**4. The Early Middle-Ages (1066 – 1307)**

(lecture worksheet)

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| **Important dates:** | **1066, 1086, 1170, 1215, 1282, 1314** |
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| **Names & Places:** | **The Doomsday Book, William II. Rufus (1087-1100), Henry I. (1100-1135), Matilda (Henry I's daughter), Geoffrey Plantagenet, Stephen of Blois (Henry I's nephew), HenryII. (1154-1189), Angevin empire, Anjou, Gascony, Aquitaine, Eleanor of Aquitaine, Thomas Becket (Archibishop of Cantenbury), The Constitution of Clarendon, Richard (the Lionheart, 1189-1199), John (the Lackland, 199-1215), Runnymede, Great Charter (or Magna Carta), Henry III. (1216-1272), Simon de Montfort, *Parlement* (from Fr., later to become Parliament), Edward I. (1272-1307), Llewelyn ap Gruffyd (prince of Gwynedd, 13th cent.), Prince of Wales (title), John Balliol, William Wallace, Robert Bruce, the battle of Bannockburn, the House of the Lords, the House of the Commons** |
| **Vocabulary:** | **feudalism, to swear an oath of loyalty, to provide with military assistance, vassals, to order a census (or, to carry out a survey), male heir, clergymen, to be accused of (e.g. civil crimes), a secular court (op. ecclesiastical court), to become a saint, to inherit lands, chivalry (n.), to go on a crusade, to loose possessions (or lands), barons, to fix one's seal to (a document), to be judged by one's peers, to levy taxes without the consent of the Parliament, gentry (lesser landowning nobility), burghers, to raise money (e.g. for an army), merchants, borough, commoners,** |

**Test questions:**

1. Describe the Norman Conquest in detail and point out the changes William and his successors enacted in England before up to 1154. (The invasion of 1066, subjugation of the south and north, the Doomsday Book, William Rufus and Henry I)
2. Outline and explain the significance of the most important developments in the reigns of the Plantagenet kings – Henry II, Richard I and King John (The Civil War in the 1130s, the Angevin Empire, common law, Magna Carta, disagreement between the Crown and the Church, Thomas Becket.)
3. Outline the most important political developments during the reigns of Henry III and Edward I with the focus on the development of the English Parliament. (Henry III, Edward I, Simon de Montfort’s government, Edvard I’s *parlements*, the House of Commons.)