





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







Areas That Remain The Strong holds Celtic 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



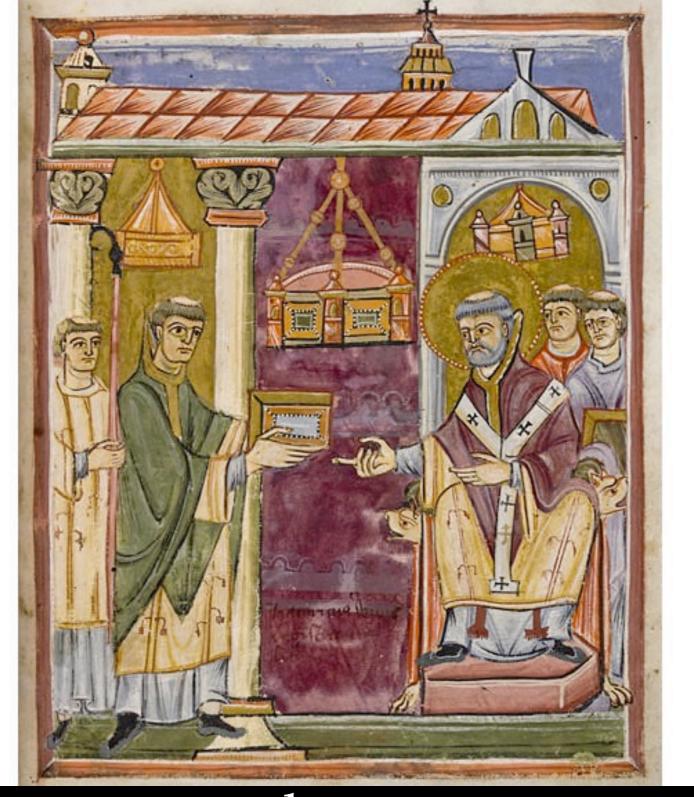




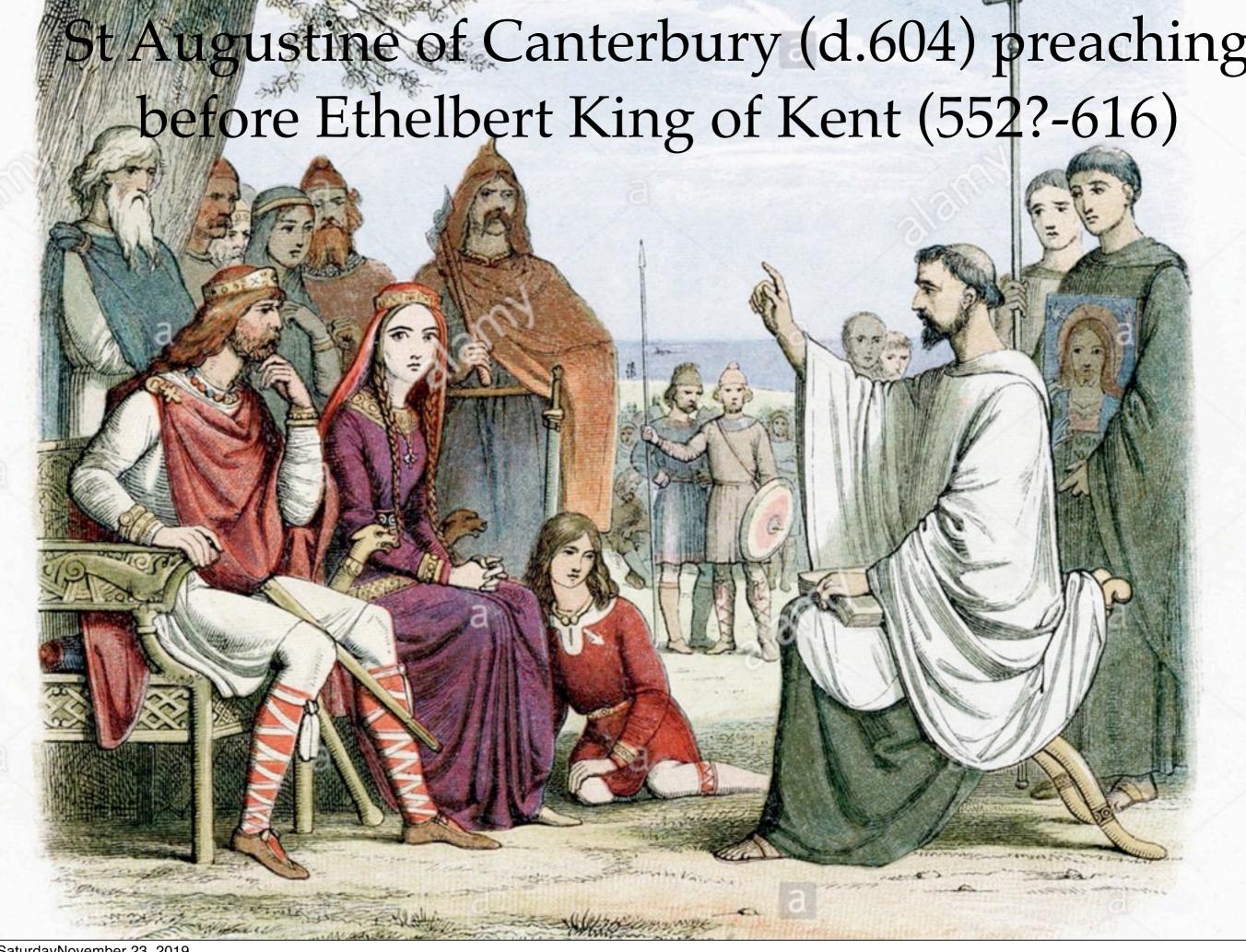
Romulus Augustulus 461-507 (?) Emperor: 31 October 475 – 4 September 476

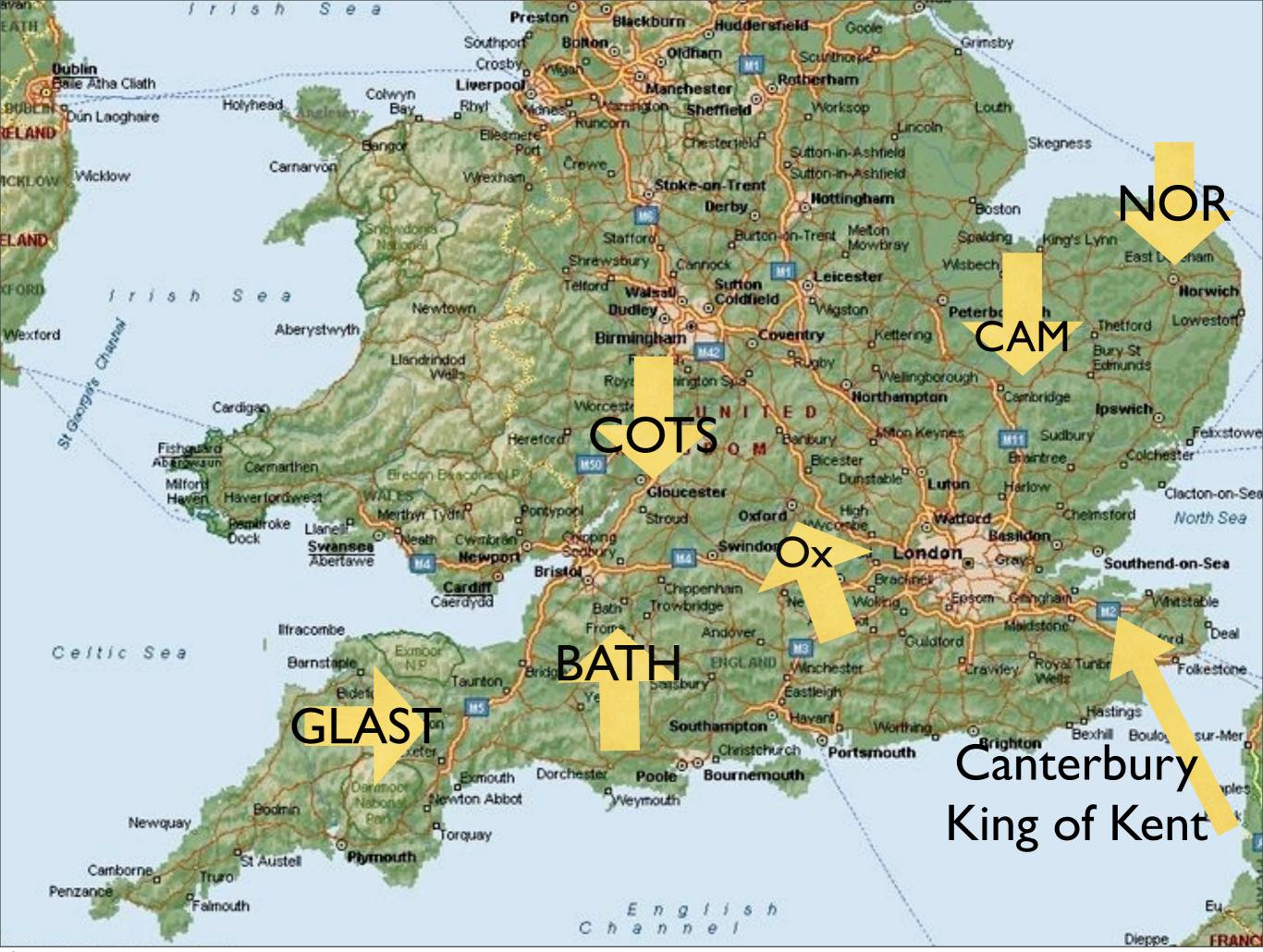


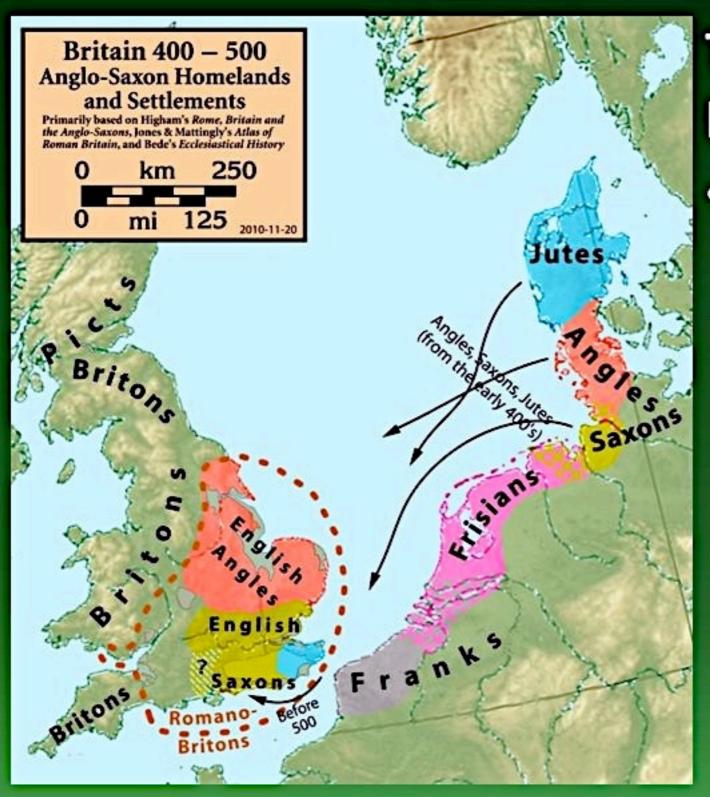
597 AD: Pope Gregory Sends Augustine to Britain



Rome reaches out to Britain; begins build international **ROMAN** Catholic Church







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) The Anglo-Saxons and Beowulf

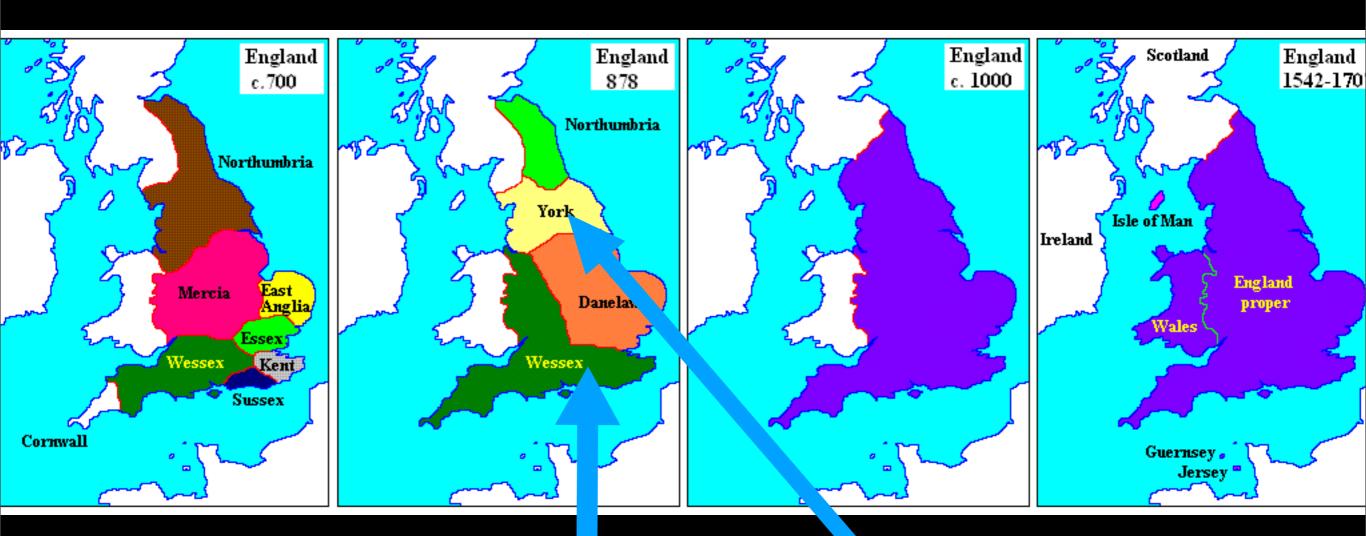


500+ BEGINTO BUILD NEW ANGLO SAX KINGDOMS





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.

