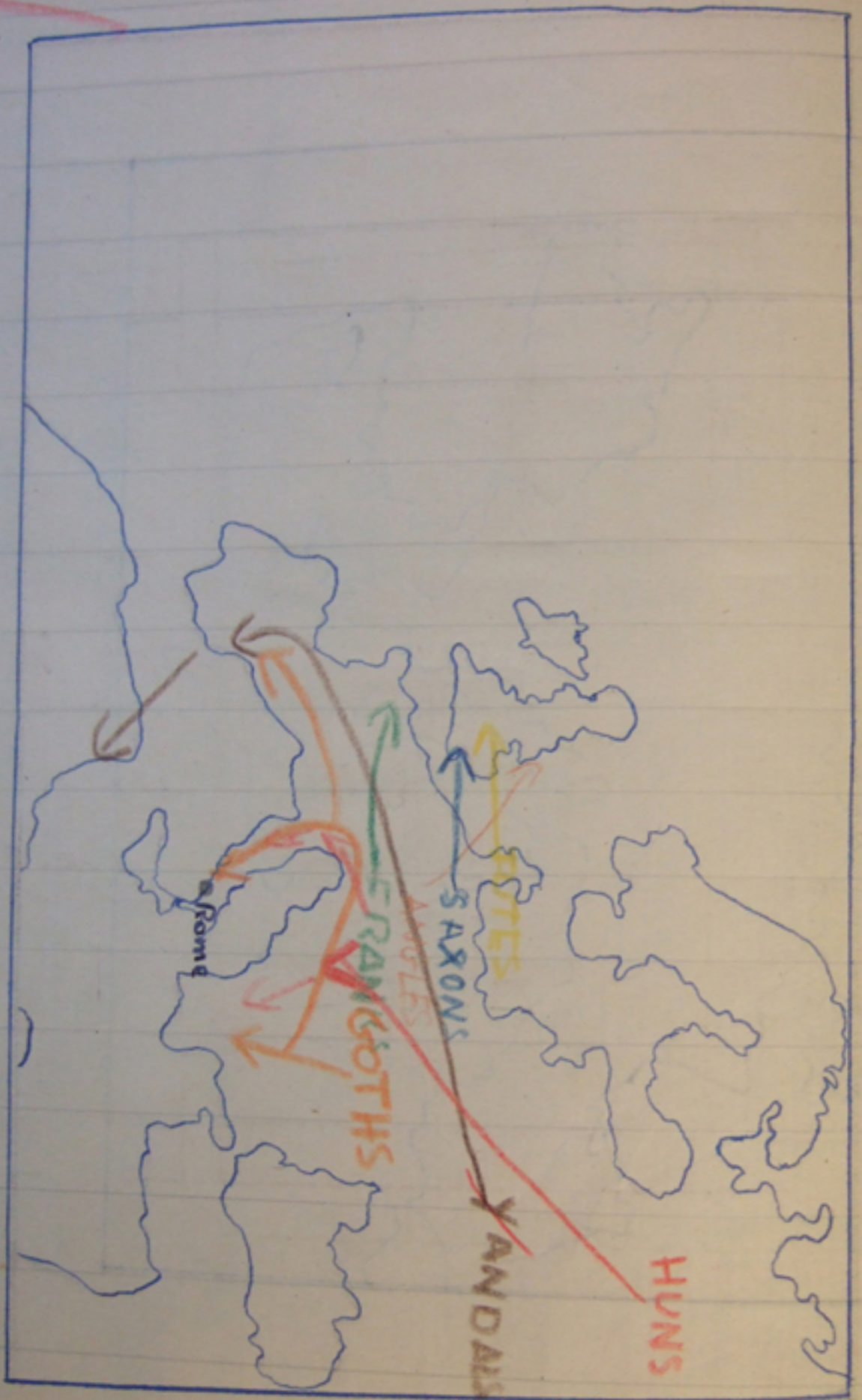


Roman Road.

THE ROMAN EMPIRE BY 133 B.C.

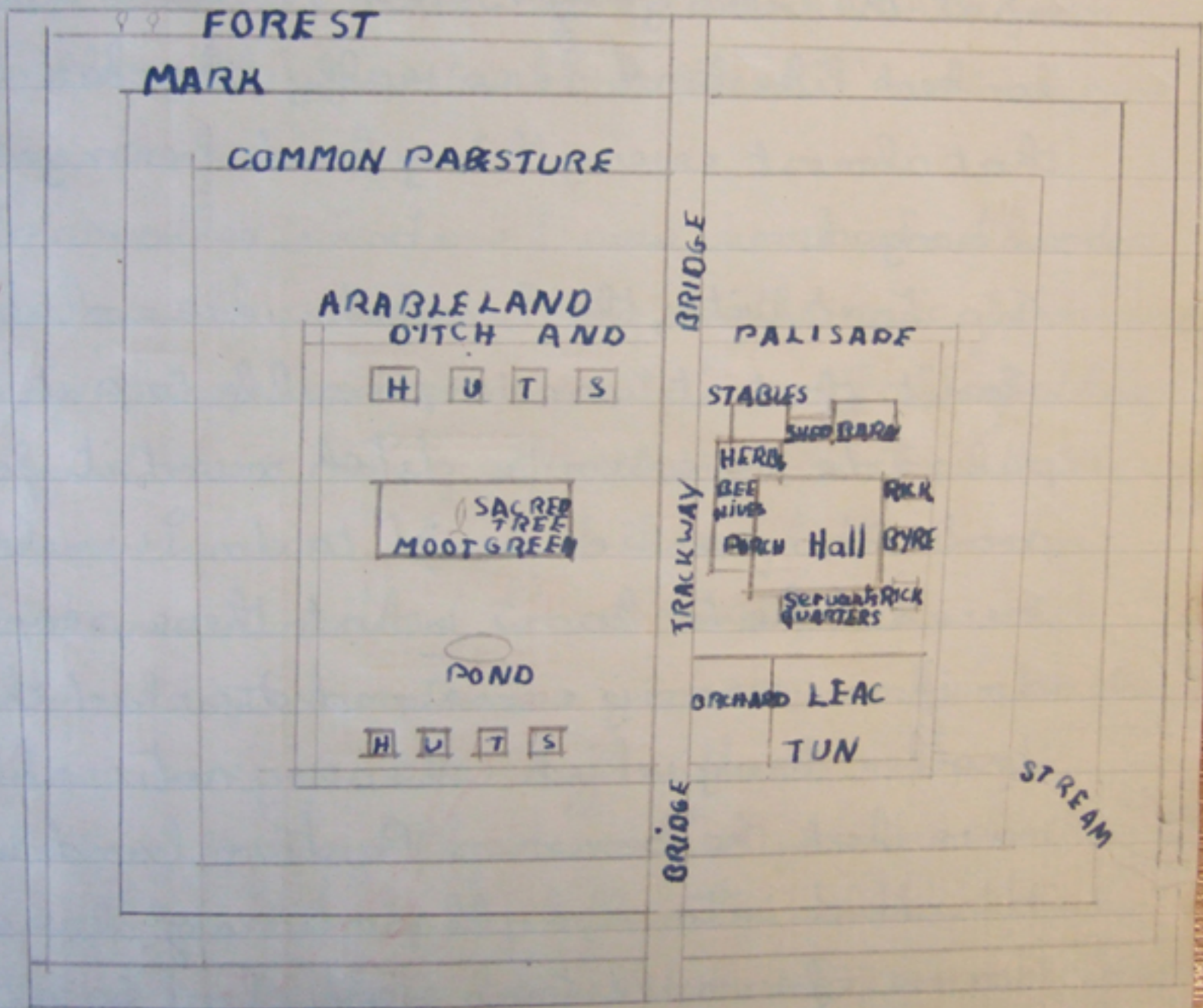


The Barbarian Invasions 400-500 AD.



