England & France Develop
Chapter 14 Section 3

England
• Invasions in the 800’s AD by Danish Vikings
• Alfred the Great, 4 turned Vikings away & united Angles- 1 ruler
• 1016 Danish Viking King Canate conquered & made one people out of the Anglo-Saxons & Vikings
• 1042 King Edward the Confessor took throne & died in 1066 without an heir- led to power struggle

Norman Conquest
• William the Conqueror- William, Duke of Normandy (France) invaded (Viking with French culture)
• Cousin of Edward, he claimed the throne
• Only competition was Harold Godwinson (Anglo-Saxon)
• 10/14/1066 - both met & fought at the Battle of Hastings
• Harold was killed, Normans won
• This battle changed the course of the English history
• William claimed all of England, gave land to 200 Norman (French) lords & created centralized government

England’s Evolving Government
• Two goals of kings for next 200 years after William the Conqueror
  1. Hold & increase their French lands
  2. Gain more power over nobles & Church

Eleanor Aquitaine (France)
• Ruled England for husband & then later for her sons
• Wife to 2 kings & mother of 2 kings
• First married Louis VII of France- marriage annulled
• Married Henry Plantagenet (Henry II of England)
• Sons- English kings John & Richard the Lion-Hearted

Henry II
• Gained more French land through marriage to Eleanor
• Improved courts by sending royal judges to all of England at least 1 time a year
• Introduced use of jury in courts
• Overtime, rulings of royal judges became unified code of law called common law
• Today their law is the basis of all English- speaking countries
**Magna Carta**
- King John ruled 1199-1216 & lost all lands in France
- Nobles revolted against him because of high taxes
- Forced John to sign document giving basic political rights to all people & limits to power of king
- Rights- no taxation without representation, jury trials & protection of law.

**Parliament**
- Legislative group set up in 1295 by King Edward I (Westminster)
- Included commoners & nobles
- 1300-1400 kings called groups together to discuss new taxes
- House of Commons & House of Lords developed
- Grew strong over time

**France**
- Hugh Capet (ruled Paris) became king in 987 AD & started Capetian Dynasty (end 1328 AD)
- Royal power grew slowly until France was united

**Phillip II**
- One of the most powerful- called Phillip Augustus
- Seized French lands from King John of England- tripled his lands
- Wanted strong central government- sent bailiffs to hold trials & collect taxes

**Louis IX**
- Ideal king- made a saint after death
- Created appeals courts- strengthened monarchy

**Phillip IV**
- Argued with Church about taxes
- Convened Estates General for discussion (Church leaders, Lords, Commoners)
- Never grew strong like English Parliament
Century of Turmoil
Chapter 14 Section 4

Church
- Pope Boniface VIII (1300) tried to force his authority over kings
- Phillip IV (France) disobeyed pope, captured him
- Popes no longer able to force kings to obey them
- Phillip IV had French archbishop placed in papacy
- Clement V moved from Rome to Avignon, France & kept popes there for 67 years
- Weakened popes (Church)

Great Schism
- When pope died, cardinals met in Rome & chose an Italian as pope (Urban VI)
- French cardinals elected their own pope (Clement VII) - Avignon
- 2 popes at same time
- 1414 - Council of Constance elected a 3rd pope
- 1417 - all forced to resign & chose new pope Martin V

Church Dissent
- John Wycliffe (English) - declared Christ head of Church, not pope
- Bible final authority for Christians
- Influenced many millions
- Jan Hus (Czech) - Influenced by Wycliffe
- Same message as Wycliffe

Bubonic Plague
- Known as Black Death
- Killed 1/3 of population (25 million)
- Started in Asia, 1347 spread to Sicily from ships
- Scapegoats = Jews
- Took 4 years to spread - rats & fleas
- Returned every few years
- Enormous effects:
  1. Town populations fell
  2. Trade declined
  3. Farmland abandoned
  4. Church weakened
  5. Arts reflected death
  6. People overindulged
  7. Society of Middle Ages collapsed
**Hundred Years War**
- England’s Edward III claimed French throne when Capetian Dynasty died out
- Fought on French soil & they eventually won
- Battle off & on
- English won 3 important battles
- **Battle of Crécy (8/26/1346)**
  - Effectiveness of English archers won the day
- **Poitiers (1356)**
  - Once again won using arrows
  - French King John & his son Phillip were captured & held for ransom
- **Agincourt (1415)**
- Led by English King Henry V
- Arrows again won & armored medieval knights became extinct

**Joan of Arc**
- French peasant girl who said God spoke to her & told her to drive the English out of France to give throne to Charles VI’s son.
- 5/7/1429- she led French against English forts (Orléans) & was victorious
- Charles crowned king (7/17/1429)
- 1430- she was captured in battle & given to the English for trial
- French King Charles did nothing to rescue her
- English declared her a witch and burned her at the stake (5/30/1431)

**Impact of War**
- Ended 1453 in defeat for England
- Raised power & prestige of French king
- Both countries developed strong sense of nationalism (pride in nation)
- English had War of Roses- two nobles fighting for throne
- Strengthened English Parliament, sowing seeds of Democracy
- End of 100 Years War= end of Middle Ages