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

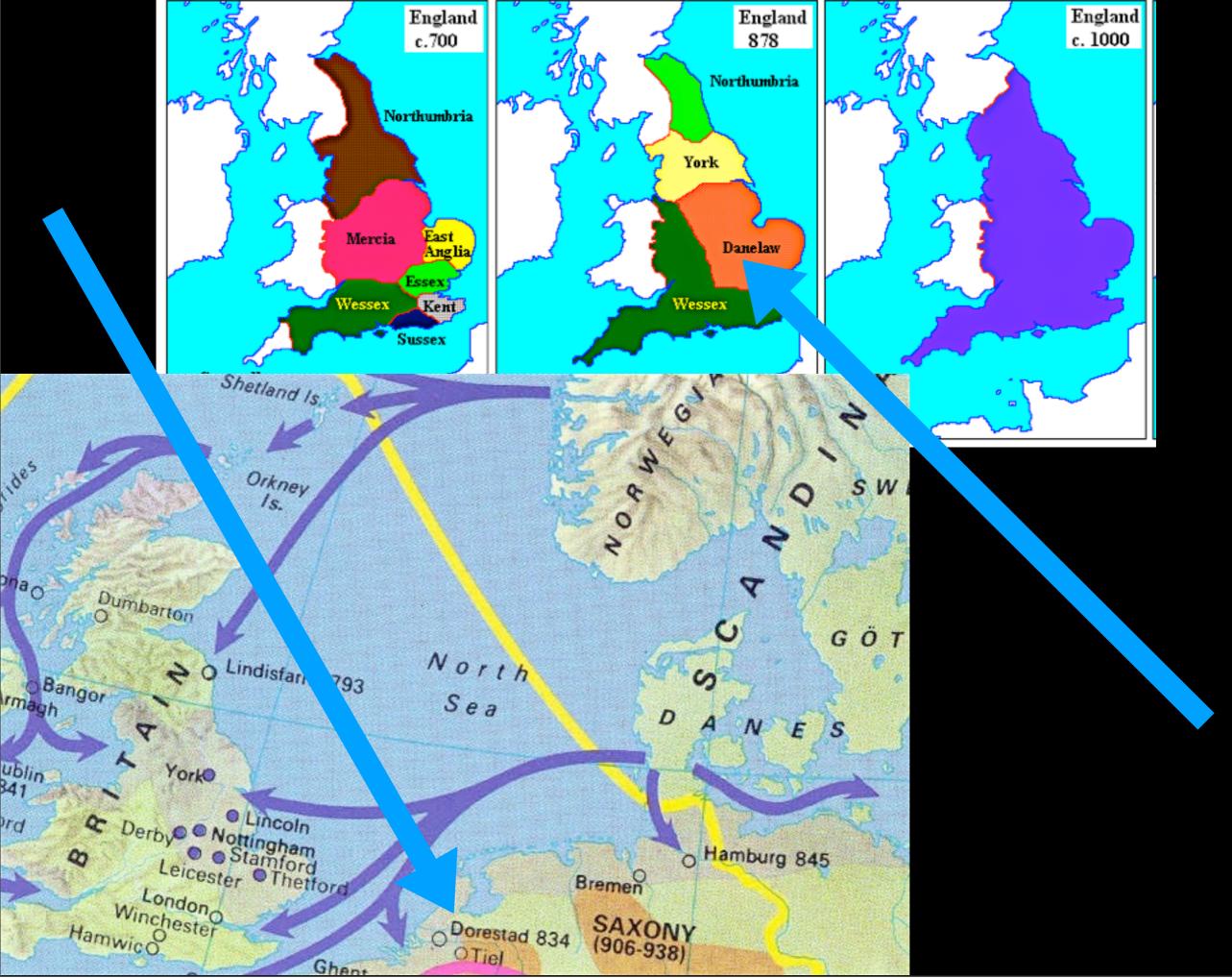


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Statue of Alfred the Great (849 - 899)King of Wessex by Hamo Thornycroft in Winchester, unveiled during the millennial commemoration of Alfred's death 1899







876: Vikings (Normans) Arrive in Normandy

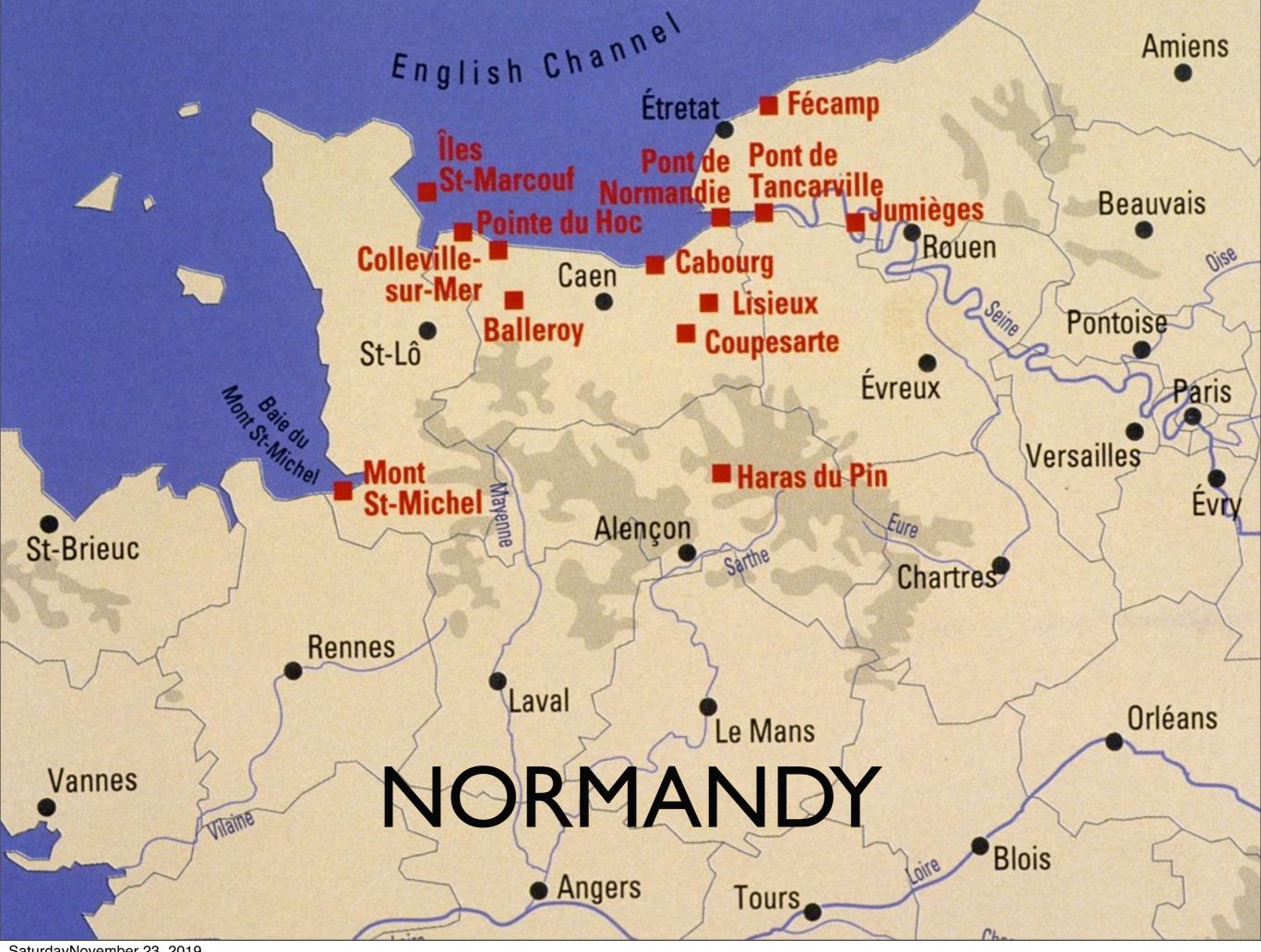




The Normans: Rollo



846, born 875, expelled 876, raid France 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, 911 932, died



