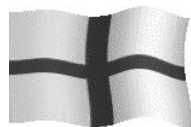


HISTORY 123: ENGLAND TO 1688



FALL SEMESTER, 2008

Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 11-11:50, 1121 Humanities.

email: jsommerv@wisc.edu

This course deals with more than sixteen hundred years of British history, from the coming of the Romans to the Glorious Revolution of 1688. It focuses on the major events and most momentous social changes which shaped the development of the English people. The objectives of the course are (i) to investigate how a small island off the coast of Continental Europe came to be a world power which exercised an incalculable influence on history and culture around the globe; (ii) to foster an understanding of societies very different from our own; and (iii) to enhance critical and analytical thinking, and communication skills.

The first part of the course examines the impact of the successive invasions of the Romans, Anglo-Saxons, Vikings and Normans. Topics covered include the evolution of the English church and state during the Middle Ages, the nature of feudalism, the troubled reign of King John, and the effects of the Black Death and other plagues on English life in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries.

The second part of the course starts with the Wars of the Roses and deals with the last phase of the Middle Ages and the beginnings of modern England. Topics discussed will include the dissolution of the monasteries and the destruction of the church's independence, reforms in government under the Tudors, the steep growth of population, and resulting economic stresses. Particular attention will be given to the reign of Elizabeth I, and to the origins of the English Civil War in the 1640s. The course ends with an analysis of the significance of the Glorious Revolution of 1688.

Weekly readings
Lecture outlines
Lecture slides

Instructor: Johann Sommerville

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Teaching Assistants: Katherine Eade; Michael J. Kelly

Details:

Katherine Eade:

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Michael J. Kelly

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Office Hours: Th. 3 – 5

Cell Phone: 608-354-3750

Required texts:

- + C. Warren Hollister, *The Making of England 55 B.C. to 1399*.
- + Lacey Baldwin Smith, *This Realm of England: 1399 to 1688*.

In addition, some documents will be assigned each week to read in preparation for the weekly discussion session. For details, click [Course schedule](#).

1. Introduction: England, the English, and their history (09/03-05)
2. Roman and Anglo-Saxon England (09/08-12)
3. The end of Anglo-Saxon England and the Normans (09/15-19)
4. Henry II and his sons (09/22-26)
5. Henry III, Edward I, and Edward II (09/29-10/06)

EXAM: IN CLASS, OCT 08.

6. Edward III to Henry IV (10/10-17)
7. Wars of the Roses (10/20-24)
8. Yorkists to Tudors (10/27-10/31)

TERM PAPERS DUE 10/31.

9. Henry VIII and the Reformation (11/03-07)
10. Mid-Tudor England and Elizabeth I (11/10-11/19)

EXAM: IN CLASS NOV. 21.

11. James I (11/24)

THANKSGIVING RECESS: NOV. 26-30.

12. Charles I and the Civil War (12/01-12/05)
13. Civil War, Interregnum, Restoration, and Glorious Revolution (12/08-12/12)

FINAL EXAM: 12:25 PM ON MONDAY 12/15; PLACE TO BE ANNOUNCED.



Required tasks:

3 credit students will:

- + attend lectures;
- + attend and participate in discussion section;
- + take two mid-term exams in class (10/08 and 11/21) and a final exam (12:25 PM on Monday 12/15; place to be announced.)
- + explore the lecture outlines by clicking here.

4 credit students will have the same tasks, and in addition will write a term paper. The term paper (due in class by 10/31) should be in 10-12 point font, double-spaced, and about 5-6 pages in length; in addition to the 5-6 pages of text, the paper should also include a bibliography, and references to things you have read, giving your sources, and it should show familiarity with at least two books or articles in addition to the course reading. See The Writing Center site on how to cite references in your paper.

You can either arrange a topic with me or your T.A., or write on one of the following topics:

- (i) To what extent were King John's problems of his own making, and to what extent did he inherit them from his predecessors?
- (ii) What were the most serious problems which faced Elizabeth I, and how successful was she in overcoming them?

If you cannot complete the fourth credit paper by October 31, make sure to drop the fourth credit in good time! To do this please visit your MyUW site and follow the links to update your current course information.

Honors students: as 3 or 4 credit students, but you will write an additional paper (due 12/12.)

You are responsible for keeping up with the readings and preparing for weekly discussion sections. Click on Course schedule to link to details of each week's reading; you will also be given details of these in discussion section.

How much are the exams (etc.) worth?

3 credit students: classroom participation 20%; each mid-term 20%; final 40%

4 credit students: classroom participation 20%; term paper 25%; each mid-term 13.75%; final 27.5%

3 credit honors students: classroom participation 20%; term paper 25%; each mid-term 13.75%; final 27.5%

4 credit honors students: classroom participation 20%; each term paper 15%; each mid-term 12.5%; final 25%

Quick Reference

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J.P.SOMMERVILLE

HISTORY 123: ENGLAND TO 1688

LECTURE SLIDES



English History to 1688

History 123

History 123, 2007

Syllabus is at <http://faculty.history.wisc.edu/sommerville/123/123outline.htm>

Lecture outlines at <http://faculty.history.wisc.edu/sommerville/123/contents.htm>

Weekly readings at <http://faculty.history.wisc.edu/sommerville/123/123brief.htm>

Home page: <http://faculty.history.wisc.edu/sommerville/>

Click on “Essays and papers” for information on how to do exams and term papers well.

Requirements

Two Midterms (in class 10/10, 11/19)

A final (12/21, 5:05 PM; place to be announced)

Four credit students do a 5-6 page paper due 11/02

Honors students do an extra paper, due 12/14

Attend discussion section; attendance and participation there count for 20% of the grade. Contact Kerry Dobbins if you need to miss discussion more than twice.

Readings: Kerry Dobbins will provide details

How much are the exams (etc.) worth?

3 credit students: classroom participation 20%; each mid-term 20%; final 40%

4 credit students: classroom participation 20%; term paper 25%; each mid-term 13.75%; final 27.5%

3 credit honors students: classroom participation 20%; term paper 25%; each mid-term 13.75%; final 27.5%

4 credit honors students: classroom participation 20%; each term paper 15%; each mid-term 12.5%; final 25%

123: Introduction

Geography of the British Isles; small size

How did a group of small islands off the coast of the Northeastern European mainland become a world power?

Influence of England/ Britain through language, culture and the common law

Moderate climate; the Gulf Stream

Key Terms

England

Scotland

Wales

(Great) Britain

United Kingdom (UK) (= Britain + Northern Ireland)

Ireland

Geography and its effects

Counties/ Shires (52 in England and Wales)

Shire Reeve = Sheriff

Islands/ Isles

England unconquered since 1066 (William the Conqueror)

Social and political conservatism; slow, long-term developments largely uninfluenced from outside

Importance of class distinctions, linked to region

Great Inequalities of wealth; survival of monarchy and aristocracy

Class and Accent

Queen Elizabeth II is descended from the Kings of Wessex in the 500s

An adaptable upper class; an open aristocracy/ nobility; London and the Grosvenor Dukes of Westminster; Chelsea

Received Pronunciation (RP)

Oxbridge (Oxford and Cambridge); Public Schools

England's early revolution: the English Revolution (1640s) and Restoration (1660)

Regional accents: Scouse (Liverpool; Beatles); Cockney (London) (also Mockney); Geordie (Newcastle); Brummie (Birmingham)

Regions

Dominance of South and East; good arable land; close to Continental Europe (21 miles from Dover to Calais)

London; the river Thames; the Home Counties (e.g. Kent, the Garden of England; Essex; Middlesex)

Midlands; East Anglia

North, West and Wales hillier and less wealthy; pasture farming common there, especially sheep farming, producing wool and woolen cloth – long England's main exports

Shires/ counties (from 974; remodeled 1974)

County towns (e.g. Oxford/ Oxfordshire; Cambridge/ Cambridgeshire; Derby/ Derbyshire)

