



# Empires in the Middle Ages

Lesson 11: Introduction to King Henry II



# Chapter 7: “Henry II and Law and Order”

## Vocabulary 11.1

### Vocabulary for “Henry II and Law and Order”

1. **acquire**, *v.* to get (**acquired**) (58)
2. **mercilessly**, *adv.* done with cruelty or harshness (59)
3. **treason**, *n.* the crime of being disloyal to one's country (60)
4. **innocent**, *adj.* not guilty of a crime or other bad act (**innocence**) (60)
5. **restore**, *v.* to give back or put back into existence (60)
6. **reign**, *n.* the time during which a king, queen, or other monarch rules a country (61)
7. **appoint**, *v.* to choose someone to do a specific job (**appointed**) (61)
8. **sulk**, *v.* to be angry or upset about something (**sulking**) (62)
9. **assassination**, *n.* the act of killing a well-known or important person (62)
10. **pilgrim**, *n.* someone who travels for religious reasons (**pilgrims**) (62)



# Chapter 7: “Henry II and Law and Order”

## The BIG Question

Why was King Henry II such an important English king?



# Chapter 7: “Henry II and Law and Order”

## Chapter 7

### Henry II and Law and Order

**THE BIG QUESTION**  
Why was King Henry II such an important English king?

*The great conqueror is dead. He died 21 years after his incredible victory at the Battle of Hastings. William I had ruled England with an iron fist. He punished anyone who refused to be loyal to him. To defend his newly **acquired** kingdom, he built great castles. He kept a close eye on finances. After his death, England experienced a period of turmoil and unrest. As a result, power-hungry nobles*

*fought each other, and some even challenged the ruling kings.*



White Tower within the Tower of London, built by William the Conqueror



Henry II holding model of the abbey church he founded

Finally, in 1154 CE, 67 years after William's death, his great-grandson, Henry II, became king. Just like his great-grandfather, Henry II became the Duke of Normandy. Bright and determined, he made major reforms in justice, finance, and the armed forces. The first thing he did was to challenge the nobles who had been fighting among themselves for years. By this time, many nobles had acquired great wealth. They built castles for themselves. They formed their own armies, led by knights. Henry II ordered

To whom is the author referring in the first line when they say, “The great conqueror is dead”?

Based on the context in which it is used, what does **turmoil** mean?

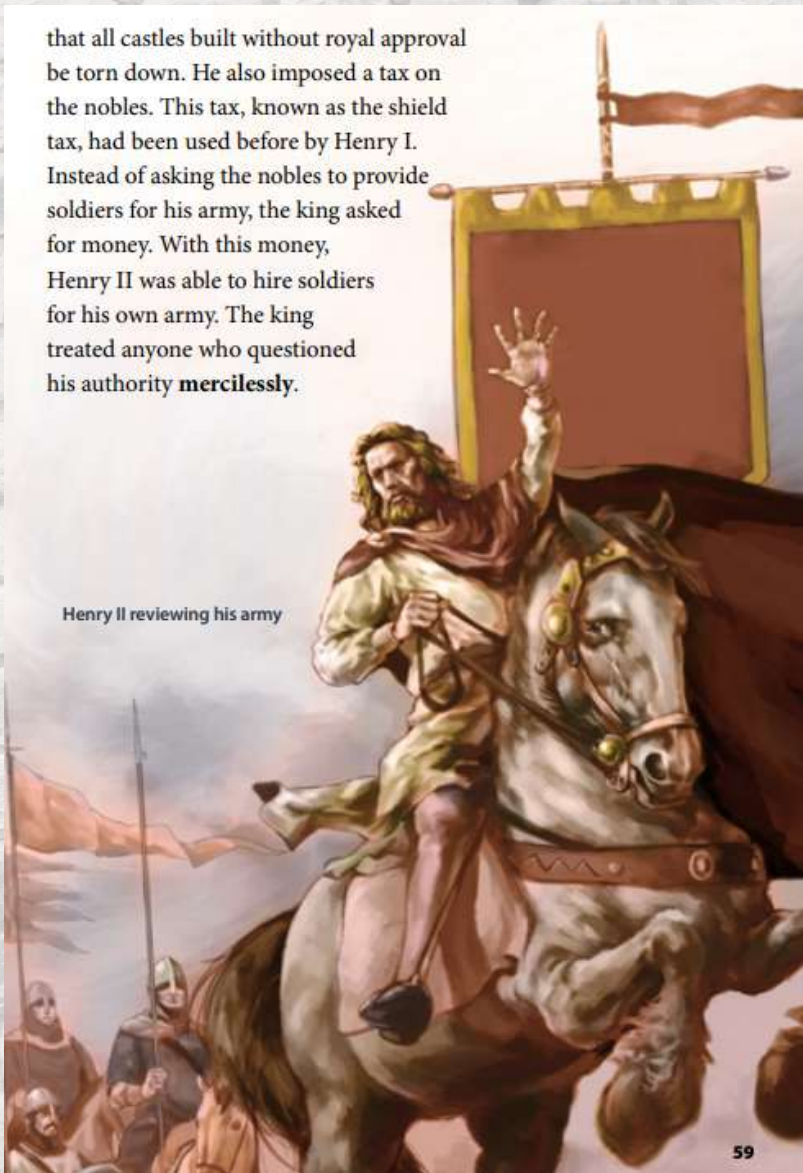
Why might England have experienced a period of turmoil after the death of William?