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





1066, William the Conqueror

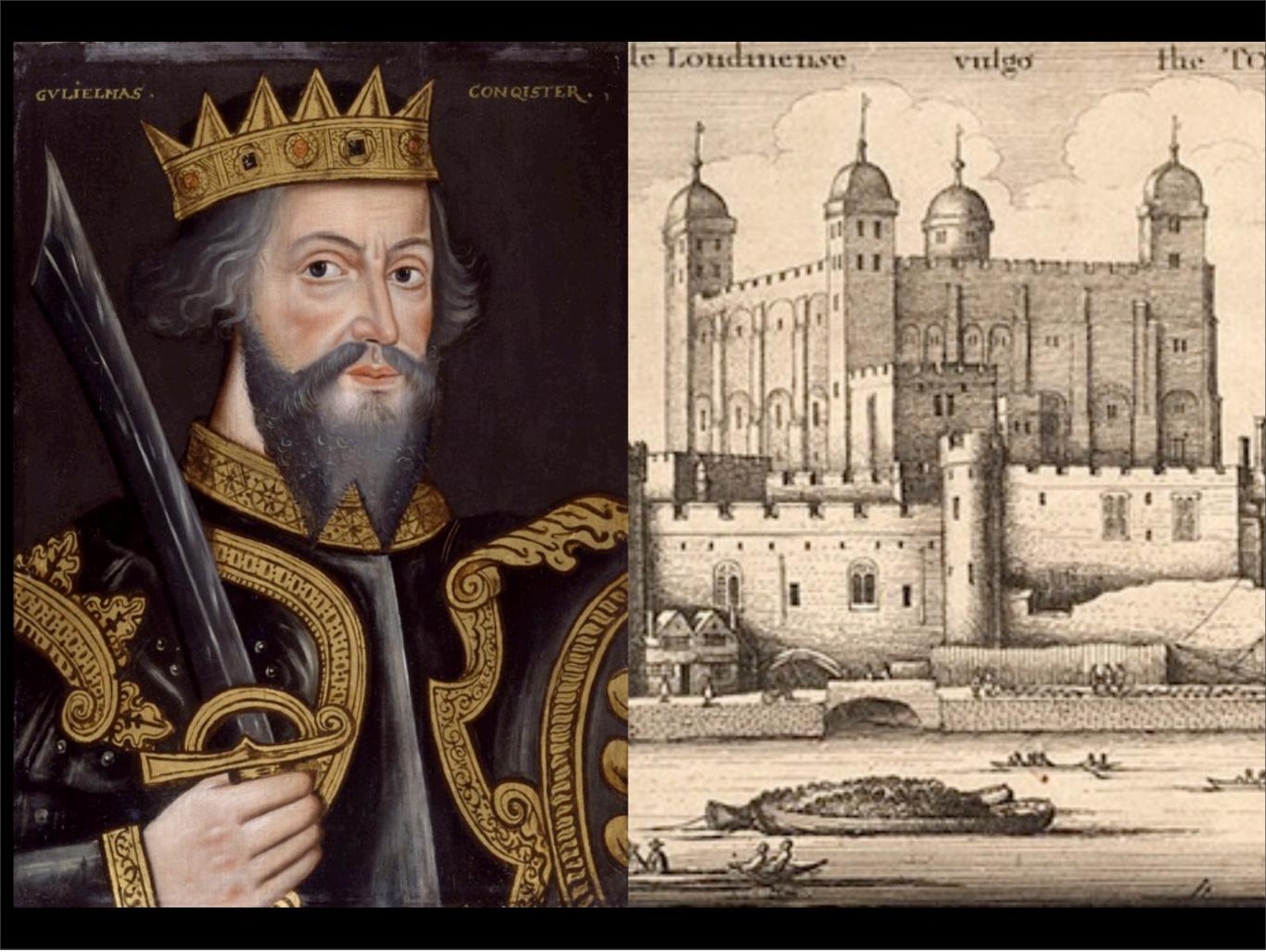
















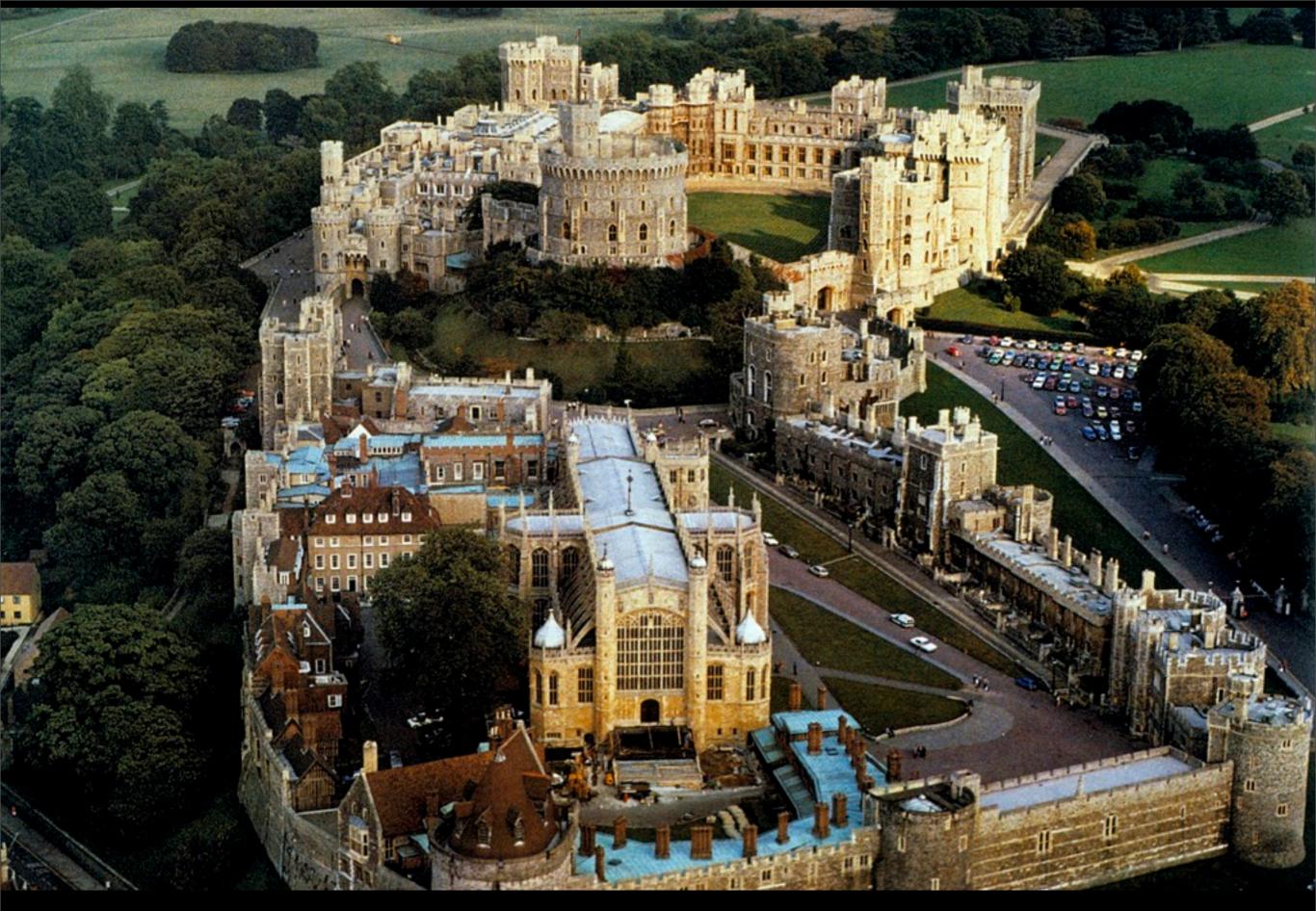
Dover Castle



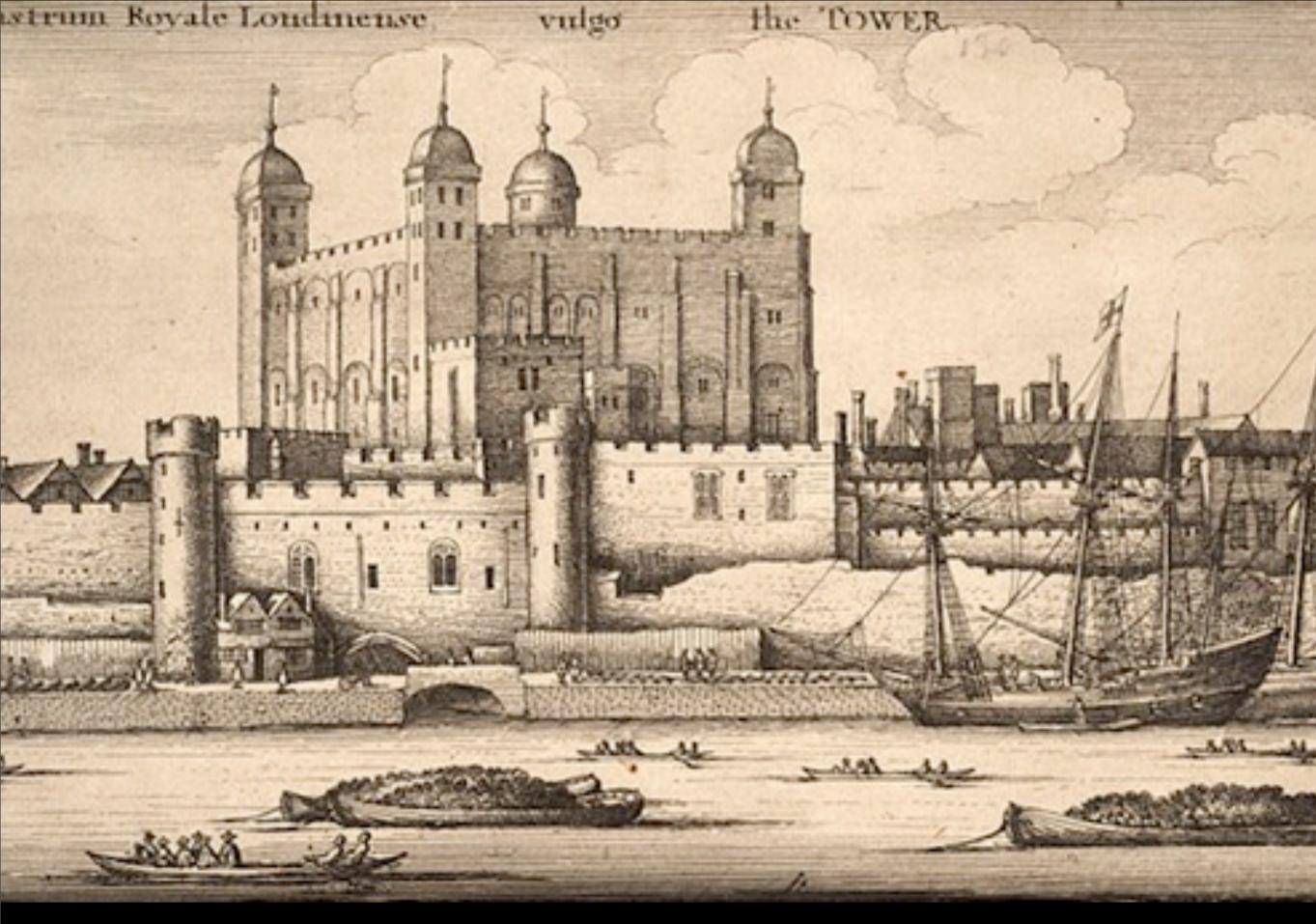
Warwick Castle



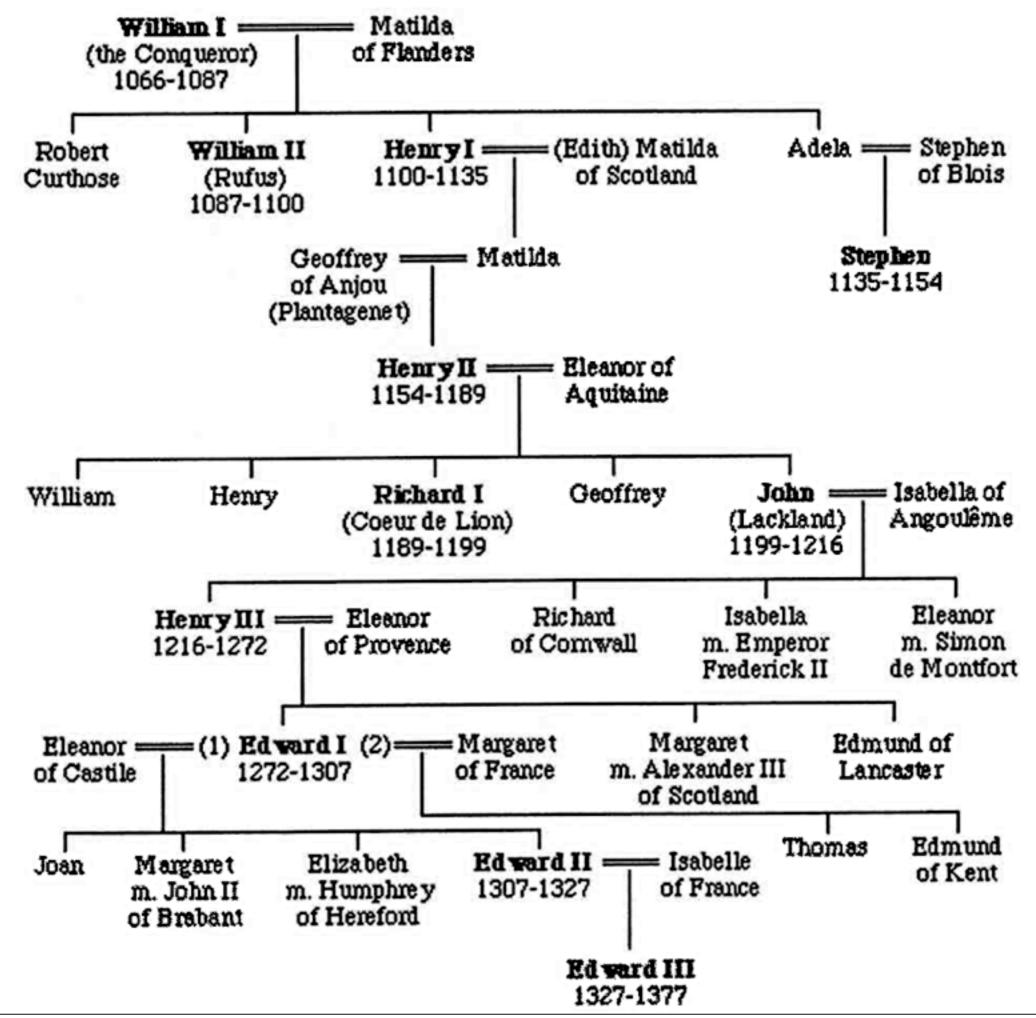
Coventry Castle



Windsor Castle



Tower of London built by William the Conqueror, 1078



Developing society: Norman kings and the House of Plantagenet

2. The House of Plantagenet

- Henry II (1154-1189), Henry I's grandson
- Richard I (1189-1199), the Lion-Hearted, third son of Henry II
- John (1199-1216), the Lackland, fifth son of Henry II
- Henry III (1216-1272), John's son
- Edward I (1272-1307), Henry III's son.
- Edward II (1307-1327), Edward I's son
- Edward III (1327-1377), Edward II's son
- Richard II (1377-1399), Edward III's grandson succeeded by Henry IV, (cousin) Lancaster

