Towns, cities, counties, and resources

Yorkshire (three “ridings” = thirdings)

York; Sheffield; Leeds; Industrial Revolution (late 1700s-1800s)

Lancashire; Liverpool; Manchester

Northumberland; Newcastle; coal

Cornwall: tin; Derbyshire: lead

Midlands: Birmingham; Coventry; iron. Oxford, Northampton

East Anglia: Norwich (Norfolk); Cambridge

West country: Bristol (Gloucestershire); Exeter (Devon)

Cities; cathedrals; Bishops; Archbishops (Canterbury; York)

Some constant factors

Illiteracy

The Monarchy; Parliament = Monarch + House of Lords + House of Commons; importance of 1688

Poverty and Disease (Black Death 1348-9; plague)

Low population (England and Wales):

	400: 3.5 million	600: 1	1300: 6.5	1450: 2.25	1620:
5	1700: 5.5				
	1800: 9	1900: 32.5	2000: 51.9		

(N.B. high modern population density)

Monetary Units

£sd system (£ = pound; s = shilling; d = penny)

£1 (1 pound) = 20s (20 shillings) (1 guinea = £1 1s)

1s (1 shilling) = 12d (12 pence or pennies)

1 groat = 4d (4 pence)

1 mark = 13s 4d (13 shillings and 4 pence; two thirds of a pound)

1 noble (later 1 angel) = 6s 8d (6 shillings and 8 pence; one third of a pound).

Subdivisions of the penny included the halfpenny and farthing (half and a quarter of a penny respectively)

English History in Outline: to 1066

Roman Britain; Julius Caesar invaded in 55-54 B.C.; Claudius began a war of conquest in 41 A.D., and established the province of Britannia; the Romans withdrew their army in the early 400s.

Anglo-Saxon England, 400s-1066. Angles, Saxons, and Jutes establish kingdoms in England 400s-600s; some kingdoms expand (Wessex, Northumbria, Mercia); others decay. Celtic survival in Cornwall, Wales, Strathclyde.

800s: renewed invasions, this time by Vikings (from Denmark and Norway); they occupy much of northern and central England, but are defeated by Alfred the Great of Wessex; his successors unite England, but the Anglo-Saxon kingdom is destroyed in 1066.

English History in Outline: the Middle Ages, 1066-1485

1066 William Duke of Normandy (in Northern France) conquered England; he and his successors retained French lands and interests, and often subordinated England to their Continental ambitions

The barons: William shared out English land among his generals, who became a French-speaking aristocracy; under his successors, the crown and the aristocrats – the barons – struggled for power; sometimes the crown experienced grave problems (King John and Magna Carta 1215; Henry III; Edward II; Richard II); other kings were more successful (e.g. Edward I, who conquered Wales in the 1280s and came close to conquering Scotland)

Outline of the Middle Ages (contd.)

The church: the medieval church was a very wealthy and important international institution, which often came struggled for power with English kings; one high point was the murder of Thomas Becket, Archbishop of Canterbury in 1170, after a struggle between him and Henry II

The Black Death and later plagues drastically reduced the population in the later 1300s, provoking economic crisis; one result was the Peasants' Revolt of 1381

English kings waged war in France to defend and increase their possessions; John lost Normandy in 1204; Henry V conquered much of France in the early 1400s; by 1453 the English had lost all their French territory except Calais (lost in 1558)

The Wars of the Roses were civil wars between different factions of the royal family; they ended when Henry Tudor became Henry VII in 1485

Tudors 1485-1603

Subordination of the nobles: Henry VII (1485-1509) established the Tudor dynasty (1485-1603) and subordinated the barons to the crown's will; castles gave way to country houses

Subordination of the church: Henry VIII (1509-1547) subordinated the church to the state, depriving the pope of all power in England

The Dissolution of the Monasteries (1536-40) and the rise of the gentry

The growth of religious divisions: Elizabeth I (1558-1603) and the threat from puritans and Catholics

War under Elizabeth: Spain, Ireland, and America: the conquest of Ireland; the growth of financial difficulties for the English crown

Stuart England 1603-88

James VI and I (1603-1625) united the crowns of England and Scotland

James I, Charles I (1625-1649), the Divine Right of Kings, and the growth of religious and constitutional conflict between king and parliament

The Civil Wars (1642-6; 1648), and the rise of Oliver Cromwell and the parliamentary army

Republican experiments 1649-1660

The Restoration 1660; Charles II 1660-1685

James II (1685-1688) and the Glorious Revolution (1688)

Britain before the Romans

Celtic tribes; connected and related to Continental tribes; 58 B.C. Julius Caesar invaded Gaul; Parisi; Atrebates and Commius

Celtic society: kinship central; kings (getting more important; monarchies expanding); nobles; commons; Druids; some powerful women (Boudica of the Iceni; Cartimandua of the Brigantes)

As monarchies grew more powerful, settlements changed from small hill forts to larger lowland communities; two largest towns were Camulodunum (Colchester) and Verulamium (St Albans); coins; Catuvellauni and Trinovantes; Cunobelin

Britain's wealth; tin; Pytheas of Massilia (c. 325 B.C.)

Roman Britain I

Early invasions: 55-54 BC

Claudius' invasion: 43 AD

Boudica's Revolt.60 AD.

Consolidation; renewed expansion under Agricola78-84 AD.

The battle of Mons Graupius (Grampius) 84 AD.

Hadrian's Wall and the northern border

The Antonine Wall

Julius Caesar

Augustus

Caligula & Claudius

Cunobelin; Adminius; Togodumnus; Caratacus

Verica and the Atrebates

Boudica (Iceni) (Boadicea)

Cartimandua (Brigantes)

Agricola (40-93); Tacitus

Hadrian (76-138)

Antoninus Pius (86-161)

Septimius Severus (146-211)

Roman Britain II

Villas

Roman Roads

Growth of Cities

Germanic invasions; the Saxon shore

An independent Britain in the 280s-290s

Army recalled: early 400s

Christianity in Britain (St Alban)

The Roman Legacy

Castra (-cester; -chester; -caster): Colchester, Gloucester, Chester

Eburacum/ Eboracum/ Eoforwic/ Jorvik=York

Lindum Colonia=Lincoln

Bath

Carausius (d. 293) and Allectus (d. 296)

Constantius Chlorus (c. 250-306) and Constantine the Great (280-337)

St Patrick (400s)

Anglo-Saxons: the Invasions

Germanic tribes invade and settle from 400s; Germanic mercenaries

Vortigern, Hengist and Horsa

Anglo-Saxon kingdoms

Westward expansion: 450-600

Consolidation and expansion 600-700

-ing; ingham; -ington; Hastings; Wokingham

Offa King of Angeln

Mount Badon c. 500; King Arthur

Angles

Jutes

Saxons

Gildas and Bede

Anglo-Saxon Chronicle

West Saxons + Gewisse = Wessex

South Saxons = Sussex

Deira + Bernicia = Northumbria

Mercia

Tiw; Woden; Thor/ Thunor; Frig; Eostre

Anglo-Saxons: Society

Warfare and society

Social structure

Local government

Survival of British kingdoms (Dalriada/ Dál Riata; Strathclyde; Dumnonia; Dyfed; Gwent; Powys; Gwynedd)

Gesiths; eorls; thegns

Law codes and wergild/ wergeld

ceorls; slaves and serfs

The myth of Anglo-Saxon democracy

Beowulf

Tun; Kingston

Sutton Hoo (1939); Raedwald of East Anglia; bretwalda

Anglo-Saxons: Christianity

Christian Missions; Gregory the Great; angels and Angles

Irish Christianity; Patrick; Columba; Iona; Aidan; Lindisfarne

The Synod of Whitby 664

Augustine of Canterbury (d. 604)

Ethelbert (d. 616) and Bertha of Kent

Edwin of Northumbria (converted 627); Oswald; Oswy

Vernal equinox and Easter

Anglo-Saxons: the Church

Organization of the English Church; Wilfrid (Ripon; York) and Theodore of Tarsus (Canterbury)

Synod of Hertford 672

Benedict Biscop; Wearmouth and Jarrow

Minsters; monasteries and parish churches

14 dioceses/ sees/ bishoprics, under the Archbishop of Canterbury

canons

Bede's Ecclesiastical History of the English People (731)

Anglo-Saxons: the 700s: Wessex and Northumbria

Wessex; Northumbria; Mercia

Wessex: King Ine (ruled 688-726)

Northumbria: culture and learning.