# Chapter 7: “Henry II and Law and Order”

that all castles built without royal approval be torn down. He also imposed a tax on the nobles. This tax, known as the shield tax, had been used before by Henry I. Instead of asking the nobles to provide soldiers for his army, the king asked for money. With this money, Henry II was able to hire soldiers for his own army. The king treated anyone who questioned his authority **mercilessly**.

Henry II reviewing his army



What was the name of the tax that King Henry imposed, or made the nobles pay?

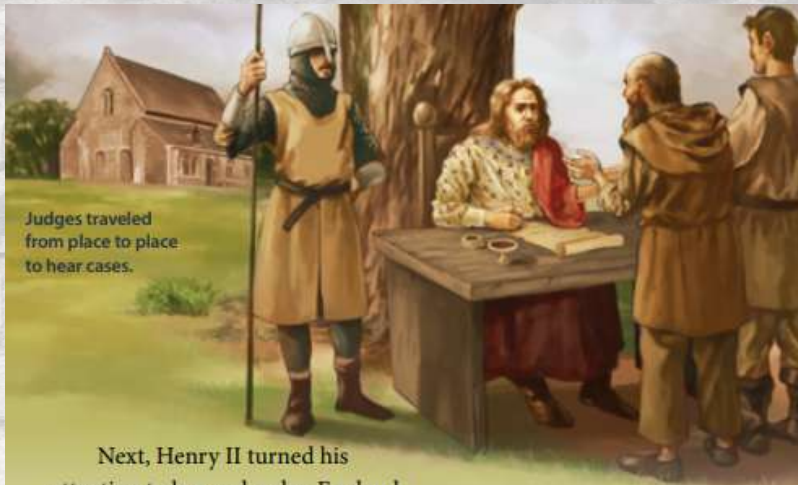
How did this differ from the practice earlier in the Middle Ages?

***Mercilessly*** means “done with cruelty or harshness”. What part of speech is ***mercilessly***?

What words or phrases from the text help you define the word ***mercilessly***?



# Chapter 7: “Henry II and Law and Order”



Next, Henry II turned his attention to law and order. England had different courts assigned to deal with various crimes. For example, local lords held manor courts to deal with local affairs. There were also Church courts. The king's court took care of serious crimes such as murder and **treason**.

In the Middle Ages, there was a method of proof called trial by ordeal. This meant that the accused might be asked to prove his innocence by going through a certain ordeal. For example, the accused might have to pick up a piece of red-hot metal, be tossed into a pond, or fight an opponent. People believed that if the accused survived the ordeal, it was a sign from God that he was **innocent**.

Henry II set up a fairer legal system. He created a circuit court system. This meant that royal justices or judges went out into the countryside to hear cases. Their decisions helped decide future cases and ultimately became the basis of common law, or the law of the land. By the time he died in 1189 CE, Henry II had done a lot to **restore** the power and authority of the English monarchy.

The author uses the phrase ***law and order*** in the first sentence on this page, as well as in the chapter title. From the context, what do you think this sentence means?

What does ***trial by ordeal*** mean?

Do you think trial by ordeal was a good way to prove someone's innocence? Why or why not?



