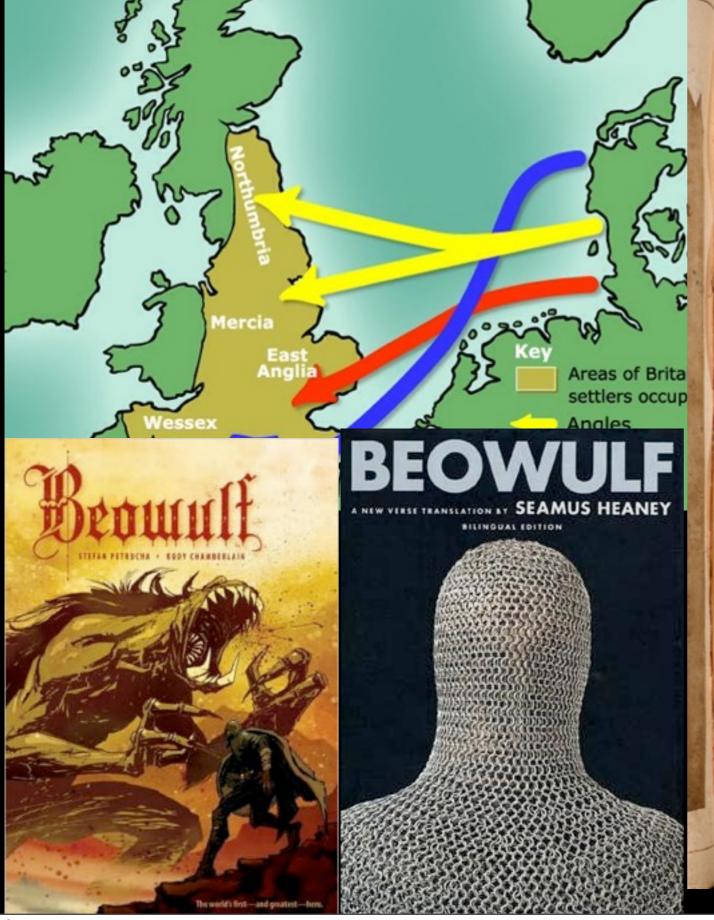
HISTORY OF ENGLAND, Fall Quarter, Week 6, "1066"



Institute for the Study of Western Civilization

The Anglo-Saxons and Beowulf



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THE FIRST INVASION: Celts THE SECOND INVASION: Romans THE THIRD INVASION: Anglo-Saxon THE FOURTH INVASION: Vikings THE FIFTH INVASION: Normans

700/600 B.C. Celts appear in Britain







THE FIRST INVASION: Celts THE SECOND INVASION: Romans THE THIRD INVASION: Anglo-Saxon THE FOURTH INVASION: Danes THE FIFTH INVASION: Normans





407 Rome leaves Britain 493 death of St Patrick 547 death of St Benedict 550 St Columba Ireland 563 Columba to Iona 565 death of Justinian 516 King Arthur

St Patrick, 385-493 AD born during reign of Theodosius Patrick="Patricius"=noble, patrician



August 24, 410, Sack of Rome SaturdayNovember 16, 2019



Romulus Augustulus 461-507 (?) Emperor: 31 October 475 – 4 September 476

600 Pope Gregory the Great & St Augustine of Kent GREGORY THE GREAT 540-604

MISSIONARIES TO ENGLAND D BUILD A BRITISH ROMAN CHRISTIANITY

CHRISTIANS

ROMAN

597 AD: Pope Gregory Sends Augustine to Britain

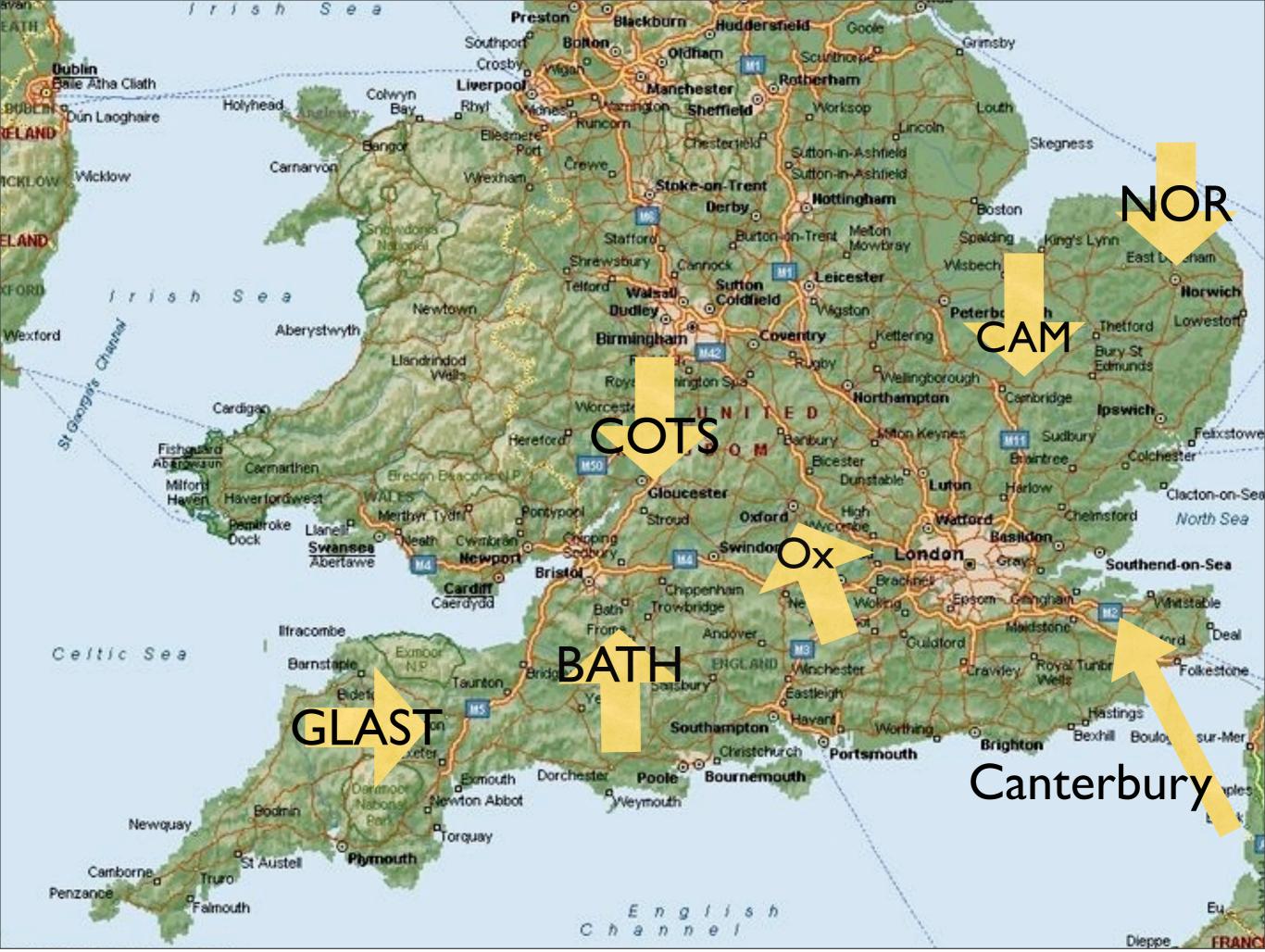


St Augustine of Canterbury (d.604) preaching before Ethelbert King of Kent (552?-616)

600-900

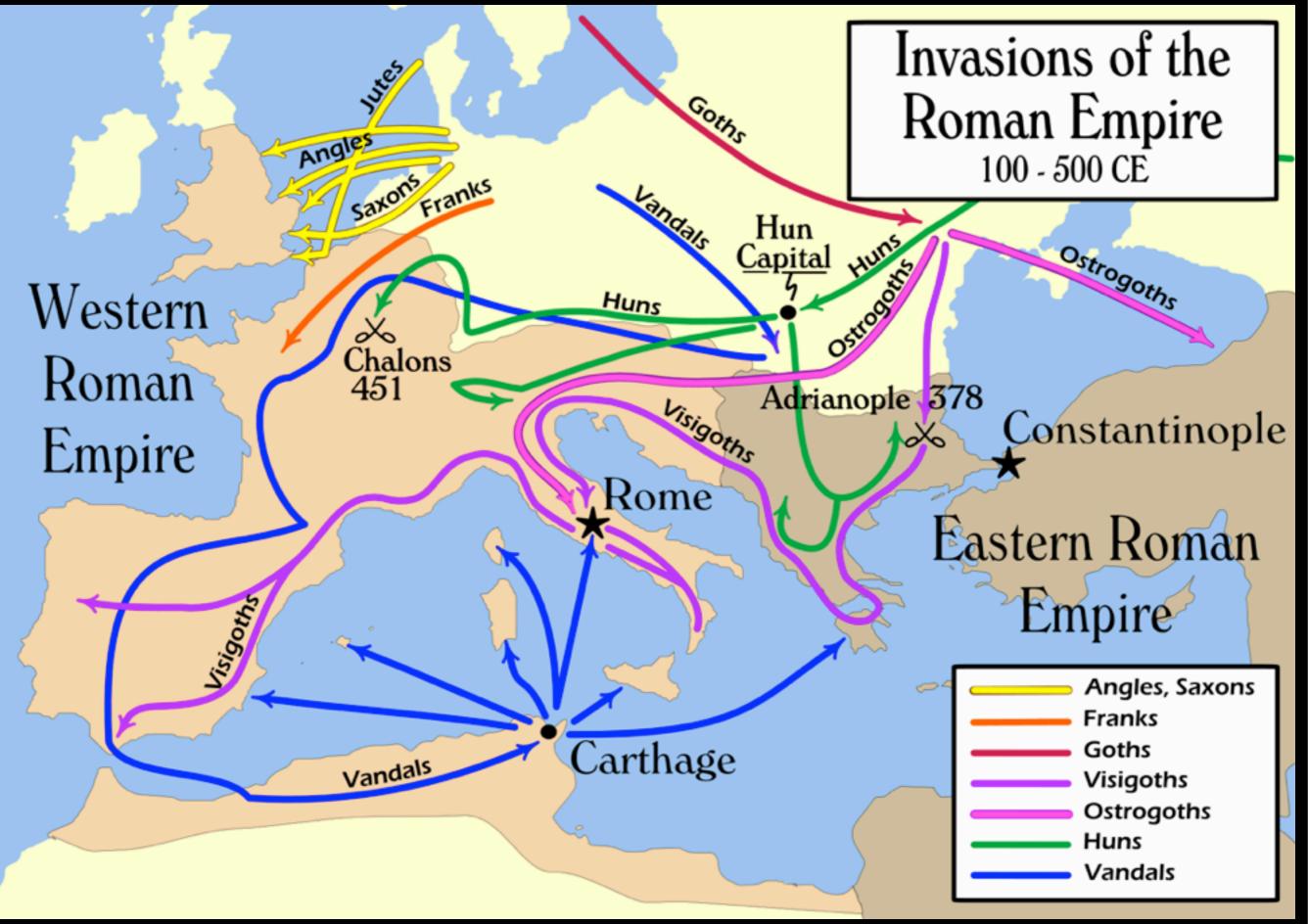
- 615 d. of St Columban, Irish missionary to Europe
- 637 Arabs conquer Jerusalem
- 640 Arabs in Egypt find Library of Alexandria with 300,000 scrolls end of Alexandria as center of Mediterranean learning, book prod.
- 642 Eastern Roman Empire dangerously surrounded by Arab conquests
- 673 first synod of the English (Roman Cath) church at Hertford
- 664 Synod of Whitby, Roman church triumphs in dispute with locals
- 696 elect the first Doge of Venice, Paoluccio Anafesto
- 700 Lindesfarne Gospels, illuminated Bible
- 711 Arab conquest of Spain (end of Visigothic Kingdom of Spain)
- 735 d. of Venerable Bede, Eng theo. historian, adopts B.C./A.D.
- 718 Boniface leaves Eng to bring Rom Cath C. to Belg/Hol/Ger
- 732 Charles Martel(Frank) defeats Spanish Arab advance at Poitiers
- 741 d. of Charles Martel, son Pepin the Short now leads the Franks
- 742 birth of Charlemagne son of Pepin
- 750 Pepin officially named King of the Franks(France/Ger)
- 754 HISTORIC ACCORD: Boniface arranges meeting, Pope-King Pepin Pepin promises military help, protect Papal States from Lombards Pope Stephen III promises consecrate Frankish dynasty(France/Ger) triumph of policy is coronation of Charlemagne in Rome 800

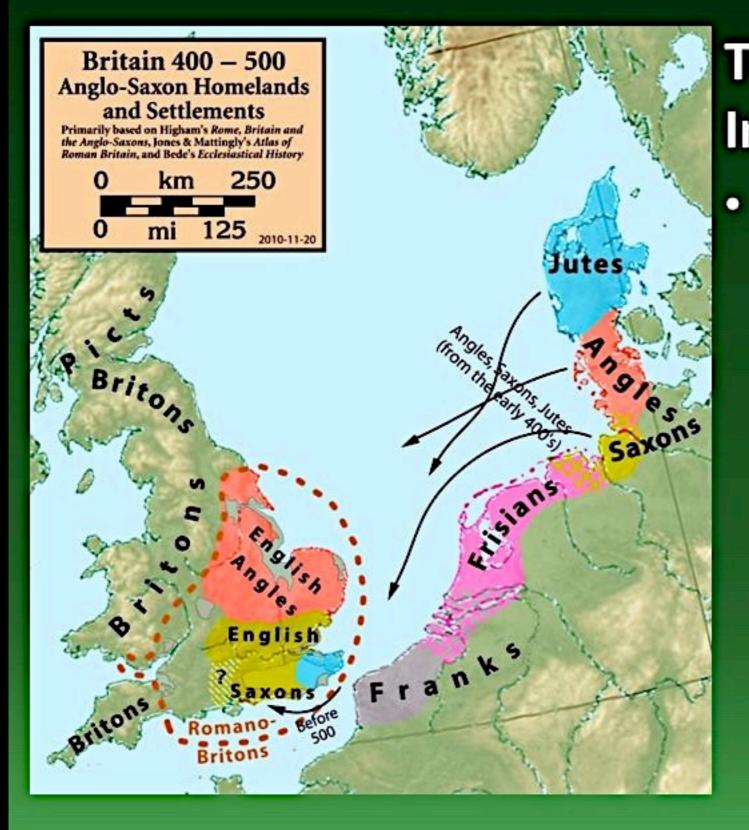
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- d. of Pepin, accession of son Charlemagne
- 774 Charlemagne conquers Lombard kingdom, allies with Pope
- 778 Basques defeat Charlemagne at Roncesvalles, Song of Roland
- 781 Carolingian Renaissance, C. meets Alcuin at Pavia
- 796 monastic school at Tours becomes university with Alcuin its head
- 800 CORONATION OF CHARLEMAGNE, ROME, DEC 25, BY POPE LEO III as first "Holy Roman Emperor" (separation from East) (Voltaire said was neither Holy nor Roman nor an Empire)
- 811 development of Venice, fortress, Doges palace
- 814 d. of Charlemagne at Aix-la-Chapelle(Aachen)
- 827 Arab conquest of Sicily/Sardinia (never 100%)
- 843 Treaty of Verdun, divide Charlemagne empire among 3 grandsons
- 846 Arabs sack Rome and Vatican, darkest days of Italy Mediterranean now an Arab Lake
- 851 Canterbury Cathedral sacked by Danes
- 861 Paris sacked by the Northmen (Normans)
- 871 Alfred the Great, K. of Eng, begin beat back Norsemen/Danes
- 900 Alfonso the Great of Castile begins reconquest of Spain from Arabs



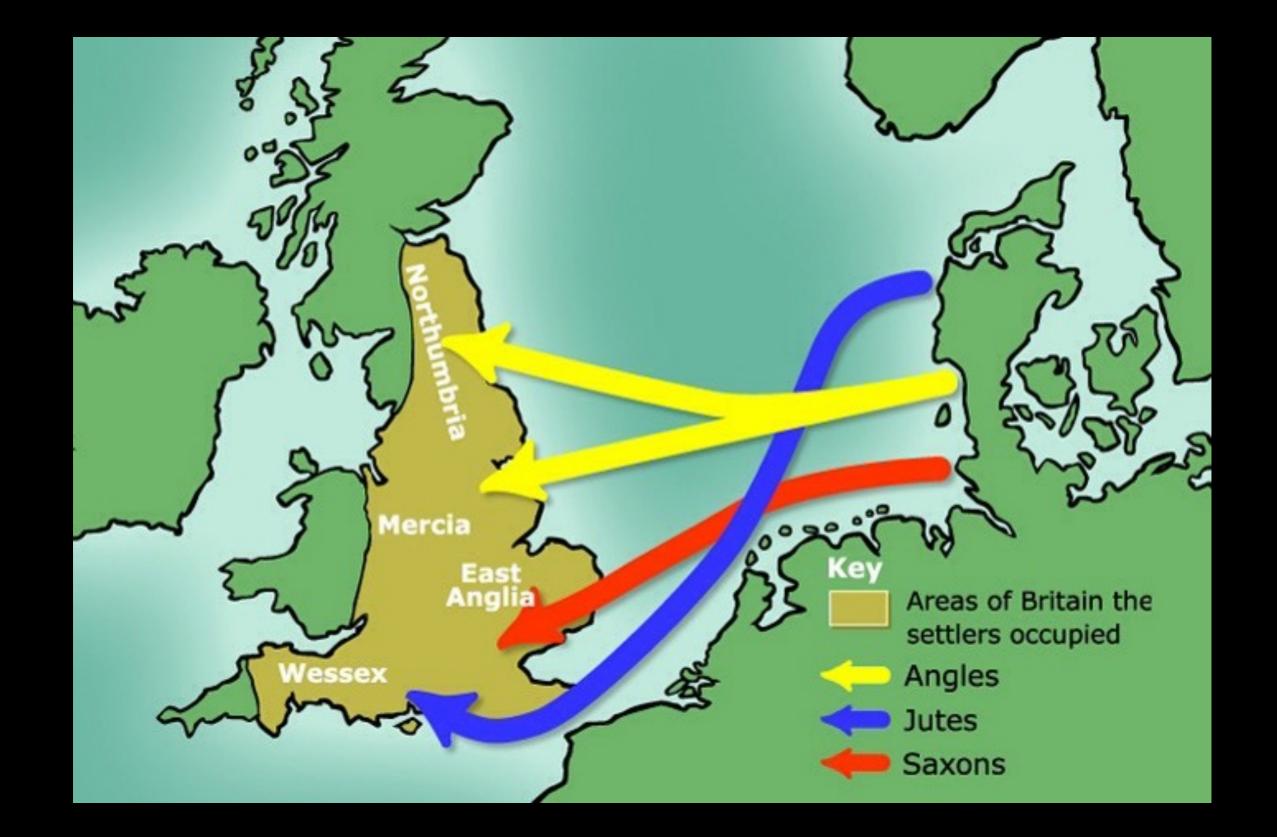
THE FIRST INVASION: Celts THE SECOND INVASION: Romans THE THIRD INVASION: Anglo-Saxon THE FOURTH INVASION: Danes THE FIFTH INVASION: Normans