Qp.
Vandals

Plan of a Saxon Settlement



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~~ ^{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 ghostland and never hope to go back.

not
very much
in my
B-

The Anglo Saxon Government of England



Government of England Today



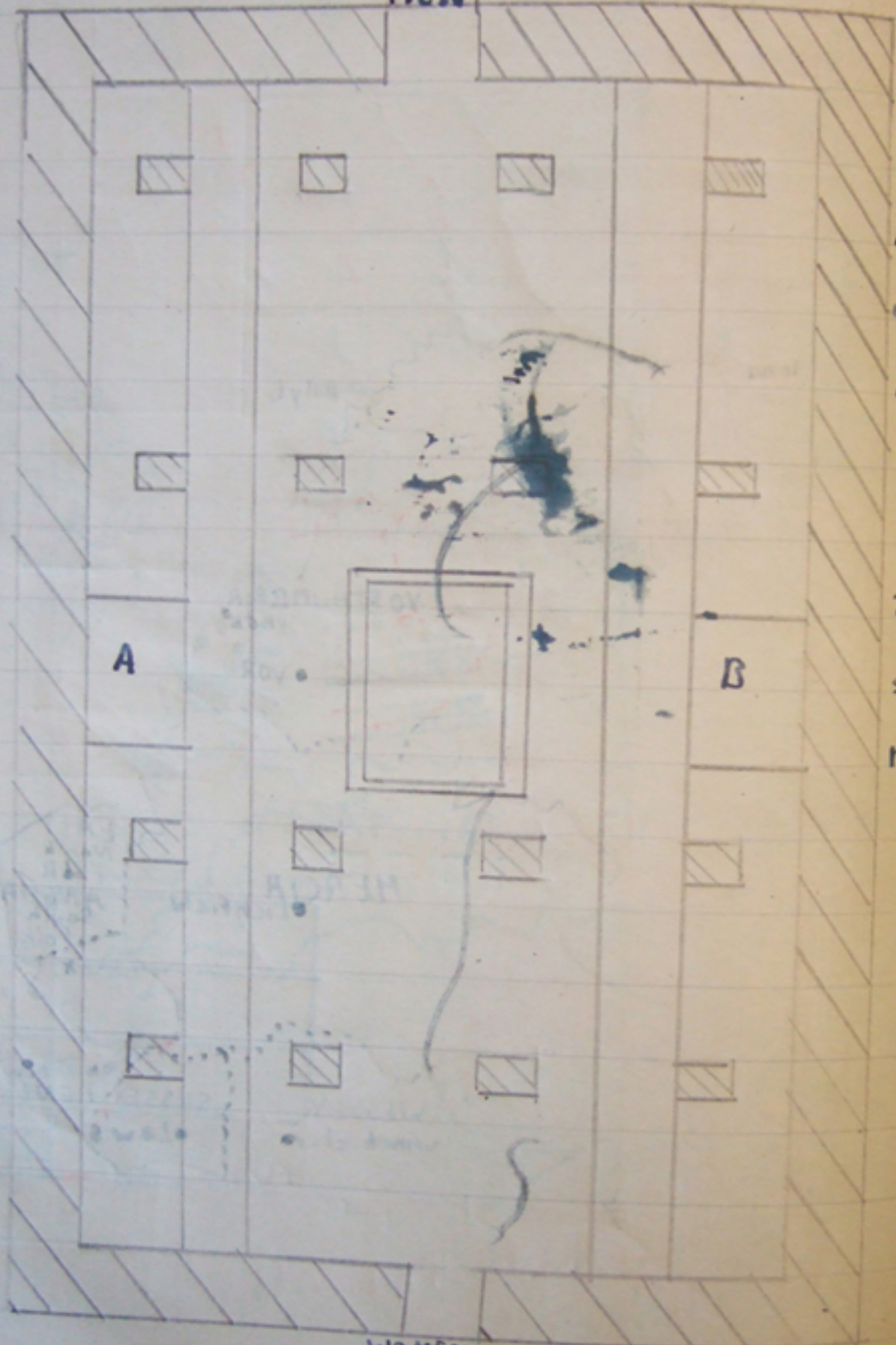
The Seven Saxon Kingdoms




Red
Key -
B -

Plan of Scandinavian Hall October 21st

MEN



A and B
were
High Seats

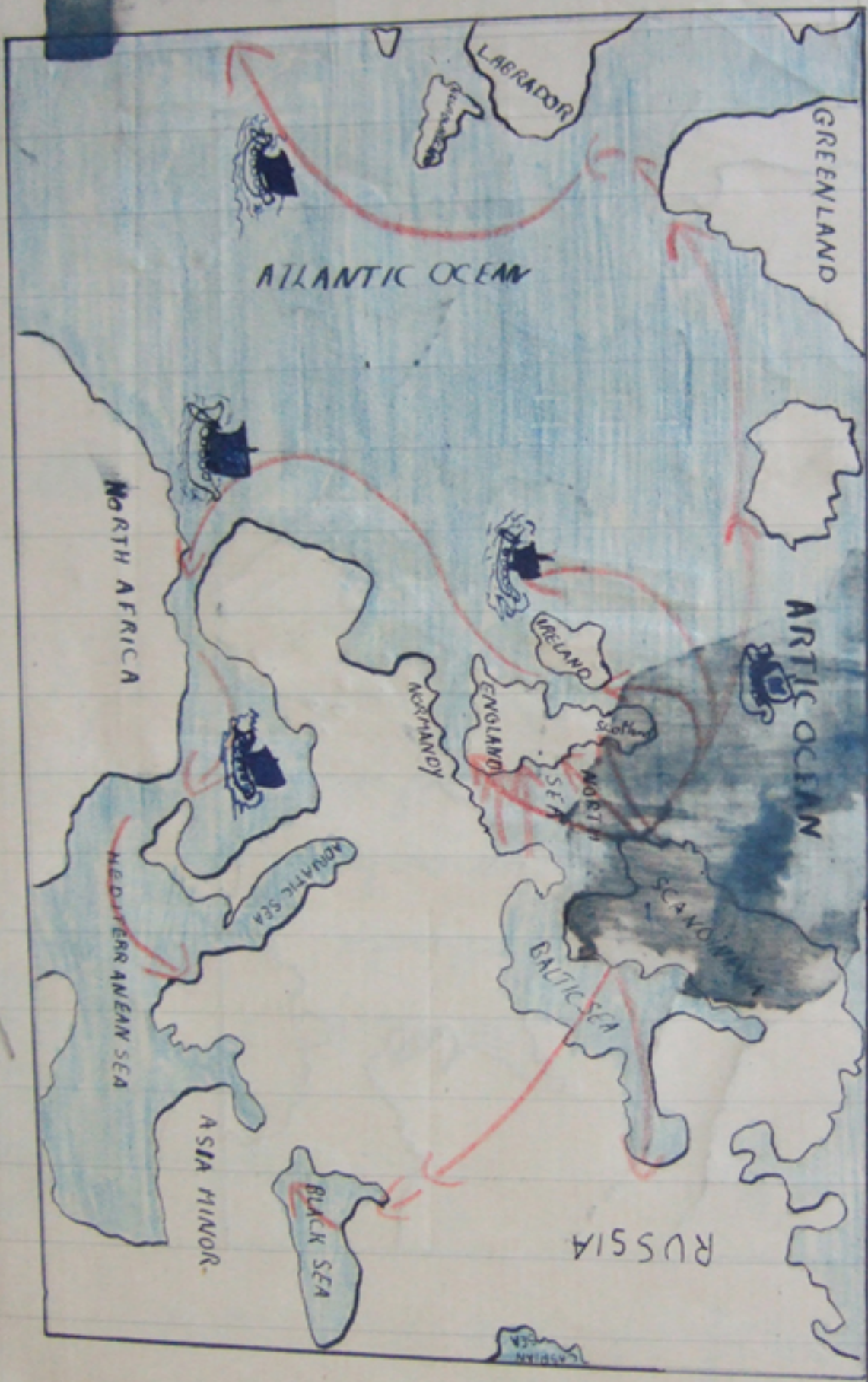

Timber
supporting
roof.

A

B

WOMEN


Voyages of the Vikings



R+

The Danelaw



 Ruled by Danes
By English

✓ B-
Do not shade
in ink

Alfred the Great

King of Wessex (A.D. 871 - 901)

In War

He built a Navy.



He made half the men fight and half till the land.