# Chapter 7: “Henry II and Law and Order”

## Murder in the Cathedral



Thomas Becket, Archbishop of Canterbury

In the beginning of his reign, Henry II **appointed** a man he trusted named Thomas Becket to be his chief advisor. As well as controlling the nobles, Henry also wanted to limit the power of the Church in England. To help him do this, he appointed Thomas to the position of archbishop of Canterbury. This meant that Thomas had become the most powerful Church leader in all of England. Henry was confident that his friend would support

his decisions regarding the Church.

But things did not work out that way. Thomas took his new job very seriously. When Henry wanted to reduce the power of the Church courts, Thomas disagreed with him. Furious, Henry thought about having his friend arrested. However, before this could happen, Thomas escaped to

France. The pope supported Thomas and threatened to excommunicate, or remove, Henry from the Church. In the Middle Ages, excommunication was a terrifying prospect. Many Christians believed that if they were not part of the Church, they would not go to heaven.



Henry II and Becket arguing

Why did King Henry II appoint Thomas Becket the archbishop of Canterbury?

How did Thomas Becket react to King Henry's plan to reduce the power of the Church?



# Chapter 7: “Henry II and Law and Order”

Eventually, Henry and Thomas reached an agreement and Thomas was allowed to return to England. Henry and Thomas's relationship did not improve, though. They continued to argue over Church matters. Henry became so frustrated that during a royal dinner, with many nobles in attendance, he is said to have uttered the words, “Will no one rid me of this troublesome priest?”



Knights murdering Becket in Canterbury Cathedral

Was Henry just **sulking**, or was he encouraging the **assassination** of Thomas? We will never know for sure. Four knights who heard these words murdered the archbishop while he was kneeling in prayer

in Canterbury Cathedral. These knights may not have set out to kill the archbishop. The reasons behind the murder of Thomas Becket are still a mystery.



Canterbury Cathedral

Three years after Thomas's death, the pope declared him to be a saint. Thomas Becket's tomb in Canterbury Cathedral became a holy shrine that many **pilgrims** visited during the Middle Ages. It is said that Henry never forgave himself for the death of his friend.

What did King Henry say about Thomas Becket at a royal dinner, with many nobles in attendance?

What are some different ways this question could be interpreted?

Four knights who attended King Henry's royal dinner heard the statement made by King Henry and decided to take action. What did they do?



# Chapter 7: “Henry II and Law and Order”

## A Most Extraordinary Queen

In 1153 CE, Henry II married a woman named Eleanor of Aquitaine. Eleanor came from a noble family who controlled Aquitaine, one of the richest regions of France. She had been married previously to the king of France. Henry and Eleanor had eight children. In 1173 CE, two of their sons plotted against Henry.



Eleanor with her sons, Richard and John



Eleanor of Aquitaine's seal

Henry believed Eleanor had been involved in the plot to overthrow him, so he had her placed under house arrest. When Henry died in 1189 CE, Eleanor was released by her oldest son, Richard I. Richard was crowned king after the death of his father, Henry II. Eleanor helped to govern England during the years King Richard was away fighting in the wars known as the Crusades. Because he was so brave, Richard earned the name *Lion-Hearted*. Eleanor of Aquitaine is thought to have been one of the more influential women of her time.

Who was Eleanor of Aquitaine?

What does the word **plotted** mean here?

What was the nickname given to Eleanor and Henry's oldest son, Richard, and how did he earn it?



# Chapter 7: “Henry II and Law and Order”

## The Crusades



Pope Urban II encouraged the First Crusade at the Council of Clermont in 1095 CE.

A series of wars that became known as the Crusades helped to define and shape the Middle Ages. The origin of these wars began in 638 CE when Arab armies captured the holy city of Jerusalem. Despite this conquest, Jerusalem remained open to travelers, traders, and pilgrims. The city was, after all, sacred to Jewish people, Muslims, and Christians. Then, in 1095 CE, Muslim Turks took control of Jerusalem. This time the city was closed to Jewish and Christian pilgrims. The pope commanded that the kings of Europe raise an army to reclaim Jerusalem. Between 1095 and 1291 CE, there were nine crusades, or attempts to recapture Jerusalem. Despite these periods of confrontation, trading relationships developed between Europe and the Middle East. In addition to trading goods, people exchanged knowledge of science and mathematics, as well as views on art and architecture.



Crusader

What were the Crusades?

What were some of the positive things that resulted from the Crusades?



