

Chapter 14.3 – England and France Develop

1. Setting the Stage

- a. By early 800s small Anglo-Saxon kingdoms covered the former Roman province of Britain (England)
- b. After the fall of the Carolingian Empire (France) left patchworks of feudal states controlled by local lords
- c. Over time and the development of towns led to the decline of feudal states and the rise of more centralized governments and the development of 2 of Europe's earliest nations with strong unified governments

2. England Absorbs Waves of Invaders

- a. For centuries, invaders from various regions of Europe landed on English shores
 - i. The _____ and the _____ stayed and brought their own ways and created an _____ culture

b. Early Invasions

- i. The 800's saw fierce raids from _____
 1. _____ - an Anglo-Saxon king was the only one who managed to turn back the invaders
 2. Alfred and his successors gradually _____ the _____ under _____ and called it England “_____”
 3. _____ – a Danish king who in 1016 conquered England and molded _____ and _____ into one people
 4. Edwards the Confessor – a descendent of Alfred – takes thrown in 1042
 - a. He dies and 1066 with no heir and a struggle ensues for the throne

c. The Norman Conquest

- i. _____ – duke from Normandy (France) and Edwards cousin
 1. He invaded England with a Norman army and claimed the throne
- ii. _____ – an Anglo-Saxon and Williams rival who also claimed the throne
- iii. _____ – October 14, 1066 – _____ and _____ forces battle for control of _____
 1. _____ is killed by and arrow – _____ and his _____ army won
 2. William declared all England his _____ and granted land to about 200 _____ who swore oaths of loyalty to him personally
 - a. In doing this, William _____ of the lands and laid the foundation for _____ in England

How did William the Conqueror begin the unification of England?

3. England's Evolving Government

- a. Over the next centuries, _____ tried to achieve 2 things
 - i. They wanted to _____ to their _____ lands
 - ii. Wanted to _____ over nobles and the Church
- b. _____ – English king (1154 – 1189) who was a descendent of William the Conqueror – married Eleanor of Aquitaine from France – this increased his _____

c. **Juries and Common Law**

- i. He strengthened the _____ by appointing _____ who would collect taxes, settle lawsuits, and punished crimes
- ii. He also introduced the _____ in _____
 - 1. _____ – in Medieval England was a group of loyal people – usually 12 neighbors of the accused
- iii. _____ – over centuries the rulings of different cases by the royal judges formed a unified _____

d. **The Magna Carta**

- i. After Richard the Lion-Hearted (hero of 3rd Crusade) died, his younger brother John took the throne
- ii. John was a weak _____ and earned the nickname John Softsword
 - 1. John lost Normandy and all his lands in northern France
 - 2. This loss forced a confrontation with his own nobles
- iii. Some of John's problems were his own doing because of his personality
 - 1. He was _____ and tried to squeeze as much money out of them as he could by _____ to all-time highs
 - 2. He _____ the Church
 - 3. Threatened to take _____ guaranteeing self-government
- iv. _____ (Great Charter) – June 15 1215 – drawn up by English nobles to guarantee _____ and to safeguard their own feudal rights and limit the _____
 - 1. Guaranteed rights included no taxation without representation, a jury trial, and the protection of the law
 - 2. Considered the most celebrated document in English history

e. **The Model Parliament**

- i. Parliament – a _____
 - 1. 1295 – made up of 2 burgesses (citizens of wealth and property) from every borough and 2 knights from the county along with bishops and lords

2. This is now called the _____ because of the new makeup (commoners, or non-nobles, as well as lords) served as a model for later kings
3. Over time these two groups formed the _____, while bishops and nobles created the _____

Why might King John have been reluctant to sign the Magna Carta?

4. Capetian Dynasty Rules France

- a. After the breakup of Charlemagne's empire, counts and dukes ruled their lands independently under the feudal system – France had about 47 feudal territories
 - i. _____ – an undistinguished duke who succeeded the last member of the Carolingian Dynasty became King and started the _____
 1. The Capet Family only ruled a small area of France but its capital was _____

b. France Becomes a Separate Kingdom

- i. Time and geography helped the Capetian Dynasty
 1. Their territory was along _____ routes in northern France
 2. Capetian kings slowly tightened their grip on this areas and gradually spread outwards from Paris

c. Philip II Extends His Power

- i. _____ (Philip Augustus) – the most powerful Capetian king who ruled from 1180 to 1223
 1. His main goal was to _____ in France but had no success against Henry II or Richard the Lion-Hearted but against his John, everything changed
 2. He got his name Augustus (Latin for Majestic) because he greatly increased the _____
 - a. He was able to seize Normandy in 1204 and by the time his reign was over he had _____ he controlled
 3. He also set up a stronger _____ and created royal officers called _____
 - a. _____ – sent from Paris to every district in the kingdom to preside over the king's court and to collect the king's taxes

d. Philip II's Heirs

- i. Louis IX – (1226 – 1270) grandson of Philip and was very different
 1. France's _____ grew stronger because Louis created a French _____ which could overturn the decision of lower courts

- a. These royal courts strengthened the _____ and weakened _____
- ii. **Philip IV** – (1285 – 1314) in 1302 he had a quarrel with the pope
1. The pope refused to allow priests to pay taxes to the king
 2. Philip believed that the pope had no right to control Church affairs in his kingdom so he called a meeting with his lords and bishops and to _____ included _____ in the meeting
- e. Estates-General**
- i. _____ – a meeting with 3 groups of people that would discuss the situation between Philip and the pope
 - ii. 1st estate – Church leaders, 2nd estate – greats lords, 3rd estate – commoners, wealthy landlords or merchants who were invited by Philip
 1. The Estates-General helped to increase _____ against the _____
- f. Beginnings of Democracy**
- i. England and France were just beginning to establish a democratic tradition
 1. The creation of _____ and _____ was a 1st step towards increased _____
 2. 2nd was including _____ in the decision-making process of government was also an important step to _____

Why might control of Paris have been so important to the Capetians?