GUIDED READING

England and France Develop

Section 3

A. Using Sequential Order  As you read about the democratic traditions that evolved as England and France developed into nations, answer questions about the time line below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Event/Comment</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1066</td>
<td>The Battle of Hastings is fought.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1154</td>
<td>Henry II becomes ruler of England.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1204</td>
<td>Philip II of France regains Normandy from the English.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1215</td>
<td>The Magna Carta is signed by King John of England.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1226</td>
<td>Louis IX becomes king of France.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. How did this event affect the course of English history?

2. How did Henry II strengthen England’s legal system?

3. How did Philip strengthen the central government in France?

4. Why is this document so important?

5. How did Louis strengthen the monarchy while weakening feudal ties?

6. How was this meeting a major step toward democratic government?

B. Writing Expository Paragraphs  On the back of this paper, explain the importance of William the Conqueror and Eleanor of Aquitaine in English history.
On June 15, 1215, English nobles forced King John to agree to a Magna Carta (Great Charter). The 63-clause document guaranteed certain political rights such as no taxation without representation and trial by jury. The nobles wanted to protect their feudal rights and also to limit the powers of the king. As you read the following clauses, consider which of these political rights you currently enjoy.

**PRIMARY SOURCE from the Magna Carta**

John, by the grace of God, king of England, lord of Ireland, duke of Normandy and Aquitaine, and count of Anjou, to the archbishops, bishops, abbots, earls, barons, justiciars, foresters, sheriffs, stewards, servants, and to all his bailiffs and faithful subjects, greeting. Know that we, out of reverence for God and for the salvation of our soul and those of all our ancestors and heirs, for the honour of God and the exaltation of holy church, and for the reform of our realm, on the advice of our venerable fathers.

[1] In the first place have granted to God, and by this our present charter confirmed for us and our heirs for ever that the English church shall be free, and shall have its rights undiminished and its liberties unimpaired; and it is our will that it be thus observed. . . . We have also granted to all free men of our kingdom, for ourselves and our heirs for ever, all the liberties written below, to be had and held by them and their heirs of us and our heirs.

[12] No scutage [special tax] or aid shall be imposed in our kingdom unless by common counsel of our kingdom, except for ransoming our person, for making our eldest son a knight, and for once marrying our eldest daughter, and for these only a reasonable aid shall be levied. Be it done in like manner concerning aids from the city of London.

[13] And the city of London shall have all its ancient liberties and free customs as well by land as by water. Furthermore, we will and grant that all other cities, boroughs, towns, and ports shall have all their liberties and free customs.

[38] No bailiff shall in future put anyone to trial upon his own bare word, without reliable witnesses produced for this purpose.

[39] No free man shall be arrested or imprisoned, except by the lawful judgment 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.

[41] All merchants shall be able to go out of and come into England safely and securely and stay and travel throughout England . . . for buying and selling by the ancient and right customs free from all evil tolls. . . .

[42] It shall be lawful in future for anyone, without prejudicing the allegiance due to us, to leave our kingdom and return safely and securely by land and water, save, in the public interest, for a short period in time of war—except for those imprisoned or outlawed in accordance with the law of the kingdom and natives of a land that is at war with us. . . .

[63] Wherefore we wish and firmly enjoin that the English church shall be free, and that the men in our kingdom shall have and hold all the aforesaid liberties, rights and concessions well and peacefully, freely and quietly, fully and completely, for themselves and their heirs from us and our heirs, in all matters and in all places for ever, as is aforesaid. An oath, moreover, has been taken, as well on our part as on the part of the barons, that all these things aforesaid shall be observed in good faith and without evil disposition.


**Research Option**

**Perceiving Relationships** Read the Bill of Rights in the United States Constitution. Then make a Venn diagram in which you compare the Magna Carta with the Bill of Rights. Share your chart with classmates.
William the Conqueror, duke of Normandy and king of England, spent almost his entire life at war. He proved himself an able administrator as well, but his significance stems most from the cultural and political impact of his conquests. Upon gaining control of England, he brought feudalism there and established a dynasty.

William was born around 1027 in Normandy, a region of northwest France. He was the illegitimate son of Robert I, known as Robert the Devil. When William was a boy of seven, his father prepared for a pilgrimage to Jerusalem. Before leaving, he had William recognized as his successor because of the dangers of the journey. Coincidentally, Robert died on the return trip. As a result, rival leaders, ignoring William's status as heir, fought for control of the kingdom. However, William emerged from the civil war victorious.

In adulthood, William was an imposing figure, standing six feet tall and towering over most other people. He also had intelligence and political skill. He arranged a diplomatic marriage with Matilda, daughter of the count of Flanders. She proved a good match as she aided William throughout his career and often ruled in his absence.