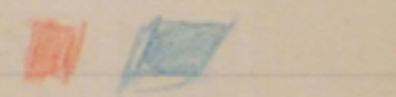
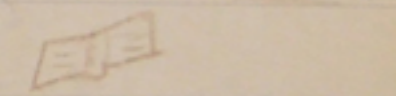
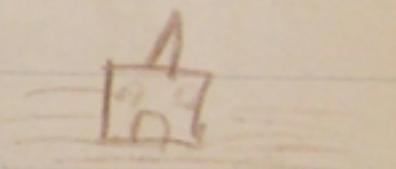
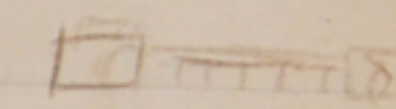
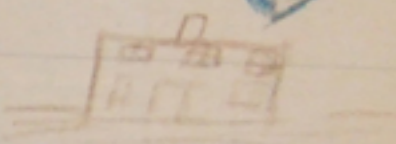
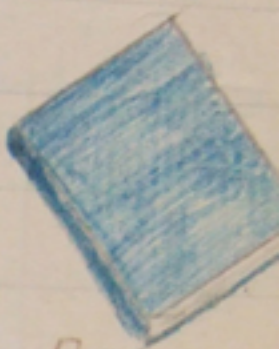
He built Burghs



He made a treaty with the Danes.

In Peace.

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

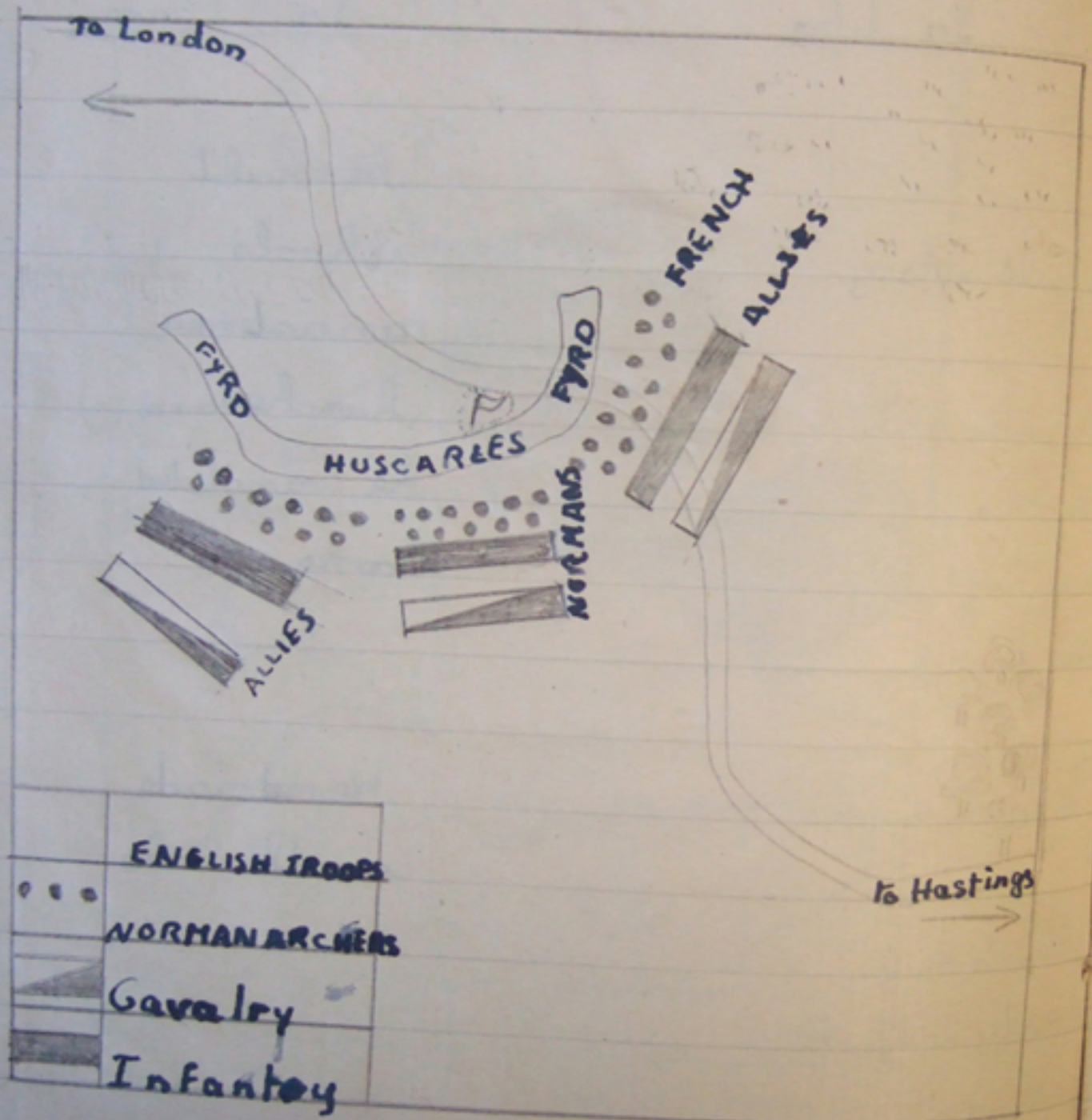


He ~~had~~ made candle clocks



B-

Plan of the battle of Hastings



✓ B

ct

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 Anglaland and all our horses were sea sick 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 ~~new~~ 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 untrain^{ed} 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.

