

### Slide 2

#### ROMAN BRITAIN

- Island of Britannia, and the native Britans who lived there, were ruled by the Roman empire
  Conquered in 43 CE under Emperor Claudius
  Roman troops pulled out by 410 CE as Rome declined
  Established city of Londinium
  Ruled according to Roman law
  Remains Links benan

- Germanic tribes began invading Britannia in the early 400s as Rome declined



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#### THE ANGLO-SAXONS

- A collection of Germanic tribes
  (Angles, Saxons, Jutes, and more)
   From Angelt, Lower Saxony, Jutland peninsula, and elsewhere
  Invaded along the eastern and southern coasts

   Sub-level and the level an
- southern coasts

  Settled in Farming villages rather than in trading cities

  Pushed the bulk of native Britons to the west (to places like Cornwall and Wales)

  Spoke Old English

- Eventually converted to Christianity



Helmet found at the Sutton Hoo archaeological dig (a burial site). It probably belonged to Raedwald of East Anglia (died circa 624 CE).

#### KING ALFRED'S RESPONSE TO THE VIKING INVASIONS

- Anglo-Saxon kings ruled various kingdoms, like Sussex and Wessex
- o Alfred of Wessex became first English king, **Alfred the Great**
- Helped to repel Viking invasions which started circa 800 CE
- Set up the burghal system
  Alfred lived ca. 849-899, reigned 871-899



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#### BURGHAL SYSTEM UNDER THE ANGLO-**S**AXONS

- ${\color{red} \circ}\, \textbf{Burhs} \; (\textbf{boroughs})$  established under Alfred the Great
  - Fortified towns
- Expensive to man and maintain

#### Shires

- Administrative districts
- o *Shire* is synanymous with *county*
- Shire was expected to pay for the support and maintenance of its baraugh
- Shires were governed by a shire reeve, or sheriff

o Reeve – Term dating back to Old English that means a representative of the crown



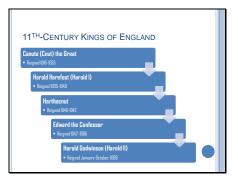
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#### DANELAW

- Danelaw describes the territory ruled by the Danes (Vikings), the treaties between the Danes and the Angla-Saxons, and the laws of the Danish settlers
   Weregeld (were man geld = maney) payment for the death of a person
   The higher the person's rank, the higher the payment
   But we would not recognize most of the Danish system of law and government

- government



### Slide 8

## NORMAN CONQUEST, 1066

- O Edward the Confessor died without a clear heir

  Pleasy of people wanted the throne

  Harrold Sodwisson ruled for most of 1058

  In its instruct belave that with effect of the Confessor

  Considered the last Anjo-Sane hing of England

  William the Conqueron (William I)

  Registrates as not five libits of Neumandy and cousin of Edward the Confessor

  Win English throne from Harrold Endwisson at the Battle of Hastings

  Lorender On Divitiona Dip. (1956)

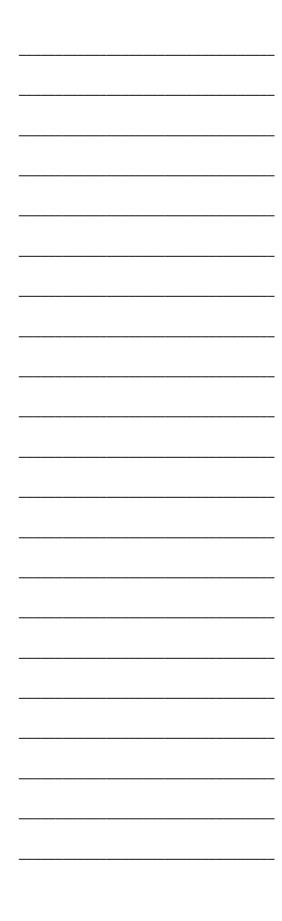
  England under William I

  Control Confessor of the Confessor of th

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#### REVIEW QUESTIONS

- $_{\rm L}$   $\,$  What group ruled the Britons from 43 to 410 CE?
- 2. What group(s) invaded Britannia beginning in the early
- $_{\rm 3.}$   $\,$  What group settled in England beginning around 800 CE?
- 4. What was the burghal system?
- 5. How and why did the Normans conquer England in 1066?
- 6. How did William the Conqueror establish civilized government in England?



