Medieval Monarchy

Balance of Power

* Three groups competing for power during Middle Ages:
  * ____________ ____________ ____________ ____________
  * All three had their own ____________ ____________ ____________ ____________ collectors
  * ____________ Middle Ages (1000-1300): Monarchs ____________ power
  * ____________ ____________ supported strong ____________ because they provided peace and unity that was better for ____________

William the Conqueror

* When Rome fell, ____________ was invaded and settled by Germanic ____________ and ____________, and became a collection of small Anglo-Saxon kingdoms
  * In response to Viking invasions in the 800s, King ____________ united the kingdoms as England, but Vikings also married into the royal family
  * 1066-__________ King Edward died with no ____________, brother-in law chosen as new king
  * ____________, Duke of ____________ (Viking settlement in Northern France) and relative of King Edward, invaded England, winning the Battle of ____________ and becoming the new ____________ “William the ____________”

English Kings Grow Strong

* William expanded royal power by
  * Requiring ____________ to swear ____________ ____________ to him before their ____________
  * Keeping many ____________ for himself alone
  * Domesday Book (1086) - Census (_________________) of England used to create an organized ____________ system
  * 1154- ____________ II expanded royal power by
    * Creating ____________ which applied to all of England and ____________ the ____________ laws of local lords
    * Claiming the right to put ____________ on trial, and sending his knights to kill the ____________ of Canterbury for opposing him

Limits on Royal Power

* King ____________ (son of Henry II, brother of Richard) had ____________ and he lost to all of them:
  * King ____________ II of France (Monarch) - Beat John in war and took over the English-controlled lands of Normandy & Anjou (today in France)
  * Pope Innocent III (Church) - Excommunicated John for opposing his choice for archbishop AND placed England under ____________(excommunication of an entire kingdom) until John accepted England as a fief of the Pope
  * His own Barons (Nobles) - Forced John to sign the ____________ or “Great Charter” which limited the king’s power and gave rights to the nobles (and English)
The Magna Carta

DOC 1: English nobles present the Magna Carta to King John at Runnymede, a field along the Thames River.

“King John, when he saw that he was deserted by almost all, so that out of his regal superabundance (large amount) of followers he scarcely retained seven knights, was much alarmed [that] the barons (nobles) would attack his castles and reduce (destroy) them without difficulty, as they would find no obstacle to their so doing… accordingly, at the time and place pre-agreed on [Runnymede], the king and nobles… began a long discussion about terms of peace and aforesaid (previously discussed) liberties. … King John, seeing that he was inferior in strength to the barons, without raising any difficulty, granted the underwritten laws and liberties, and confirmed to them by his charter.”
—Roger of Wendover

1. Why did King John agree to the Magna Carta?

DOC 2: The text of the Magna Carta

1. We have also granted to all the freemen of our Kingdom, for us and our heirs, forever, all the underwritten liberties, to be enjoyed and held by them and their heirs, from us and from our heirs.
14. And also to have the common council of the kingdom, to assess and aid… and for the assessing of taxes, we will cause to be summoned the Archbishops, Bishops, Abbots, Earls, and Great Barons, individually by our letters. And besides, we will cause to be summoned in general by our sheriffs and bailiffs (government officials)…
38. No bailiff [officer of the court] for the future shall, upon his own unsupported complaint, put anyone to his “law,” without credible witnesses brought for this purposes.
39. No freeman shall be taken or imprisoned … or exiled or in any way destroyed, nor will we [the king] go upon him nor send upon him, except by the lawful judgement of his peers or by the law of the land.
40. To no one will we sell, to no one will we refuse or delay, right or justice.

2. The right of Due Process originally came from the Magna Carta. It means that a person cannot be arrested or imprisoned without going through a fair legal process. Identify and quote the line in the document that refers to this right.

3. What groups are included in the common council in article 14? What group of people are left out?