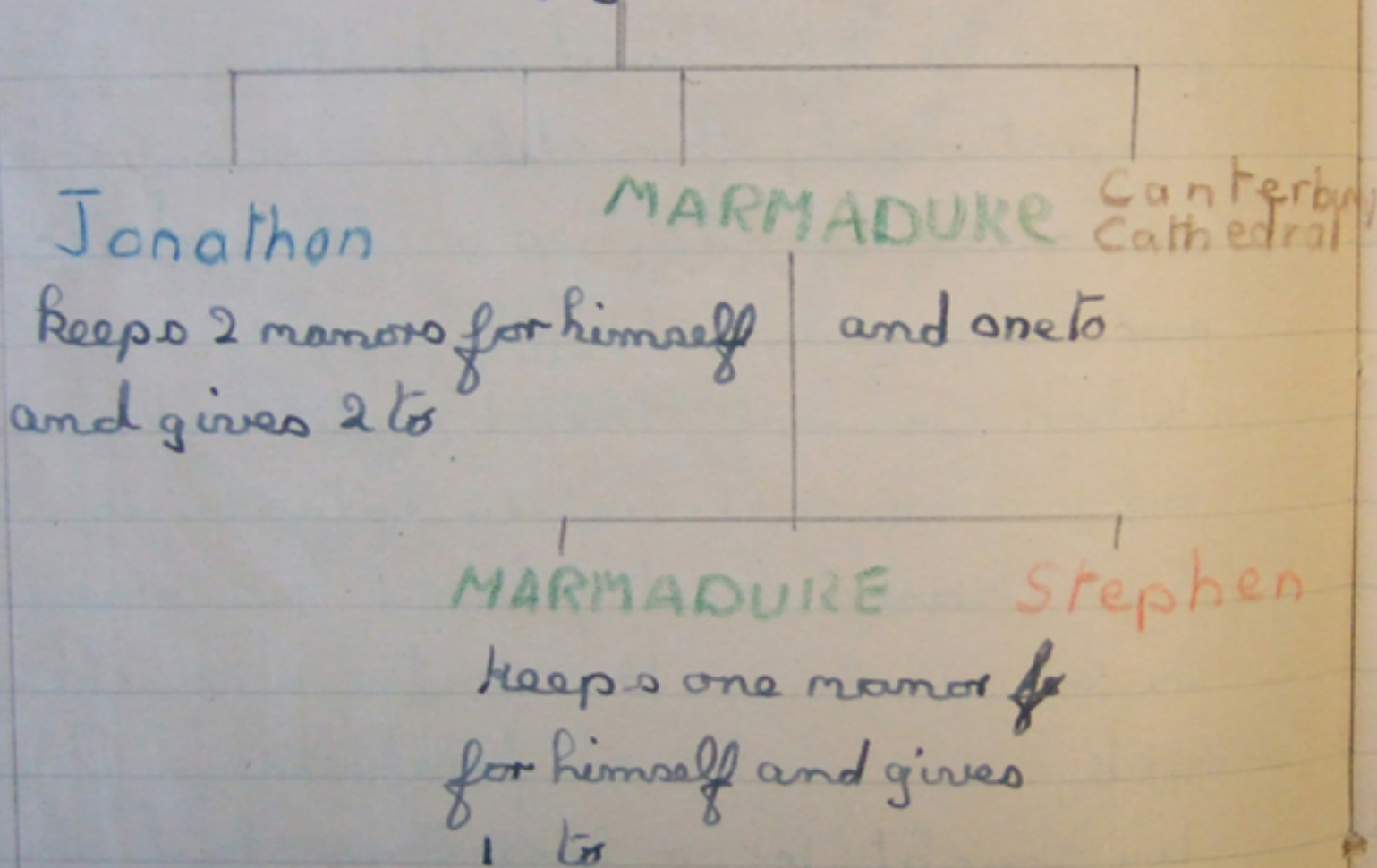
December 4th. The Feudal System

An example of Lord and Vassal.

District A

(5 manors)

The King gives these to Jonathon



- 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
of two to Jacob, Stephen gave 1 to gave one to for himself
and Joseph James Friars' Abbey

Autumn Term 1949.

January 12th

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

(i) S.W Near Exeter - Harold's brothers held out for some time until William defeated them.

(ii) North Two risings 1067 & 1068. York taken and burnt. Danes and King of Scotland both challenged William. "Harrying of the North."

(iii) Hereward the Wake

By 1070 the whole country was practically^{ically} 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.

iv (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 I sent Officers round to each village to find out how much the lord of the manor could afford to pay him for taxes. 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 villeins. 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 villeins? How many acres of pasturage have you? How many fields ^{growing} crops have you and what sort of crops is the ground suitable for? And lastly, "How many villeins 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 from each village.

Watch your punctuation.

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.

(1) 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.

