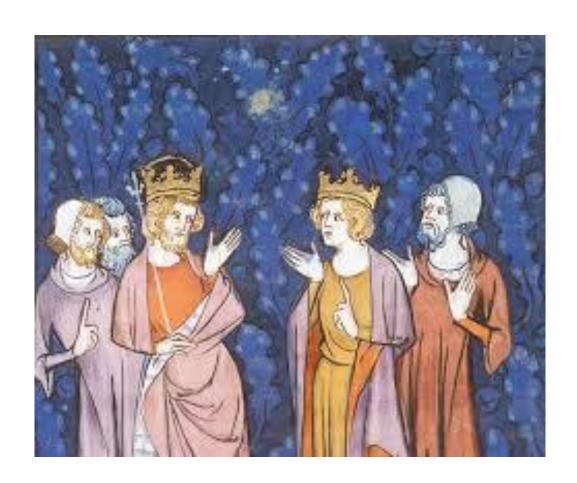
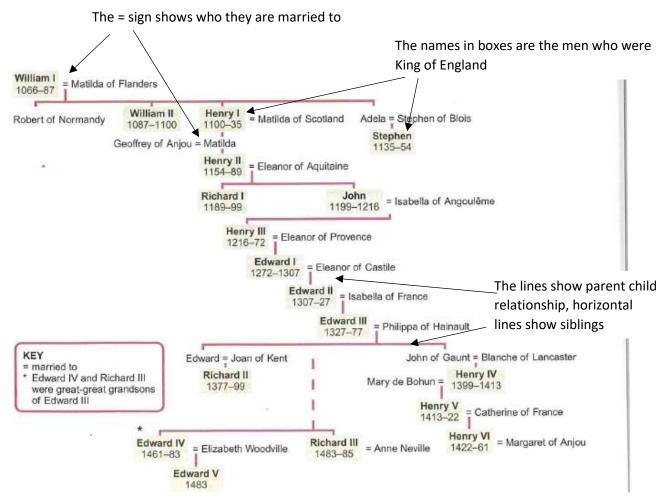
Year 7 Independent Learning Booklet Medieval Monarchs



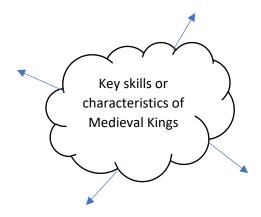
Name:

History Teacher:

Task: In this booklet you will be researching and learning about the Medieval rulers of England. You will need to research and record key facts about their reign, the successes they had and then decide for yourself whether they were successful monarchs and which monarch was most successful.



Task: complete the spider diagram below to show the key skills a Medieval King would need



William I

What years did William I rule England?

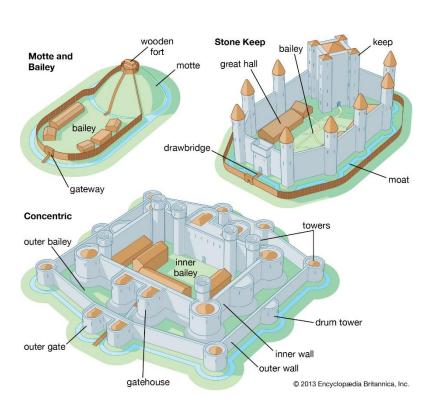
What is his more famous nickname?

What famous battle meant William became King of England?

Who did he defeat in that battle?

Key features of William's reign:

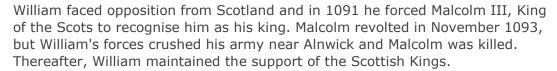
- 1. What was the Domesday book? When was it made? Why?
- 2. What was the Harrying of the North? Why did William carry this out?
- 3. William built Norman castles during his reign... List 5 features of Norman Castles, what is the purpose of each feature:
 - a.
 - b.
 - c.
 - d.
 - e.





William II

William was born in around 1056 and almost nothing is known about his childhood. At his death in 1087, William gave England to William, his third and favourite son, who was crowned in September 1087. In 1088, William faced a rebellion inspired by his uncle, Odo of Bayeux, in favour of Robert – William II's older brother. But Robert failed to appear, and the revolt soon collapsed. In 1089, William tried to take over Normandy in France and started a war against Robert, who he successfully defeated.