500-600 AD



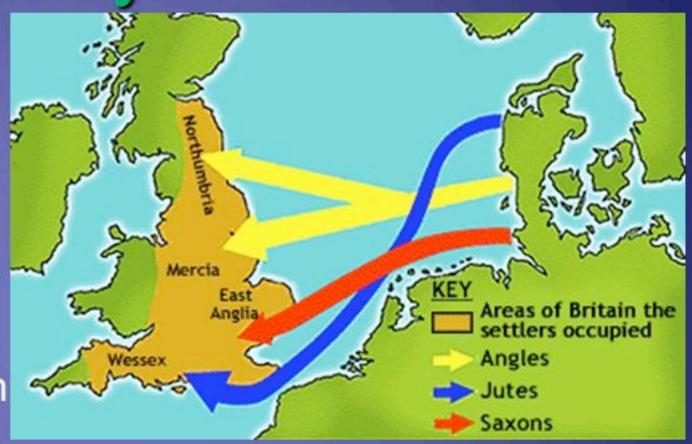


The Anglo-Saxon Invasions (400s AD) After Rome left, Britain was invaded by as many as 200,000 **Angles and Saxons** from Denmark and Germany, who brought new language to "Engla-land" (land of the Angles)

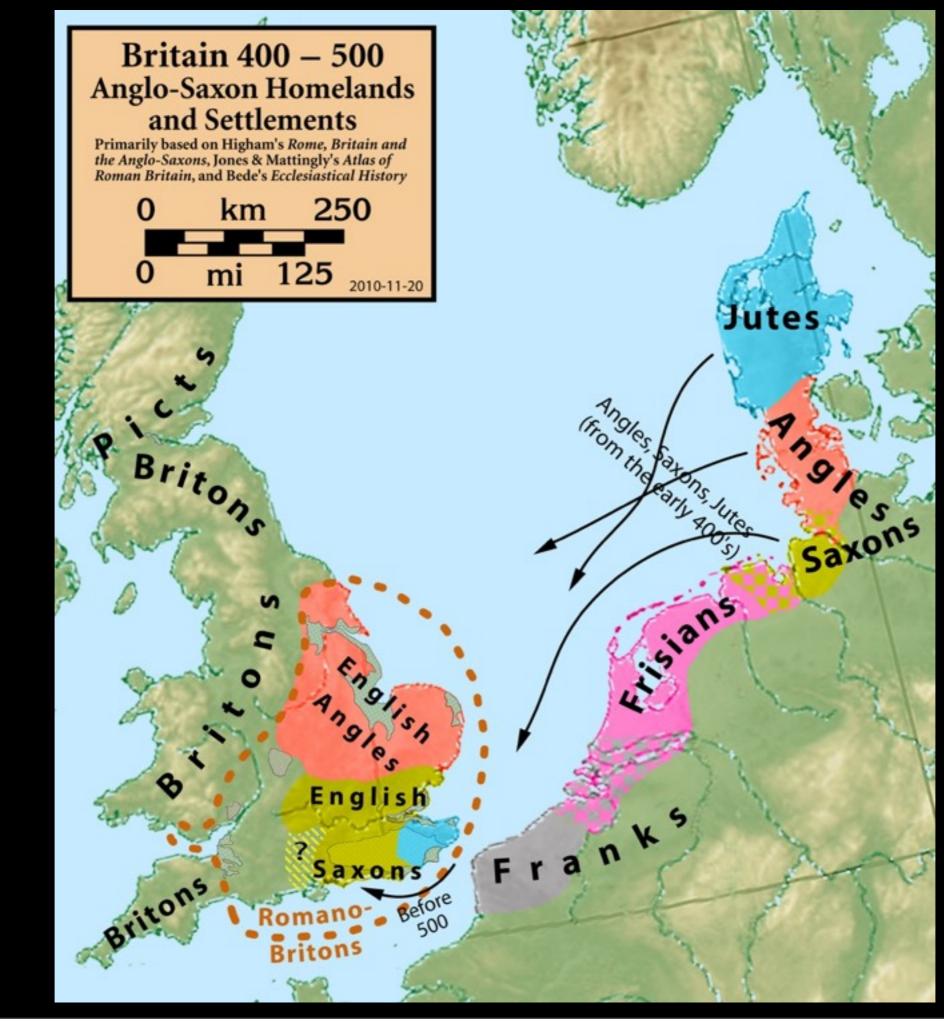


Who They Were

- Anglo Saxon means "war smith".
- "Invaded" Britain from the No Ger & Den. countries
- The Anglo-Saxons took control of most of Britain



- Divided the country into kingdoms, each with its own royal family.
- As the Angles slowly interact with the Celts, their language, Angle-ish (English) begins to blend with the language of the Celts to form Old English.

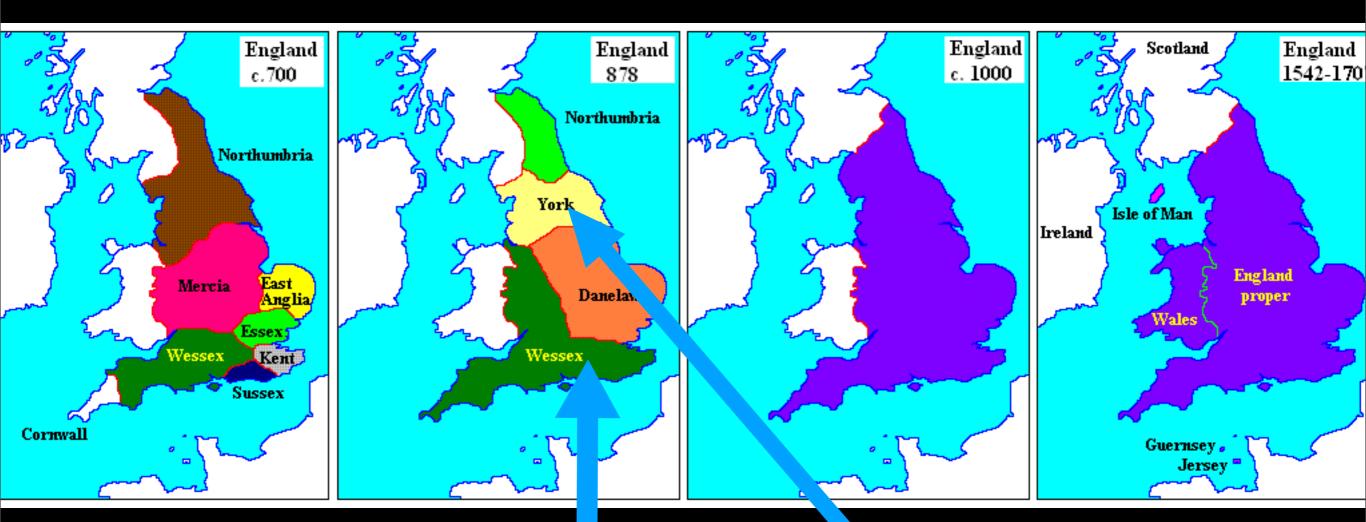


500+ BEGIN TO BUILD NEW ANGLO SAX KINGDOMS





The Anglo-Savon Kingdom of Wessex becomes England 700-1000



Alfred the Great 849-899 King at age 21 871 by 890s Alfred called King of the "English" in 866, the Vikings seized **York** and established their own kingdom in the southern part of Northumbria.



Statue of Alfred the Great (849 - 899)King of Wessex by Hamo Thornycroft in Winchester, unveiled during the millennial commemoration of Alfred's death 1899

WINCHESTER, ANCIENT CAPITAL OF KINGDOM OF WESSEX

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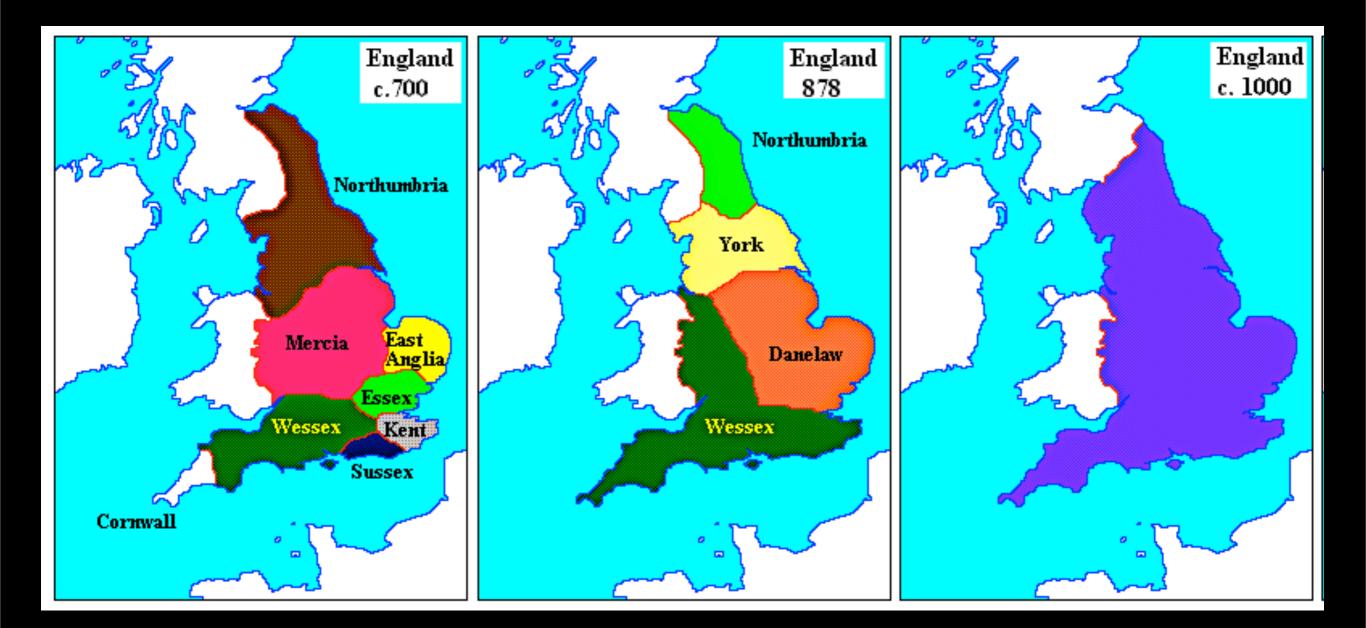






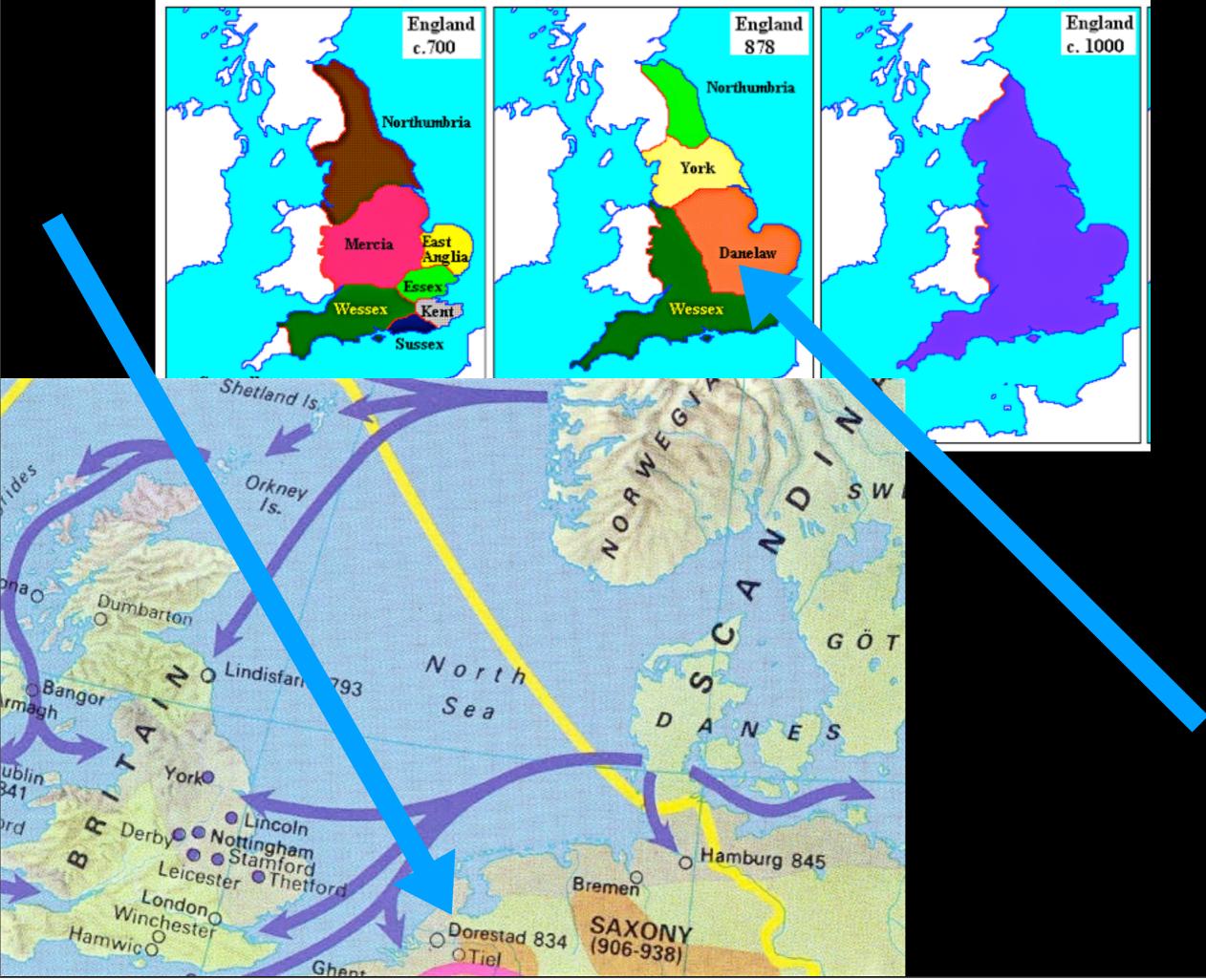
By stopping the Viking advance and consolidating his territorial gains, Alfred had started the process by which his successors eventually extended their power over the other Anglo-Saxon kings; the ultimate unification of Anglo-Saxon England was to be led by Wessex. It is for his valiant defence of his kingdom against a stronger enemy, for securing peace with the Vikings and for his farsighted reforms in the reconstruction of Wessex and beyond, that Alfred - alone of all the English kings and queens - is known as 'the Great'.

EUROPE 800-900



800s and 900s Vikings-Norsmen spread out all over invade







876: Vikings (Normans) Arrive in Normandy



The Vikings: Hrolf



The Vikings: Hrolf



The Normans: Rollo

Despite their eventual conversion to Christianity, their adoption of the French language, and their abandonment of sea roving for Frankish cavalry warfare in the decades following their settlement in Normandy, the Normans retained many of the traits of their piratical Viking ancestors.

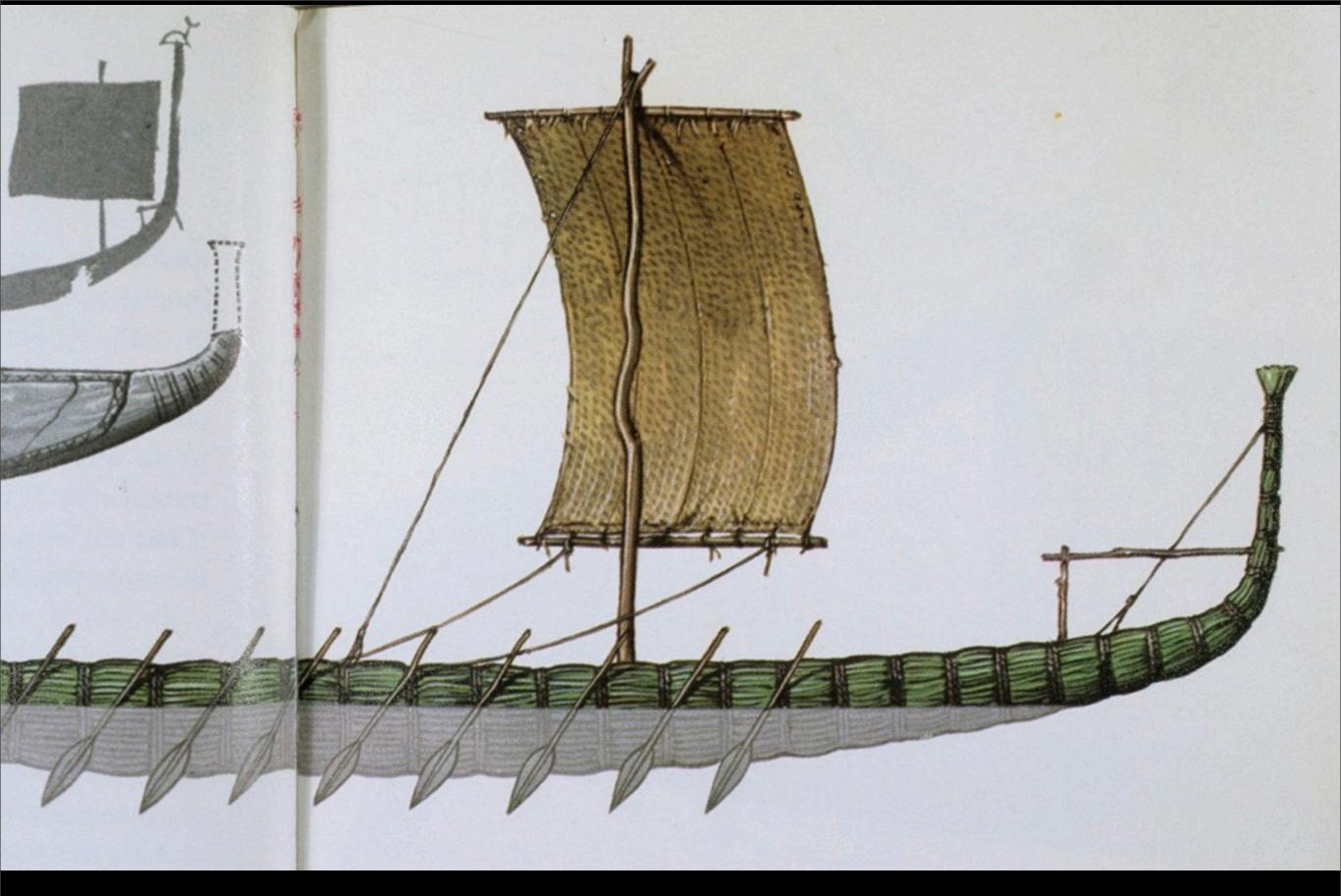
They displayed an extreme restlessness and recklessness, a love of fighting accompanied by almost foolhardy courage, and a craftiness and cunning.