# Chapter 7: “Henry II and Law and Order”

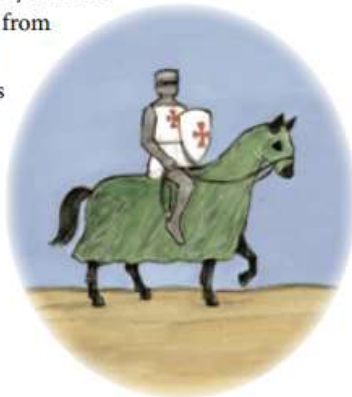
## If You Were a Crusader

As a young crusader, you would have traveled to faraway lands. This could have been your experience.



Crusaders traveled to the Middle East and North Africa.

your eyes are red and itchy! It is difficult to see through the cloud of dust that has been kicked up by the many horses galloping across the dry desert land. Your mouth is parched and dry. Two years have passed since you left your father's country home and the beautiful rolling hills of your homeland. In that time you have been traveling across land and sea. You have experienced incredibly hot and cold climates. You have recovered from disease—you are one of the lucky ones for sure. You wear a red cross on your shirt of armor, and you carry a flag that **bears** the same **emblem**. Some of the men you travel with fought alongside King John's brother, Richard the Lion-Hearted. Like all Christian crusaders, it is your intention to help recapture the city of Jerusalem in the Holy Land.



Crusader crossing the desert

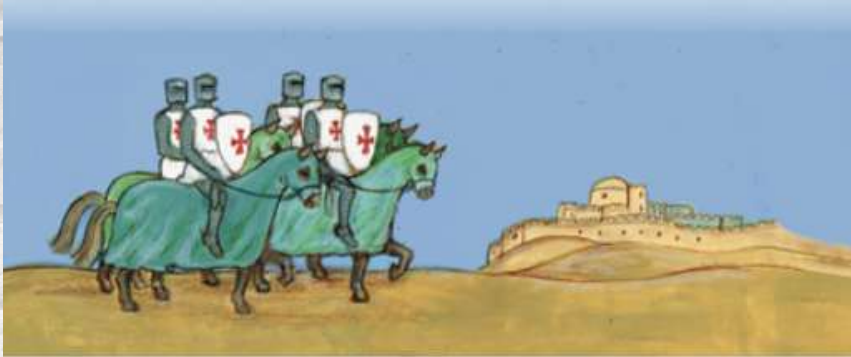
Would a trip from Europe to Jerusalem during the Middle Ages have been easy or difficult?

What information from the text supports your conclusion?



# Chapter 7: “Henry II and Law and Order”

As you and your fellow knights rest and water your horses, you can see the city of Jerusalem in the distance. When the time comes, you and your fellow knights will fight to the death to recapture this holy place. But before that moment comes, you kneel down in the warm sand and pray for victory.



A group of crusaders sees the city of Jerusalem in the distance.

## Medieval Musings

1. In the Middle Ages, the poor had a very simple diet. They ate mostly from three food groups. What were these food groups? Clue: Even today they are important foods!

2. In the Middle Ages, to whom did people go if they needed to have a tooth removed? Clue: These people also cut hair.



Medieval man having tooth pulled

## Letter Quest

Find the letter in this stained-glass window and record it on Activity Page 2.3.





# Chapter 7: “Henry II and Law and Order”

## Discuss the Chapter

Who was King Henry II?



# Chapter 7: “Henry II and Law and Order”

## Discuss the Chapter

Who was King Henry II?

- He was an important king in the history of England.



# Chapter 7: “Henry II and Law and Order”

## Discuss the Chapter

Why was he so important?



# Chapter 7: “Henry II and Law and Order”

## Discuss the Chapter

Why was he so important?

- King Henry accomplished many things during his reign, including instituting a tax on nobles, reforming the judicial system, and trying to reduce the power of the Church.



# Chapter 7: “Henry II and Law and Order”

## Discuss the Chapter

What events led to the assassination of Thomas Becket?



# Chapter 7: “Henry II and Law and Order”

## Discuss the Chapter

What events led to the assassination of Thomas Becket?

- King Henry became frustrated with Thomas Becket for not agreeing with him to reduce the power of the Church.
- At a royal dinner attended by many nobles, King Henry said, “Will no one rid me of this troublesome priest?”
- After that, four knights who heard the king’s remarks killed Thomas Becket in Canterbury Cathedral.



# Chapter 7: “Henry II and Law and Order”

## Discuss the Chapter

Do you think King Henry II was responsible for the killing of Thomas Becket? Why or why not?



# Chapter 7: “Henry II and Law and Order”

## Discuss the Chapter

How did the pope and King Henry each respond to Thomas Becket's murder?