William also had difficult relations with the church he had numerous arguments with Anselm, Archbishop of Canterbury from 1093. When Anselm left for Rome in 1097 to seek the advice of the pope, William took all his land and houses.



Henry I

Henry I was the fourth son of <u>William the Conqueror</u> and <u>Matilda of Flanders</u> and was born between May, 1068 and May, 1069 probably at Selby in Yorkshire.. On the death of his father, Normandy was given to his eldest son, <u>Robert Curthose</u>, England was left to the third son, <u>William Rufus</u> (William II) (a second son, Richard, had been killed whilst hunting in the New Forest) and to the youngest, Henry, he left a large sum of money.

Henry seized England's crown on the death of his brother, William II on 2 August 1100. He had been present on the hunting expedition in the New Forest which resulted in William's death, either by accident or design and left quickly to seize the

treasury at Winchester. Henry was accused of being involved in his brother's death as he refused to allow Henry to marry the (half Saxon) Scottish Princess Edith.

Although he had many illegitimate children, Henry had only two children by his wife, Edith. A son, William, and a daughter Matilda, Tragedy struck when Henry's only remaining legitimate son, William, was drowned in the English Channel in the wreck of the White Ship. William had got away in a lifeboat but went back for his illegitimate sister, the Countess of Perche, when his boat was overturned. In the hope of getting another male heir to secure the succession, the King married for a second time to the young and beautiful Adelicia of Louvain, but the marriage produced no children.

In 1135, Henry again crossed to Normandy to see his two grandsons. During his visit, he quarrelled violently with his daughter Matilda and her husband. Henry was now an ageing king, these quarrels with his daughter affected him badly and he died in Normandy on 1st December 1135 at St. Denis le Fermont, from food poisoning, due to over indulging of his favourite dish of lampreys, which his doctors had forbidden him.

Task: Complete the table below selecting evidence from the story above to show whether Henry I was an unlucky king or a foolish king who made many mistakes:

Evidence of Henry I being unlucky	Evidence of Henry I making mistakes		
Was Henry I unlucky or did he make many mistakes?			

Henry II

The most famous event during the reign of Henry II was the murder of Thomas Becket.

Thomas Becket's life and death were remarkable. In 1162 he was appointed Archbishop of Canterbury by Henry. He became a strong defender of the Church and the rights of men who worked in the church. This was not the loyalty Henry had expected from Becket. At the time the Church held great wealth and power over monarchs and their people. With the support of the Pope in Rome, Becket represented an even greater power.

Becket also enjoyed the support of the people. Every village and town had priests and churches that were the centre of all life. Health, holidays, learning and the "gateway to heaven" revolved around devotion to the faith. The Church as guardians of all this, held great power and influence over the people. Any action against the Church was certain to bring punishment against the guilty person and his people - even if that action was taken by a king. The Becket affair was an argument between the king and the Church about power. It ended in notorious circumstances, with Becket beheaded in Canterbury Cathedral in 1170. Henry viewed Becket as a nuisance, "the turbulent priest", but Becket has been viewed as an example and martyr to religious people and was canonised almost immediately after his murder. Becket has been the subject of debate ever since his death: was he a saint or a troublemaker?

In 1174 Henry II did <u>penance</u> at Becket's tomb, but by then the damage to Henry's reputation was done.
Task: Write definitions for the following words or phrases:
1. Archbishop of Canterbury
2. Monarch
3. Nuisance
4. Martyr
5. Canonised
6. Penance
Who do you think was the blame for the murder of Thomas Becket? Was it Becket for not being loyal to the King and angering him? Or was it the king who should have respected the church and Becket's role?!

King John

Historians often argue over whether King John was a useless or just an unlucky king.

Task: Read all the reason why John was an unpopular king, then number them one to six to show which is the most important (1) to least important (6).

He married Isabella of Angoulême. This should have helped secure his lands in France, but it upset the king of France because Isabella had been promised to one of his nobles.

He taxed his barons heavily in order to pay for his wars. They had to pay more tax to him than they had to any other king. This upset them, particularly since he was defeated.