In their expansion into other parts of Europe, the Normans compiled a record of astonishingly daring exploits in which often a mere handful of men would vanquish an enemy many times as numerous. An unequaled capacity for rapid movement across land and sea, the use of brutal violence, a precocious sense of the use and value of money—these are among the traits traditionally assigned to the Normans.

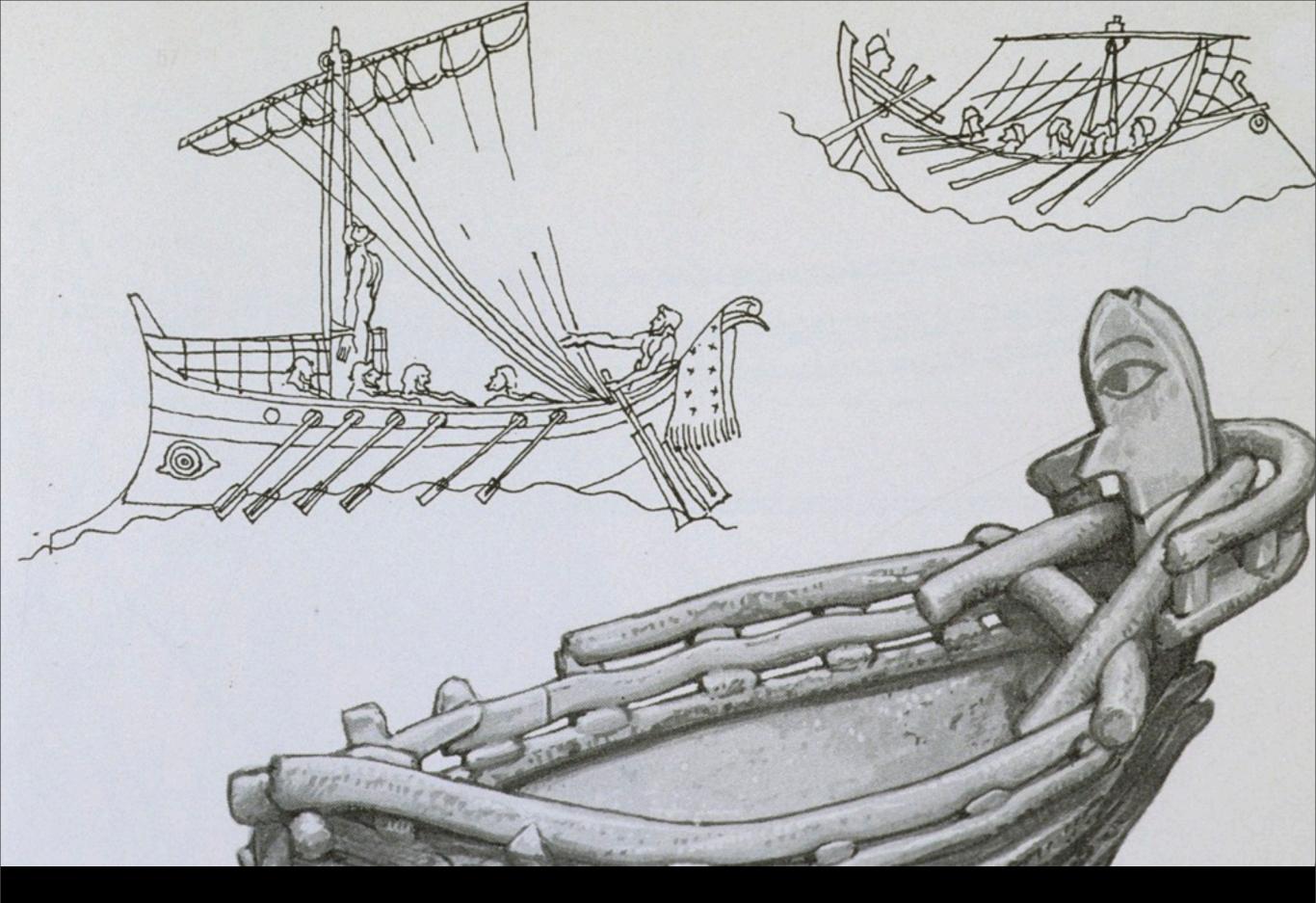
THE SECRET OF THE VIKING'S POWER: SHIPS

Longest known Viking ship on display at Brit Museum

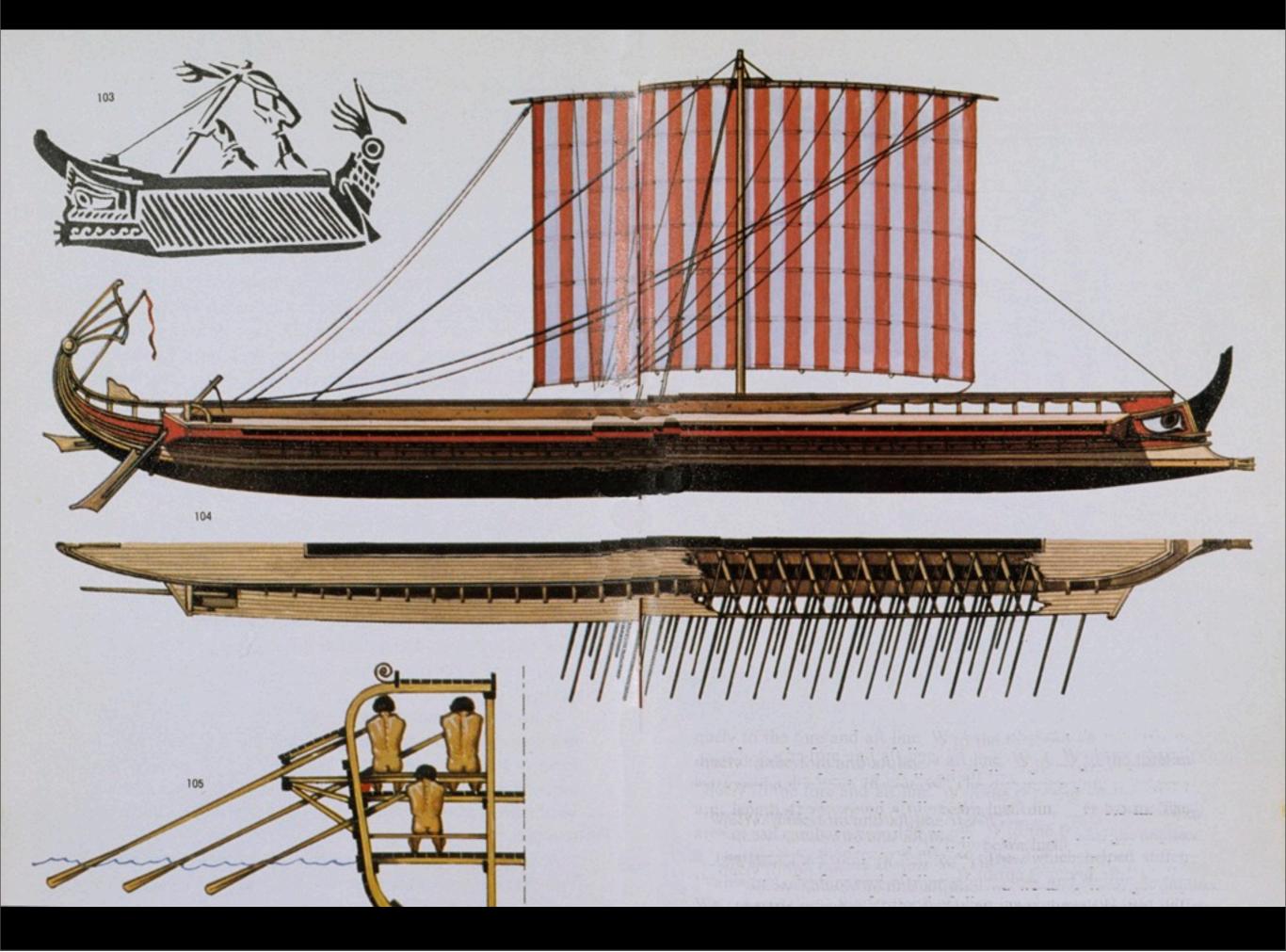
A 37-metre-long Viking warship, never before seen in the UK, has been unveiled. The ship, which came to Britain in a 'flat pack', is the longest ever found. Known as Roskilde 6, it was excavated from the banks of Roskilde fjord in Denmark during the course of work undertaken to develop the Roskilde Viking Ship Museum in 1997. Since the excavation, the timbers have been conserved and analysed by the National Museum of Denmark. The surviving timbers – approximately 20 per cent of the original ship – have been re-assembled for display in a specially made stainless steel frame that reconstructs the full size and shape of the original ship.



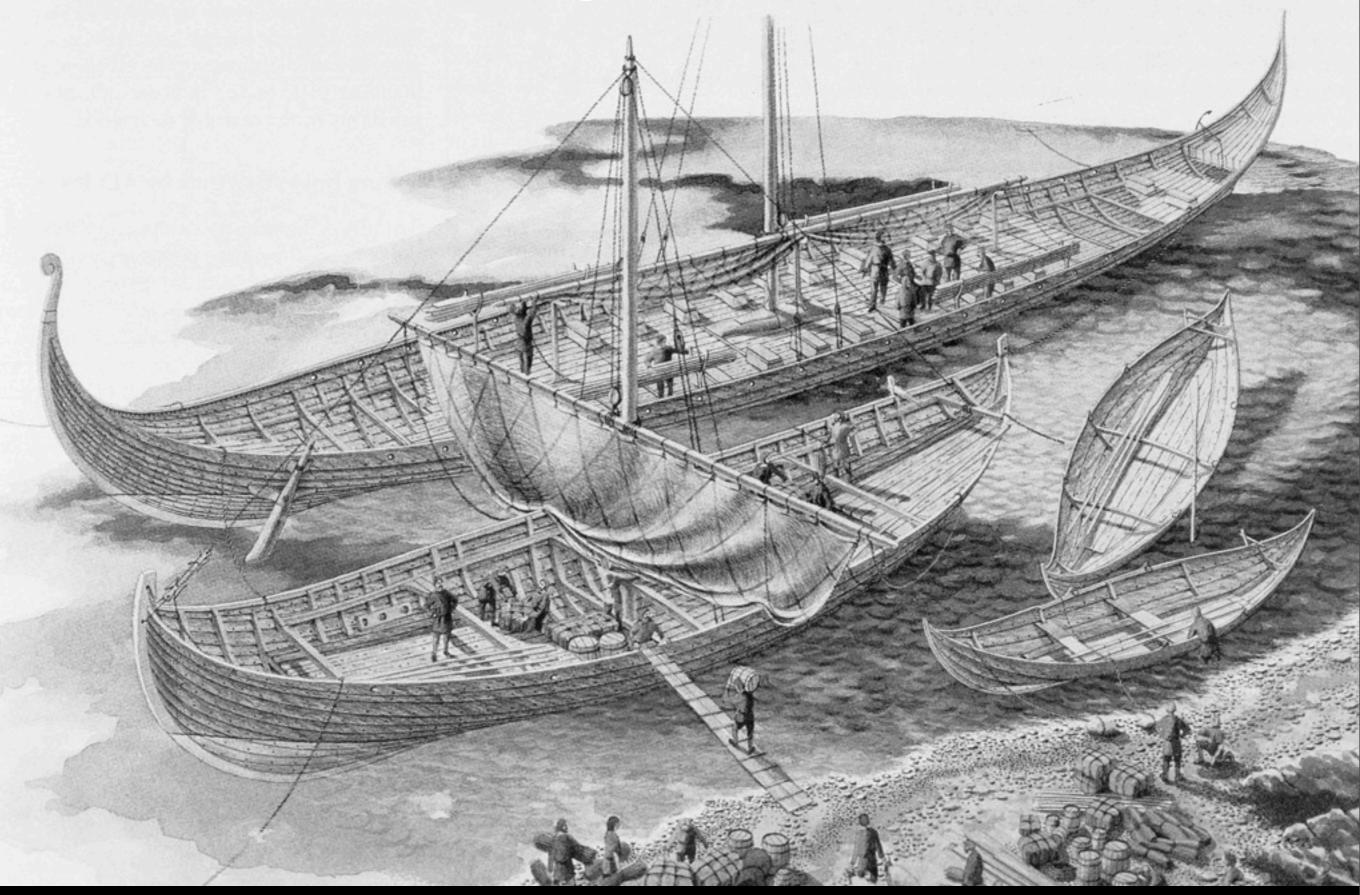
Egypt, 3000 BC, papyrus ship with square sail

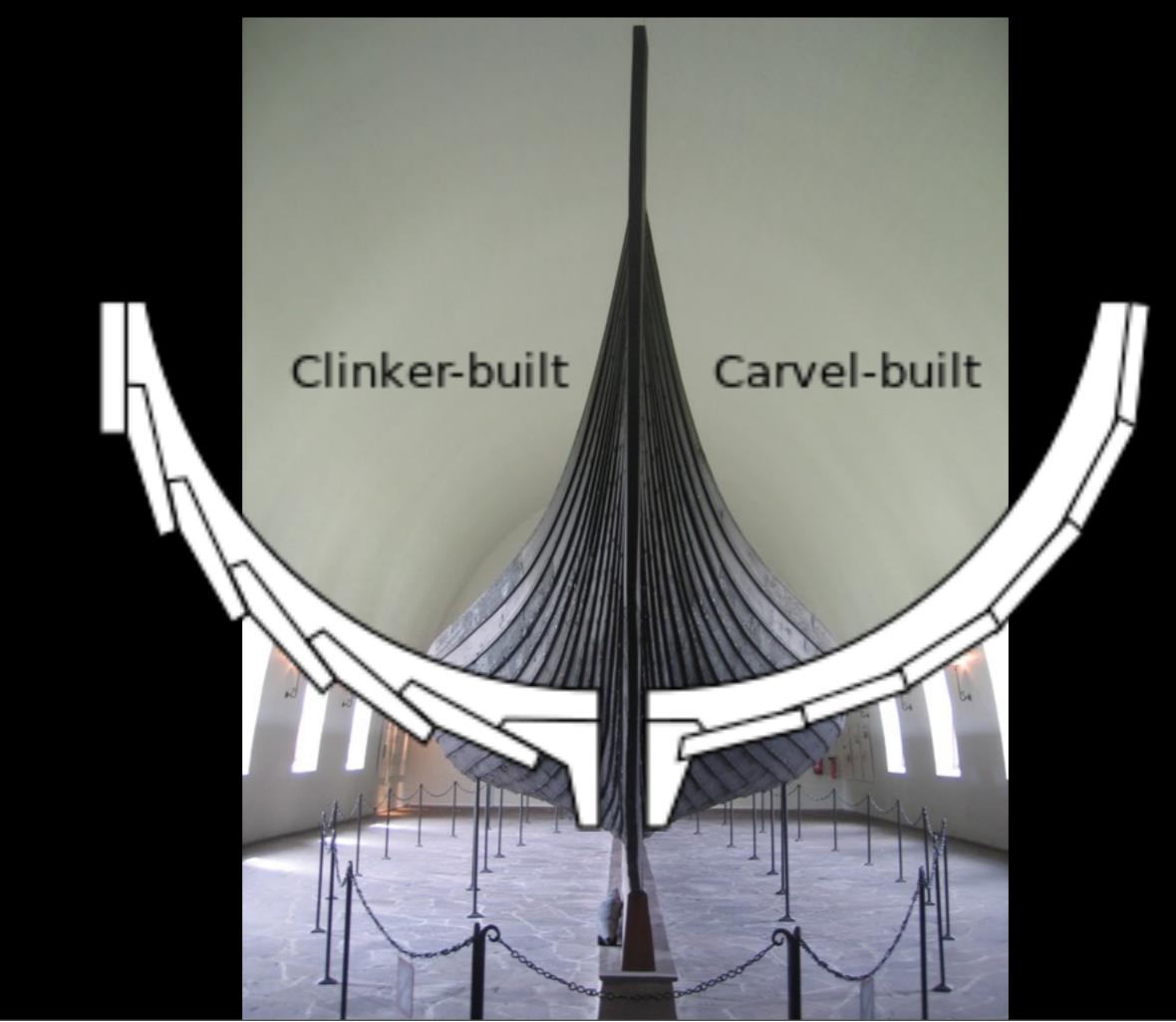


The Greeks, illustration of Odysseus tied to the mast



Scandinavian Cog...sails and "clinker built"









Clinker built sailing ships arrive in the Mediterranean ports



Largest Viking ship ever found, 103 feet long now at British Museum



1066, Norman Invasion, Bayeux Tapestry



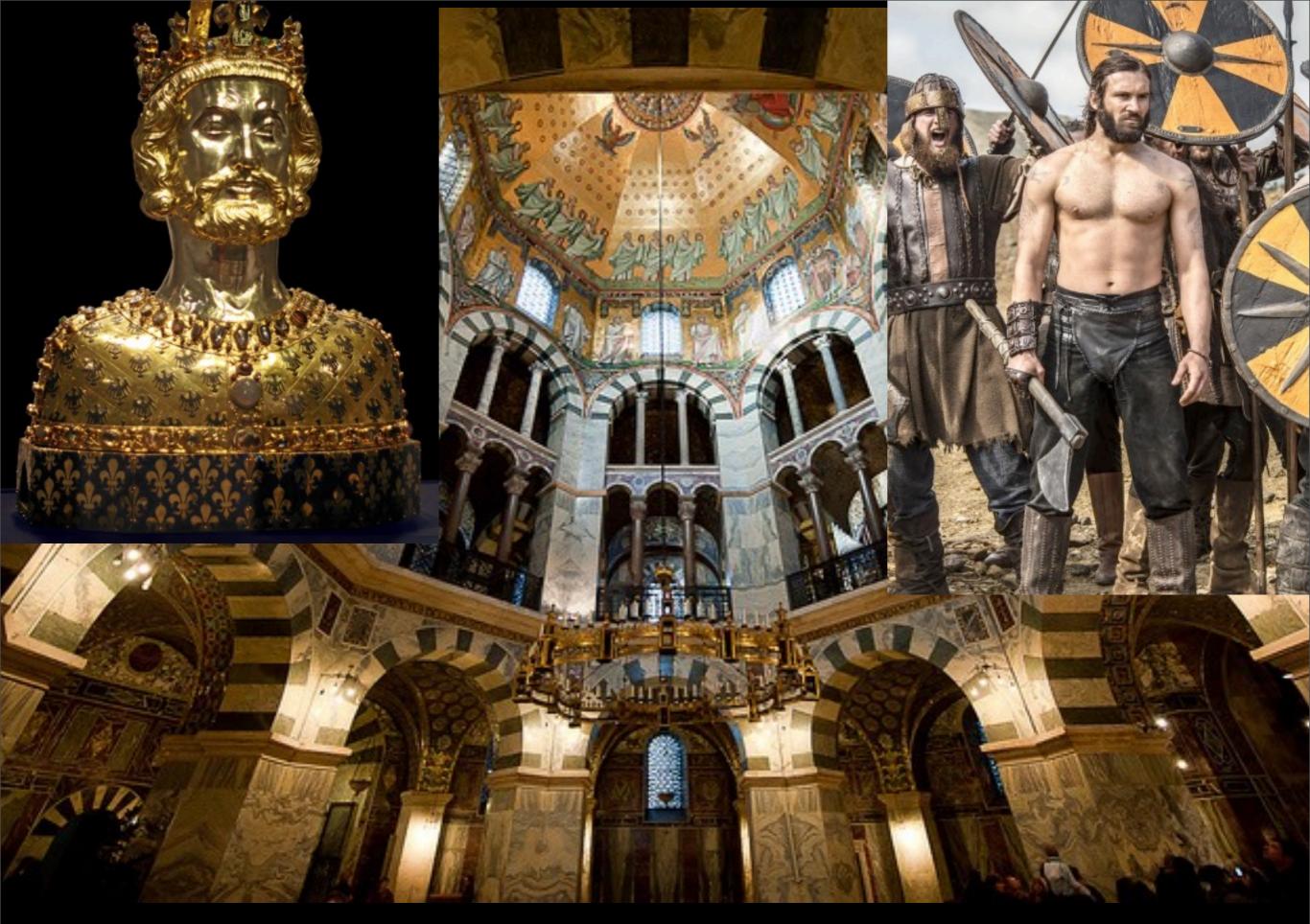




The Normans: Rollo



846, born 875, expelled (Norway?) 876, raid France 880 raid Aachen 885, raid Paris 911, siege, Chartres 911, Treaty Saint Clair **Rolf becomes Robert** Rolf becomes Christian **Rolf becomes liegelord** of King of France King Charles the Simple Robert on way to being Duke of Normandy