Phony monks; Dumnonia

Alcuin (732-804;) Charlemagne; Carolingian Renaissance; miniscule

Disputed successions

Anglo-Saxons: the Rise of Mercia in the 700s**Ethelbald of Mercia (r.716-757)****Offa (r.757-796): “Rex Anglorum”****Offa’s Dyke****Bookland****Tamworth; Lichfield****Tribal Hidage****ealdormen****Mercia: takes over Sussex (by 771;) Kent (by 785;)****superior over Wessex by 786; beheading of King of East Anglia 794.****Coinage; trade with Baghdad****International diplomacy: Charlemagne****The Viking Invasions****Rise of Wessex 800s; Egbert; Ethelwulf; Dumnonia****Viking Invasions; large attack 851****865: the Great Army; Halfdan, Ivarr the Boneless, and Guthrum****Ethelred, Ealdorman of (western) Mercia****The blood eagle; drinking from skulls****Vikings = pirates; raids from 789; 830s-860s almost annual raids****865-870s: Vikings settle in North, East Anglia, and Eastern Mercia**

St Edmund martyred 869 (Bury St Edmunds)

Alfred the Great (r. 871-99)

The founder of England?

Alfred, law and education

Edward the Elder (d. 924) and Aethelflaed; Ethelred, Ealdorman of Mercia

Athelstan (d.939)

Eric Bloodaxe

Norse; Dublin

Viking settlements

Edington 878

Danelaw

burhs

Counties of 1200/ 2400 hides; a hide = 120 acres

wapentakes and hundreds

thraell; leysing; bondi hold; jarl

Edgar, Ethelred the Unready, and Vikings again

Edgar and the monks; Dunstan and Oswald

Regularis Concordia 970

Edward the Martyr (d. 978) and Ethelred the Unready (d. 1016); Aethelflaed the White Duck, and Aelfthryth

Renewed Viking Raids 990s

Edgar the Peaceful / Peaceable (942-975)

Glastonbury

Rule of Saint Benedict

Ealdorman Athelstan, the Half-King

Danegeld

Olaf Tryggvason

Battle of Maldon: 991

Swein Forkbeard, (d. 1014)

Emma of Normandy (daughter of Duke Richard)

Cnut and his successors

The Reign of Cnut (1016-1035)

Cnut recognized as supreme over Britain

1018 Strathclyde divided (on death of its last king, Owein the Bald) between England and Alba (Alba itself had developed from Dalriada - or Dál Riata - around 900; it was soon to become Scotland)

Edmund Ironside (d. 1016)

Earl Godwin

Earl Leofric

housecarls and heregeld

Harold I (Harefoot) (r. 1035-1040)

Harthacnut (r. 1040-1042)

Late Anglo-Saxon Society

Later Anglo-Saxon Society

The economy: open-field farming; water-mills; guilds

Urbanization; mints

Thegns; parish churches

sheriffs

tithings

frankpledge

thegns and parishes

geburs

geneats

sake and soke

the jury

writs

the *fyrð* and the five-hide estate

The end of Anglo-Saxon England and the Norman Conquest (1066)

1066: Harold Godwinson took power (as King Harold II) on the death of Edward the Confessor (his brother-in-law) (r. 1042-66)

Harold claimed that Edward had appointed him his successor

The claim was challenged by Harold Hardrada of Norway and then by William Duke of Normandy

Aelfifu of Northampton

Harold Harefoot (r. 1035-1040)

Emma of Normandy

Harthacnut (r. 1040-1042)

Edward the Confessor (r. 1042-1066)

Edith

Tostig Godwinson

Stamford Bridge: Sept. 25, 1066

Hastings: Oct. 14, 1066

The Norman Conquest

Normanization under Edward the Confessor; Robert of Jumièges Archbishop of Canterbury)

Anglo-Saxon Rebellions

Impact of the Conquest: feudalism and the growth of bureaucracy

Edgar the Atheling (c.1052- c.1125)

Hereward the Wake

Malcolm III, King of Scots

Earl Waltheof (of Northumbria)

The harrying of the North

Feudalism

Feudum/ fief/ enfeoff

Subinfeudation (to 1290)

Types of inheritance: primogeniture; gavelkind; borough English

Roland the Farther

Tenant in chief

Mesne lord

Tenures: sergeanty; frankalmoign; knight's service; socage; villeinage (serfdom)

Scutage; aids; reliefs; primer seisin; escheat

Wardship

Norman England

Domesday Book 1086

The Conqueror's Successors:

Robert (Curthose; Duke of Normandy; d. 1134)

William II (Rufus) (r. 1087-1100)

Henry I (Beauclerk) (r. 1100-1135)

Livelode**Battle of Tinchebray 1106****William Clito (d. 1128)****Ranulf Flambard****Roger, Bishop of Salisbury****The assize of moneyers, 1125****Development of administrative institutions****The Exchequer (scaccarium)****The school of Laon****Abacus*****The Dialogue of the Exchequer* c. 1170****Adelard of Bath****Roger, Bishop of Salisbury****Nigel, Bishop of Ely****Richard FitzNigel****Tally sticks****Writs (number doubled 1087-1135)****The Norman Church**

Hildebrand (Pope Gregory VII 1073)

Gregorian Reforms

Normanization

Archbishop Stigand (deposed 1070; d. 1072)

Archbishop Lanfranc (d. 1089)

Archbishop Anselm (d. 1109)

Monastic expansion

canon law

celibacy

simony

nepotism

The ontological proof

Church courts

Archdeaconries; deaneries

Cluniacs; Cistercians; Augustinians

The Ontological Proof of the Existence of God

The term God is a word for the most perfect conceivable entity

If two entities are alike in all respects except that one exists and one does not exist, then the entity which *does* exist is more perfect than the one which *does not* exist

A non-existent God would not be the most perfect conceivable entity, as an existent God would be more perfect

So God exists

Matilda, Stephen (r. 1135-1154) and Civil War (“The Anarchy”)

Empress Matilda (Maude) (c 1103-1162)

Stephen (c. 1096-1154) of Blois – King Stephen

Eustace (d. 1153) and William (d. 1159)

Stephen Count of Blois; Theobald Count of Blois

Henry of Blois, Bishop of Winchester; papal legate

Geoffrey (Plantagenet) Count of Anjou (1113-1151)

Prince William and the White Ship, 1120

Emperor Henry V

Adela (1067-1137)

Roger, Bishop of Salisbury

Robert Earl of Gloucester

Henry, Duke of Normandy (1150), Count of Anjou (1151); m. Eleanor of Aquitaine, 1152 (= Henry II (1133-89)

sheriffs; Beauchamp (Worcestershire)

Henry II: the Restoration of Order; Ireland

Restoring order, especially in the north

Ireland: the papal bull (“Laudabiliter”) of 1155; the Waterford landing of 1171.