He tried to run the country without the barons. Instead of appointing the most powerful ones to important positions, he ignored them and their advice.



He ordered the murder of his nephew, Arthur. This should have removed any possible threat to his throne, but it disgusted barons in Britain and France. French barons were happy to support the French king in his wars against John.

He went to war twice against France in order to defend his French lands, and lost both times. By the end of his reign, he had lost almost all England's lands in France.

He quarrelled with the pope about who was to be the next archbishop of Canterbury. The pope banned all church services in England. People were afraid they would go to hell. John was excommunicated, which meant that all his nobles were absolved from their oaths of loyalty to him, allowing them to rebel.

Figure 4.7: How King John became unpopular.

Task 2: For the box you labelled as the least im important?	nportant – explain below why you think this is the least
Task 3: for the box you labelled as the most im most important reason why John was unpopul	nportant – Explain below why you think this is the main o lar.
_	xes above decide for yourself whether you think John wa
unlucky or useless – Explain why.	In 1199, King John inherited the throne from his brother Richard I. Potential problems:
	1. In order to take over French land John had to promise to be loyal to the King of France, but the King of France didn't want John to be king 2. John's brother, Richard I, had left huge problems from John to sort out, as he had been away fighting and the barons had gained lots of power, which they didn't want to give up
	3. Richard's wars had been expensive, and the country was left with little money.

Edward III

Edward III is often considered a very successful medieval King. However, his reign did not begin well. His mother Isabella forced his father (Edward II) to give up the throne, and he later died in Berkeley Castle, probably murdered on the orders of Roger Mortimer, Isabella's lover. The young Edward III was crowned King of England in 1327 when he was 14 years old. He was considered too young to govern England by himself, so his mother and Roger Mortimer governed for him. This was not a good arrangement. In 1330, Edward III had Mortimer arrested. He was thrown in the Tower of London and executed without trial. Edward was not in control.

Good at war

He defeated the French at the Battle of Crécy and the Scots at the Battle of Neville's Cross (1346). In 1356, he captured the king of France and kept a large part of southern France.

Behaved like a king

He wore expensive clothes and valuable jewels; he held jousts and tournaments, calling the bravest knights the Knights of the Garter. He ordered the rebuilding of Windsor Castle.

Increased the power of the House of Commons Edward needed the approval of the Commons for raising taxes to pay for his wars. This gave them some power and control.

Family man

There was no opposition to Edward from any of his five sons when they became adults. His eldest son, Edward the Black Prince, died in 1376. None of his surviving sons challenged the crown passing to Richard, the Black Prince's son, even though he was a child.



Revived the English language

He ordered the use of the English language in the law courts, parliament and schools.

Popular with the nobles

The nobles supported him because he consulted them before he took action. They joined his army because he was successful at winning wars, bringing them land and money.

Strengthened justice

He expanded the role of justices of the peace so that they could investigate crimes, make arrests and try cases.

Sympathetic to merchants He understood the importance of trade in bringing wealth to England. He listened to merchants'

complaints and dealt with

them generously.

Task: Write a paragraph explaining why Edward was a strong King. Use evidence from the picture above to support your points.

Henry VI

Henry VI is often considered a very weak medieval King. He was nine months old when his father, Henry V, died from dysentery (severe diarrhoea) while campaigning in France. The baby Henry inherited the throne of England.