880 Vikings Take Aachen, Bought off with Gold

The Normans: Rollo



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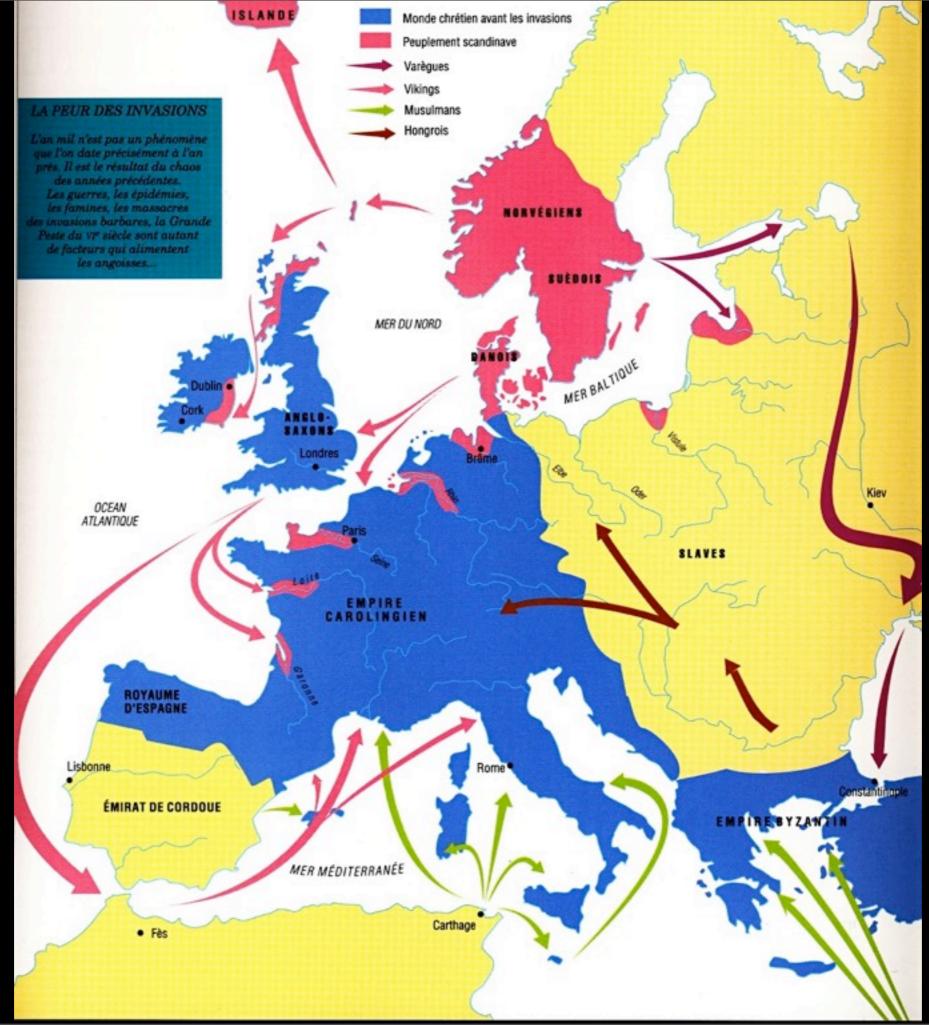


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SaturdayNovember 16, 2019

The Normans: Rollo

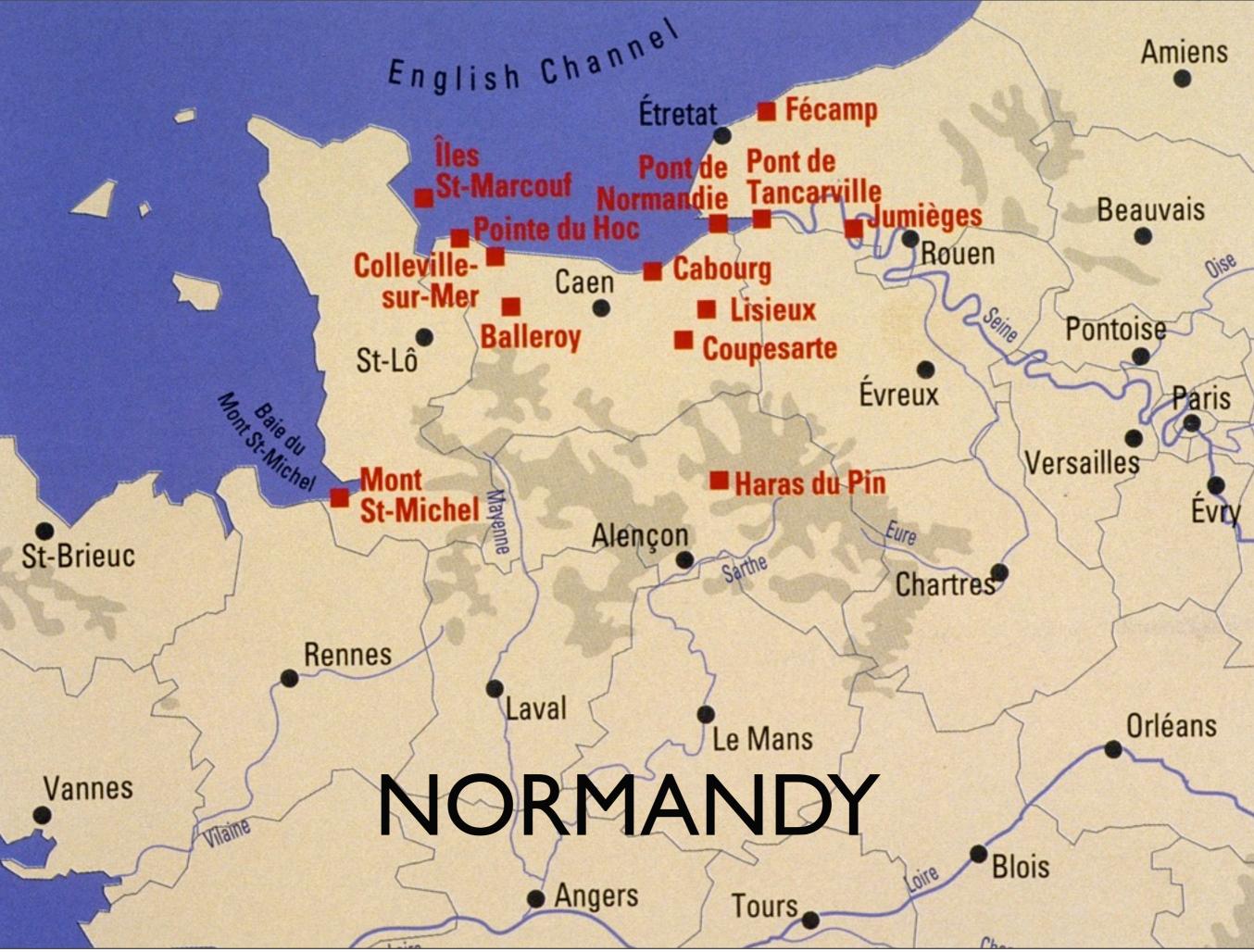


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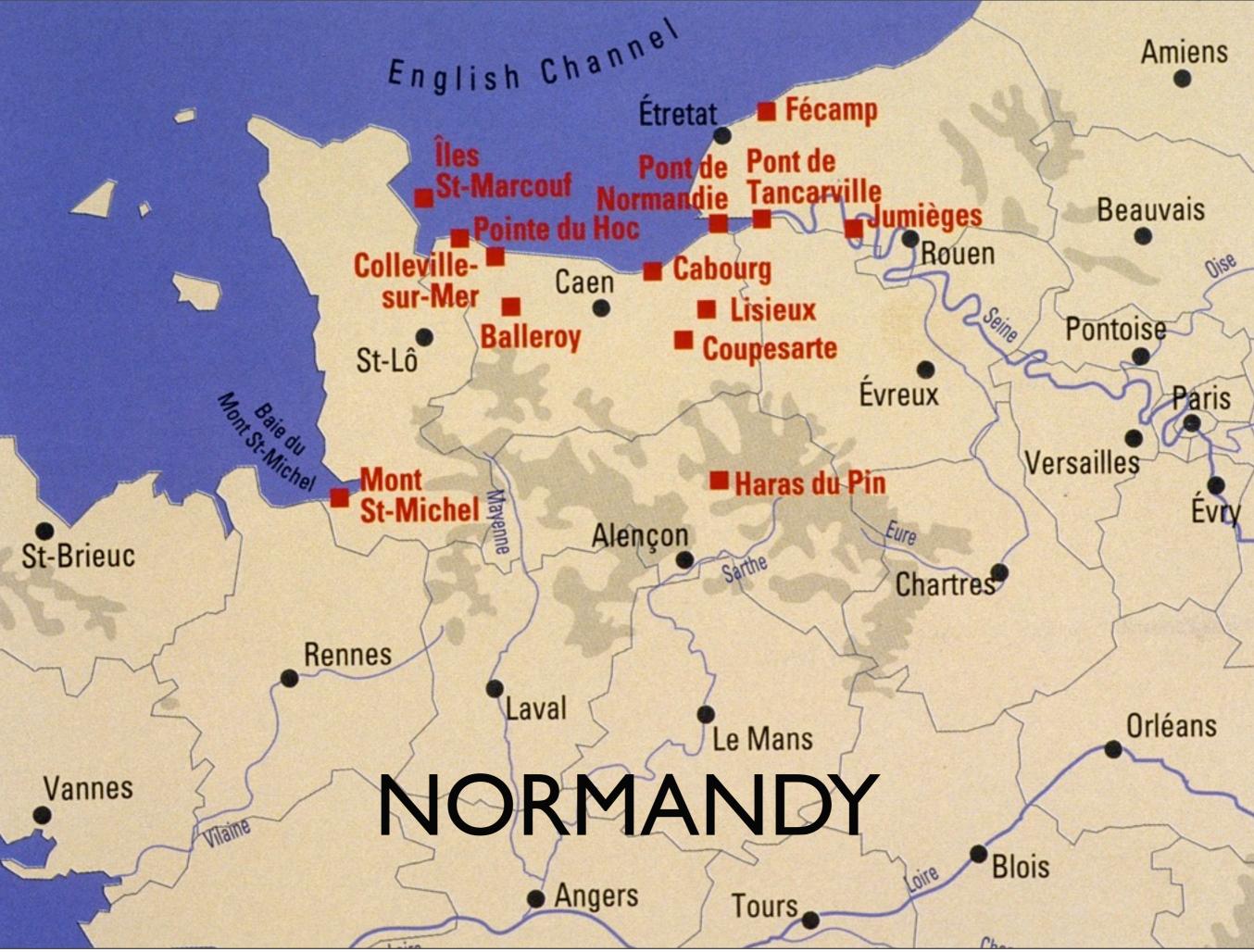


Rollo does "homage" to King Charles

















The Normans Dukes of Normandy

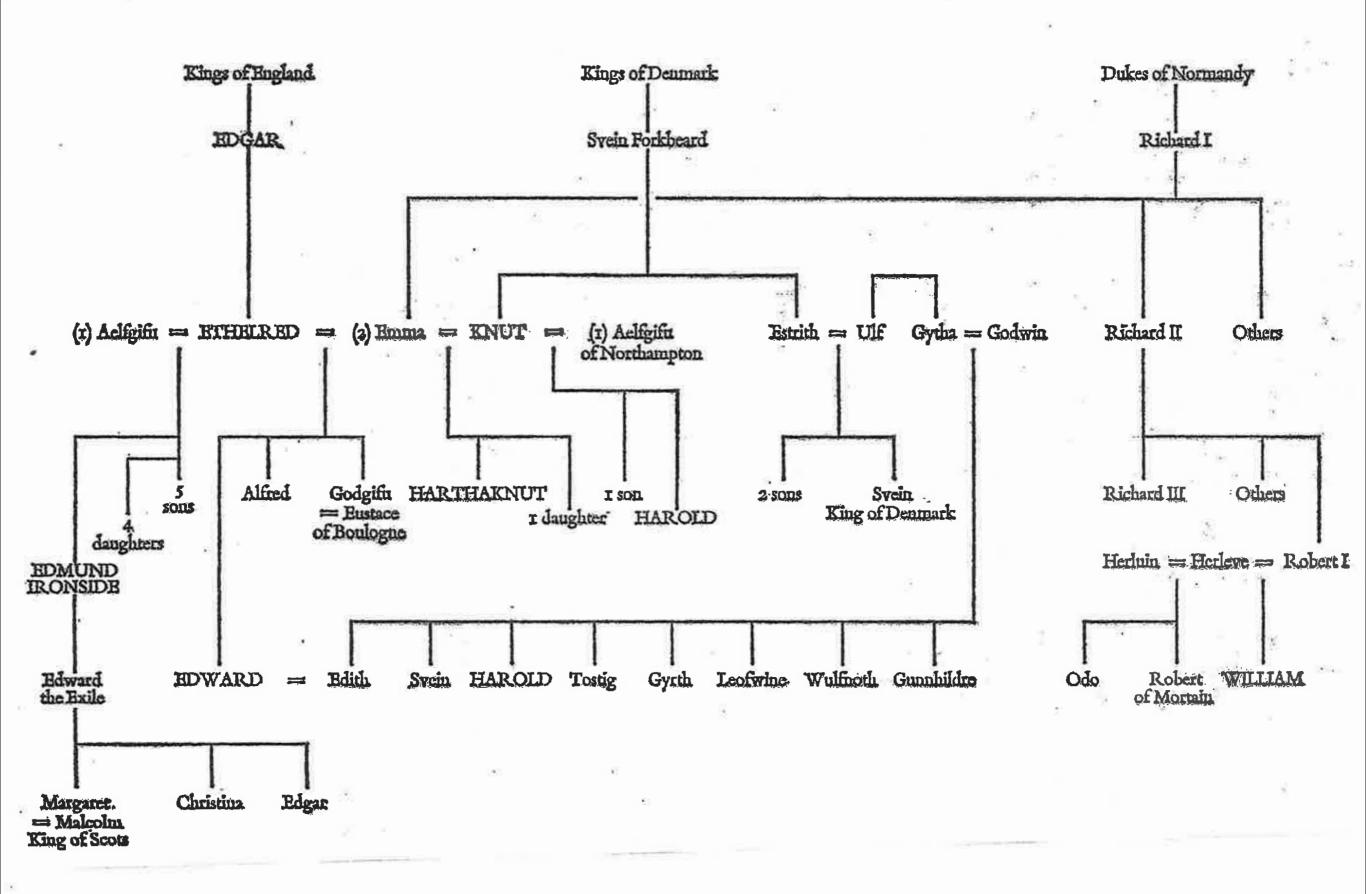


Rollo, Count of Rouen William I, 893-927-942 Richard I, 933-996 Richard II, 963-1026 Richard III, 1002-1027 Robert I, 1000-1035 William II, 1028-1087 (William the Conqueror)

William the Conqueror 1027-1087

Chateau Falaise Guillaume Conquerant

William was the son of the unmarried Robert I, Duke of Normandy, by Robert's mistress Herleva. His illegitimate status and his youth caused some difficulties for him



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WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR

There are some written descriptions of a burly and robust appearance, with a guttural voice. He enjoyed excellent health until old age, although he became quite fat in later life. He was strong enough to draw bows that others were unable to pull and had great stamina. Geoffrey Martel described him as without equal as a fighter and as a horseman. Examination of William's femur, the only bone to survive when the rest of his remains were destroyed, showed he was approximately 5 feet 10 inches (1.78 m) in height.