Geoffrey, "Le Bel", Count of Anjou, 1113 - 1151





Death of King Henry I of England, 1135

Daughter Matilda, Heiress to the throne







Empress Matilda, 1102 - 1167 Stephen of Blois H King of England, 1135-1154

Henry Duke of Normandy

1153- Peace, Henry will succeed



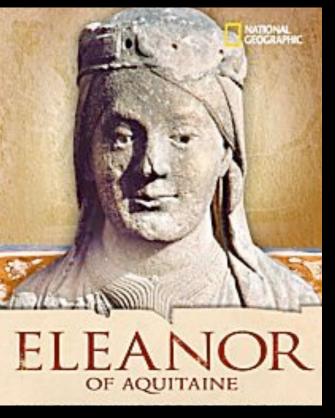
Angevins Titles

- King of England
- King of the Romans
- Lord of Ireland
- Prince of Wales
- Duke of Normandy
- Duke of Brittany
- Count of Anjou
- Count of Maine
- Count of Nantes
- Count of Poitou
- Lord of Cyprus
- Plantagenet claim to France
- Plantagenet claim to Jerusal
- Plantagenet claim to Sicily
- Plantagenet claim to Castile



Bassin de Marennes-Oléron Limoges Clermont-Charente Ferrand Angoulême Pauillac I Périgueux Château-Tulle Latour Aurillac Bordeaux Dordogne Bassin d'Arcachon Atlantic Ocean Cahors Rodez Aveyron Agen Montauban Mt-de-Marsan Tarn Midouze Albi Auch Toulouse St.-Jean-de-Luz Pau • Tarbes Carcassonne Lourdes Foix Quéribus Perpignan Ille-sur-Têt SPAIN Serrabone Andorra e Canigou A Cap Béar SaturdayNovember 23, 2019

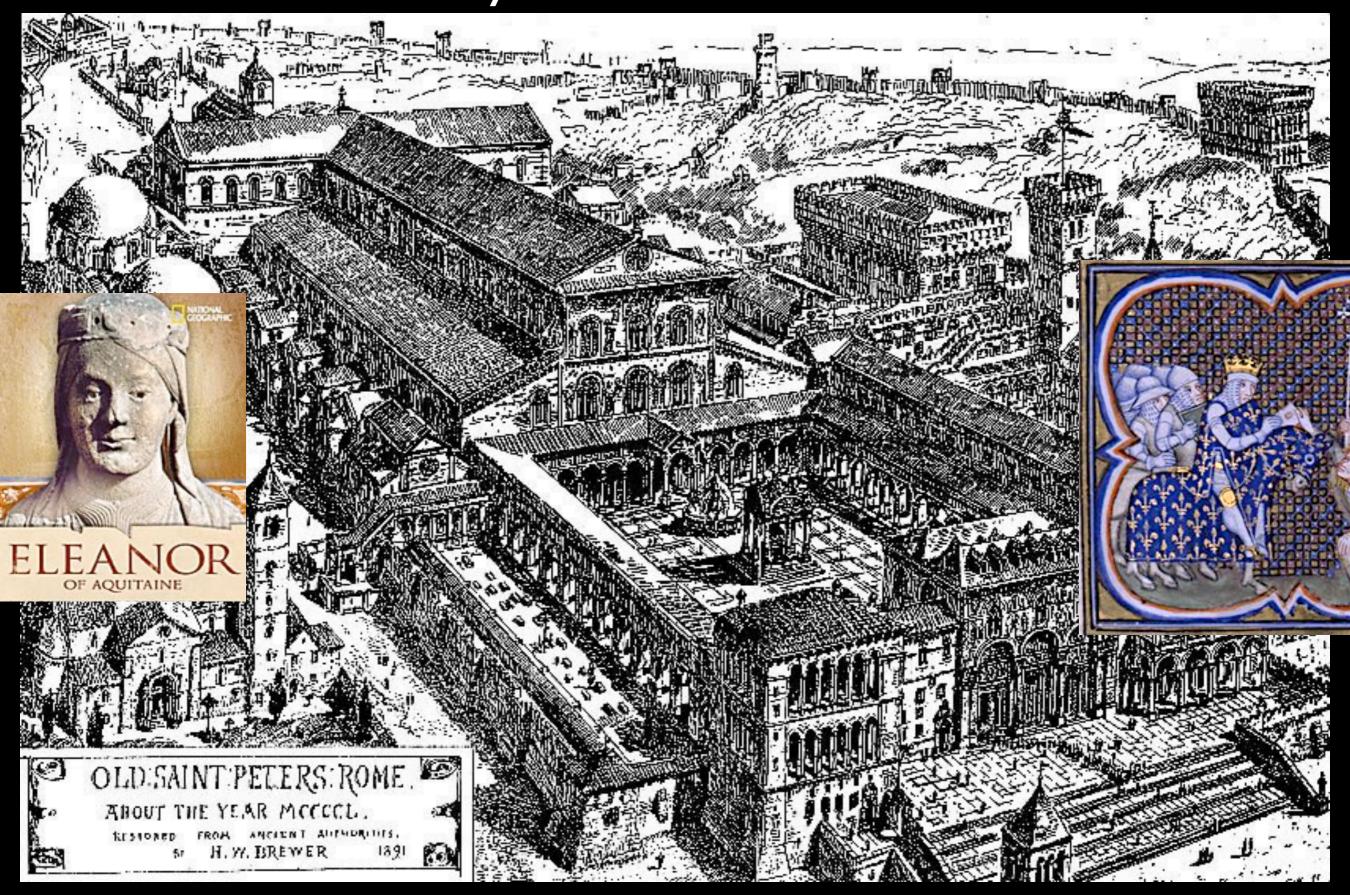
SOUTHWEST FRANCE 1000 THE **DUKES** OF AQUITAINE



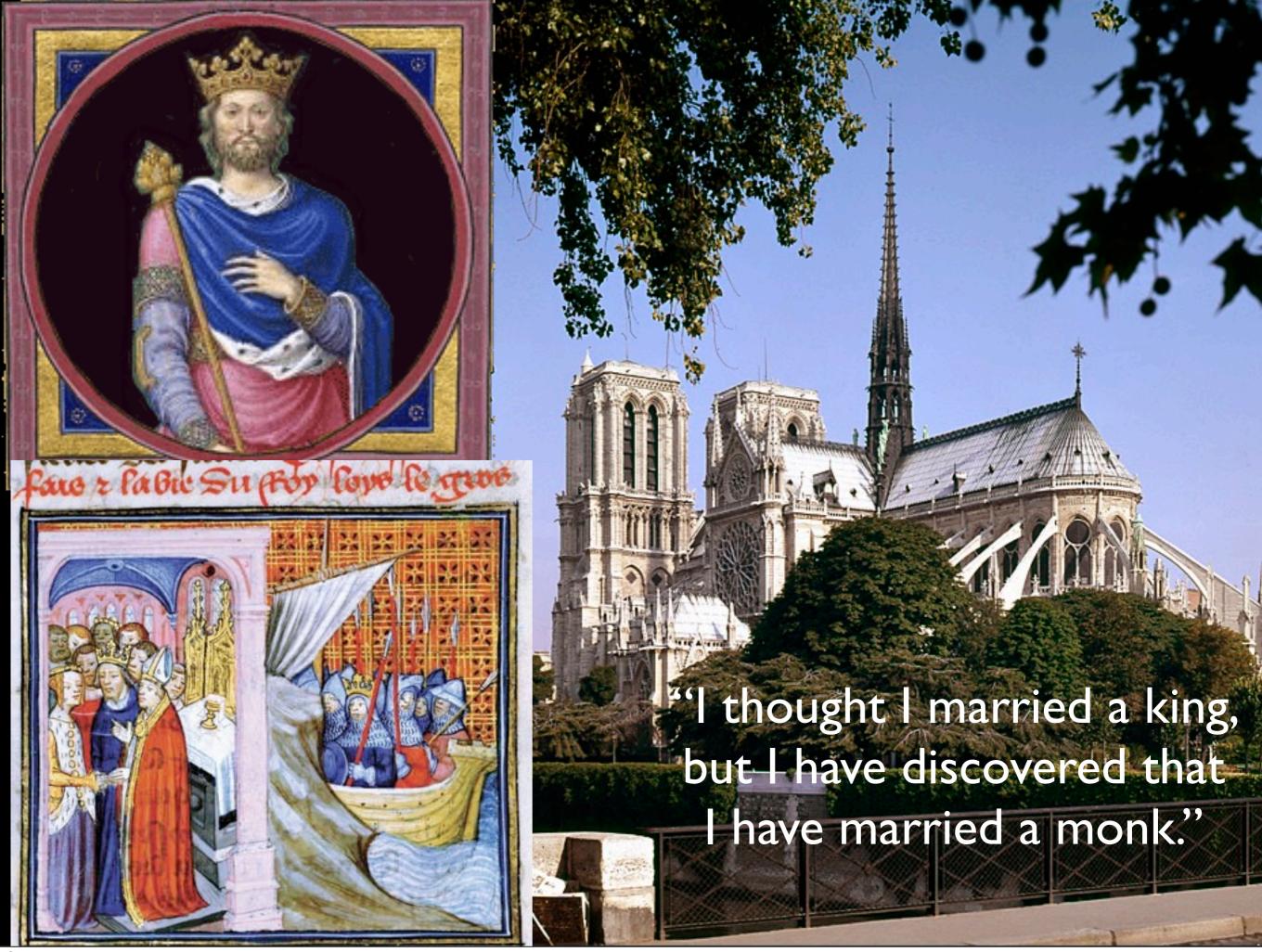
THE SECOND CRUSADE LED BY LOUIS VII ELEANOR INSISTS ON GOING TOO Stop to see the Pope on way home.



"Your Holy Father I want a divorce."



Trouble between Eleanor and Louis VII



SaturdayNovember 23, 2019

Trouble in Paris;
No male heir from Eleanor;
"Get rid of her"



Louis loves her. But gives in.



March 9, 1152 Marriage annulled between Louis VII and Queen Eleanor

Eleanor co-operates; a new friend she met in Paris.