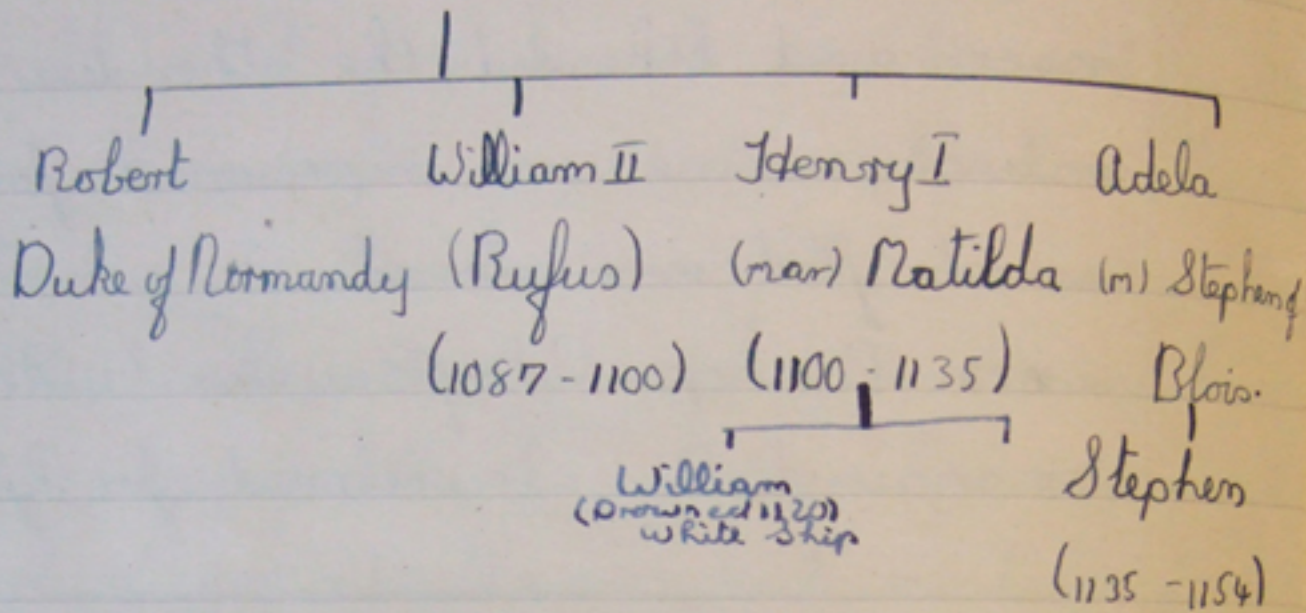
II 1082 Bishop Odo of Bayeux, (William's half brother) also against him. Imprisoned for life.

The Church under the Conqueror.

- 1 When William I came to England he promised the Pope to reform the English Church.
 - 2 1070 he appointed Lanfranc Archbishop of Canterbury and he brought in many reforms.
 - 3 BUT William always refused to acknowledge the Pope as his overlord.
-

The Norman Kings.

William I 1066 - 1087



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)

(Met about 3 times a year)

Henry I Reign

Curia Regis

(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 "Curia Regia". This body of permanent councillors had the job of helping the king to carry on the regular work of government. Chief duties :- a) to settle disputes between the king's tenants in chief. b) To supervise the sheriffs' accounts and collect the revenue from them.

Henry I's quarrel with the Church.

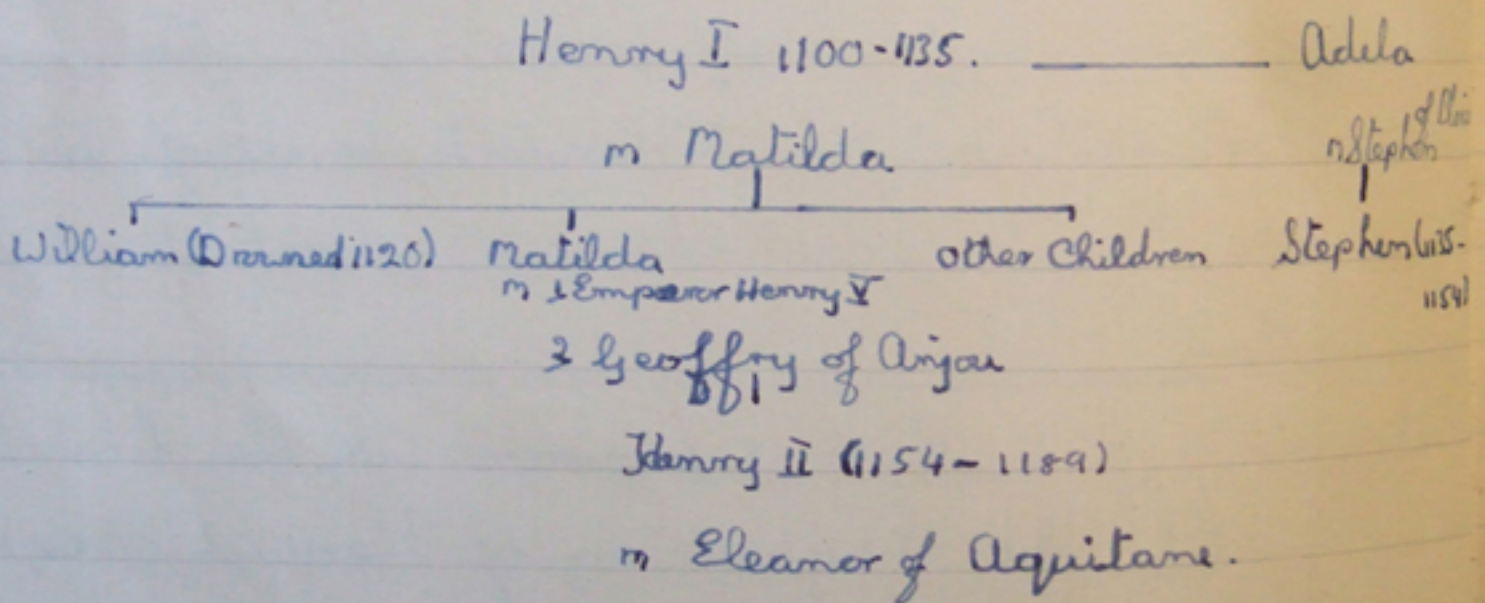
At the beginning of Henry I's reign Anselm returned to England but soon quarrelled with Henry over the investiture of the bishops.

- a Henry wanted to choose the bishops as they were the lords of such big estates.
- b Anselm objected to this and refused even to do homage to the king for the lands of the archbishopric.

1106

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.

Norman Kings



The Reign of Stephen. (1135-1154)

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

1136 Henry I died. Many barons preferred Stephen as king.
 1. Because of his reputation as a knight.
 2. Because if they made him king he would owe much to them.

3. Because Matilda was proud and haughty.

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

1139. Matilda landed in England. Civil war began.

1147 Matilda left England.

1148 Geoffrey of Anjou died. His place taken by his son Henry.

1153. Henry invaded England.

Stephen agreed to the Treaty of Winchester.

Henry II was to be king after Stephen's death.

1154 Stephen died.

Henry II (1154-1189)

I The Angevin Empire.

During his reign Henry spent only 3 years in England.

a) England & Normandy

b) Anjou

c) Aquitaine

d) Brittany

e) He became Lord of Ireland.

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

II Henry's system of government

i) He introduced the system of "scutage" so that he had an army to fight as long as he wanted.

ii) He revived the Saxon Tyrd in 1181 by the Assise of Arms.

iii) He reformed the legal system.

a) He established the idea of one law for the whole land

Henry sent royal judges round the country thrice a year to try all serious cases at the ~~Assises~~ Assizes

b 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

3 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.

1164. After long quarrels with Becket (now archbishop) Henry agreed with him on:- The Constitutions of Clarendon. 2 clerks to be tried in church courts but 3 if found guilty to be unfrocked and handed over to the King's

Lands of Henry II



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.