In 1051, William traveled to England to visit his cousin King Edward the Confessor. Edward had no children, and William later claimed that the king promised that William would succeed to the throne after Edward's death. Some years later, Harold, a powerful English earl, was shipwrecked on the coast of Normandy. Seizing his chance, William held Harold captive until he received Harold's promise to support William's claim to the throne. After Edward died, the Anglo-Saxon nobles of England chose Harold as the new king. He ignored his earlier pledge to William and accepted the crown.

William prepared for revenge, using both diplomacy and military skill. First, he won the backing of the pope for his right to be king, making his claim appear more legitimate. Then he prepared an army to invade England. In addition to his own forces, he convinced a brother of Harold to invade the north of England while William invaded from the south. While Harold was busy defeating his brother in the north, William was able to land on the opposite shore. In response, Harold quickly advanced with his army toward William. However, the Anglo-Saxons were already tired from fighting one battle and made even more weary by the rapid march. In addition, William's soldiers were mounted on horses, while Harold's Anglo-Saxons fought on foot. The Normans won the Battle of Hastings decisively, and Harold was killed. By the end of the year, William had reached London and been crowned king.

For the next few years, William campaigned throughout England. He suppressed revolts against Norman rule, punishing anyone who resisted his power. According to one historian, after the last revolt in southern England, William “fell upon the English of the north like a raging lion.” He also moved to consolidate his power in other ways. He seized the land of the Anglo-Saxon nobles to break their power and then gave the estates to his own supporters. Of course, he kept about a quarter of the land for himself. With this approach, William brought the practice of feudalism to England.

William then turned to ruling his new land. He had crown officials travel throughout England to count every piece of property in the kingdom, so the king would know what to tax. The result, collected in records called the *Domesday Book*, provides a vital picture of England under early Norman rule.

William spent his last years in relative peace. However, he returned again to the saddle in 1087 to suppress a revolt in his French lands. Old and overweight, he was thrown from his horse and died from his injuries.

Questions

1. **Recognizing Facts and Details** What was the basis of William's claim to the throne of England?
2. **Using Sequential Order** What steps did William take to win control of England?
3. **Drawing Conclusions** What was significant about the changes William made to land ownership in England?
CONNECTIONS ACROSS TIME AND CULTURES

New Beginnings for Democracy

As you learned in this chapter, England and France created strong central governments and began certain democratic traditions. In Chapter 5, you read about democracy in Greece’s golden age. Although separated by over a thousand years, the democracies of ancient Greece and the emerging nations of England and France shared common features. Many of the democratic traditions they developed form the basis for modern-day concepts of law and government. To identify these traditions, answer the questions that follow.

1. Athens created a direct democracy in which citizens ruled directly and not through representatives. Male citizens served in the assembly and established important government policies for the city-state. How does this form of government compare with the legislative groups set up in England and France?

2. Trial by jury existed in Athens and juries varied in size from 201 to 1000 citizens. How were juries used in medieval England? How did Henry II and Louis IV strengthen the royal courts of justice in England and France?

3. The Greek lawmaker Dracon created the first written code of law in Greece. He introduced the legal concept that citizens could bring charges against wrongdoers on behalf of a victim of crime. What legal rights were established in the Magna Carta?

4. In Greece, Pericles increased the number of public officials who were paid, thus allowing poor citizens to hold office. What role did commoners play in the governments of England and France?

5. Which principles of law and government followed in the United States today have their origins in the democratic traditions that evolved in Western Europe?
RETEACHING ACTIVITY  England and France Develop

Section 3

Reading Comprehension  Find the name or term in the second column that best matches the description in the first column. Then write the letter of your answer in the blank.

___ 1. a legislative assembly made up of the House of Commons and the House of Lords
   a. common law
   b. Estates-General
   c. Magna Carta
   d. Hugh Capet
   e. Harold Godwinson
   f. Philip II
   g. parliament
   h. William the Conqueror
   i. Henry II
   j. Canute

___ 2. the English king who introduced the use of juries to the English judicial system

___ 3. an assembly made up of the First, Second, and Third Estates

___ 4. Anglo-Saxon ruler who was defeated by the Normans at the Battle of Hastings

___ 5. the duke of Normandy who defeated the Anglo-Saxons to conquer England

___ 6. French duke who began a dynasty of French kings that ruled France from 987 to 1328

___ 7. a document that guaranteed basic political rights and limited the English king’s powers

___ 8. a unified body of law that became the basis for law in many English-speaking countries

___ 9. Danish king that conquered England and molded the Anglo-Saxons and Vikings into one people

___10. Capetian king who greatly expanded the French kingdom’s lands