

Chapter 14 Section 3 Notes

I. England Absorbs Waves of Invaders

- A. By 800 Danish Vikings invaded England
- B. Alfred the Great defeats the Vikings between 871 and 891 and unites all of England as Land of the Angles
- C. In 1016 Canute a Saxon united the Angles, Saxons, and Vikings
- D. 1042 King Edward the Confessor a descendant of Alfred the Great becomes King but dies in 1066 without an heir
- E. The Norman Conquest
 - 1. William Duke of Normandy (France) William the Conqueror
 - 2. William Vs. Harold Godwinson, killed by an arrow in the eye
 - 3. Deciding battle, The Battle of Hastings 1066
 - 4. William declared all of England as his
 - 5. Domesday Book tax account

II. England's Evolving Government

- A. England owned land in both England and France
- B. When Henry II marries Eleanor of Aquitaine, England increased it's lands in France
 - 1. Mother and father to Richard the Lion-Hearted and King John
- C. Henry II ruled from 1154 – 1189
 - 1. Strengthened royal courts
 - 2. Created circuit judges
 - 3. Introduced jury courts
 - a. 12 neighbors of the accused that answered a circuit judges questions
 - b. Similar to today's grand jury
- D. Over time royal court decisions became known as common law
- E. The Magna Carta (Great Charter)
 - 1. Richard the Lion-Hearted succeeded Henry II but when he died his younger brother John took the throne from 1199 to 1216
 - 2. Lost the lands in France to France and took the nickname John Softsword
 - 3. He was mean to his subjects
 - 4. Overtaxed his subjects
 - 5. Taxed even more for wars against the Scots
 - 6. On June 15, 1215 he signed the Magna Carta
 - a. Granted rights to English nobles
 - b. Limited the kings powers
 - c. Applied rights
 - 1. No taxes without representation
 - 2. Trial by Jury
 - 3. Protection of the law
- F. The Model Parliament

1. Edward I in 1295 needs money to fight wars against the French
2. Summons two burgesses (citizens of wealth) from every English borough and two knights to serve as a Parliament or legislative body
 - a. House of Lords
 1. Nobles and Bishops
 - b. House of Commons
 1. Knights and merchants

III. Capetian Dynasty Rules France

- A. After Charlemagne died and his kingdom separated by the Treaty of Verdun
France was ruled by many separate lords
- B. Hugh Capet ruled in Paris and united all of France under the Capetian line of Kings from 987 to 1328
- C. Philip II Expands His Power
 1. Ruled from 1180 to 1223
 2. Hated losing land to the English set out to rid France of English
 3. Crafty, unprincipled
 4. Seized Normandy from King John in 1204
 5. Strengthened central government
 6. Established royal officials called bailiffs
 - a. Presided over king's courts and collected taxes
- D. Philip II's Heirs
 1. Louis IX ruled from 1226 to 1270 grandson of Philip II
 - a. Pious and saintly
 2. Philip IV ruled from 1285 to 1314
 - a. Quarrel with the Pope
 - b. The Estates General developed from this quarrel
 - c. The Estates General
 1. First Estate
 - a. Church leaders
 2. Second Estate
 - a. Great Lords
 3. Third Estate
 - a. Commoners