'AS EXPERTLY WOVEN AS THE BAYEUX TAPESTRY' BBC HISTORY MAGAZINE

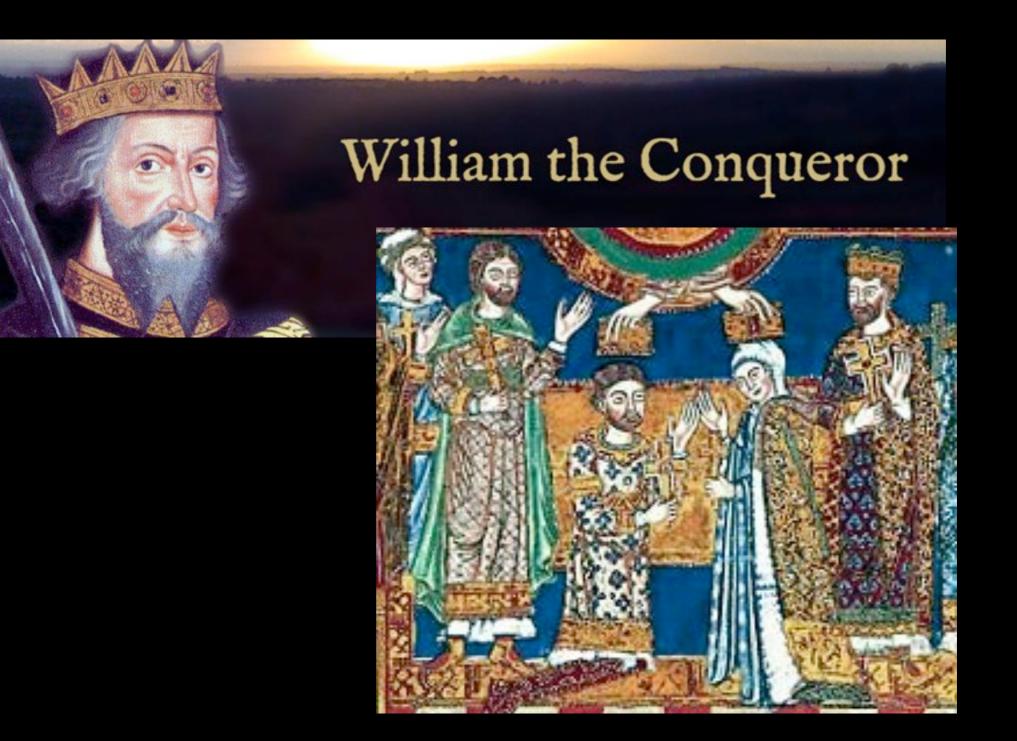
WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR

DAVID BATES

William the Conqueror 1027-1087



1050 William the Conqueror 1027-1087 marries Mathilda of Flanders



Family and children

William and his wife Matilda of Flanders had at least nine children.^[48] The birth order of the sons is clear, but no source gives the relative order of birth of the daughters.^[2]

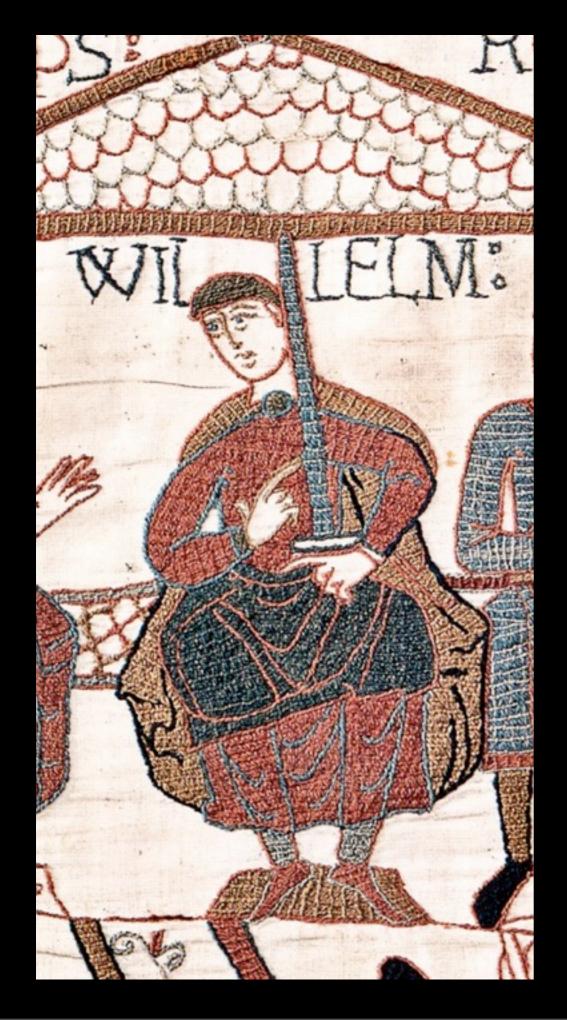
- Robert was born between 1051 and 1054, died 10 February 1134.^[48] Duke of Normandy, married Sybilla of Conversano, daughter of Geoffrey, Count of Conversano.^[146]
- 2. Richard was born before 1056, died around 1075.^[48]
- William was born between 1056 and 1060, died 2 August 1100.^[48] King of England, killed in the New Forest.^[147]
- Henry was born in late 1068, died 1 December 1135.^[48] King of England, married Edith of Scotland, daughter of Malcolm III of Scotland. His second wife was Adeliza of Louvain.^[148]
- Adeliza (or Adelida,^[149] Adelaide^[148]) died before 1113, reportedly betrothed to Harold Godwinson, probably a nun of Saint Léger at Préaux.^[149]
- 6. Cecilia (or Cecily) was born before 1066, died 1127, Abbess of Holy Trinity, Caen.^[48]
- Matilda^{[2][149]} was born around 1061, died perhaps about 1086.^[148] Mentioned in *Domesday Book* as a daughter of William.^[48]
- 8. Constance died 1090, married Alan IV Fergent, Duke of Brittany.^[48]
- 9. Adela died 1137, married Stephen, Count of Blois.^[48]
- 10. (Possibly) Agatha, the betrothed of Alfonso VI of León and Castile.^[X]

There is no evidence of any illegitimate children born to William.^[153]

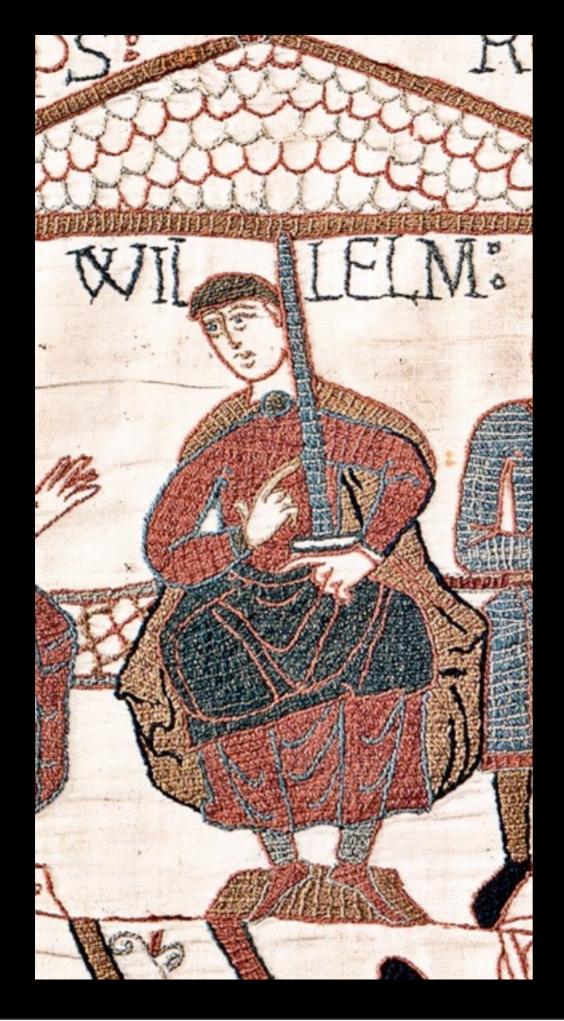
See also



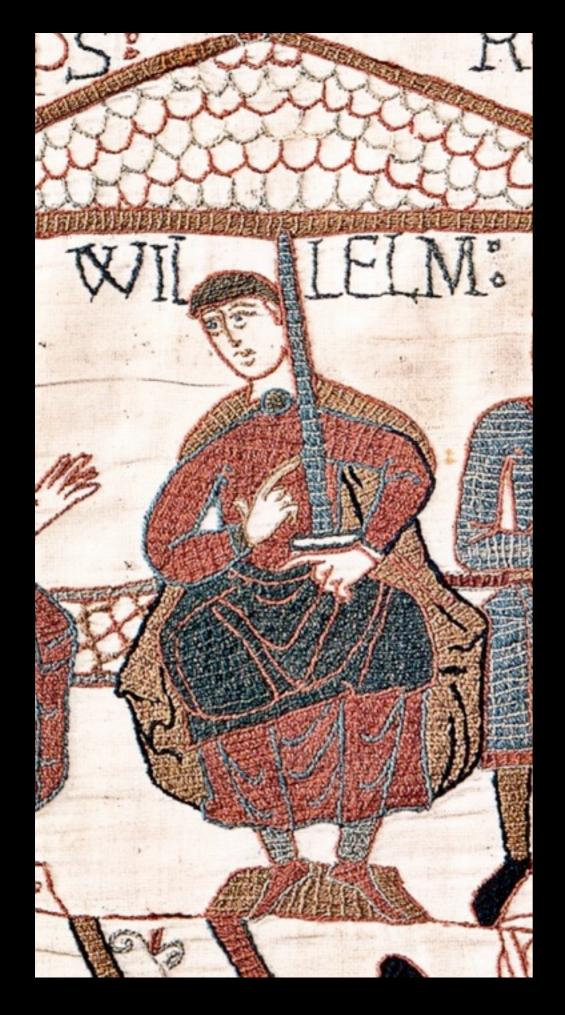
1066, William the Conqueror



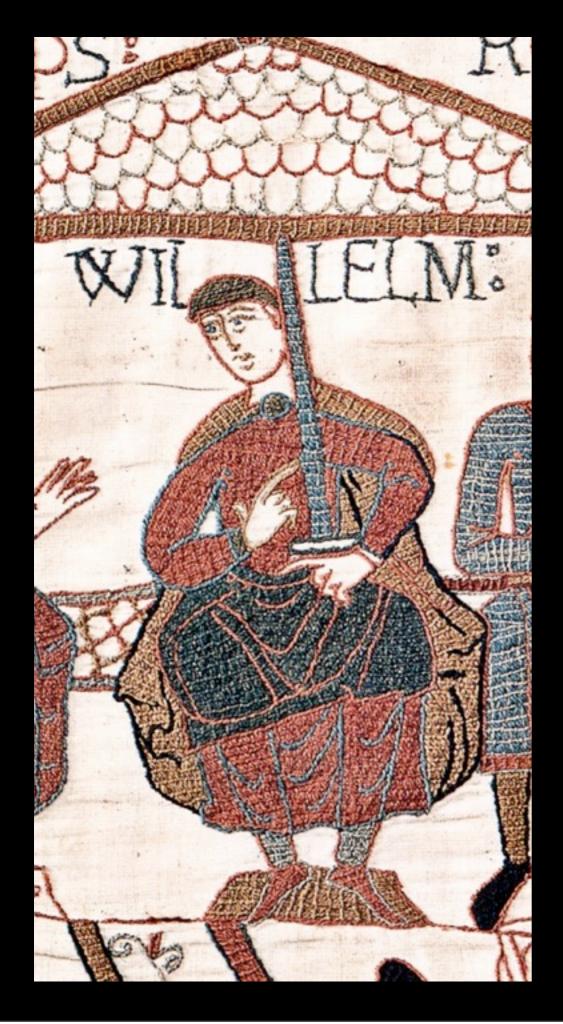
1. The Norman Conquest being French brings the French language to Eng. (even the rulers were Vikings) Stops Scandinavian assault on England. The French invasion changes the course of English history away from Scandinavia to France. Moves it away from Scandinavia and towards the mainland closest to its South east, i.e. France. Therefore creates the beginning of what is to this day extreme close relations between England and France, huge, without parallel in Europe.



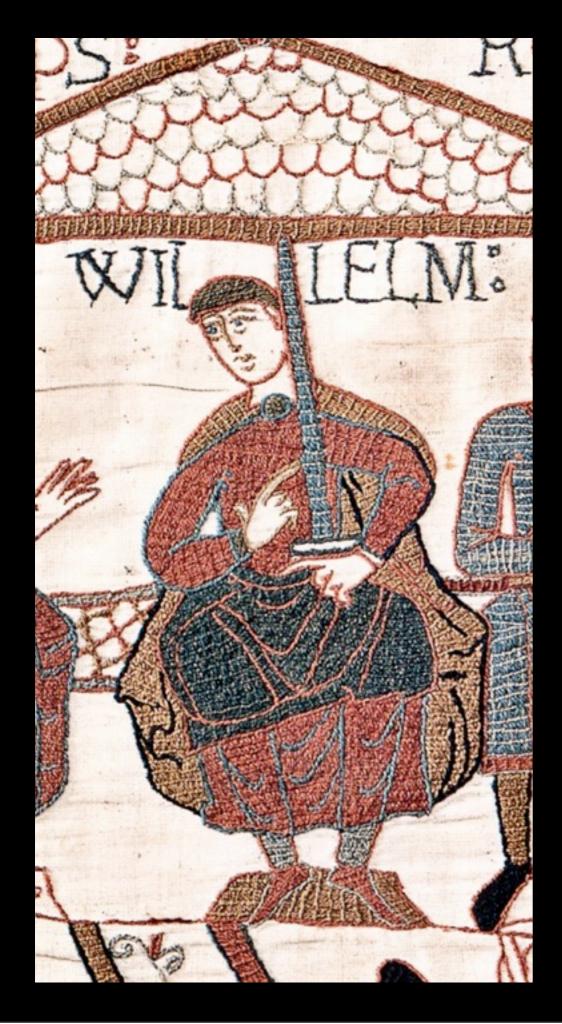
2. The Norman Conquest **unifies the island for the first time.** The Norman Conquest is so militarily successful that this William and his own people can survey the entire British isle excluding Ireland and bring it under their control.



3. Brings feudalism to England. Feudalism is continental. It is most complete in France. William and the Norman Conquest bring full- out feudalism to England. So after 1066 England shows feudalism French feudalistic institutions and all the things that go with feudalism – castles. England will get castles all over. William builds Tower of London.



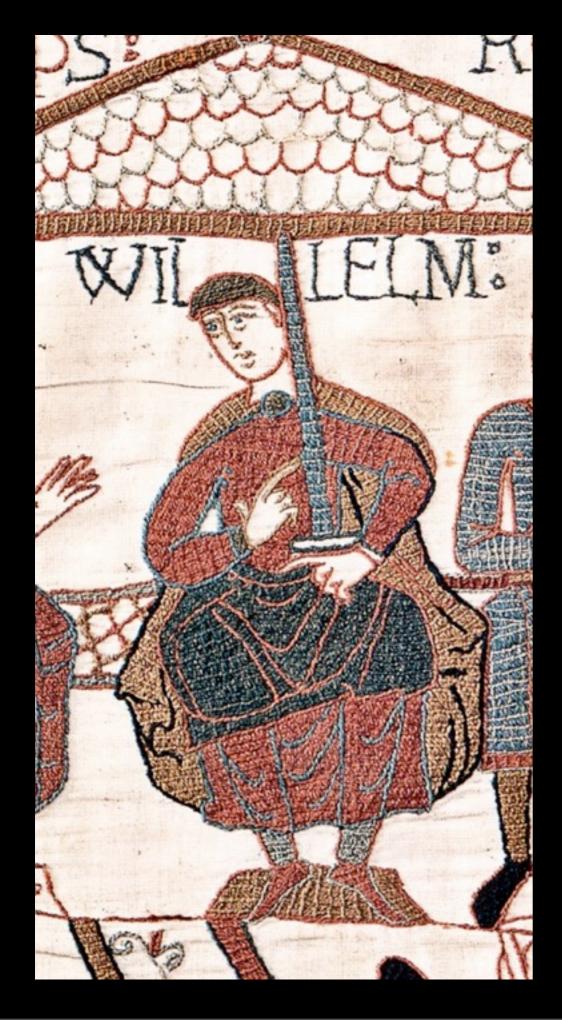
4. The Norman Conquest crates a real national government for the first time. The King in London really controls all of central England. This is important because form 1066 on London kings will have control.



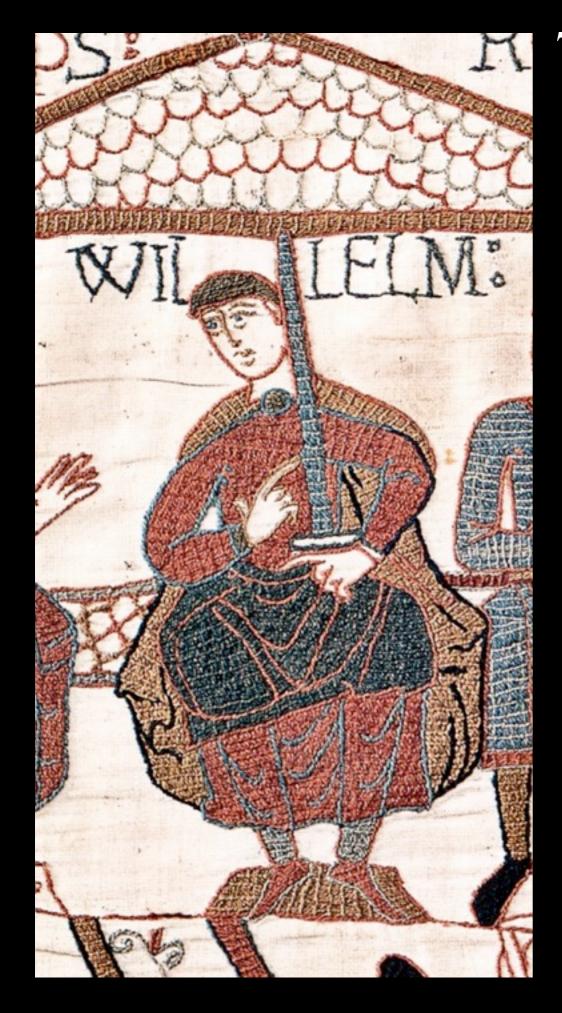
- 5. Norman Conquest creates a real centralized bureaucratized royal government.
- At Westminster still have the same buildings. The government in England is in same buildings created around 1000.

Westminster Abbey

and cloister which served gov.



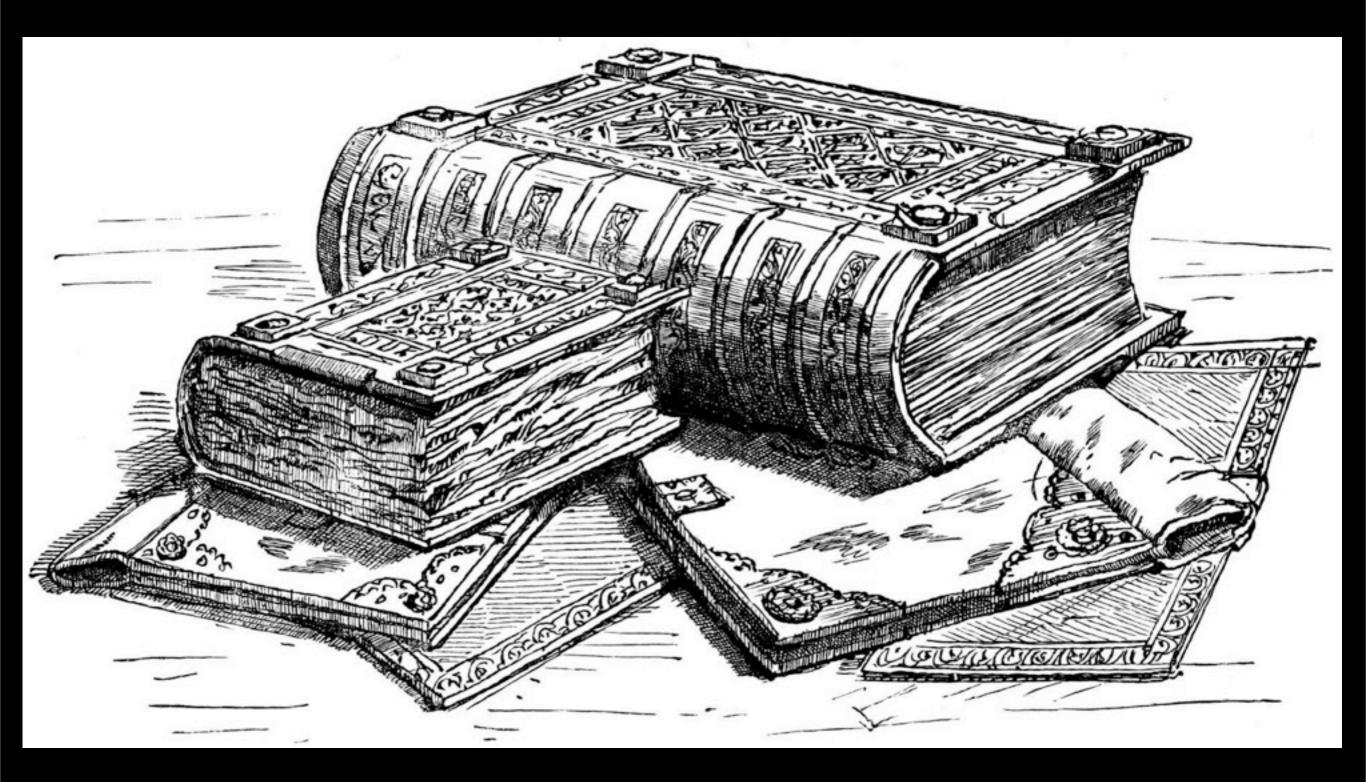
6. The Norman Conquest creates English. The royal family will speak French. Upper class of England will speak French until the time of Chaucer when it stops. All the rest of people are speaking English. In reaction to Norman French speaking elite the peasant English speaking population now becomes more dedicated to English Anglo-Saxon language because people are opposed to high French people. The English were annoyed with them.