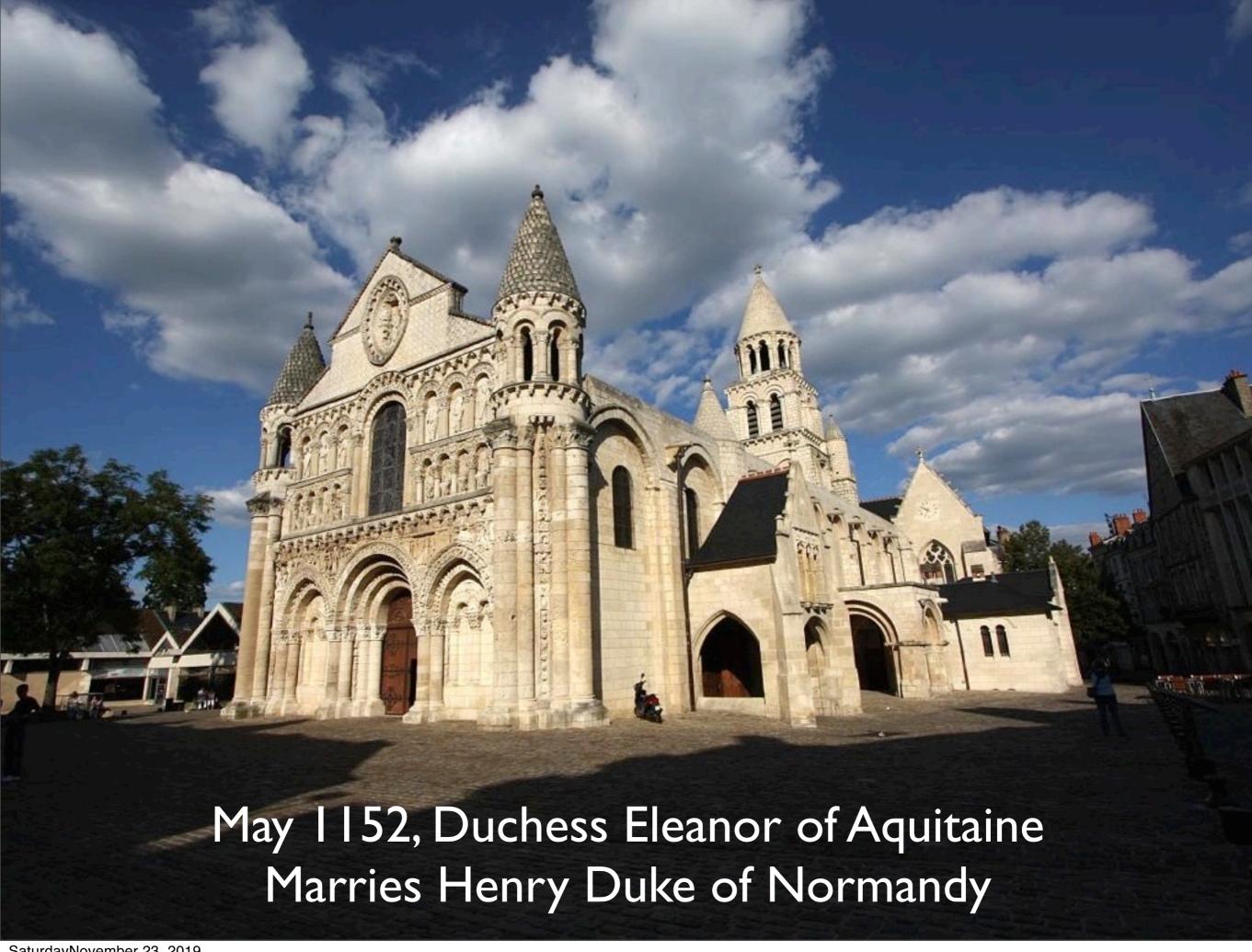


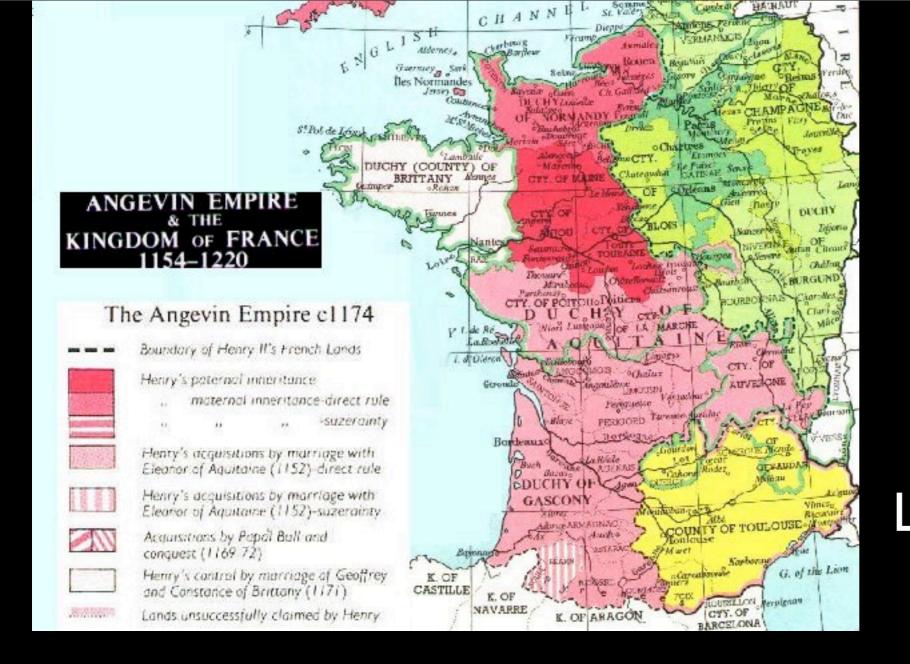
Young (19) handsome
Duke Henry of Normandy
Eleanor is 30

April, I 152 Eleanor Retires to her Castle in Poitiers

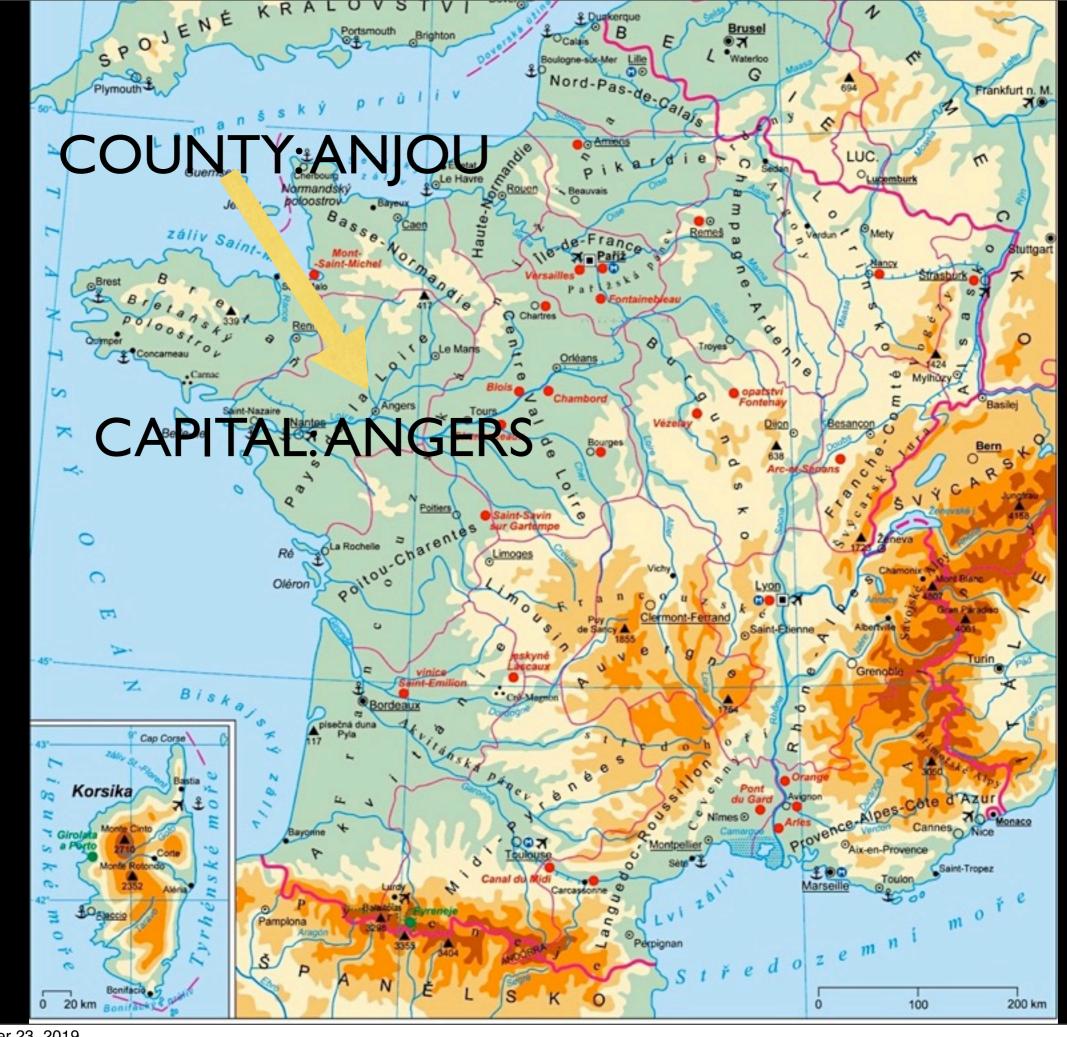


Retains her Duchy 1/4 of all France. She Returns Unmarried So her Lands are Still hers.

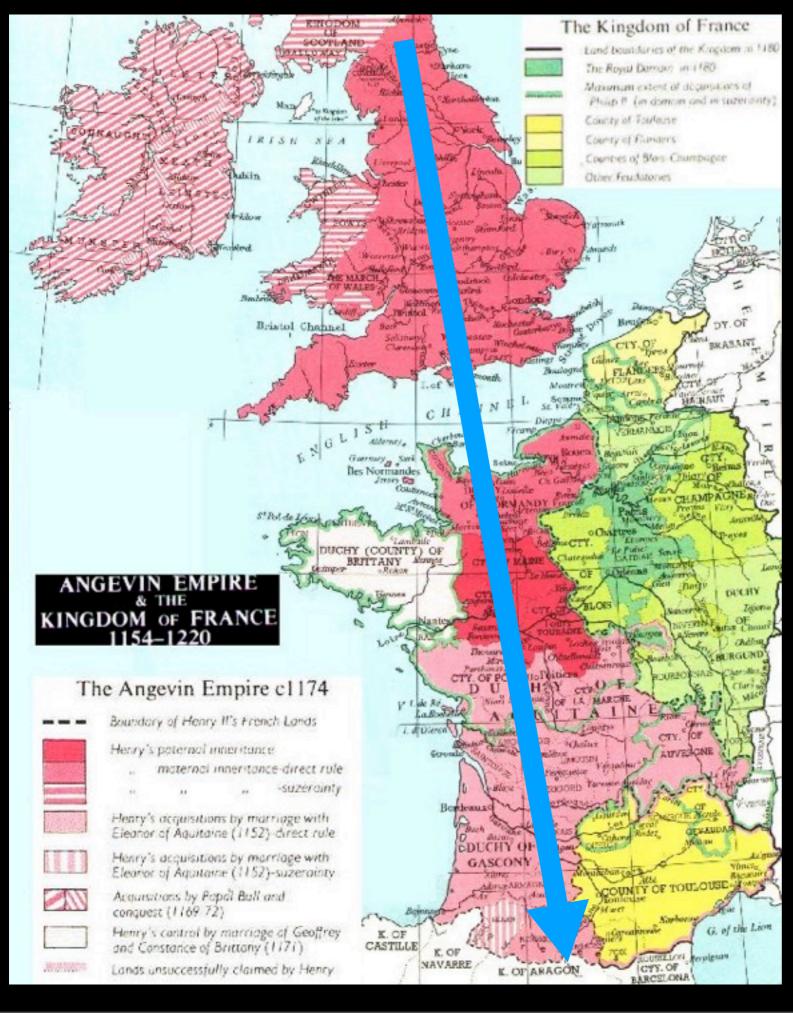




1152 Birth of the Angevin Empire. Lands of Eleanor (Aquitaine) join Lands of Henry (Normandy)







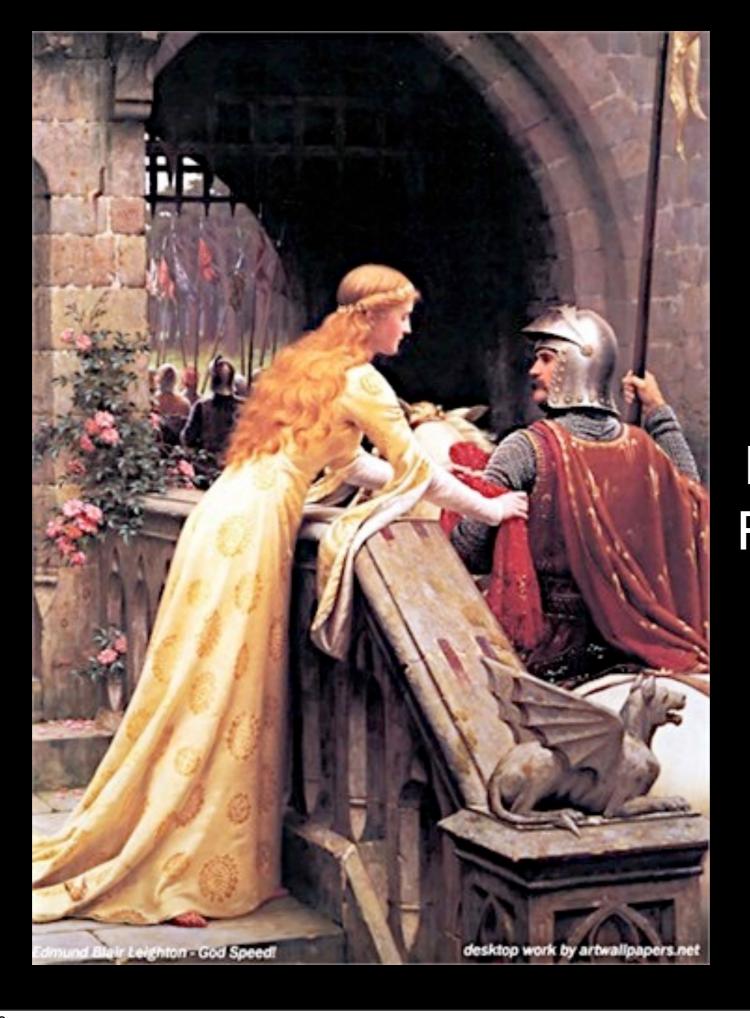
The Angevin Empire gets bigger in 1154.

