The Development of England
In 1066, England is invaded for last time by William the Conqueror.
He defeats his rival for English crown, becomes king.
William keeps 1/5 of land; hands out rest to supporters.
2,000 Saxon Nobles are replaced by 400 Norman Nobles.
William is a king in England and a vassal in France

Norman lands after William’s death

William is a king in England and a vassal in France
England’s Evolving Government

- Development of common law
  - Common law forms the basis of law in many English-speaking countries

- King and Vassal
  - English rulers’ goal: to control lands in both England and France
  - English kings are now Kings in England and a vassals in France
English Land Claims in France

Les conquêtes territoriales de Philippe Auguste

1180

1223

Legend:
- Domaine royal
- Fiefs mouvant de la couronne
- Seigneuries ecclésiastiques
- Fiefs du roi d'Angleterre
The Magna Carta

- In 1215, English nobles force King John to sign Magna Carta
- Magna Carta—limits kings’ power and guarantees basic political rights
- English people argue the rights are for all people, not just nobles
The Development of English Parliament

- In 1295, Edward I summons wealthy townsmen and knights to raise taxes
- Parliament, a legislative body is formed
- House of Lords and House of Commons
- Parliament gave a check on authority for the King
The 100 Years War

- English king Edward III claims French throne
- Hundred Years’ War—lasts from 1337—1453, between England and France
- New Warfare technology changed fighting methods, and disrupted traditional social order
Joan of Arc

- French peasant girl who believes in visions of saints
- She leads French army to victory at Orleans; Charles VII crowned king
- In 1430 England’s allies, the Burgundians, capture Joan in battle
- The Church condemns Joan as a witch and heretic
- On May 30, 1431, she is burned at the stake
Impact of 100 Years War

- Hundred Years’ War end in 1453
- France and England experience major changes
  - Rise in nationalistic feelings; king becomes national leader
  - Power and prestige of French monarch increases
  - Religious devotion and the code of chivalry crumbles
- England begins period of turmoil, War of the Roses
The Bubonic Plague

- Begins in Asia; spreads to Italy and other countries over trade routes
- About one-third of Europe’s population dies in the epidemic
- Town populations fall, trade declines, prices rise
- Some serfs leave manors for paying work
- Many Jews blamed and killed; Church suffers weakened stature
The Crusades
The Crusades

- In 1093, Byzantine emperor asks for help fighting the Turks
- Pope Urban II issues a call for a Crusade—a “holy war”
- Serious of crusades would ensue
  - All with the goal of capturing the holy land for the church
Goals of the Crusades

- Pope wants to reclaim Jerusalem and reunite Christianity
- Kings use the Crusades to send away knights who cause trouble
- Younger sons hope to earn land or win glory by fighting
- Later, merchants join Crusades to try to gain wealth through trade
- Europe and the Middle East become closer in terms of trade
The Third Crusade: Richard the Lionhearted vs. Saladin
The effects of the Crusades

- Crusades show power of Church in convincing thousands to fight
- Women who stay home manage the estate and business affairs
- Merchants expand trade, bring back many goods from the Middle East
- Failure of later crusades weakens pope and nobles, strengthens kings
- Crusades create lasting bitterness between Muslims and Christians