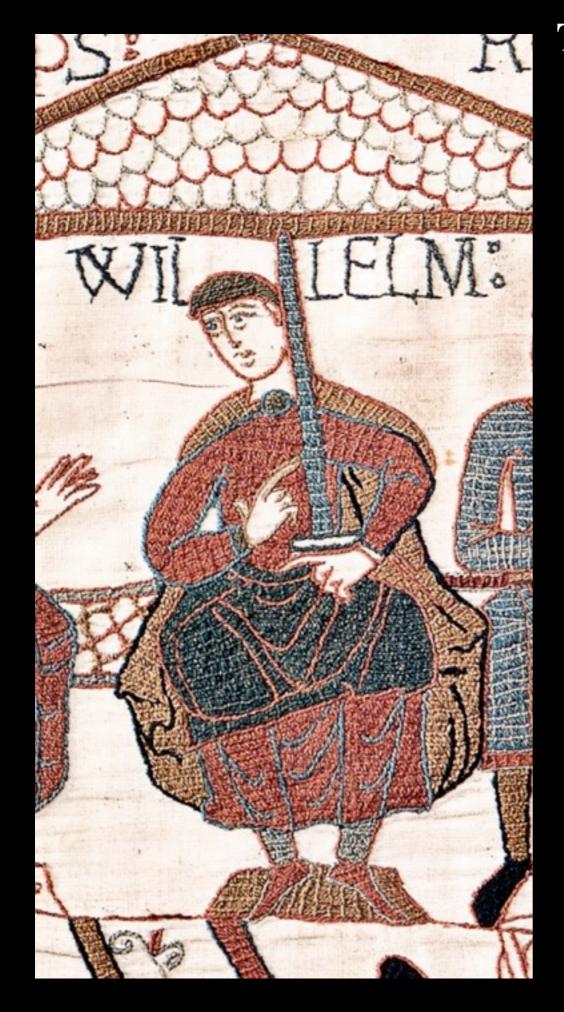


7. The Norman Conquest creates the **Doomsday book**, most correct survey document form the Middle Ages. William decides to create a census of his entire country. A team of officials will travel to each shire, have a count, make a census of every piece of property in the country and write it all down. 1085-1086 they wrote it all down. It is the most incredible document to come from the Middle Ages. There are 14,000 entries. Every single one included all details of individual properties from the shire. Why did William do this? He wanted to know exactly how much he owned? Where all the king's property was? Everyone would pay his taxes on their property. For us 1,000 years later it is so valuable. Read about every shire, every cow, every barn. Allows us to know population, wealth, compare with 1200. Impossible to William the Conqueror

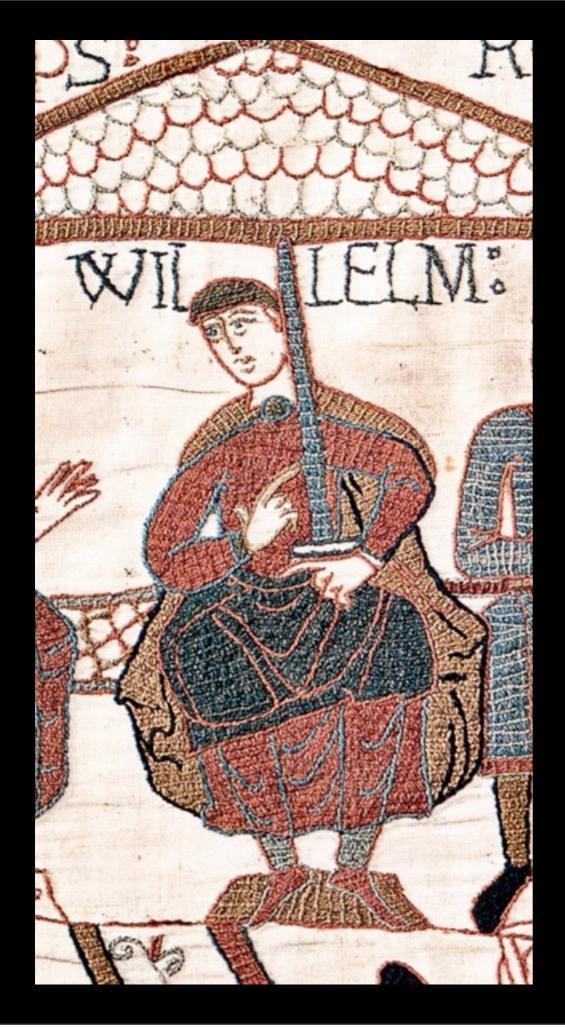
Then, at the midwinter [1085], was the king in Gloucester with his council ... After this had the king a large meeting, and very deep consultation with his council, about this land; how it was occupied, and by what sort of men. Then sent he his men over all England into each shire; commissioning them to find out "How many hundreds of hides were in the shire, what land the king himself had, and what stock upon the land; or, what dues he ought to have by the year

from the shire."





The Norman Conquest creates the Doomsday **book**, most correct survey document form the Middle Ages. William decides to create a census of his entire country. A team of officials will travel to each shire, have a count, make a census of every piece of property in the country and write it all down. 1085-1086 they wrote it all down. It is the most incredible document to come from the Middle Ages. There are 14,000 entries. Every single one included all details of individual properties from the shire. Why did William do this? He wanted to know exactly how much he owned? Where all the king's property was? Everyone would pay his taxes on their property. For us 1,000 years later it is so valuable. Read about every shire, every cow, every barn. Allows us to know population, wealth, compare with 1200. Impossible to William the Conqueror



8. The Norman Conquest creates the Bayeux Tapestry



NORMANDY





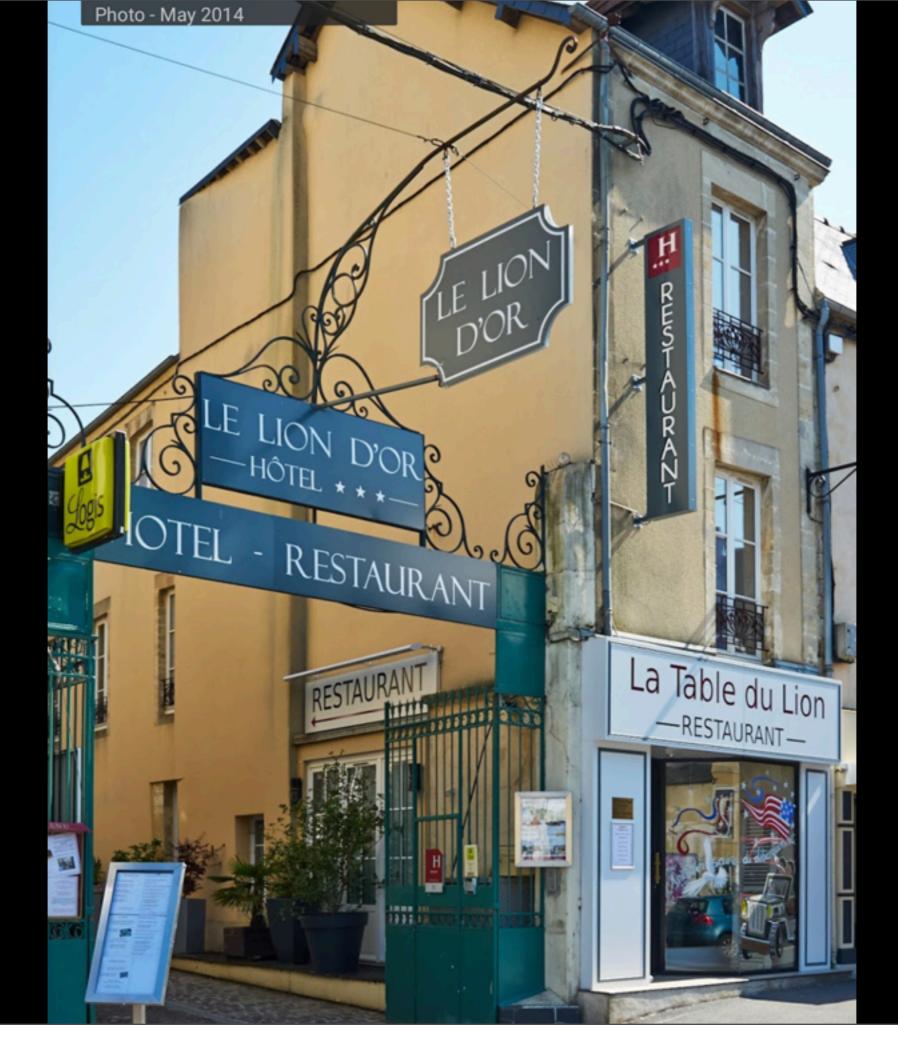
Bayeux









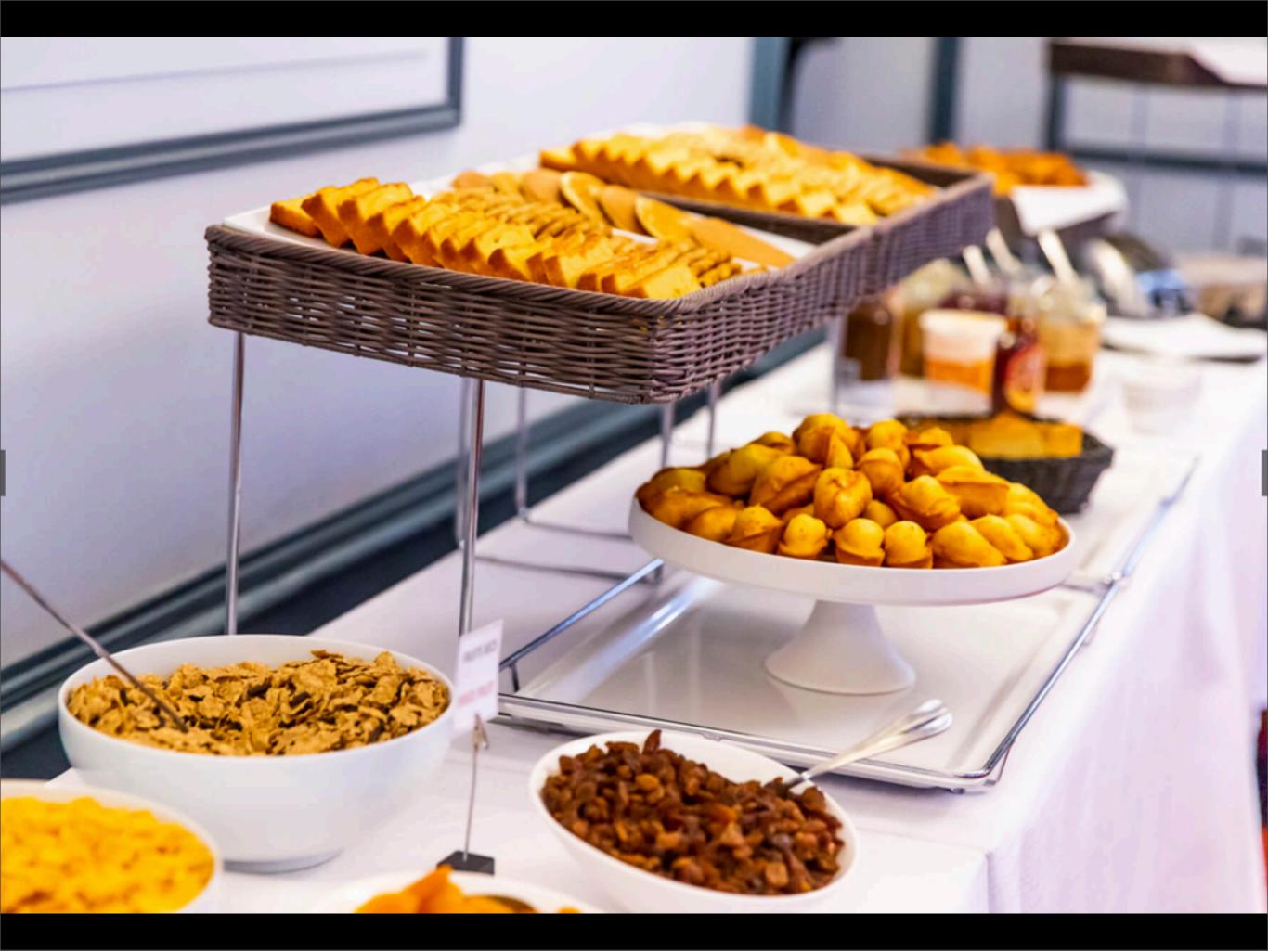






















Dedicated in 1077 with Duke William prresent.

WHICH SUTTERS FOR

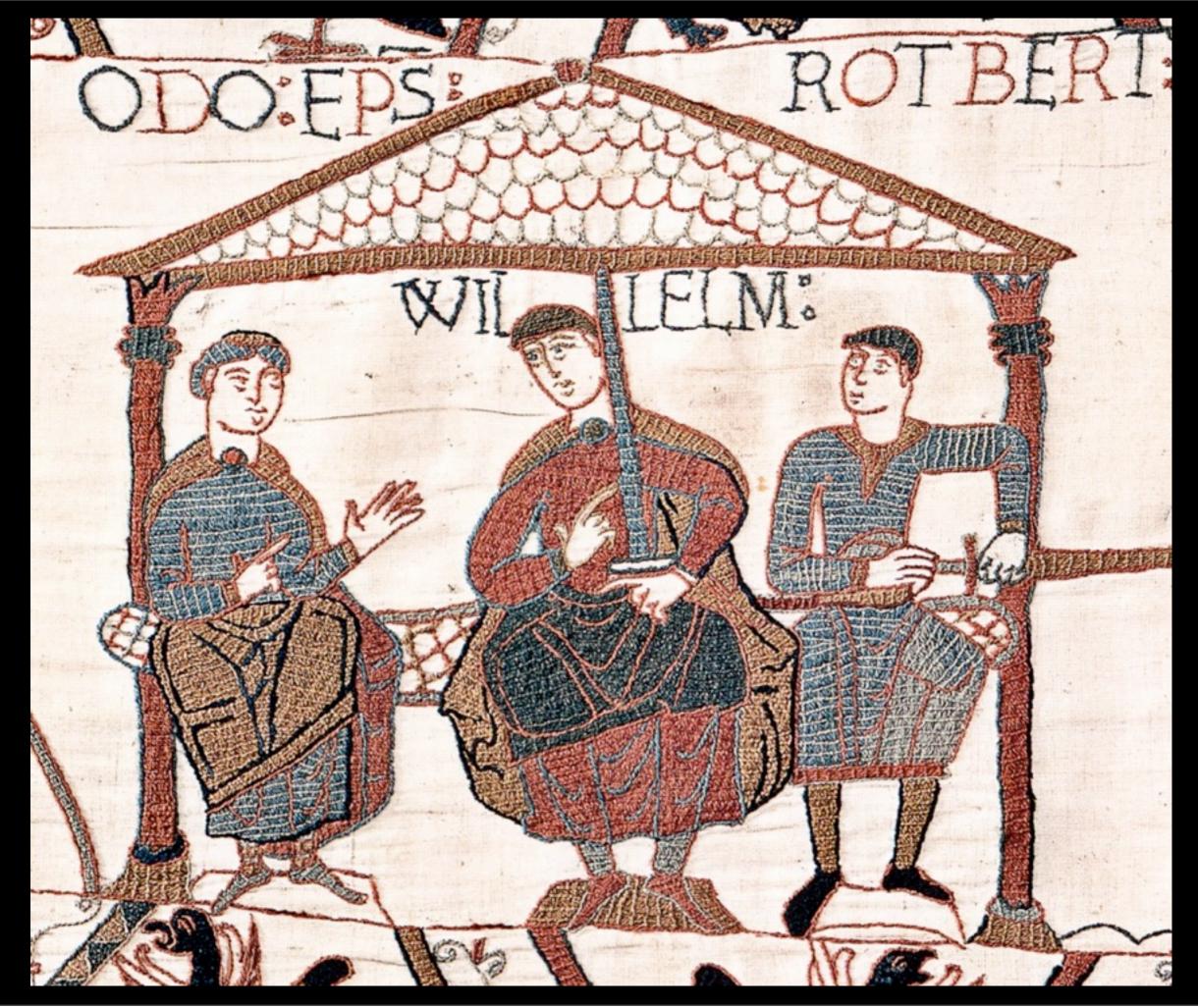




1066, William the Conqueror

Normans prepare for the invasion of 1066





Battle of Hastings Oct 14, 1066



Death of Harold at Battle of Hastings Oct 14, 1066





The Bayeux Tapestry was probably commissioned by the House of Normandy and essentially depicts a Norman viewpoint. However, Harold is shown as brave, and his soldiers are not belittled. Throughout, William is described as *dux* ("duke"), whereas Harold, also called *dux* up to his coronation, is subsequently called *rex* ("king"). The fact that the narrative extensively covers Harold's activities in Normandy (in 1064) indicates that the intention was to show a strong relationship between that expedition and the Norman Conquest starting two years later.