1189. He died.

The Reign of John (1199-1216)

Brother of Richard I. Henry II

Henry †1183

Richard †1199

Geoffrey
Arthur

John other
children

Character Treacherous, greedy for money and cruel.

Events of his reign.

- i Capture and murder of Geoffrey's son Arthur. 1203.
- ii The loss of Normandy to Philip Augustus of France (1204).
- iii He levied many taxes without a proper legal right to them. e.g. scutages and feudal aids
- iv 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.

1209 Pope excommunicated John. John ignored this.

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.

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 a. To no man will we sell, deny or delay justice. b. No ^{free} man is to be tried except by his peers and by the law of the land.

after he had ~~signed~~^{sealed} 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 too hearty a supper fell ill and died.

A Crusader



✓
B.

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.

Fight against Louis

Fair of Lincoln 1216

Sea battle off Dover 1217

Louis was driven out of England

1219 William Marshal died

b 1219-1227

~~Struggle~~ Struggle for power between

Peter des Roches and Hubert de Burgh

c. 1227-1232

Regency of Hubert de Burgh.

Although he ruled well - in 1232 he was dismissed.

II Minority 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.

a After 1232 - many foreigners came into England.
1236. Henry III married Eleanor of Provence.

Many rich appointments given to her relatives.

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

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

1250 Scheme for the Sicilian expedition.

Barons very angry.

1258 "The Mad Parliament": - Drew up the Provisions of Oxford.

Henry later refused to accept these

1264 Judgement of Louis was in Henry's favour.
Barons led by Simon de Montfort prepared for war.

At Lewes - Simon won. Henry taken prisoner - later released in exchange for Prince Edward.

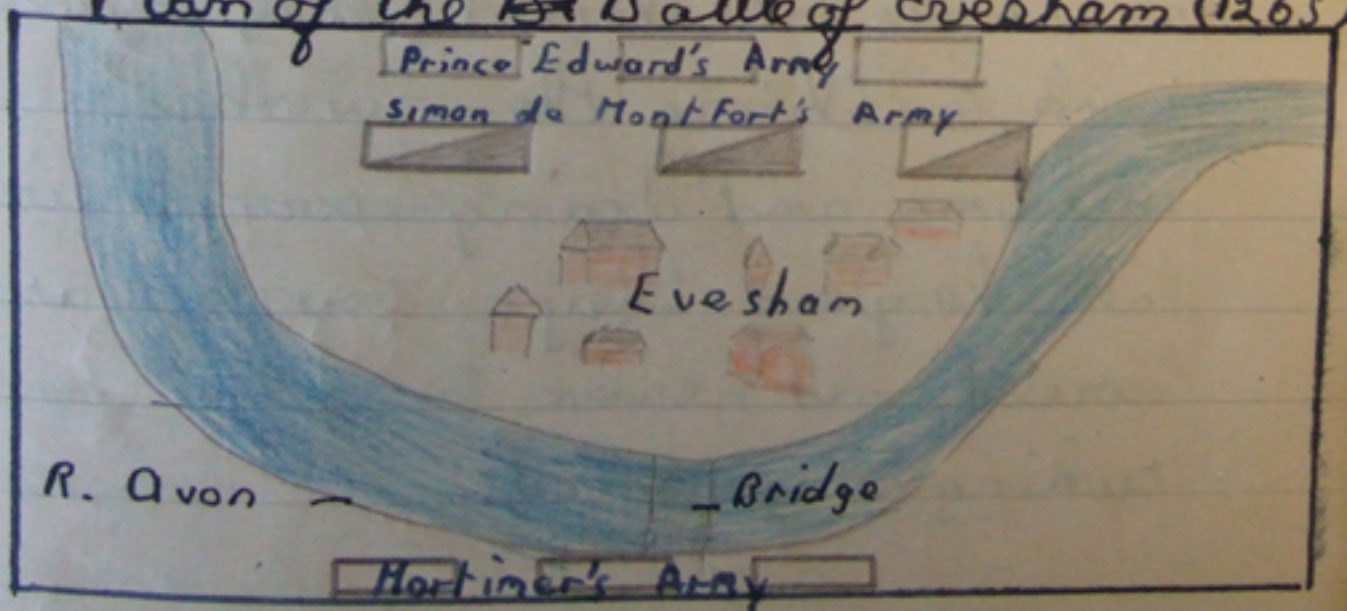
1265 Simon de Montfort's Parliament.

included a) 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.

Plan of the Battle of Evesham (1265)



Franciscan Friar



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.

Dominican Friar.



These friars were very like the Franciscan Friars but ~~all~~ although they lived and worked among the poor their main work was preaching.

The Growth of Parliament.

1 The Saxon Witan

Assembly of wise men chosen by the king to advise him and if ~~needed~~ ~~necessary~~ necessary to appoint his successor.

2 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

As to the Reign of Henry III

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

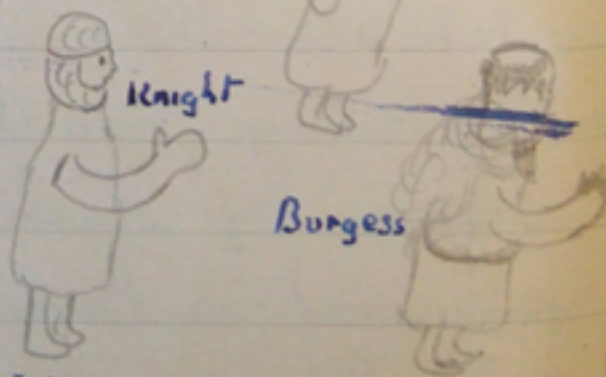
1275 Edward 1st's Parliament
Bishops and Barons
only.

1283 a) 4 knights from each
shire.

b) 4 burgesses from each
borough.

Parliament at Acton Burnell

Knights, burgesses, barons
but not clergy.



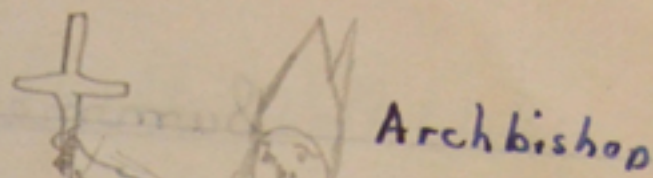
1295 The Model Parliament

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

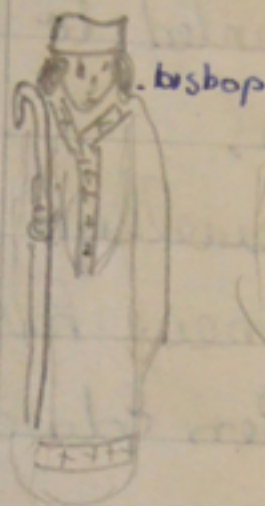
1 The clergy. Archbishops
bishops and abbots

2 Barons. Summoned
individually

3 Commons were
represented by two
knights from every
shire and two burgesses
from each burrough.



Archbishop



bishop



abbot



baron



knight



burgess

Summer Term 1949.