Now from Scottish Highlands to the Pyrenees

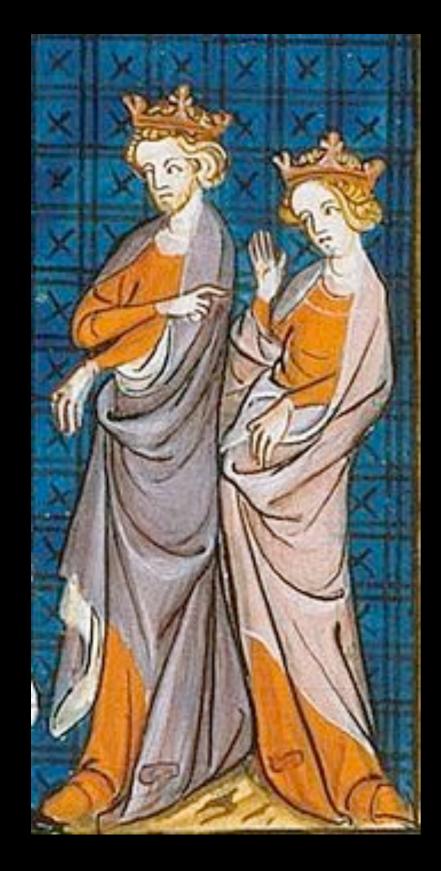
HENRY II (House of Anjou) r. 1154-1189

- First unopposed rise to power since 1066.
- Controlled a vast empire—most of British Isles and parts of France Angevin Empire
- Married to Eleanor of Aquitaine (French)
- Acquired Ireland with the help of Pope Adrian IV (the only English pope). Pope recognized his authority over
- Laid down the foundations of English Common Law—consistent and accessible
- Quarrel with Thomas Becket, Archbishop of Canterbury (Becket thought the Church should be independent from royal power), led to the clergyman's murder in Canterbury Cathedral; 1170.



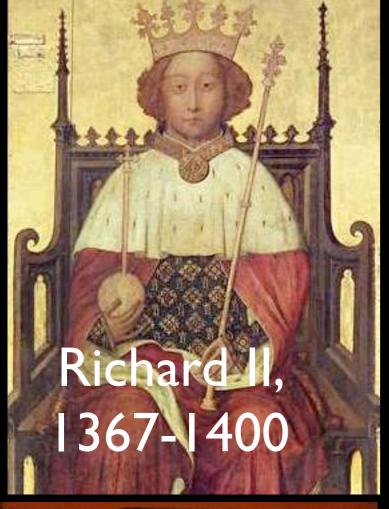


Henry and Eleanor, Partners 1154-1164

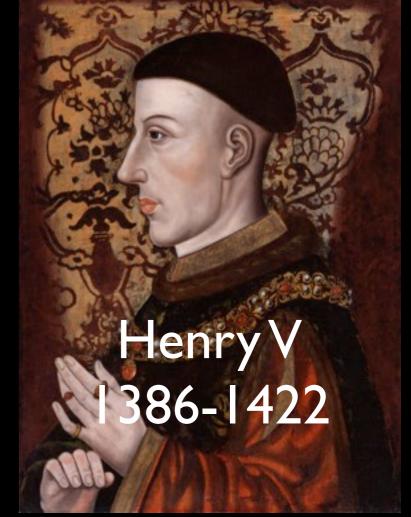


- 1. William IX, Count of Poitier 1153-1156
- 2. Henry the Young King 1155-1183
- 3. Matilda, Duchess of Saxony 1156-1189
- 4. Richard I, King of England 1157-1199
- 5. Geoffrey II, Duke of Brittany 1158-1186
- 6. Eleanor, Queen of Castile 1161-1214
- 7. <u>Joan, Queen of Sicily</u> 1165-1199
- 8. <u>John, King of England</u> 1166-1216

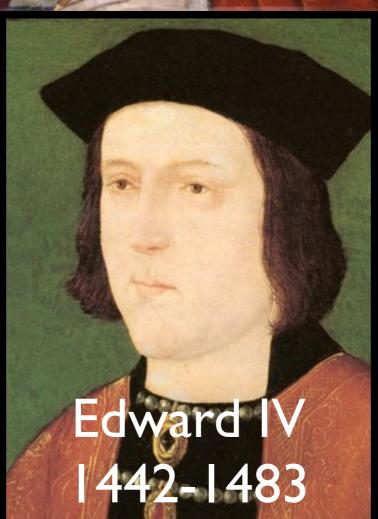


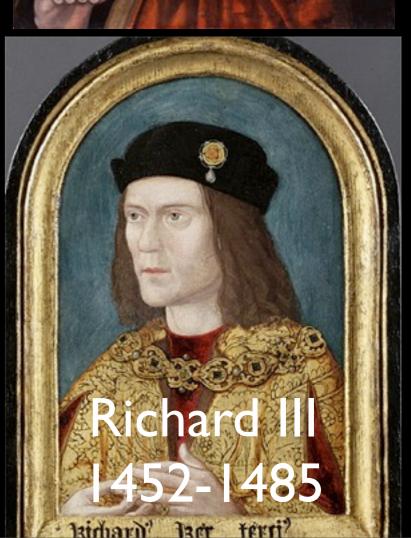












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I 164 Trouble Between Henry and Eleanor



1164 Trouble Between Henry and Eleanor





Fair Rosamund Clifford

Rosamund Clifford (before 1150 – c. 1176)

often called "The Fair Rosamund" or the "Rose of the World" (*rosa mundi*),

was famed for her beauty and was a mistress of King Henry II of England, famous in English folklore.
Stories said that she was the woman Henry lobed most in all the world.

She died young in a monastery to which she had retired.

By 1164, Henry at war with his wife and his best friend.