Wallingford Stigand submits

late October

Battle of Fulford

Harald Hardrada and Tostig Godwinso defeat Edwin and Morcar 20 September

Battle of Stamford

Bridge

Pevensey

William lands

28 September

Harold defeats Harald Hardrada and Tostig Godwinson 25 September

Berkhamsted

English leaders submit end of October

London

William crowned 25 December

Southwark

William repulsed mid-October

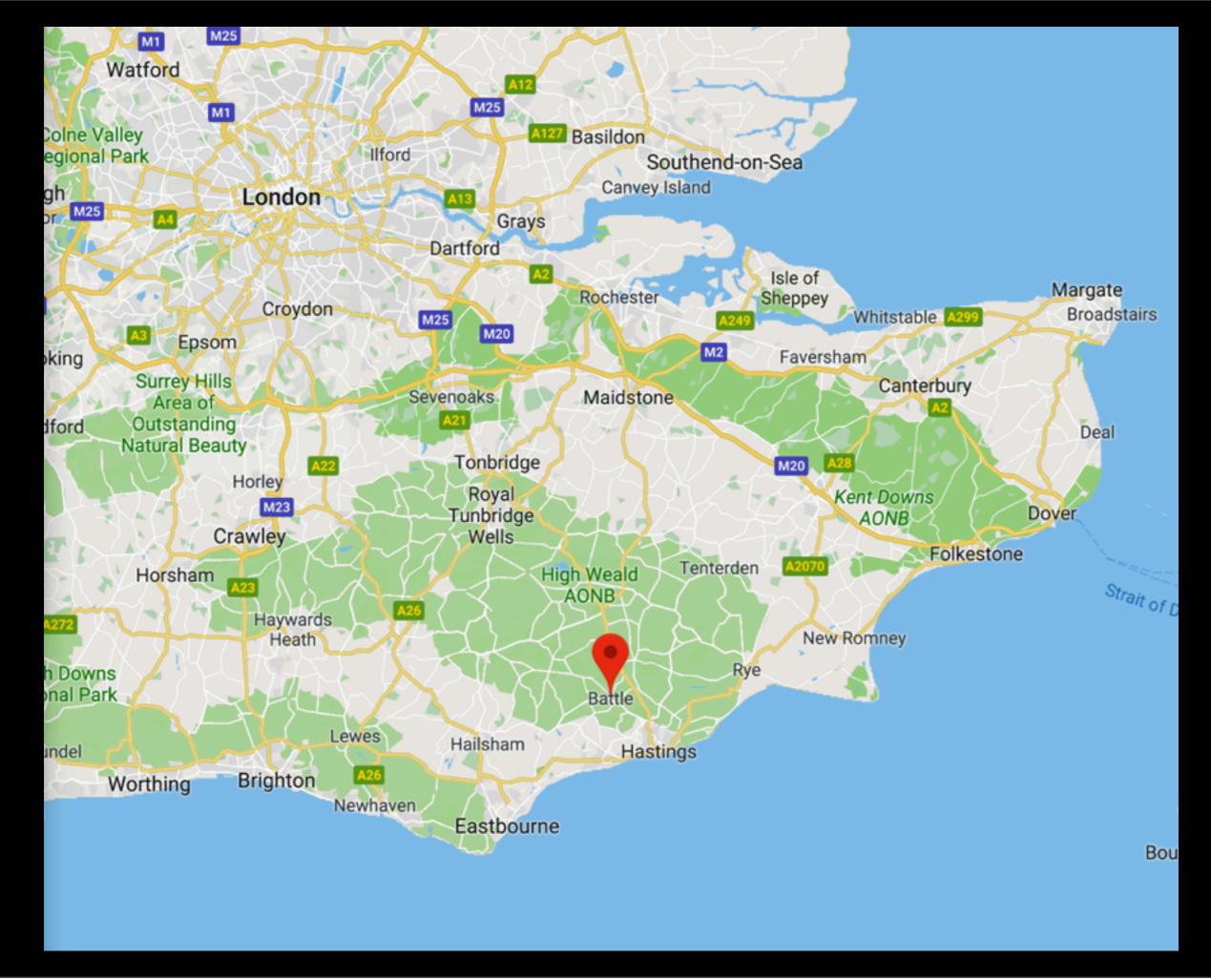
Battle of Hastings

William defeats Harold 14 October

Pevensey Castle Oct 14, 1066



Battle of Hastings Oct 14, 1066







Abbey of Saint-Étienne, Caen









William the Conqueror 1027-1087



Abbey of Saint-Étienne, Caen

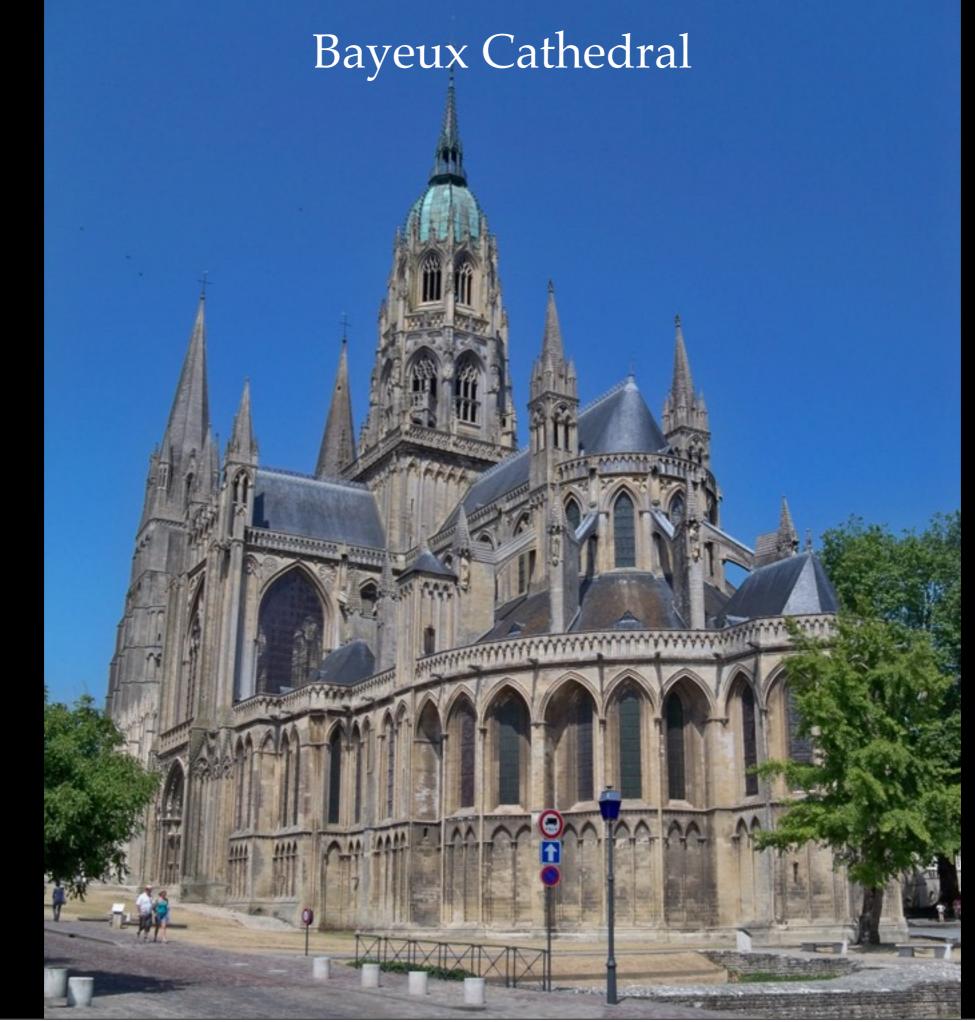


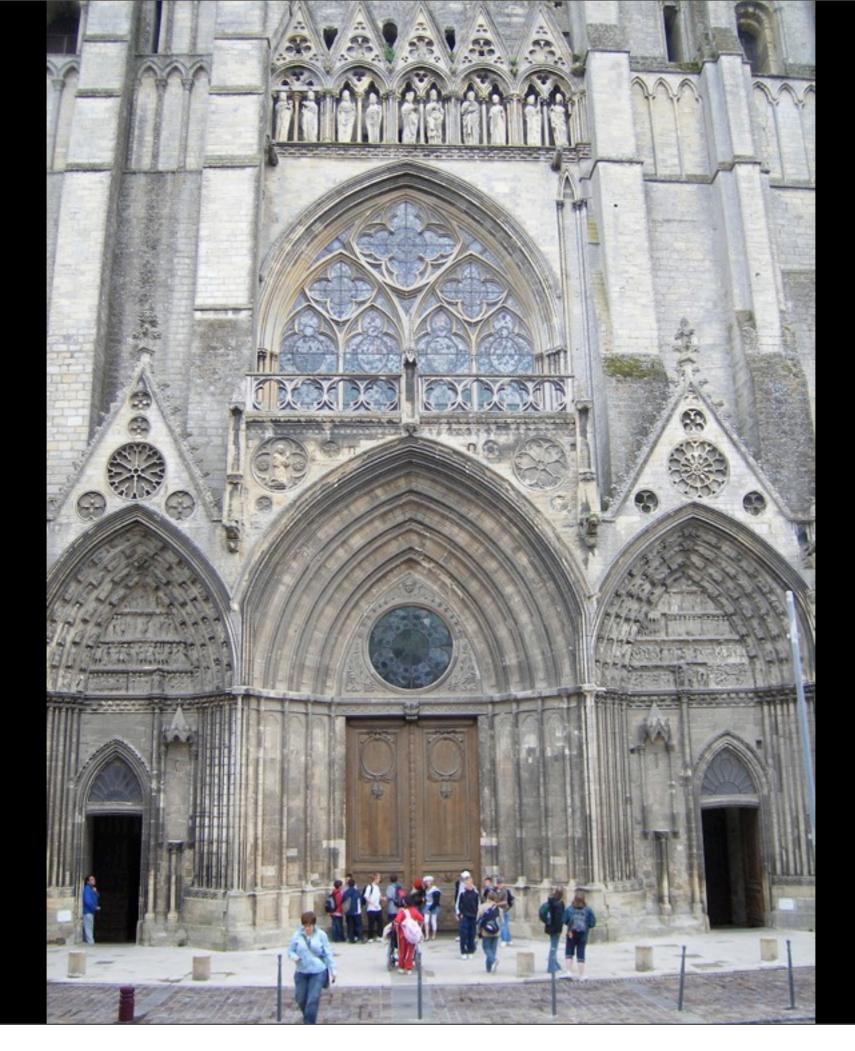
Bayeux





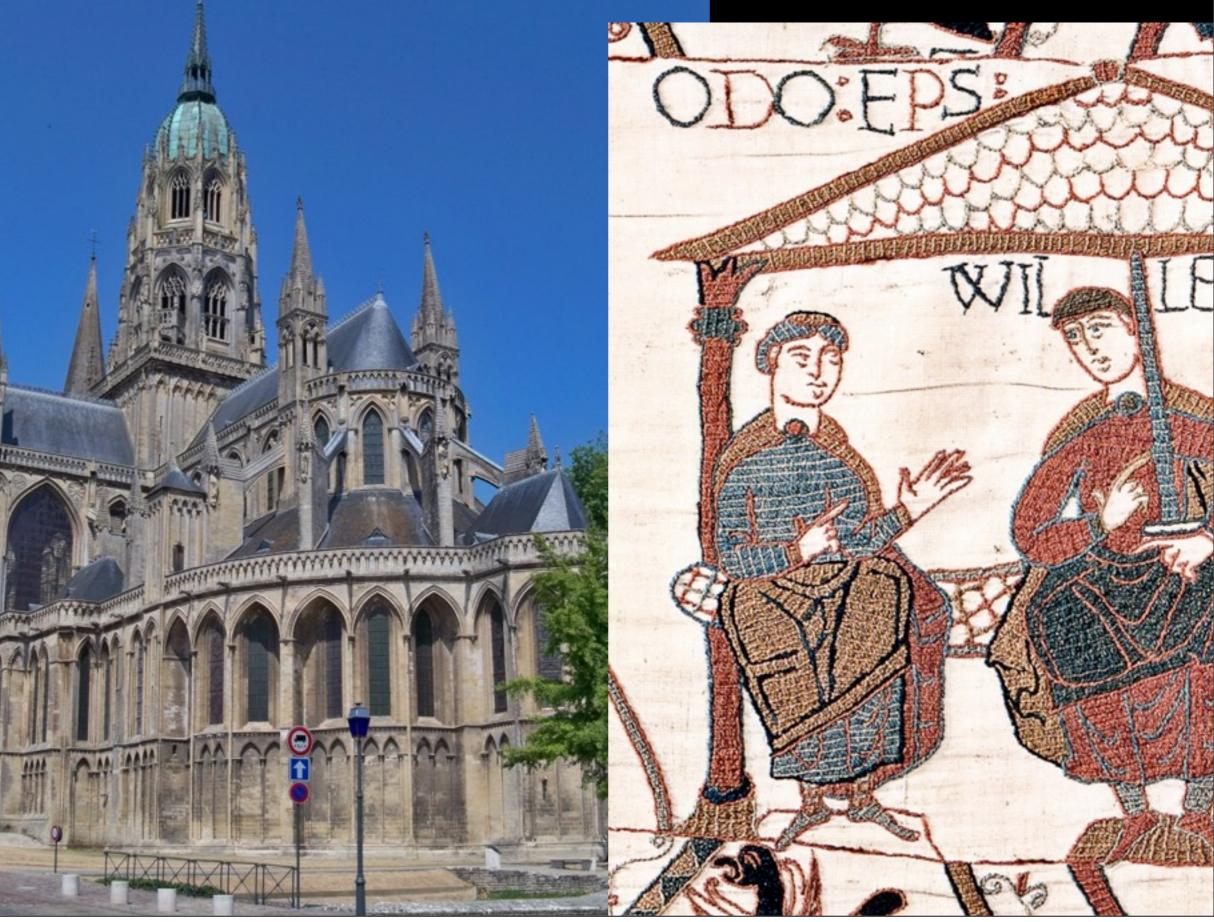
SaturdayNovember 16, 2019





Bayeux Cathedral

Bishop Odo











Bishop Odo of Bayeux

Look inside ↓

A NEEDLE IN THE RIGHT HAND OF GOD

Convertabled Natural



THE NORMAN CONQUEST OF 1066 AND THE MAKING AND MEANING OF THE BAYEUX TAPESTRY

R. Howard Bloch



A Needle in the Right Hand of God: The Norman Conquest of 1066 and the Making and Meaning of the Bayeux Tapestry Hardcover – November 28, 2006

by R. Howard Bloch ~ (Author) + Follow ★★★★☆ ~ 12 customer reviews

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Bayeux museum



The Bayeux Tapestry

Unique artefact of its kind, the **Bayeux Tapestry** is an embroidery of wool yarn on woven linen, made in the 11th Century. It is 70 metres long and 50 centimetres high, and recounts the tale of the conquest of England on 14th October 1066, led by William the Conqueror, the Duke of Normandy.

Remarkably well preserved, the **Bayeux Tapestry** features on UNESCO's ?Memory of the World? Register, thus ensuring its conservation and its registration as an artefact of universal value. Saved many times from destruction through the course of history, the ' Cloth of the Conquest ' (its other name) continues to reveal its secrets today.



Address

13bis rue de Nesmond 14400 Bayeux - France

Telephone 33 (0)2 31 51 25 50

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Bayeux Tapestry tituli

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

The **Bayeux Tapestry tituli** are captions embroidered on the Bayeux Tapestry describing events leading up to the Norman conquest of England concerning William, Duke of Normandy, and Harold, Earl of Wessex, later King of England, and culminating in the Battle of Hastings. The *tituli* are in Medieval Latin.

Contents [show]

Description [edit]

The Bayeux Tapestry was probably commissioned by William the Conqueror's halfbrother, Bishop Odo, possibly at the same time as Bayeux Cathedral's construction in the 1070s, and completed by 1077 in time for display on the cathedral's dedication.^[1] It is embroidered in wool yarn on a tabby-woven linen ground using outline or stem stitch for detailing and lettering.^{[2][3]} A dark blue wool, almost black, is used for most of the tapestry's lettering but towards the end other colours are used, sometimes for each word and other times for each letter.

The content of the hanging is primarily pictorial but *tituli* are included on many scenes of the action to point out names of people and places or to explain briefly the event being depicted.^[4] The text is in Latin (which for the most part is grammatically correct), and is extremely direct, with each statement being closely tied to the scenes depicted in a given section.^{[5][6]} The text is frequently



The Bayeux Tapestry in its museum in Bayeux, France.



Detail of embroidered é lettering

abbreviated as indicated by tildes placed over words at the place of omission of a letter. The words themselves are often demarcated by two points (which Lucien Musset likens to colons); sometimes, more important section breaks are demarcated by three points. Many personal names, mostly in English, are not Latinised and the same applies for names of places in England and for Beaurain "Belrem" in France. In places the spelling shows an English influence, such as the phrase "at Hestenga ceastra", which in proper Latin would be "ad Hastingae castra").^[5] Some French names are either archaic ("Rednes") or anglicised ("Bagias").^[7] Sometimes "Franci" is used to describe the Normans who at that time certainly did not regard themselves as French.^[8]

The end of the tapestry has been missing from time immemorial and the final *titulus* "Et fuga verterunt Angli" is said by Lucien Musset to be "entirely spurious", added shortly before 1814 at a time of anti-English sentiment.^[9] The first word on the tapestry "Edward" is also a restoration.^[10]

Scene	Text ^[nb 1]	Translation ^[11]	Image
1	EDWARD[US] ^[nb 2] REX	King Edward	REX VIEW
2-3	UBI HAROLD DUX ANGLORUM ET SUI MILITES EQUITANT AD BOSHAM ECCLESIA[M]	Where Harold, duke of the English, and his knights ride to Bosham Church ^[12]	
4	HIC HAROLD MARE NAVIGAVIT	Here Harold sailed by sea	
5	ET VELIS VENTO PLENIS VENIT IN TERRA WIDONIS COMITIS	and with sails filled with wind came to the land of Count Wido ^[nb 3]	THEITVE OF LISVENTO PLENIS VET INTEL INTEL BR. A: VYTOONITTS COMITTS
6	HAROLD	Harold	Higher resolution detail
7		Linux AAC data a strend Linux Isla	













Length: 231 feet the longest embroidery in the world, The Bayeux Tapestry is only 20-inches tall but measures a mammoth 231feet-long, about the length of three averagesized swimming pool.



Bayeux Tapestry, 1066-77, 231 feet by 1.6 feet

The tapestry contains 623 humans, 55 canines (dogs), 202 equines (horses), 41 ships, 49 trees and almost 2000 Latin words.

The borders are otherwise mostly purely decorative and only sometimes does the decoration complement the action in the central zone. The decoration consists of birds, beasts, fish and cenes from fables, agriculture, and hunting. There are frequent oblique bands separating the vignettes. There are nude figures, some of corpses from battle, others of a ribald nature.