# Chapter 7: “Henry II and Law and Order”

## Discuss the Chapter

How did the pope and King Henry each respond to Thomas Becket’s murder?

- The pope declared Thomas Becket a very holy person.
- King Henry II was upset and felt it was his fault that his friend was killed. He never forgave himself for Becket’s death.



# Chapter 7: “Henry II and Law and Order”

## Discuss the Chapter

Overall, do you think King Henry had a positive or negative effect on England?



# Word Work - *Restore*

## Definition

To give back or put something back into existence

## From the Text

“By the time he died in 1189, Henry II had done a lot to **restore** power and authority of the English monarchy.

## Part of Speech

Verb

## Synonyms

\*Repair

\* \_\_\_\_\_

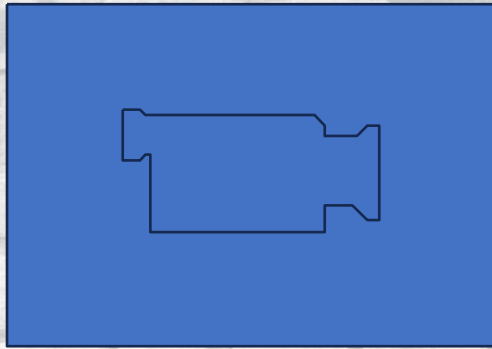
## Sentence

After many months of hard work, our town was able to **restore** the local park to its former beauty.



# Language – Grammar

## Subjects and Predicates



BrainPop Video

subject   predicate




Amy   held a pencil.

Johnny   wore a hat.

He   looked happy.

The star   is blue.

He   is holding a star.





# Language – Grammar

## Subjects and Predicates

SUBJECTS AND PREDICATES POSTER	
<b>Sentences have subjects and predicates.</b>	
<b>Subject:</b> tells who or what the sentence is about	
<b>Nouns:</b> words that name people, places, or things	
<b>Common noun:</b> general person/ place/thing (not capitalized)	<b>Proper noun:</b> specific person/ place/thing (capitalized)
<b>Adjectives:</b> words that describe nouns	
<b>Predicate:</b> tells what the subject is doing, did, or will do	
<b>Verbs:</b> words that show action or a state of being	
<b>Action verb:</b> shows action	<b>Linking verb:</b> connects the subject to word(s) in the predicate that describe the subject (does not show action)
<b>Adverbs:</b> words that describe verbs	



# Language – Grammar

## Subjects and Predicates

Find the subject. Remember, the subject answers the question  
***Who?*** or ***What?***

*Nobles built castles for themselves.*



# Language – Grammar

## Subjects and Predicates

Find the verb or action word. Verbs are often at the beginning of the predicate.

Nobles built castles for themselves.



# Language – Grammar

## Subjects and Predicates

Draw a **vertical line separating** the subject and the predicate.

**Underline** the entire **subject**.

Draw a **wiggle line** under the entire **predicate**.

Nobles built castles for themselves.



# Language – Grammar

## Subjects and Predicates

Find the subject. Remember, the subject answers the question  
***Who?*** or ***What?***

*They formed their own armies.*



# Language – Grammar

## Subjects and Predicates

Find the verb or action word. Verbs are often at the beginning of the predicate.

They formed their own armies.



# Language – Grammar

## Subjects and Predicates

Draw a **vertical line separating** the subject and the predicate.

**Underline** the entire **subject**.

Draw a **wiggle line** under the entire **predicate**.

*They formed their own armies.*



# Language – Grammar

## Subjects and Predicates

Find the subject. Remember, the subject answers the question  
***Who?*** or ***What?***

*The Middle Ages was a time of conflicts and hardships.*



# Language – Grammar

## Subjects and Predicates

Find the verb or action word. Verbs are often at the beginning of the predicate.

The Middle Ages was a time of conflicts and hardships.



# Language – Grammar

## Subjects and Predicates

Draw a **vertical line separating** the subject and the predicate.

**Underline** the entire **subject**.

Draw a **wiggle line** under the entire **predicate**.

*The Middle Ages was a time of conflicts and hardships.*



# Language – Grammar

## Subjects and Predicates

Find the subject. Remember, the subject answers the question  
***Who?*** or ***What?***

The Church became important to people for stability and hope.



# Language – Grammar

## Subjects and Predicates

Find the verb or action word. Verbs are often at the beginning of the predicate.