John of Salisbury

Richard FitzGilbert de Clare, Earl of Pembroke (= Strongbow)

William of Aumale; Scarborough

Malcolm IV of Scots (r. 1152-1165)

Pope Hadrian/ Adrian IV (r. 1154-1159) (Nicholas Breakspear)

Henry II and Thomas Becket

Thomas Becket (c.1120-1170)

Henry "the Young King" (d. 1183)

Richard I (1157-1199)

Geoffrey of Brittany (1158-1186)

John (1167-1216)

Constitutions of Clarendon 1164

excommunication

Eleanor of Aquitaine (c. 1122-1204)

William the Lion, King of Scots (c. 1142-1214)

Henry II and Common Law

Centralization of justice under king's control

Assizes**Assize of Clarendon:1166****Assize of Northampton: 1176****Assize of Arms: 1181****The King's Justices****Law and property****Trial by ordeal (water; iron)****Jury of presentment****Novel disseisin****Mort d'ancestor****Justices in Eyre****Kings Bench****Common Pleas****Exchequer****primogeniture****Ranulf Glanville (chief justiciar)****Richard I (r. 1189-1199)****Absentee King: 1190-2 on crusade; 1192-4 a captive of Leopold V of Austria and the Emperor Henry VI; 1194-9 in France****Philip II Augustus, King of France (r. 1180-1223)**

Third Crusade 1189-1192**Battle of Arsuf: Sept. 7, 1191; Richard defeats Saladin****Treaty 1192: Christians gain access to Jerusalem****Hubert Walter (chief justiciar 1193-8)****Chateau Gaillard 1197-8****Twelfth-Century Renaissance****Idea that moderns have overtaken ancients: Chrétien de Troyes; Frederick Barbarossa****Spread of writing****Philosophy: scholasticism****Literature: revival of English****Architecture: Gothic style****“wandering scholars”****Peter Abelard (1079-1142)****St Anselm****Universities: Bologna; Paris; Oxford; Cambridge*****The Owl and the Nightingale*****John of Salisbury; *Policraticus*****Carmina Burana**

King John (b. 1167; r. 1199-1216): Introduction**Lackland; Softsword****Ireland: Lord of Ireland from 1185; unsuccessful and mismanaged expedition there 1185****Bad-tempered; energetic; vindictive; suspicious****Fulk Fitzwarin and the chess game****Poitou; Poitevins****Peter des Roches (d. 1238) (chief justiciar 1214)****King John: the loss of Normandy, 1204****Arthur, Duke of Brittany, 1187-1203****Philip Augustus****Isabelle of Angoulême (b. c. 1188)****Hugh the Brown, Count of Lusignan****Mirabeau 1202 (saving mother Eleanor)****Loss of Normandy 1203-4.****Loss of Anjou, Touraine, Maine, and northern Poitou, 1203-1206.****Loss of rest of Poitou (including La Rochelle) by 1224.****John, the Church and the Barons**

Stephen Langton

Pope Innocent III

Energetic administration: Hubert Walter

Expeditions to Scottish border 1209 (William the Lion submits); Ireland 1210; Wales 1211; Poitou 1206, 1214.

Interdict 1207/8-1214

Suspicious and vindictive towards barons

William of Briouze (Braose). Matilda

Emperor Otto of Brunswick

Battle of Bouvines 1214

Carucage (Danegeld; geld)

Scutage

The Crisis of John's Reign 1214-1216.

1214: defeat at Bouvines of John's allies; humiliating surrender to Pope in Interdict crisis

1214: tax strike in North

1215: baronial revolt

1215: to appease barons, John's agrees at Runnymede to Magna Carta

1216: Louis, son of Philip Augustus, invades England; captures London June 2.

1216: October: John dies

Magna Carta 1215

Magna Carta: 63 chapters (clauses)

Chapter 2: reliefs limited to a maximum of £100.

Chapter 12: the king shall not levy scutage except by common counsel

Chapter 14: taxes to be voted by the barons, bishops, and abbots

Chapter 39: no free man shall be imprisoned or dispossessed except by the lawful judgment of his peers or by the law of the land (due process)

Chapter 61: the clauses are to be enforced by twenty-five barons elected by all the barons, acting with the “commune/ community of the whole realm.”

Henry III (1207-72) (r. 1216-72)

Defeat of the French and of the rebel barons 1216-17

Magna Carta revived

William the Marshal, Earl of Pembroke (c. 1146-1219)

Cardinal Guala

Peter des Roches

Ranulf, Earl of Chester

Hubert de Burgh (c. 1170-1243)

Battles: Dover and Lincoln, 1217

Albigensian crusade 1209-29

Honorius III (1216-27)

Bracton (Henry of Bracton or Bratton; d. 1268)

De legibus et consuetudinibus Angliae

Justices in eyre

Henry III's personal rule 1227-58

Peter des Roches

Peter des Rivaulx (des Rivaux; de Rivallis) (d. 1262)

Fall of Hubert de Burgh 1232

Rebellion 1233-4

Renewed autocracy from 1236

Westminster Abbey

Corpus Juris Civilis; canon law

Engelard de Cignogné

Emperor Frederick II

Robert Grosseteste (c. 1170-1253); friars

Communes (North Italy)

Inquisition

Eleanor of Provence; Peter and Boniface of Savoy

curiales

Henry III: rebellion and aftermath, 1258-72

Princes Edward and Edmund

Provisions of Oxford 1258: power to be shared between King, nobles and Parliament

Simon de Montfort (c. 1208-1265)

Lewes: May 14, 1264

Evesham, Aug. 4, 1265

Sicily; Hohenstaufen

Roger Bigod, Earl of Norfolk

Hugh Bigod

The Peace of Paris 1259

The Mise of Amiens 1264

Medieval Society

- **Social structure in 1086:**
- **About 90% of the population lived in the countryside**
- **73% were villeins (villani, bordars and cottars)**
- **14% were freemen/sokemen**
- **Population growth: 2.25 million 1086, 5.75 1230, 6.5 1300**
- **Population gets freer but poorer**
- **Demesne**
- **Cog**
- **Windmills**
- **Recovery of the north; Leeds; Liverpool**
- **Harvest sensitivity**
- **Two field and three field systems**
- **Walter of Henley's Husbandry (mid-1200s)**

The Medieval Church

- **Clerical celibacy enforced**
- **Increasing religiosity**
- **Monks and nuns: 1066 1000; 1135 over 4000; early 1300s 17,500**
- **Novitiate**
- **Administrative centralization**
- **Last new dioceses until 1500s: Ely (1108); Carlisle (1133)**
- **Walter Langton (Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield; d. 1321)**
- **Parishes**
- **Nuncios**
- **Oxford and Cambridge Universities**
- **Friars; Dominicans 1221; Franciscans 1224; Carmelites and Austin Friars 1240s**
- **Jews expelled: July 18, 1290**

Medieval Government

- **Great Seal**
- **Privy Seal**
- **Secretary**
- **Taxation; customs; the problem of rebellion (John; Henry III)**
- **Marcher Lordships (Welsh border)**
- **The Palatinate of Durham**
- **Chancery/Chancellor**
- **Treasurer**
- **Chancellor of the Exchequer**
- **Sheriffs**
- **Justices of the Peace**
- **Patronage; wardship**
- **Progresses**

Edward I (1239-1307; r. 1272-1307)

- **Longshanks; the English Justinian; the Hammer of the Scots**
- **Legal changes**
- **Professional common lawyers**
- **Year Books from 1292**
- **Writ Circumspecte agatis clarifies border between secular and ecclesiastical jurisdiction 1285**
- **1274: local investigations lead to the Hundred Rolls**
- **1275 Statute of Westminster I; land law**
- **1278 Statute of Gloucester: quo warranto proceedings to recover lost royal rights**
- **1279: Statute of Mortmain**
- **1285: Statute of Westminster III; entailment**
- **1290: Statute of Quo Warranto; rights recognized if exercised from 1189**
- **Statute of Westminster III end of subinfeudation**