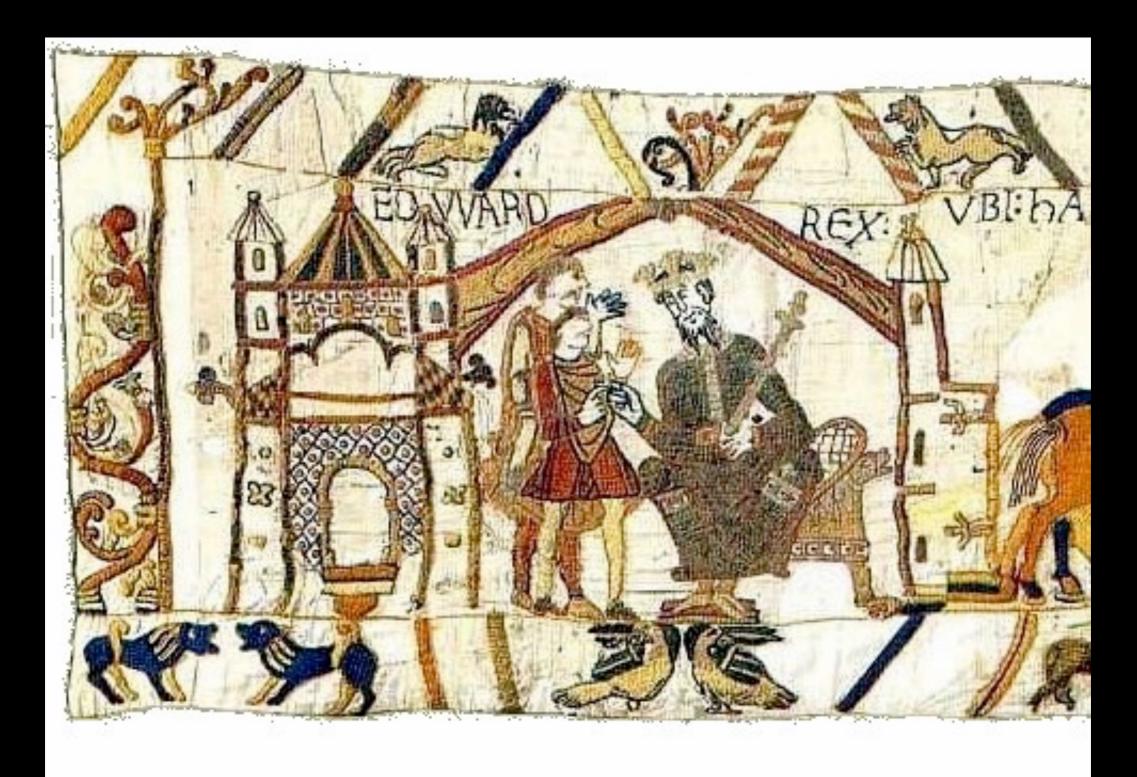


Nine linen panels, between fourteen and three metres in length, were sewn together after each was embroidered and the joins were disguised with subsequent embroidery embroidery using colored wool



The main yarn colors are terracotta or russet, blue-green, dull gold, olive green, and blue, with small amounts of dark blue or black and sage greene.

Edward the Confessor and Harold



Normans prepare for the invasion of 1066

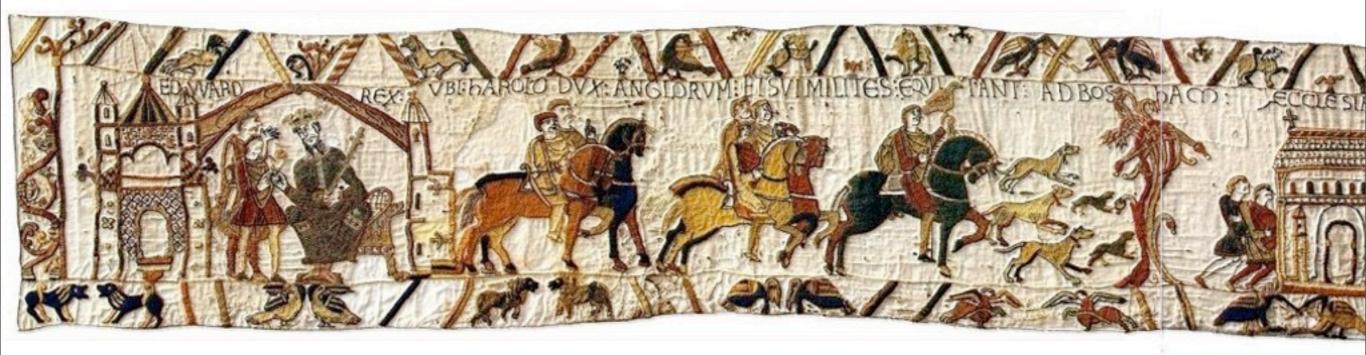


Battle of Hastings Oct 14, 1066



Death of Harold at Battle of Hastings Oct 14, 1066













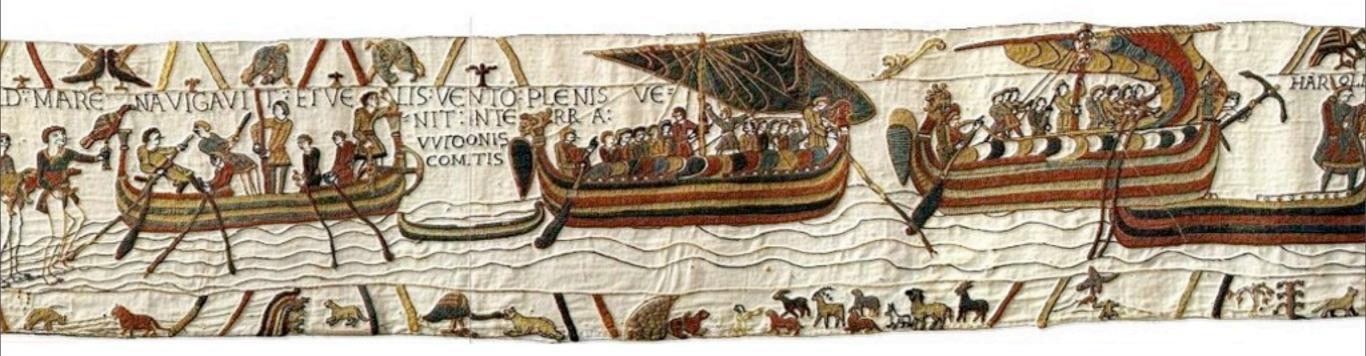


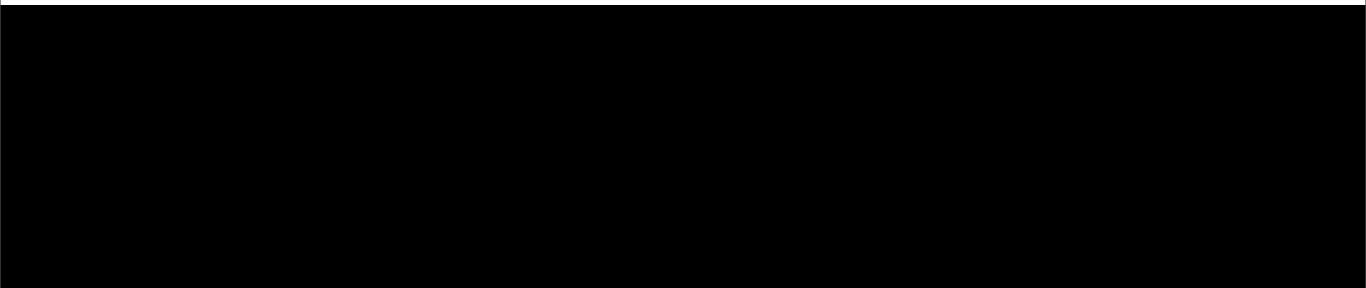




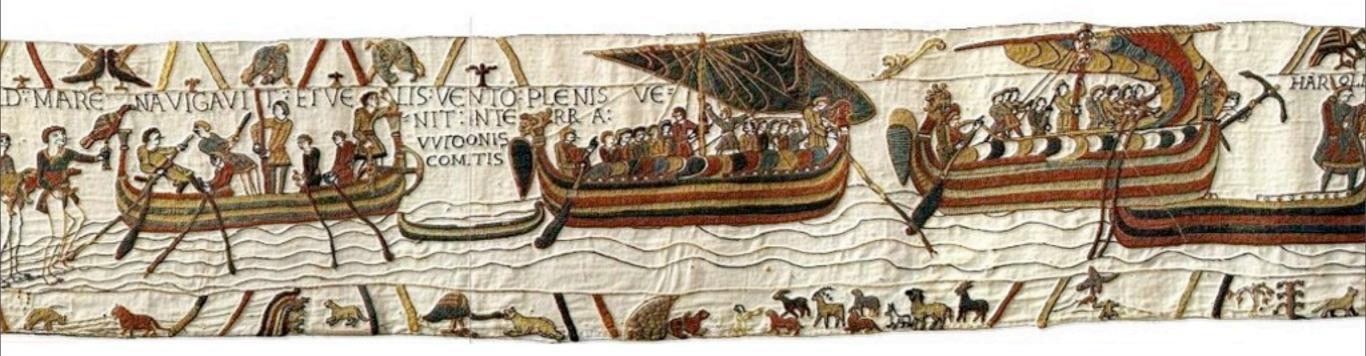


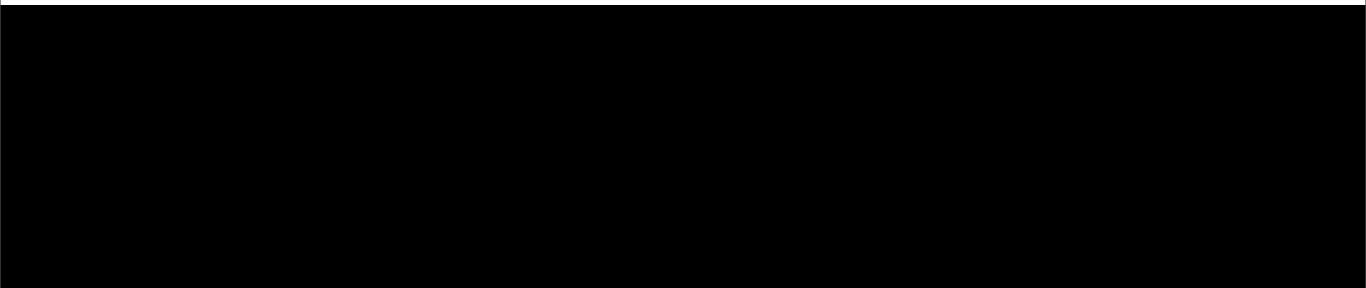








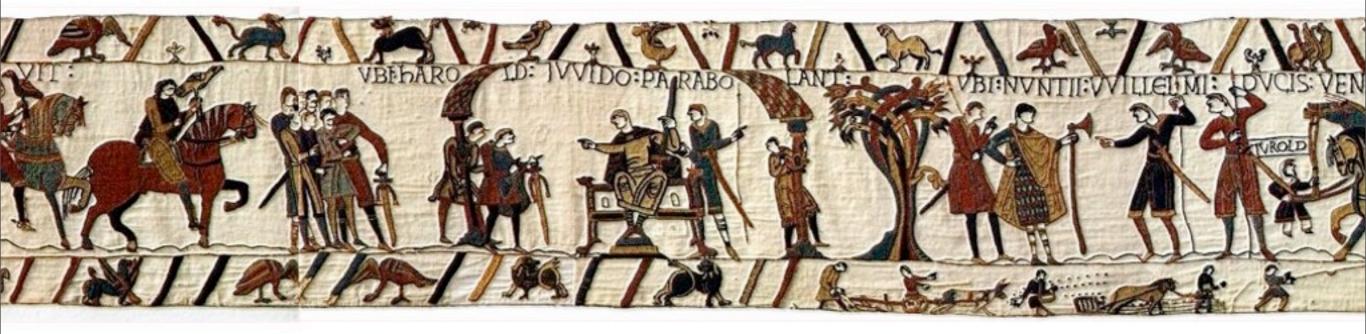




















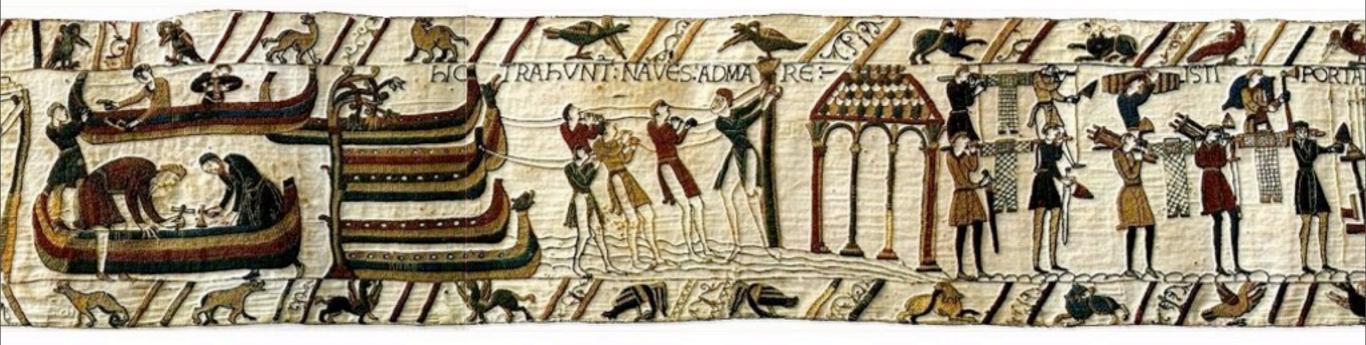
























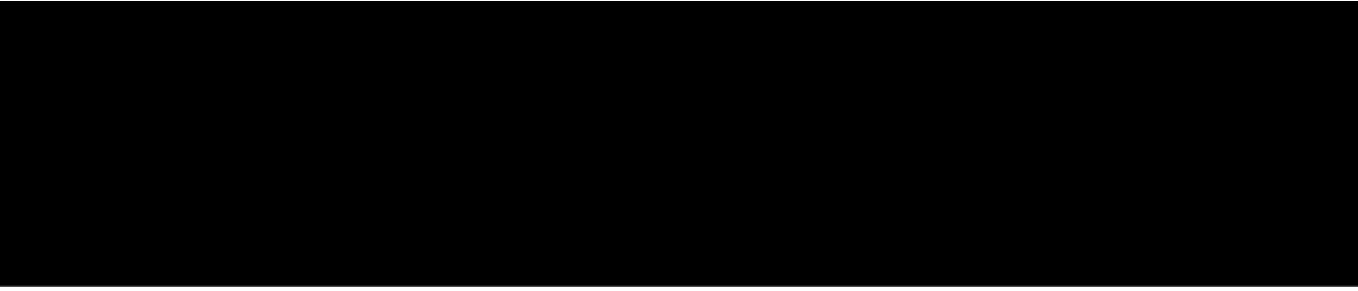






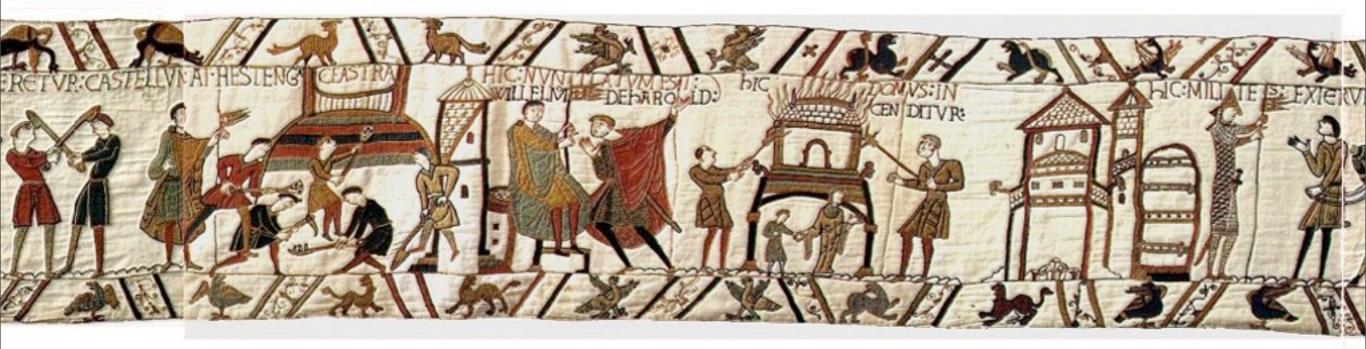
















































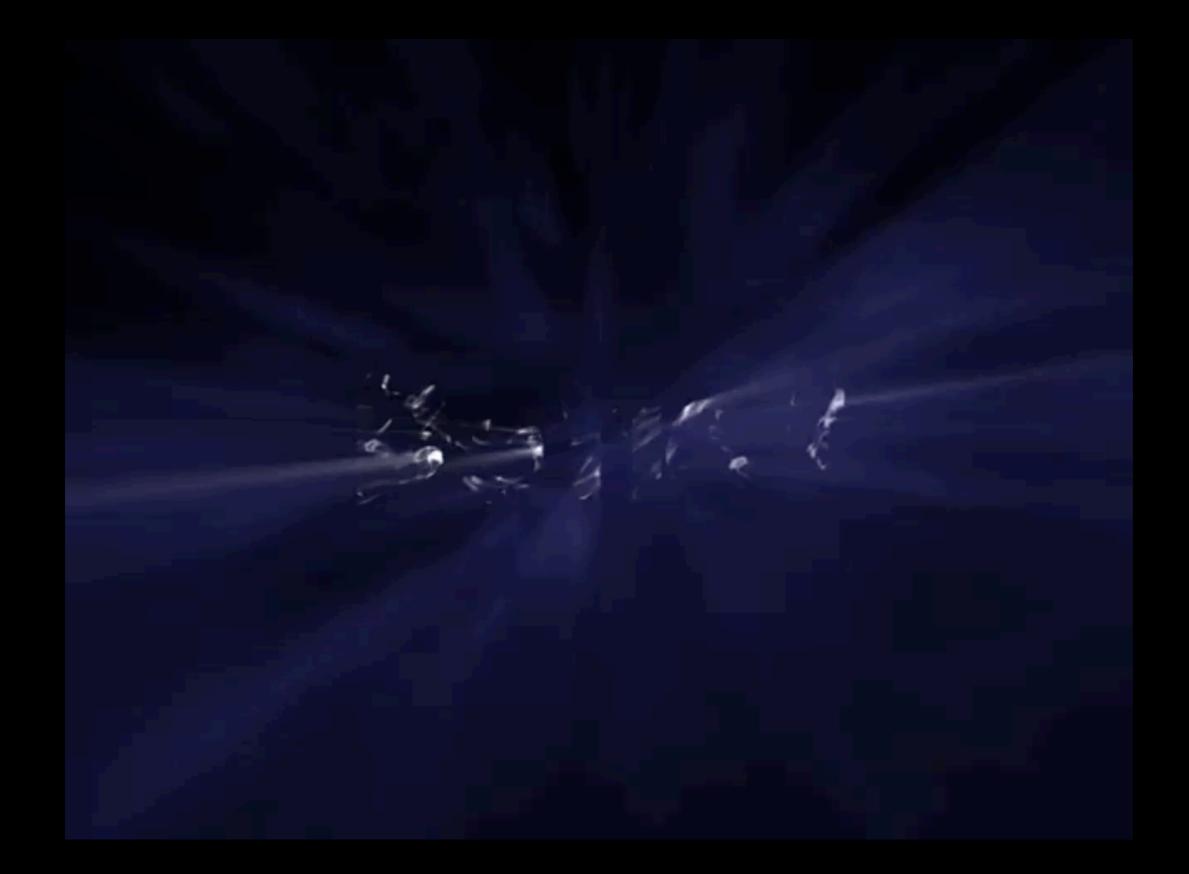
Death of Harold at Battle of Hastings Oct 14, 1066



















HISTORY OF ENGLAND, Fall Quarter, Week 6, "1066"



Institute for the Study of Western Civilization