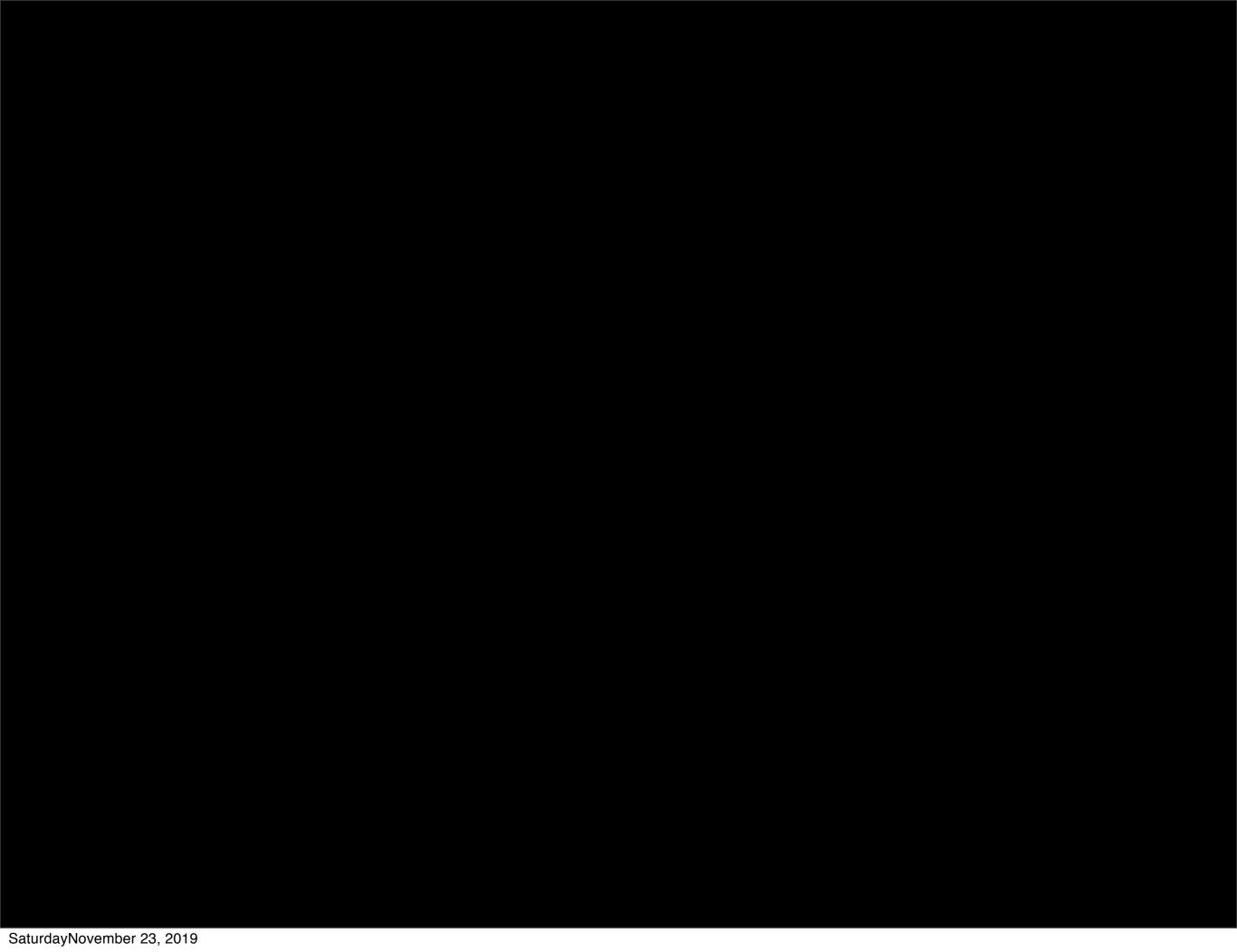
Henry II and Thomas Becket

Henry II and Thomas Becket

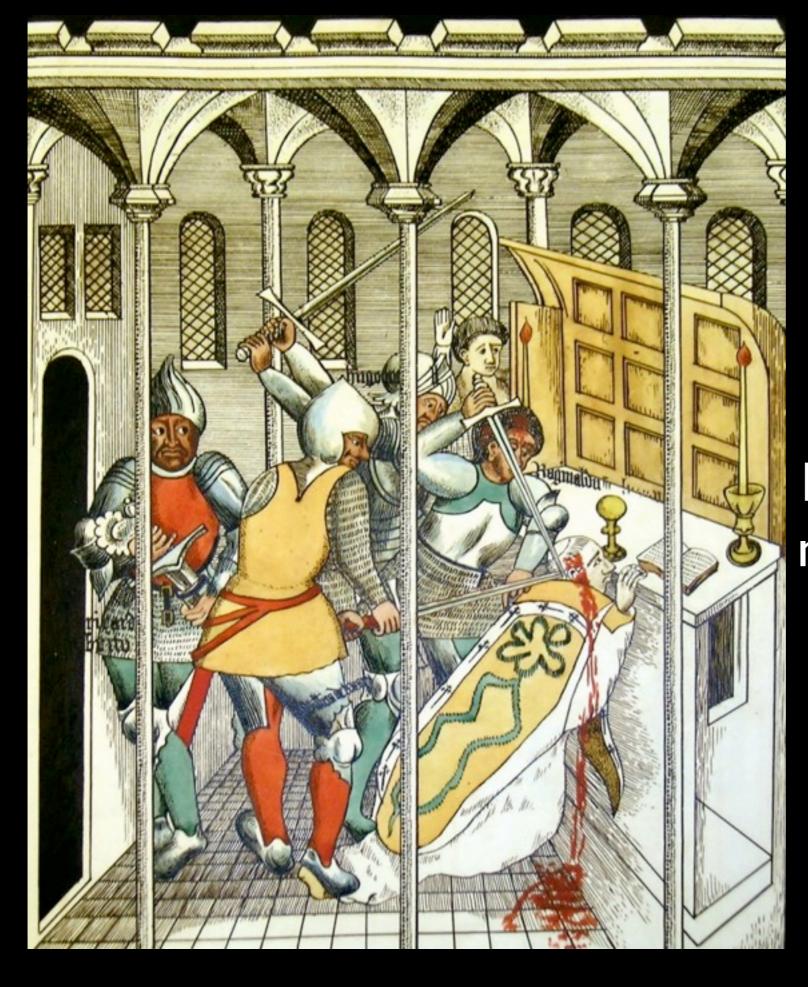








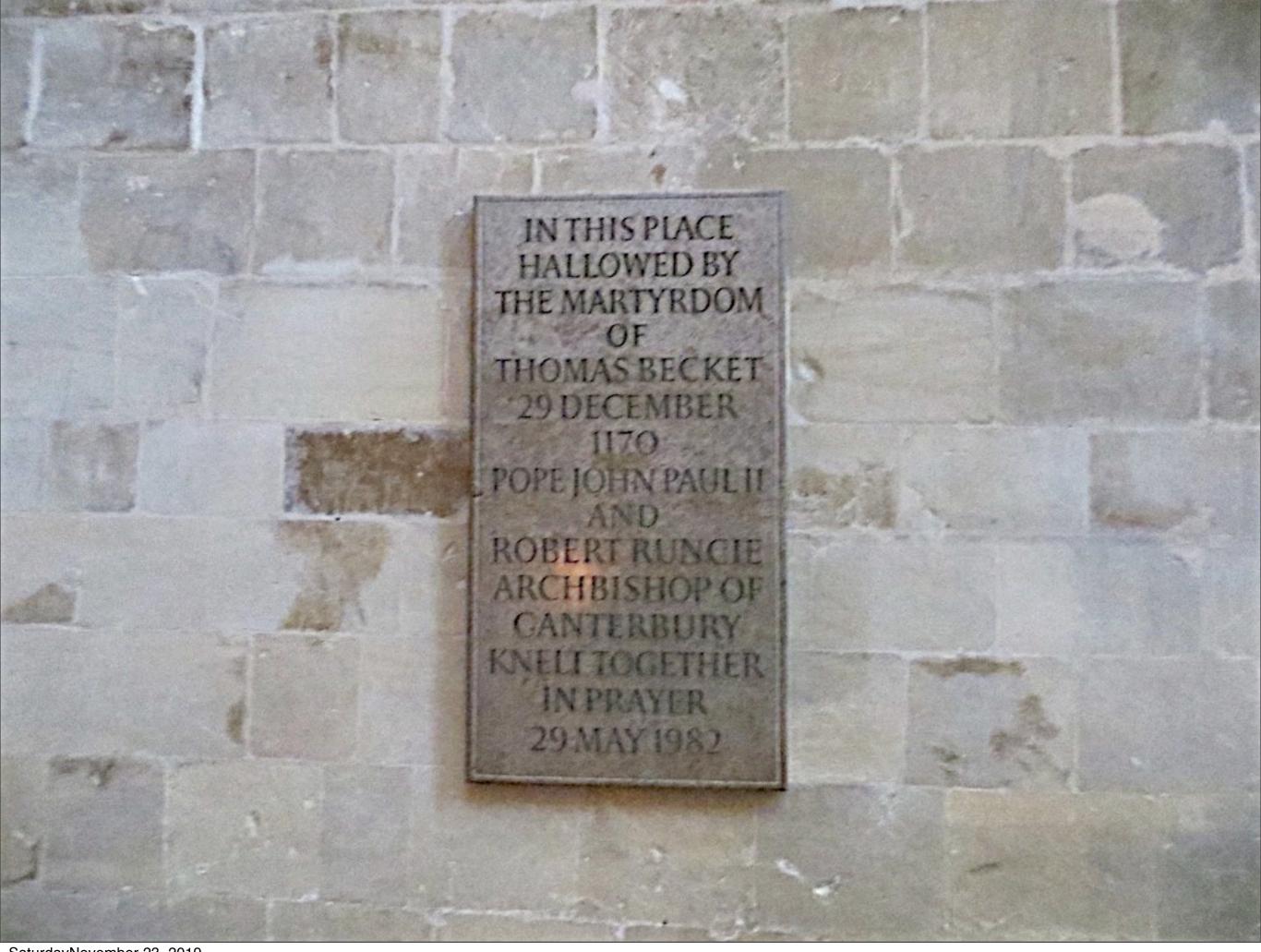




The Murder of **Thomas** Becket Dec 29, 1170 near the altar of Canterbury Cathedral



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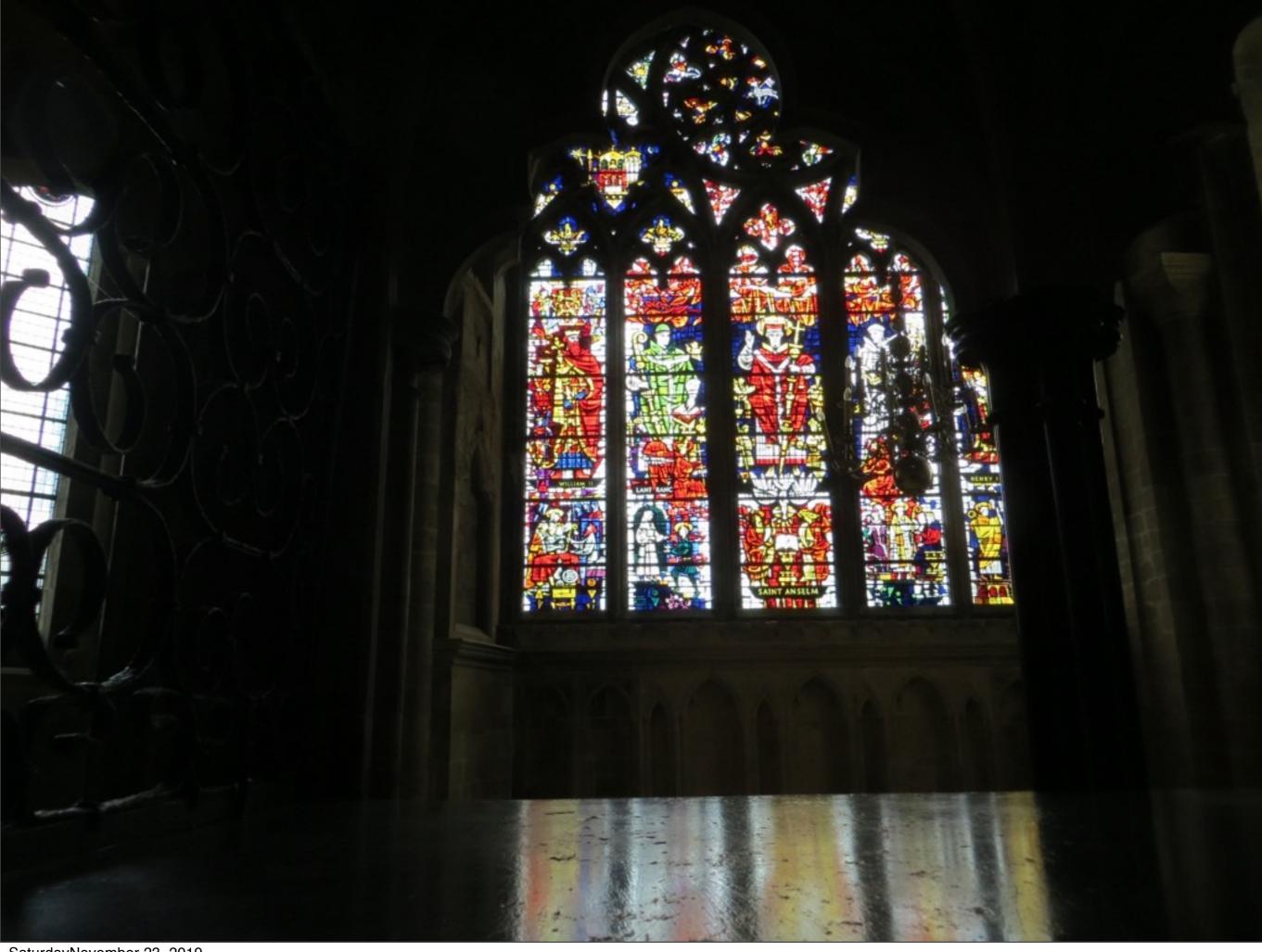
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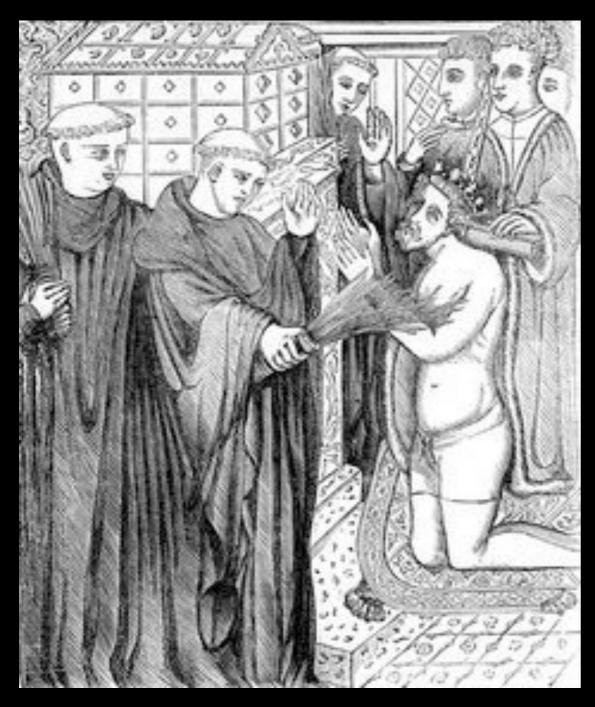


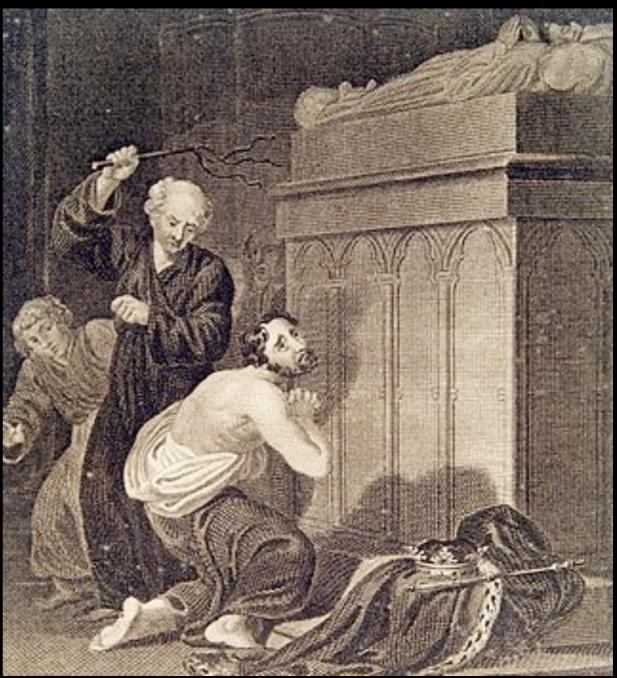
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Henry II does public penance for the murder of Thomas Becket