Powerful nobles

King of two countries

Deeply religious He was a deeply religious man who was trusting and faithful. He hated rich clothes and jewels, and avoided hurting anyone. He would not dismiss ministers even when they were incompetent. Mentally unstable He had bouts of mental illness throughout his life, during which time Richard of York governed England. Family man He married Margaret of Anjou, a strong-willed and determined woman, and had one child. He valued the children from his mother's secret marriage to Owen Tudor, and made two of his half-brothers earls. Civil war Civil war Civil war broke out in 1460 between two noble families, the Yorkists and the Lancastrians. Henry's son was killed, probably by Yorkist nobles, after the Battle of Tewkesbury in 1471. In the same year, Henry was imprisoned in the Tower of London, and murdered there. The civil war was later called the Wars of the Roses. Supported education He founded Eton College and King's College, Cambridge and was deeply interested in education.	Deeply religious He was a deeply religious man who was trusting and faithful. He hated rich clothes and jewels, and avoided hurting anyone. He would not dismiss ministers even when they were incompetent. Family man	Deeply religious He was a deeply religious man who was trusting and faithful. He hated rich clothes and jewels, and avoided hurting anyone. He would not dismiss ministers even when they were incompetent. Mentally unstable He had bouts of mental illness throughout his life, during which time Richard of York governed England. Family man He married Margaret of Anjou, a strong-willed and determined woman, and had one child. He valued the children from his mother's secret marriage to Owen Tudor, and made two of his half-brothers earls. Civil war broke out in 1460 between two noble families, the Yorkists and the Lancastrians. Henry's son was killed, probably by Yorkist nobles, after the Battle of Tewkesbury in 147. In the same year, Henry was imprisoned in the Tower of London, and murdered there. The civil war was later called the Wars of the Roses. Supported education He founded Eton College and King's College, Cambridge and was deeply interested in education.	Deeply religious He was a deeply religious man who was trusting and faithful. He hated furthing anyone. He would not dismiss ministers even when they were incompetent. Mentally unstable	Deeply religious He was a deeply religious man who was trusting and faithful. He hated rich clothes and jewels, and avoided hurting anyone. He would not dismiss ministers even when they were incompetent. Mentally unstable He had bouts of mental illness throughout his life, during which time Richard of York governed England. Family man He married Margaret of Anjou, a strong-willed and determined woman, and had one child. He valued the children from his mother's secret marriage to Owen Tudor, and made two of his half-brothers earls. Civil war broke out in 1460 between two noble families, the Yorkists and the Lancastrians. Henry's son was killed, probably by Yorkist nobles, after the Battle of Tewkesbury in 147. In the same year, Henry was imprisoned in the Tower of London, and murdered there. The civil war was later called the Wars of the Roses. Supported education He founded Eton College, Cambridge and King's College, Cambridge and was deeply interested in education.	When he was a child, a counci nobles ruled for him. This cour and individual nobles, especial Richard of York from 1450, we	ncil, Ily	Henry wa	when he was eight years old, as crowned king of England. A r, he was crowned king of France.
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Medieval Monarchs overview:

King	Reign	Wars fought	Cause of death
William I	1066-87	Conquered England	Died of illness/injury while on campaign
William II	1087-1100	Won wars against Scotland, Wales and brother	Killed while hunting, possibly murdered
Henry I	1100-35	Won civil war* against brother	Died after eating too much
Stephen	1135-54	Won civil war against cousin	Heart attack
Henry II	1154-89	Won land in Ireland and France. Lost civil war against wife and sons	Fever
Richard I	1189-99	Successful in Crusades and in wars against France	Killed in war
John	1199-1216	Lost civil war	Serious diarrhoea
Henry III	1216-72	Lost and then won civil war against barons. Lost land in France	Old age
Edward I	1272-1307	Won wars against Wales and Scotland	Old age
Edward II	1307-27	Lost wars against Scotland and France and civil war against wife	Murdered
Edward III	1327-77	Won wars against France. Hundred Years' War (HYW) starts	Old age
Richard II	1377-99	Lost wars in France and against cousin	Probably murdered
Henry IV	1399-1413	Won civil war and wars against Scotland, Wales and France	Serious skin disease
Henry V	1413-22	Won wars and land in France	Serious diarrhoea
Henry VI	1422-61	Lost land in France. Lost throne in civil war. HYW ends	Murdered
Edward IV	1461-83	Won throne and lost it for a while in civil war	Died after eating too much
Edward V	1483 (not crowned)	Forced off throne by uncle	Probably murdered
Richard III	1483-85	Won war against Scotland. Lost civil war	Killed in battle

- 1. Name two medieval kings that were murdered?
- 2. Name two medieval kings who died naturally?
- 3. Which King do you think was most successful in battle? Why?
- 4. Name any Kings who extended their kingdom by winning land in France?
- 5. Which King do you think was most successful? Why?

Extension: Create fact files on any of the monarchs which were not included in this pack