### HENRY II (RULED ENGLAND, 1154-1189)

- Henry II married Eleanor of Aquitaine
- Added **Aquitaine** to his lands in **France**
- Henry II's development of the English legal system
  - Circuit courts

  - CHOULT COURTS

    Royal judges visited each part of the realm at least once a year

    These royal judges heard legal cases and collected taxes

    Slowly, these judges started creating common law throughout the realm by using

    common sense and establishing wreadont
  - Jury system

  - Jury system:

    O kn more trial by combat etc.

    O knyal, respected citizens (men) who knew the parties in a dispute answered the judge's questions regarding the case

    o Juries became settemely popular and spread

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## KING JOHN (RULED 1199-1216)

- o Henry II was succeeded to the throne by his son, Richard the Lionheart
- Richard the Lluchnear (Richard I) spent most of his time in France or fighting in the liked Chasade

   Fun fact A lat of liketonian believe that the Ridoin Hood states are set in the time when King Richard was abread, and John was life in England

   Richard deed, leaving the English throne to his breather, John

#### o King John

- Ang Julin

   Foreign relations

   Let at let fils northere French lends to Philip Augustus

   Domestic issues

   Domestic issues

   Utdir river with hards tay policies (bases used to finance failed foreign wars)

   Ired to take power from the Durch

   Domested the adjourning charters of towns

   Nobles eventually had enough and revolted



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### MAGNA CARTA (1215)

- Nobles met with King John at Runnymede, just west of London
- Forced King John to sign the Magna Carta (Great Charter)
- Due process of law
   No unlawful seizure of a freeman's property
   Right to a jury trial

- nogret to a just year
   inportant idea:
   in times of crists, a monarch could be forced to relegate to when power with others in order to get what he/she wanted (in this case, tax revenue).

  Mappa Carta granted power to nobles to letter other groups and from out to when driefs of Mappa Carta applied to themselves.



#### MODEL PARLIAMENT, 1295

- o King John succeeded by his son, Henry III (reigned 1216-1272)
- Henry III succeeded by his son, Edward I (reigned 1272-1307)

#### o Edward I

- At war with the French, Scots, and Welsh, and needed money for these wars
- At war with the French, Scots, and Weish, and needed money for these wars.
  Called a meeting of a parliament to establish fixes to support these wars.
  Edward I knew that the nobles did not want to pay more tax money.
  I he needed another group to check the power of the wealthy, powerful lards.

  Madel Parliament. November, 1255

  Edward I summaned bishops and nobles (lards)

- Edward I also summoned two burgesses (wealthy, property-owning non-nobles) and two knights from each county (a.k.a. shire)
- This mixture of commoners and the nobility served as a model for later parliaments



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#### **DEVELOPMENT OF PARLIAMENT**

- Kings continued to call together this mixture of people when new taxes were needed
- Houses of Parliament gradually developed
  - House of Lords nobles
- House of Commons burgesses and knights
- $\, \bullet \,$  Parliament was started by Edward I to check the power of the lords
- Gradually, Parliament became powerful
   Parliament grew to be a check on the power of the monarchy
- o Future monarchs would have to deal with the power of Parliament

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#### REVIEW QUESTIONS

- L How did English law develop under Henry II?
- 2. How did royal judges create common law?
- 3. Describe how early juries functioned.
- 4. Why was King John unpopular?
- 5. What rights were established under the Magna
- 6. In creating the Model Parliament, how did Edward I attempt to check the power of the lords?