May 6th,

Edward I and "Great Britain."

Edward I wanted to unite Eng, Wales, and Scotland under his rule,

I Wales. Llewellyn ap Iorwedd (the ruler of N. 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 Llewellyn in Snowdonia

Treaty of Aberconway.

L. became Edward's vassal, his own land confined to Carmarthenshire. English governors sent but ruled very harshly.

1282 Rebellion. "L" joined in.

Second Campaign. Welsh defeated, L killed in battle. This time Edward chose his governors more carefully, and although he divided Wales into shires, he allowed

May 7th.

Llanrwst Castle North Wales.



e.
Poor work.
Why so untidy?

the Welsh to keep most of their old laws and ~~best~~ customs.

2 Many castles built. Beaumaris, Harlech, Briceith, Carnarvon, Llanrwst.

3 1284 Edward's son born at Carnarvon.
1301 Made Prince of Wales.

2 Scotland

Alexander III

1286

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
Norway 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
1 that they accepted him as their overlord.
He chose John Balliol. Edward however,
interfered ~~so~~ so much with Balliol
that he made friends with the French King
1295 ✓ and they combined together against
England.

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

1298 ✓ 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 (1307-1328)

He did not carry on the war with Scotland but spent his first years 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.
3 Pierr Gaveston to be exiled.
1312 Pierr returned, captured and killed.

1314 ♂ of Bannockburn.

Further quarrels between Edward and the Lords of Ordainers.

♂ of Boroughbridge. Lords Ordainers 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 Is. & M. ruled 1327-1330 in the name of the young Ed III.

Treaty of Northampton 1328.

1330 Edward III caused Is and M

to be tried for treason. M was executed and Is imprisoned for life.

Reign of Edward III (1327-1344)

The Hundred Years War (1338-1453)

- 1 Long standing friction over homage for English fiefs in France (Gascony).
- 2 Resentment in England at French help to the rebellious Scots.
- 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 Charles IV cousin as king.
- 4 Conflicts between English and French seamen in the Channel
- 5 Arrest of some English merchants by Count of Flanders. Edward stopped wool going there 1337 Revolt of Flemish

Merchants. Set up Republic under Ed III
Philip IV confiscated Gascony

Some effects of the Black Death
1. Shortage of workers.

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

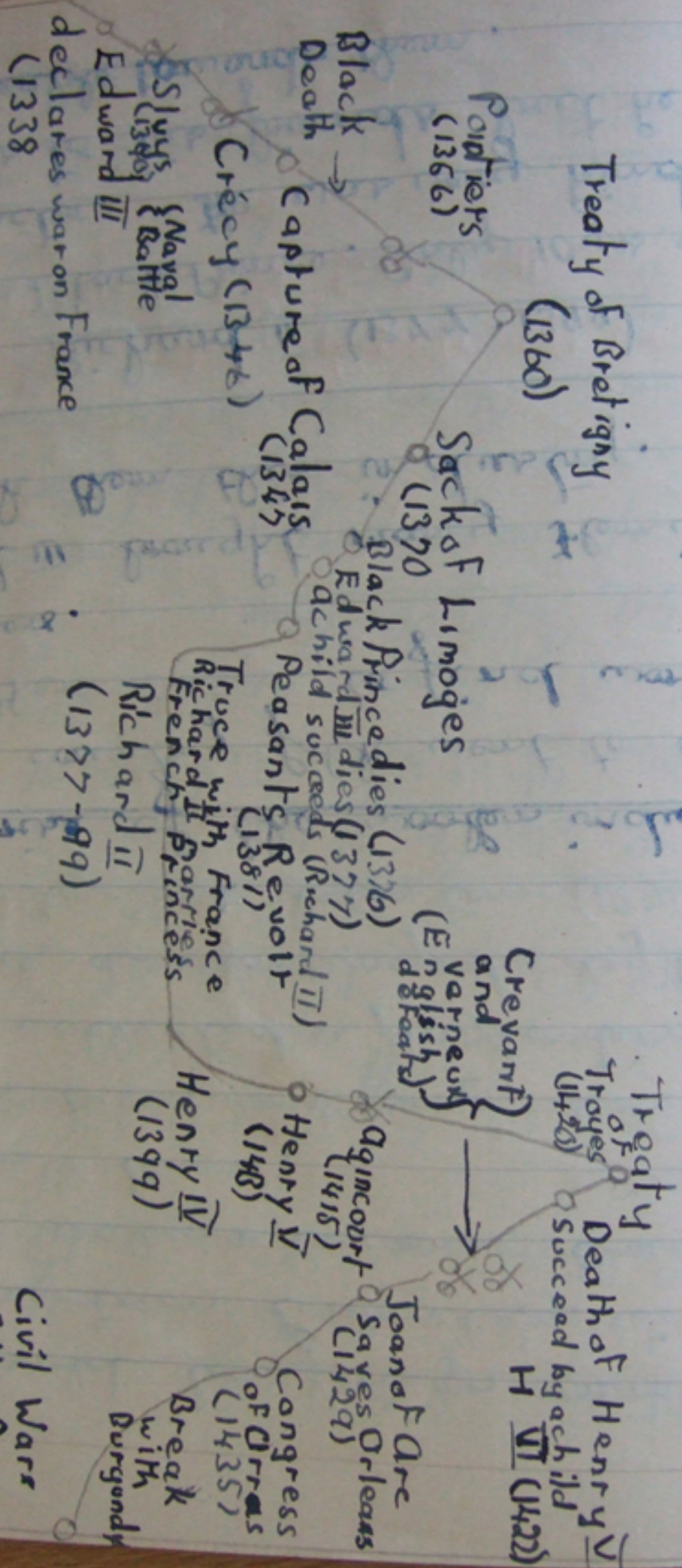
1351 Statute of Labourers.

2. 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 Part of the Hundred Years War.



B - You have not worked in the years at the bottom -

Civil Wars of the Roses starts in England (1455)

be sold to foreign merchants only at certain towns (e.g. Winchester). Later Balaia 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).

3/ The rise of the woollen 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.

- (i) Interlude in the Hundred Years War
- (ii) Chaucer was writing until his death in 1400.
- (iii) 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.

- c) Peasants objected to attempts to force them back to conditions of before the Black Death.

e.g. Statute of Labourers. 1351.

Results.

- King not allowed to keep his promises. Old harsh laws against peasants

re-enforced.

(iii) BUT gradually lords found it easier to hire wage-labourers for their estates and let their land for money rents. By end of 15th century villeinage had practically vanished from England. 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

You have
not explained
who you
are.

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~~ ^{were} never fulfilled as the Parliament would not allow it.

✓
Both

rather untidy. This is not written as though you had been there.

Autumn Term 1949.

The Renaissance.

"The rebirth of learning" in Western Europe in the 15th 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, (Galileo) and scholars.