Edward I at War; Robert the Bruce

- 1277, 1282-3: conquest of Wales
- **Alexander III**, King of Scots (r. 1249-1286)
- **Margaret the Maid of Norway** (1282/3-1290)
- Philip IV of France
- John de **Warene**, Earl of Warene and Surrey
- **Arbroath Abbey**
- Edward Bruce (d.1318)
- **John Balliol** (c. 1248-1314; King John of Scots 1292-6)
- **Robert (the) Bruce** (or de Brus; c. 1220-1295)
- **The Auld Alliance**
- **Sir William Wallace** (d. 1305; Braveheart)
- **Robert I** (Robert the Bruce; 1274-1329)
- **Bannockburn 1314**

Edward I: Politics and Parliament

- The Crisis of 1297-1298
- Gascony
- Rebellion in Wales 1294-5; war in Scotland 1296-7
- **Ricciardi**
- **Boniface VIII**
- **Clericis Laicos 1296**
- **Humphrey de Bohun** d. 1298
- **Magna Carta confirmed 1297**
- **Convocation**
- **Witan/ witenagemot**
- Great and small councils
- **Simon de Montfort**
- **Knights of the shire; burgesses**
- **The Model Parliament: 1295**
- **House of Lords; House of Commons**
- Elected members fully authorized; community of interest between Lords and Commons

Edward II (1284-1327; r. 1307-27)

- **Early years 1307-11: Piers Gaveston** (d. 1312)
- **The Ordinances of 1311**
- **Thomas, Earl of Lancaster** (son of Edward I's brother Edmund; d. 1322)
- **Middle years, 1312-22**
- **The final years, 1322-27**
- **Isabella** (1295-1358; later called the She-Wolf of France; married Edward in 1308)
- **Bannockburn 1314**
- **Roger Mortimer, Earl of March** (1287-1330)
- **Walter Stapeldon**, Bishop of Exeter and Treasurer
- **Hugh Despenser** (father and son)
- **Henry, Earl of Lancaster** (d. 1345)

Edward III (1312-77; r. 1327-77)

- **1327-30: Regency of Isabella and Mortimer**
- **1330: the King takes control**
- **1337-1453: Hundred Years War**
- **Edward the Black Prince** (1330-76)
- **Capetian dynasty dies out 1328**
- **Salic Law**
- **Sluys 1340**
- **Crecy 1346**
- **Calais 1347**
- **Poitiers 1356**
- **The longbow**
- **John II of France, captive 1356-60**
- **Treaty 1360-9**

Edward III, Parliament, and National Self-Consciousness

- Opposition to war taxation 1339-43
- 1341: **Commons** assert that royal ministers are accountable to Parliament
- **Robert of Tweng** 1231-2
- 1258 barons write to shires in English
- Debates in **Parliament** in English mid-1300s; debates in **Convocation** in English 1370s
- Property deeds in English from 1376; wills from 1387
- English becomes standardized
- **Geoffrey Chaucer** (c. 1340-1400)
- The French move the Pope to **Avignon** 1308-78
- **Anticlericalism**
- **The Good Parliament** 1376
- **Impeachment**

The Black Death and later plagues

- **The Black Death** 1348-9
- **More plagues:** 1360-2 (the Grey Death); 1369; 1375
- Attempts to control wages 1349, 1351
- **Bubonic plague;**
- **Great Famine:** 1315-1317
- **Halesowen**
- **Livestock Disease:** 1319-1321
- **Tusmore**
- **Black rat** (*rattus rattus*)
- **septicaemic plague;** **pneumonic plague**

The Peasants' Revolt of 1381

- **Poll taxes 1377, 1379, 1381**
- **Archbishop Simon Sudbury**
- **John of Gaunt**
- **Wat Tyler**
- **John Ball: "When Adam delved and Eve span, who was then the Gentleman?"**
- **The peasants' demands: abolition of villeinage; land to be held at 4d per acre; church to lose wealth**

Richard II and the Appellants

- **Robert de Vere, Earl of Oxford and Duke of Ireland**
- **Michael de la Pole**
- **Radcot Bridge 1387**
- **The Merciless parliament 1388**
- **The Lords Appellant**
- **Thomas of Woodstock, Duke of Gloucester**
- **Richard Fitzalan, Earl of Arundel**
- **Thomas Mowbray, Earl of Nottingham**
- **Thomas Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick**
- **Henry of Bolingbroke, Earl of Derby**

Richard recovers power, 1389-99; and loses it, 1399

- Nottingham becomes Duke of Norfolk
- Derby becomes Duke of Hereford
- Norfolk and Hereford quarrel and are exiled
- Death of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster
- Giles of Rome
- Sir John Bussy
- Sir William Bagot
- Sir Henry Green
- Richard Whittington (Dick Whittington)
- Edmund of Langley, Duke of York

Henry IV (1366-1413; r. 1399-1413)

- The claim of Edmund Mortimer, Earl of March (1391-1425)
- Rebellions 1400-1409
- Percy family: Earls of Northumberland and Worcester, Henry Percy (Hotspur)
- Wales: Owain Glyn Dŵr (Owen Glendower) (c. 1359-c. 1416)
- Shrewsbury 1403
- Worcester, Hotspur)
- Archbishop Scrope (York), Northumberland and Nottingham 1405
- Bramham Moor 1408 (Northumberland again)
- Faction at court 1409-13
- Growth of parliament

Henry V 1386/7-1422 (r. 1413-22)

- 1392 onwards: King Charles VI of France has bouts of insanity
- 1410: factional strife in France degenerates into civil war
- 1412: an English army crosses France
- 1415: Henry invades France
- 1415: Harfleur, Agincourt Agincourt (Oct. 25).
- 1419: fall of Rouen
- 1419: murder of Duke John of Burgundy on orders of Dauphin Charles; Burgundians join Henry
- 1420: Treaty of Troyes
- The plot of Richard Earl of Cambridge, 1415
- K. B. McFarlane

Lollards

- Sir John Oldcastle (d. 1417)
- Growth of literacy
- Anticlericalism
- John Wycliff (d. 1384)
- John of Gaunt
- Archbishop Thomas Arundel
- Rebellion 1413
- Lollards attack wealth and powers of the clergy; transubstantiation; the worship of images
- Lollards translate the bible into English
- Lollard knights under Richard II
- Act de haeretico comburendo 1401

Henry VI (1421-71; r. 1422-61; 1470-1:) End of the Hundred Years War

- **John, Duke of Bedford**
- **Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester**
- **Henry Beaufort, Cardinal Bishop of Winchester**
- **Margaret of Anjou (1430-82)**
- **Verneuil 1424**
- **Joan of Arc (c.1412-1431;) Orléans**
- **1435: death of Bedford; Burgundians change sides**
- **1445: Henry VI marries Margaret**
- **1450: loss of Normandy**
- **1453: loss of Gascony**

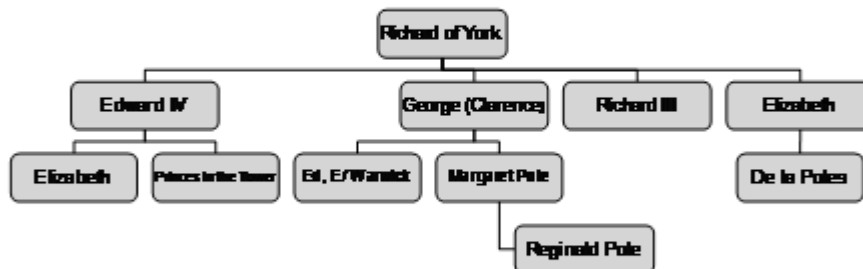
Henry VI: Onset of the Wars of the Roses

- **William de Pole, Earl and Duke of Suffolk (d. 1450)**
- **Edmund Beaufort, Duke of Somerset (d. 1455)**
- **Margaret of Anjou**
- **Jack Cade's Rebellion 1450**
- **Prince Edward (1453-1471)**
- **Richard, Duke of York (1411-1460); Protector 1454-5, 1455-6.**
- **Cecily Neville**
- **Richard Neville, Earl of Salisbury**
- **Richard Neville, Earl of Warwick**