The Church became important to people for stability and hope.



# Language – Grammar

## Subjects and Predicates

### Activity Page 11.2

#### Subjects and Predicates

*For each sentence, draw a vertical line separating the subject and predicate. Underline the entire subject. Draw a wiggly line under the entire predicate.*

1. The English soldiers faced a large, well-equipped Norman army.
2. The Normans had approximately 10,000 men.
3. London Bridge was the only way across the river into the city.
4. A number of important English lords surrendered and vowed to be loyal to William.
5. William, Duke of Normandy, became King William I of England.
6. Skillful archers in your family help you train to be an archer, too.
7. William invited many people from France to settle England.
8. French and Old English blended together over time and became Middle English.
9. Chaucer wrote *The Canterbury Tales* in Middle English.
10. King Henry appointed Thomas Becket as archbishop of Canterbury.



# Language – Morphology

## Root ***arch***

- The Greek root ***arch*** means “ruler” and comes from the word “archos”.
- Words with the root ***arch*** are usually nouns.



# Language – Morphology

## Root ***arch***

To help him do this, he appointed Thomas to the position of **archbishop** of Canterbury. This meant that Thomas had become the most powerful Church leader in all of England.



# Language – Morphology

## Root ***arch***

To help him do this, he appointed Thomas to the position of **archbishop** of Canterbury. This meant that Thomas had become the most powerful Church leader in all of England.

Bishop: a leader in the Church

Archbishop: the chief or most important bishop



# Language – Morphology

## Root *arch*

By the time he died in 1189, Henry II had done a lot to restore the power and authority of the English *monarchy*.



# Language – Morphology

## Root *arch*

By the time he died in 1189, Henry II had done a lot to restore the power and authority of the English *monarchy*.

Mon: single or alone

Monarchy: a government ruled by one ruler, usually a king or queen



# Language – Morphology

## Root ***arch***

**Archduke**: the most important duke

**Archrival**: a chief or main rival or opponent

**Anarchy**: a situation not controlled by rules or laws, without a leader

**Monarchy**: a government ruled by one ruler, usually a king or queen

**Matriarch**: a woman who controls a family, group, or government

**Patriarch**: a man who controls a family, group, or government

**Hierarchy**: a system in which people are placed into social classes of different levels on power and importance



# Language – Morphology

## Root *arch*

### Activity Page 11.

**Challenge:** Based on what you know about the root *arch*, what do you think the word *archenemy* means?

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#### Root *arch*

Write the correct word to complete each sentence.

anarchy

hierarchy

archrival

matriarch

monarchy

patriarch

archduke

1. Serfs were at the bottom of the \_\_\_\_\_ in the feudal system.
2. My favorite football team plays its \_\_\_\_\_ twice a year and each game is very intense and emotional, with each team wanting to win very badly.
3. The \_\_\_\_\_ is so powerful that all of the other dukes and nobles want to please him.
4. Without a leader to guide the people, there was \_\_\_\_\_ across the land.
5. Our people are led by a \_\_\_\_\_; she is the wisest and bravest woman in our country.
6. The king's oldest son will lead the \_\_\_\_\_ when the king is gone.
7. After my grandfather passed away, my father became the \_\_\_\_\_ of our family.



# Language – Spelling

## Activity page 11.4 and 11.5

Spelling Word	Definition
<b>enclose</b>	to surround; close in
<b>entrust</b>	to put your belief in someone to do something
<b>enjoy</b>	to like
<b>ensure</b>	to make certain or safe
<b>nonfiction</b>	text that is about facts and true information; informational text
<b>nonissue</b>	a point that is not important
<b>nonsense</b>	something confusing or silly
<b>nonstop</b>	not ending
<b>nonverbal</b>	not using spoken words
<b>unable</b>	not having the power or knowledge to do something
<b>unlikely</b>	a good chance something will not happen
<b>unrest</b>	a situation that is not settled or calm
<b>unsettle</b>	to make someone nervous, worried, or upset
<b>unsuccessful</b>	not growing or reaching a goal
<b>unusual</b>	not what you expect



# Language – Spelling

## Activity page 11.4 and 11.5

### Practice Spelling Words

Sort the spelling words into categories based on the prefix in each word.

nonverbal	nonfiction	unrest	enclose	unusual
ensure	unable	enjoy	nonissue	nonstop
unlikely	unsettle	unsuccessful	nonsense	entrust

[illegible]