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

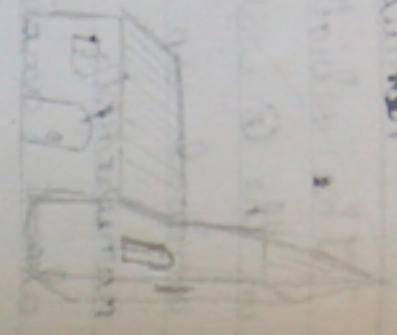
The Voyages of Discovery

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 15th this was interrupted by the Turks who took Asia Minor and blocked

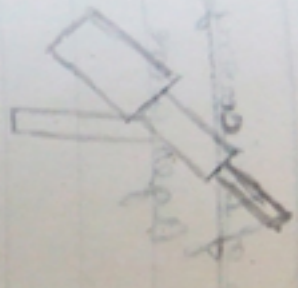
The Renaissance

The End of the

Middle Ages



The Reformation
Scientists



Painters

Painting



1453
Constantinople

Christians discredited

B.

Opponents of humanism



(But Australia was not yet discovered)

the way. So new trade routes had to be found.

Causes of Voyages of Discovery

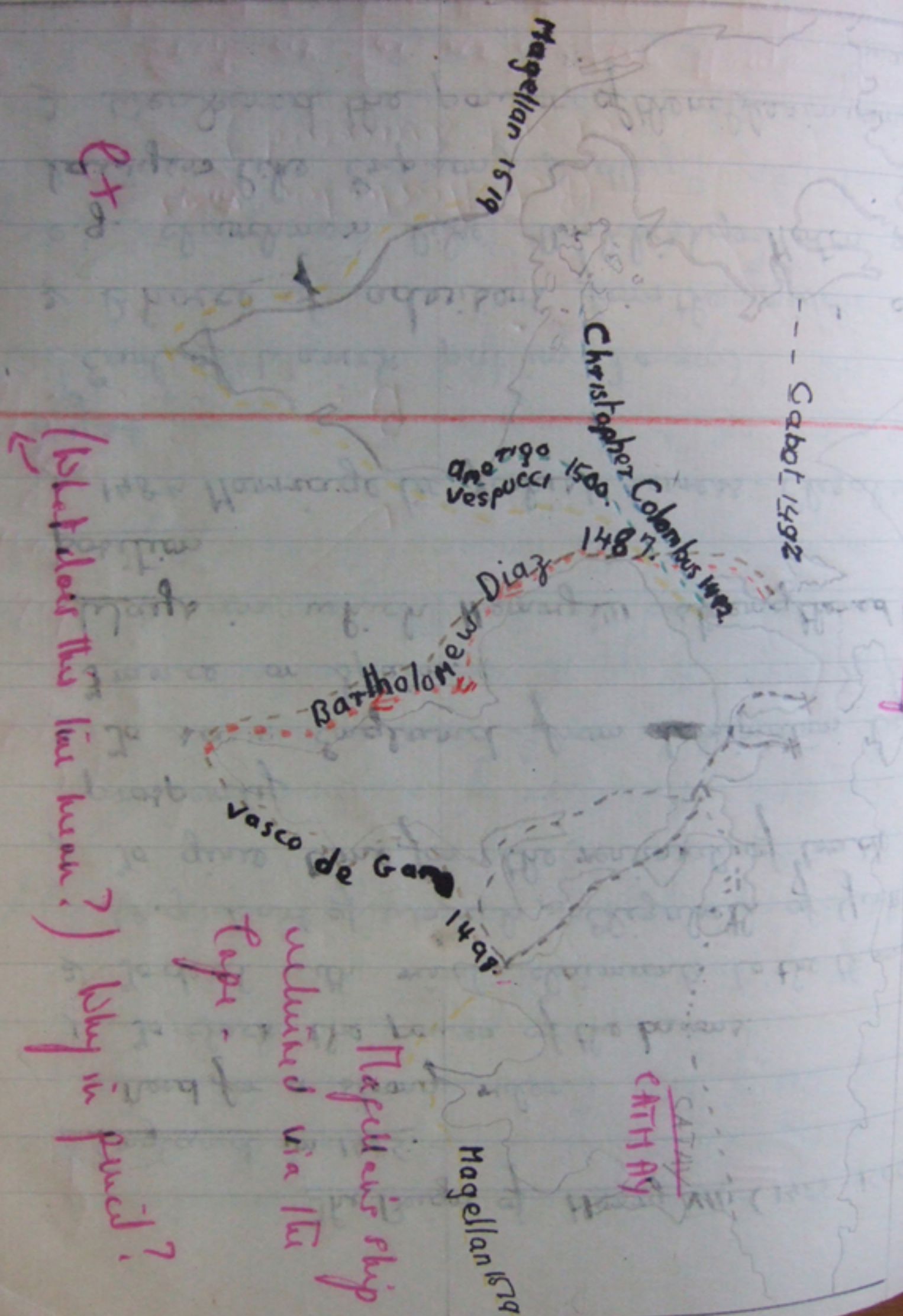
1 Trade routes of the Middle Ages were blocked by the Turks.

2.

2 Progress of science. e.g. invention of science.

3 Disappearance of superstitious fears - e.g. flatness of world, boiling seas, etc.

was not a (but the world was not flat)



(Islet does this line mean?) Islay in pencil?

Magellan's ship returned via the Cape

CATHAY

Heading?

The Reign of Henry VII (1485-1509)

England in 1485:

Need for a strong ruler.

- 1 To check the power of the barons.
- 2 To deal with rival claimants to the throne.
(e.g. Earl of Warwick, Elizabeth of York.)
- 3 To give time for the revival of trade and prosperity.
- 4 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 Norton and lawyers like Empson, Dudley.
- 3 Weakened the power of the nobles in various ways.

- a) By heavy fines and "benedictions".
- b) By laws of Livery and Maintenance.
- c) 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 R. Perkin Warbeck, - pretended to be the younger of the Princes murdered in the Tower. (Richard D of York.)

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

The dangers that Henry VII 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

Sp

of York. Henry VII put Warick in the Tower of London and married Elizabeth who had the better claims 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.

(Why?)

Why did the barons have to obey the Court?

B.

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

Henry VII foreign policy.

Aims (i) Peace

(ii) Alliance with strong continental power

(iii) Money.

1. 1489 Treaty of Medina del Campo.

a. England and Spain agreed to prevent Charles VIII of France from seizing Brittany.

b. Betrothal of Catherine of Aragon to Prince Arthur. (Spain to pay dowry of 200,000 crowns)

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.

1492. Treaty of Etaples.

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

1513. Expedition to Picardy - Organised by Wolsey
Victory of the ~~do~~ of Spurs. Meanwhile James IV of Scotland invaded England. But defeated at killed at ~~do~~ Flodden.

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 (Augustinian). 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 Wittenberg University and lectured students on the need for faith.

1517. Tetzel came to Wittenberg 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 region 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

P.H.T.