Henry VI: the Wars of the Roses, 1455-60

- 1455: Battle of St Albans
- Percys/ Percies
- 1455: Warwick made Governor of Calais
- 1459: Battles of Elore Heath (Yorkist victory) and Ludford Bridge (Yorkist defeat)
- 1459: the Parliament of Devils at Coventry; Attainder of the Yorkists
- 1460: Yorkist victory at the battle of Northampton; they capture Henry VI
- 1460: December 30: defeat and death of York at Wakefield

The House of York



The Wars of the Roses 1461-1465: Edward IV replaces Henry VI

- **Edward IV** (1442-83; r. 1461-70; 1471-83)
- **1461 (February): St Albans:** Yorkists lose Henry VI
- **1461 (March): Mortimer's Cross:** Yorkist victory
- **1461 (March): Towton:** Yorkist victory; largest battle
- **1464: Hexham**
- **1465: Yorkists** recapture Henry VI
- **Jasper Tudor, Owen Tudor, Edmund Tudor**
- **Catherine Valois,** widow of Henry V

Edward IV, the Woodvilles, and Warwick the Kingmaker, 1465-71

- **Elizabeth Woodville** (c. 1437-1492, m. Sir John Grey 1456; m. Edward IV 1464)
- **George, Duke of Clarence** (1449-78)
- **Isabel Neville** (m. Clarence 1469)
- **Anne Neville** (m. Edward Prince of Wales 1470)
- **The Readeption of Henry VI, 1470-1**
- **Thomas Grey, Marquess of Dorset**
- **Richard Neville, earl of Warwick** (the Kingmaker, 1428-71)
- Rehabilitation of the Percy family
- **Margaret, Duchess of Burgundy** (1442-1503)
- **livelode**
- **Barnet 1471**
- **Tewkesbury 1471**

Wars of the Roses: Intermission 1471-83

- **1471: death of Edward, Prince of Wales at Tewkesbury; Murder of Henry VI; capture of Margaret of Anjou (exiled 1475)**
- **1471: Henry Tudor, Earl of Richmond, and Jasper Tudor flee to Brittany**
- **1478: Clarence drowned in a butt of malmsey wine**
- **Richard, Duke of Gloucester (1452-85; Richard III, r. 1483-5)**
- **Edward V (1470-83; r. 1483)**
- **Richard, Duke of York (1473-83)**

Wars of the Roses: Final Phase 1483-87

- **The Princes in the Tower**
- **1483: Rebellions; Henry Stafford, Duke of Buckingham (1455-83)**
- **Margaret Beaufort (1443-1509)**
- **Edmund Tudor (c.1430-56)**
- **Bosworth, August 1485**
- **Stoke 1487**
- **Henry Tudor (Earl of Richmond; Henry VII 1457-1509; r. 1485-1509)**
- **Catesby, Ratcliffe; Lovell**
- **Sir William Stanley (c. 1435-95; brother-in-law of Margaret Beaufort)**
- **Elizabeth of York (1466-1503)**
- **Lambert Simnel**

Wars of the Roses: Explanations

- **Bastard Feudalism**
- **Dynastic struggle**
- **Nobles struggle for control of crown; magnates; patronage**
- **The end of the Hundred Years' War**
- **Weakness of the monarchy**
- **Calais**
- **Paston Letters**
- **Affinity; retainer; indenture; maintenance; embracery; good lordship; worship**
- **Feoffees to use**
- **Local rivalries: Percy v. Neville; Devon v. Bonville and Wiltshire; Blount v. Longford**

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Tudors and Stuarts

Henry VII (r. 1485-1509): Establishing the Tudor Dynasty

Renaissance; humanism

Yorkist threats:

Sons of Edward IV's sister Elizabeth (who married John de la Pole:) John (Lincoln; d. at Stoke 1487;) Edmund (Suffolk; d. 1513;) Richard (d. 1525)

Two children of Clarence: Edward (Warwick; d. 1499;) Margaret (Countess of Salisbury; d. 1541)

A "New Monarchy"?

Elizabeth of York

Lambert Simnel (1476/7- after 1534)

Perkin Warbeck (c. 1474-1499)

James IV of Scots (1473-1513; r. 1488-1513)

Sir William Stanley (d. 1495)

Jasper Tudor

Margaret Beaufort

Arthur b. 1486; Henry b. 1491

Henry VII and the Nobility

Miserly in handing out titles; prefers to reward people with Knighthood of the Garter

Lack of great magnates/ “super-nobles”

Death of Northumberland 1489; the new Earl is 11

Duke of Buckingham is 7 in 1485

Thomas Grey, Marquess of Dorset

Bonds and recognisances

Conditional reversal of attainders

Humanism: Erasmus; Sir Thomas More

Advisers: Cardinal Thomas Morton; Bishop Richard Fox; John Dynham (Baron); Giles Daubeney; Richard Empson; Edmund Dudley; Thomas Howard, Earl of Surrey

Lord Burgavenny

Henry VII: Finance and Foreign Policy

Henry has both Yorkist and Lancastrian land, and no siblings

Peace boosts trade and customs (up 20%)

No parliament 1497-1504, 1504-1509

Chamber Finance**Careful accounting****John Cabot's voyages 1497-8; Newfoundland; cod****Hapsburgs; Netherlands****Ferdinand of Aragon and Isabella of Castile: Spain****1489: Medina del Campo****1492: Boulogne campaign; Charles VIII****1501: marriage of Arthur to Catherine of Aragon****1506: Philip the Handsome in England; *Malus Intercursus*; Joanna the Mad****Henry VIII (1491-1547; r. 1509-47): Early Years****The new King****Empson and Dudley****Katherine of Aragon (1485-1536)****Ferdinand of Aragon****Machiavelli****1511-14: War with France; Dorset in Gascony 1512; Tournai 1513****Louis XII; Mary Tudor; Charles Brandon (Suffolk)****Buckingham (Duke; Dorset (Marquess))****Scotland: James IV m. Margaret Tudor 1503****“the auld alliance”****Ireland: “the Pale;” Fitzgeralds (Kildare; Desmond;) Butler (Ormond)**

1513: Flodden**Henry VIII: the Age of Wolsey 1514-29**

Thomas Wolsey 1470/1-1530; 1514 Archbishop of York; 1515 Lord Chancellor and Cardinal; Legate 1518 (for life 1524)

Chancery; Star Chamber; Court of Requests

Hunne's Case 1514-15

Amicable Grant 1525

Hampton Court

Treaty of London 1518; humanism; Francis I; Charles V (Hapsburg)

War with France 1522-5

Pavia 1525

England changes sides 1526

Sack of Rome 1527; Clement VII

Peace of Cambrai 1529

The Fall of Wolsey (1529-30) and the Reformation Parliament (1529-36)

Elizabeth Blount

Henry Fitzroy (d. 1536)

Mary Boleyn

Anne Boleyn (c. 1500-36)

Justices of the Peace (J.P.s)

House of Commons; gentry

Liberties and franchises; Durham; Chester

Canon law

1530: clergy accused of praemunire

1532: Thomas Cranmer Archbishop of Canterbury

1532, 1534: Annates Acts

1533: Anne pregnant; Henry marries her; Cranmer pronounces divorce between Henry and Catherine; birth of Elizabeth

1533: Act of Appeals

1534: Acts of Supremacy; Succession; Treason

Events and Wives

1535: execution of Fisher and More

1535: Thomas Cromwell Vicegerent in Spirituals

1535: Valor Ecclesiasticus

1536: Dissolution of Small Monasteries

1539-40: Dissolution of Large Monasteries

1536-7: Jane Seymour (1508/9-37;) son Edward born 1537

1536-7: the Pilgrimage of Grace

1540: Anne of Cleves (1515-57)

1540-2: Katherine Howard (1518/24-42)

1543-47: Katherine Parr (1512-48)

The Henrician Reformation: Ideas and Religion**Concordat of Bologna 1516****Lutheran Reformation in Germany and Scandinavia****Humanism****Anticlericalism****Lollardy****Protestantism****Thomas Cromwell (c. 1485-1540)****Simony; pluralism; nepotism****Protestants (inc. Lutherans; Zwinglians; Calvinists)****Schmalkaldic League****Six Articles 1539****Protestantism****Justification by faith alone (sola fide; solifidianism)****No Purgatory or Indulgences****No clerical celibacy****Two sacraments (baptism; eucharist)****No transubstantiation****Only Scripture matters, not tradition or saints****Pope has no power**

Luther: 95 theses 1517

William Tyndale

Matthew Coverdale

Robert Barnes

Hugh Latimer

Thomas Cranmer

Consubstantiation (Lutheran)

Vernacular bible: encouraged 1537; discouraged 1543

Interpretations

Reforms in Government: the “Tudor Revolution in Government”

Reduction of independent powers of liberties and franchises (e.g. Chester 1536)

Wales fully incorporated into English system of government 1536-43

Council of the North strengthened

Privy Council institutionalized; clerk of the Council appointed 1540

Growth in importance of king’s Secretary

New central institutions including Court of Wards

Subordination of the realm to Statute law

The last years of Henry VIII, 1542-7

Factional strife

War with Scotland (1542-7) and France (1544-7:) chivalric glory, or a consolidated British state?

Solway Moss 1542

Mary Queen of Scots

The “rough wooing”

Sale of monastic land

The Great Debasement; inflation

Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk (1473-1554)

Henry Howard, Earl of Surrey (1516/17-47)

Stephen Gardiner (d. 1555)

Thomas Cranmer

Edward Seymour (Earl of Hertford)

John Dudley (Viscount Lisle)

Katherine Parr

Edward VI 1547-53: Somerset

Henry VIII’s will

Seymour makes himself Duke of Somerset and Lord Protector

Dudley becomes earl of Warwick

War and economic problems continue

Enclosure

1547: abolition of heresy laws and of Six Articles of 1539

1547: abolition of the chantries

1549: Prayer Book (in English)

1549: the Western (or Prayer Book) Rebellion

1549: Ket's Rebellion

Robert Ket

Mousehold Heath

Norwich

Fall of Somerset (d. 1552)

Edward VI: Northumberland

1550: Dudley (Warwick) becomes President of the Council

1551: Dudley becomes Duke of Northumberland

1550-1: Peace with France and Scotland

1551: pure silver coins issued again

Able advisers: Cecil; Gresham; Paulet; Mildmay; Smith

1552: Second Prayer Book; Bucer; Cranmer

Vestments; ceremonies

John Knox; John Hooper

1553: Forty-Two Articles; influenced by Zwingli and Calvin; attack Anabaptists

1553: Guildford Dudley marries Jane Grey

1553: 07/10-20: Jane Queen

Fall of Dudley

Mary I (Bloody Mary; 1516-58; r. 1553-8:) Religion and Rebellion

Philip Hapsburg (son of Charles V) marries Mary 1554 (he is King of Spain 1556-98)

Wyatt's rebellion 1554

Mary restores Catholicism (but not monastic land)

1555-8: nearly 300 heretics burned

800 exiles in Germany, Switzerland etc.; Knox; Ponet; Goodman

Reginald Pole (1500-58)

Jane Grey (1537-54) executed 1554

Ridley; Latimer; Cranmer

Mary I: Government, Society and Economy

Gardiner; Norfolk; Paulet; Paget; Simon Renard

Book of Rates 1558

Recoinage plans 1557

Navy

Trade: Richard Chancellor and Sir Hugh Willoughby; Muscovy Company 1555

Bad harvests 1555-6; influenza

Thomas Stafford 1557; Scarborough

1558: Loss of Calais

A Mid-Tudor Crisis?

Elizabeth I (1533-1603; r. 1558-1603:) Early Years to 1568

Marriage and the succession

Mary, Queen of Scots; Catherine Grey

Smallpox 1562

Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester (1532/3-88)

Cateau-Cambrésis 1559

The Scottish Reformation 1559-60: England sends help

Le Havre 1562; Huguenots

Elizabeth tries to avoid War

Moderate Protestant Religious Policy

**Acts of Supremacy and Uniformity 1559; Prayer Book; vestments and ceremonies;
Puritans**

39 Articles 1563

Shilling a week fine for recusants

Elizabeth: Middle Years 1568-85: Worsening Problems: Mary Queen of Scots

Mary, Queen of Scots (1542-87; deposed 1567; in England 1568)

Francis II of France (r. 1559-60)

Henry Stewart, Lord Darnley (1545/6-1567) m. Mary 1565

James Stewart, Earl of Moray (1531/2-1570)

1566: murder of David Riccio

1566: birth of James VI

1567: murder of Darnley; Mary m. James Hepburn, Earl of Bothwell; Mary is deposed in favor of James

1568: Mary in England

1569: Revolt of the Northern Earls

Elizabeth: Middle Years: Spain, Papists and Puritans

1568-1648: Dutch Revolt for independence from Spain

Worsening relations with Spain over Dutch Revolt and America

1568: William Allen founds Douai College

1570: Pope Pius V deposes Elizabeth in the Bull “Regnans in Excelsis”

1570s-80s: Increasingly harsh laws against Catholics; £20 a month fine

1580: Jesuits arrive

Puritans object to ceremonies and vestments

1570: Thomas Cartwright begins Presbyterian movement, attacking church government by Queen and Bishops

Calvin; Beza; Geneva

Elizabeth: Later Years 1585-1603: War with Spain**War with Spain 1585-1604****1584: assassination of William the Silent (Dutch leader)****1587: execution of Mary, Queen of Scots****1588: Spanish Armada****1588-95: destruction of Presbyterianism; Whitgift; Bancroft****1594-1603: Nine years' war in Ireland****1594-7: Economic Crisis****1601: Revolt of Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex****Elizabethan Government****Elizabeth selects able advisers; distributes patronage equitably****William Cecil, Baron Burghley****Sir Robert Cecil****Sir Nicholas Bacon****Sir Francis Bacon****Sir Anthony Cooke****Sir Francis Walsingham****Robert Dudley (Leicester)****Robert Devereux (Essex)****Sir Christopher Hatton****Sir Walter Raleigh**

Privy Council**Continuity with earlier reigns; Paulet****But Marian bishops resign (except Kitchin)****Elizabeth: Parliament and Religion****Growth in importance of House of Commons****1576: the Commons reject Peter Wentworth's demands for free speech****1601: Commons attack monopolies****John Jewel****Edmund Grindal****Whitgift; Bancroft****Richard Hooker****Separatists/ Brownists 1580-****Jesuits****Robert Parsons****Seculars; Archpriest Controversy; Appellants****Elizabethan Overseas Expansion****The search for the Northwest Passage:****Sir Martin Frobisher (1576-8; Greenland)****John Davis (1585-7)**

Sir Humphrey Gilbert (Newfoundland 1583)

Sir Walter Raleigh (Virginia Colony, Roanoke Island, 1585-90)

Sir John Hawkins

Sir Richard Grenville

Richard Hakluyt

The travels of Ralph Fitch, 1583-91

East India Company 1600; Levant Company 1581; Barbary Company 1585

1577-80: Sir Francis Drake sails round the world

Conquest of Ireland by 1603; Ulster colony

James VI and I (1566-1625; r. 1603-25:) the Age of Salisbury

Robert Cecil, Earl of Salisbury (1563-1612)

James I: character and ideas; the Divine Right of Kings

1605 (5 Nov. :) the Gunpowder Plot; Guy Fawkes

1603-4: Puritans, the Millenary petition, and the Hampton Court Conference

Henry Jacob; semi-separatists; Congregationalists; Independents

Salisbury and Finance

1606: Bate's case; impositions

1610: the Great Contract

Parliament: Union; the Goodwin v. Fortescue Case 1604; Apology of 1604

James I and the Age of the Howards, 1612-16

Henry Howard, Earl of Northampton

Robert Carr, Viscount Rochester and Earl of Somerset

Frances Howard

Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex

The Essex Divorce Case 1613

The Addled Parliament 1614

George Abbot, Archbishop of Canterbury

William Herbert, Earl of Pembroke

1614: George Villiers comes to court

1616: trial of Carr and Frances for the murder of Sir Thomas Overbury

James and Buckingham 1616-25

Villiers: from Viscount to Duke 1616-23

1618: fall of the Howards

1618: Bohemian Revolt against the Hapsburgs begins the Thirty Years' War

1619: James' son-in-law Frederick V of the Palatinate accepts the crown of Bohemia

1620: Frederick defeated

The Spanish Match; Charles and the Infanta Maria; Gondomar

1621: Parliament debates economic problems and monopolies; impeachment of Bacon; free speech and the Protestation of the Commons

1623: Jack and Tom Smith go to Spain

1624: "the Prince's Parliament"

Charles I (1600-49; r. 1625-49): War and Political Crisis 1625-6

Buckingham still in power

Henrietta Maria (1609-69)

War with Spain 1625-30

War with France 1627-9

Parliament 1625

Customs/ Tonnage and poundage; impositions

The Cadiz expedition

Parliament 1626

Earl of Pembroke

Sir John Eliot

Sir Dudley Digges

Impeachment of Buckingham

Earls of Bristol and Arundel

Parliament dissolved

The Forced Loan of 1626-7

1626-8: continued Political Crisis

Forced Loan

Billeting of troops

Martial law

Banbury; Viscount Saye and Sele (William Fiennes)

Île de Ré; La Rochelle

1627: the Five Knights' Case; imprisonment without cause shown; habeas corpus

The church: Sibthorpe, Maynwaring, Montagu and Arminianism; Laud and Neile; Abbot removed from power

1628 Parliament: the Petition of Right

The King accepts the Petition, but the question of tonnage and poundage remains

1628-9: Crisis Continues

August 1628: John Felton murders Buckingham

1629: parliament meets again

Attacks on collection of tonnage and poundage without Parliamentary consent

Attacks on Arminianism

Sir John Finch, Speaker of the Commons

The events of March 2

The three resolutions

Sir John Eliot

Denzil Holles and Benjamin Valentine

John Selden

1629-40: the Personal Rule/ Eleven Years' Tyranny

Finance

Tonnage and poundage

Ship Money

Hampden's Case 1637-8

“Thorough”; Star Chamber and High Commission

William Laud; new ceremonies

Catholics at Court

Thomas Wentworth, Earl of Strafford; Ireland

Persecution of puritans; Burton, Bastwick, Prynne

Scotland: Prayer Book 1637; National Covenant 1638; the Bishops' Wars 1639-40

The Short Parliament April-May 1640

1640-2: the Onset of Civil War

1640: the Scots camp outside York

1640: November 2: the Long Parliament meets

1640: The Root and Branch Petition

1641: constitutional reforms: abolition of Star Chamber and High Commission

1641: Triennial Act; Act against King dissolving Long Parliament

John Pym; Oliver St John; John Hampden; Saye and Sele; Essex

1641: divisions for social and religious reasons

1641: May: execution of Strafford

1641, October: the Irish Revolt

1641, November: the Grand Remonstrance

1642, January: Attempt on the Five Members

1642: both sides raise troops

The First Civil War, 1642-6: to Marston Moor

Sir John Hotham and Hull

Royalist successes 1642-3

Edgehill, October 1642

Prince Rupert of the Rhine

Sir Ralph Hopton

William Cavendish (Newcastle)

1643: Parliament allies with the Scots

The Westminster Assembly; the Solemn League and Covenant

The Eastern Association

Manchester and Essex

Oliver Cromwell

1644: Marston Moor

The End of the First Civil War, 1644-6

1644: defeat of Essex at Lostwithiel

1645: the New Model Army

1645: the Self-Denying Ordinance

Sir Thomas Fairfax

Oliver Cromwell

Henry Ireton

1645: Naseby

1646: Charles surrenders to the Scots

Presbyterians

Independents

Denzil Holles

Disbanding the army; arrears of pay; indemnity

The Army enters Politics 1646-7

Conflict between the Army and Parliament over arrears; disbandment; indemnity; petitioning

1647: Scots go home, handing the King to Parliament

1647: the Army captures Charles

The Levellers

John Lilburne; Richard Overton; William Walwyn; John Wildman

1640s: breakdown of censorship; explosion in publishing; proliferation of new sects and ideas

Baptists; Quakers in 1650s

Erastians

1647: the Army takes London

1647: Oct./ Nov. Putney Debates

The English Revolution 1648-9

Escape of the King 1647-8; Isle of Wight

The Second Civil War 1648

Maidstone; Colchester

Preston

Pride's Purge, 6 Dec. 1648

1649: 30 January: execution of the King

Abolition of the Monarchy and House of Lords

Establishment of the Commonwealth

The Rump Parliament

Oliver Cromwell and the final phase of the Wars, 1649-51

Cromwell in Ireland 1649-50: Drogheda and Wexford; the land settlement

Scotland: Charles II declared King of Scotland and England; Charles goes there

1650: Fairfax resigns; Cromwell commander-in-chief

Cromwell sent to Scotland

1650: September 3: Dunbar; David Leslie

1651: September 3: Worcester

George Monck completes the conquest of Scotland

From the Rump to the Protectorate 1651-3

1651: Navigation Act

1652-4: War with the Dutch

Growth of England's international power and reputation

Fifth Monarchists

Major-General Thomas Harrison

Millenarianism

666 – number of the Beast (Revelation;) return of Jews 1656

1653: April: Cromwell dissolves the Rump

1653: July: the Nominated Assembly / Barebone's Parliament

Praisegod Barebone

The Protectorate of Oliver Cromwell 1653-8

Constitutional Experiments: a drift towards the old ways, but with religious toleration

1653: Instrument of Government; union of England, Scotland and Ireland

1657: Humble Petition and Advice: Upper House; Cromwell offered the crown

Separation of Powers

Single person; Council of State; Parliament

James Nayler 1656; Quakers; toleration

Constitutional disputes in Parliament 1654-5, 56-8

Expansion abroad: Jamaica 1655; Dunkirk 1658; Blake in the Mediterranean

Collapse of the Protectorate, and Restoration of Charles II, 1658-60

Death of Oliver, September 3 1658

Richard Cromwell (d. 1712)

The Army deposes Richard, May 1659

The Rump revived, May-October 1659, December 1659- February 1660

1660: January 1: George Monck marches into England

1660: April: Charles issues the Declaration of Breda

1660: May: the Restoration of Charles II**The Restoration Settlement and the Reign of Charles II (1630-85; r. 1660-85)****King, Lords and Bishops restored****Land of crown and church restored****High Commission and Star Chamber not restored****Triennial Act****The issue of toleration: Quakers, Baptists, Presbyterians, Independents etc.****The issue of the limits of royal power****The Exclusion Crisis 1679-81; James, Duke of York****Party Politics****Whigs: limited royal power; toleration****Tories: strong royal power; religious monopoly for Anglican Church****James II (1633-1701; r. 1685-8;) the Glorious Revolution 1688****Catholic; ally of Louis XIV – French absolutist and persecutor of Protestants****James undermines Tories/ Anglicans****James woos Whigs; some support him (e.g. William Penn) but most do not****William of Orange and Mary; fear of France****Anne; John Churchill****The warming pan 1688; the Immortal Seven invite William****1689: William III and Mary II**

1690 (July:) the Boyne

The Revolution Settlement: limited monarchy; independent judiciary; toleration