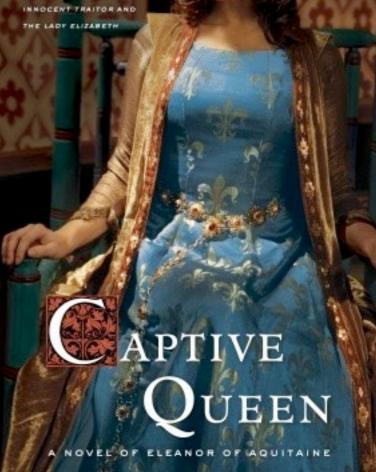
Trouble Between Henry and Eleanor

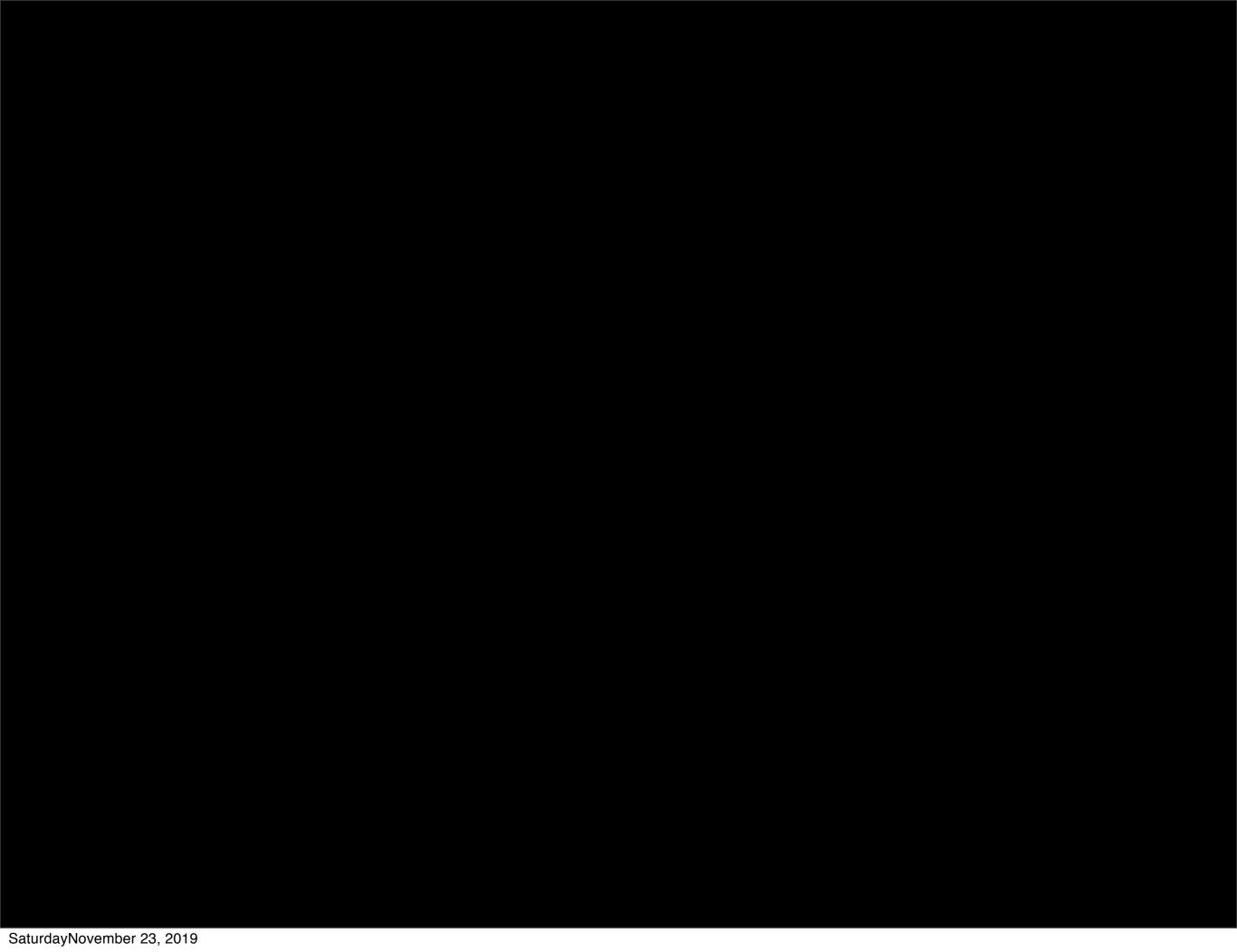


What shall we hang? The holly, or each other?



Merry Christmas from Grumpy Eleanor of Aquitaine BESTSELLING AUTHOR OF







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I 180, Death of King Louis VII, new young king, Philip II

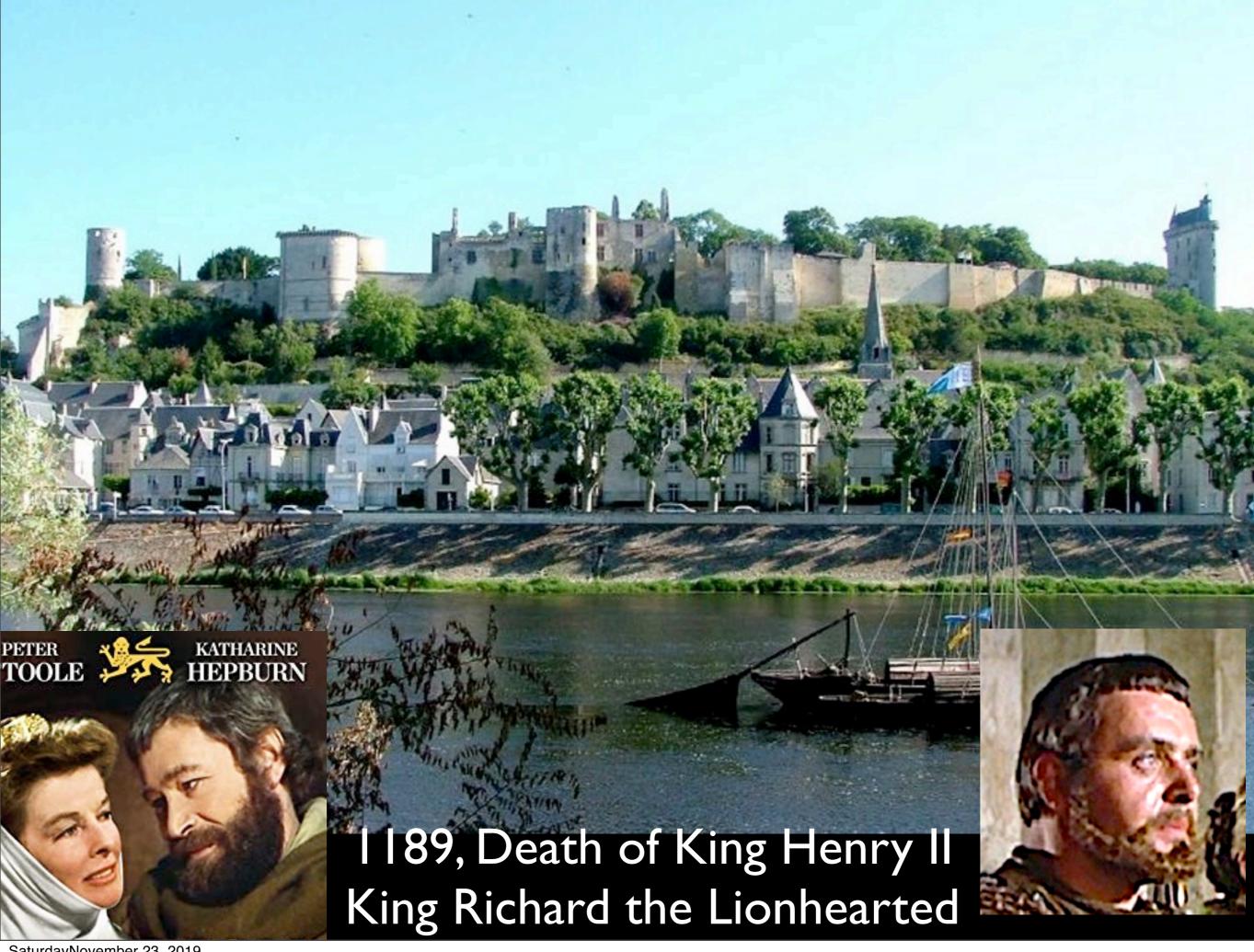






New Prince of Wales Richard Royal Family rocked by death of heir to the throne:
Prince Henry







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Burial of Henry II here at the Abbey of Fontevraud

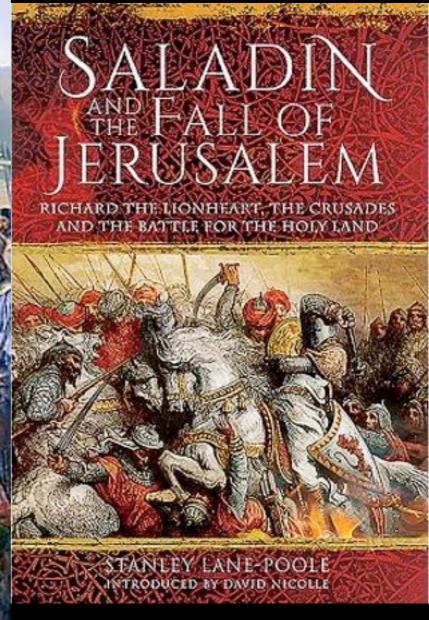


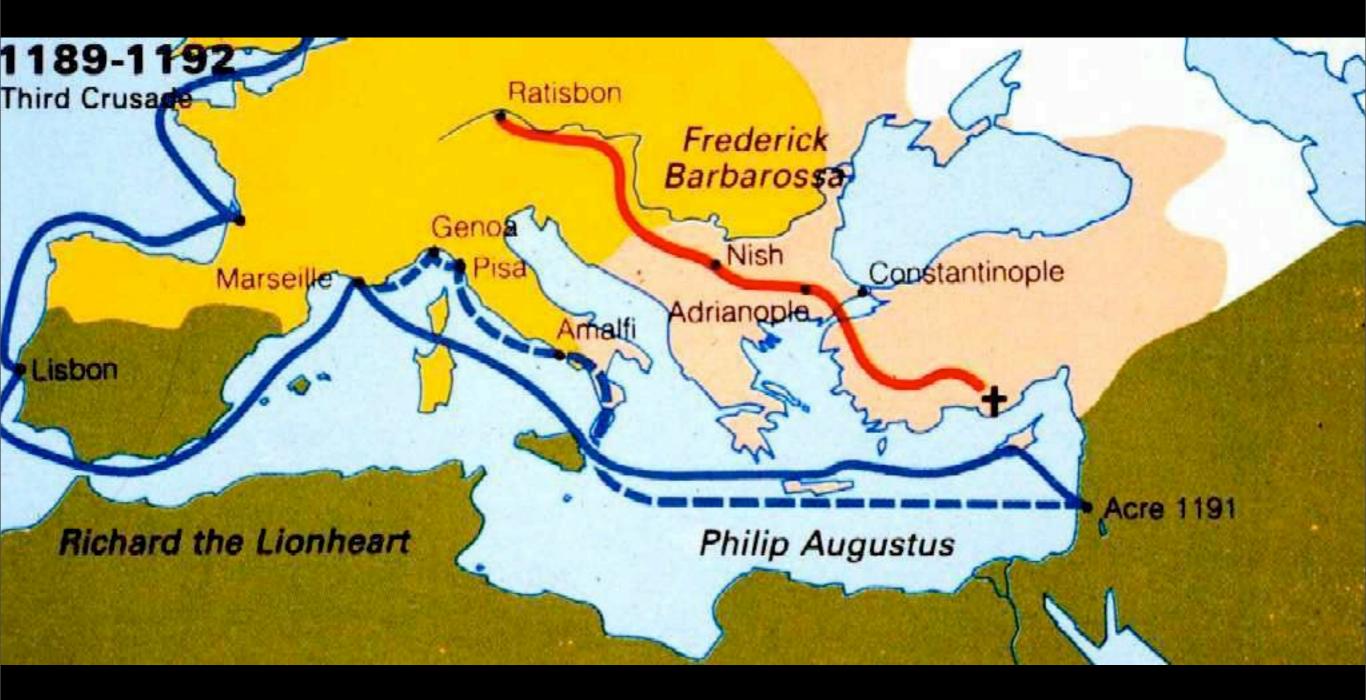


Coronation of King Richard I London 1189

The Third Crusade to the Holy Land, 1189-1192



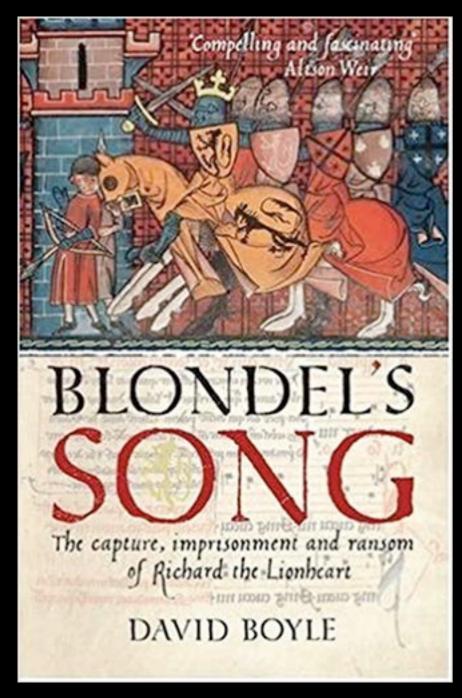




Richard Meets Saladin



Richard Captured, Held for Ransom

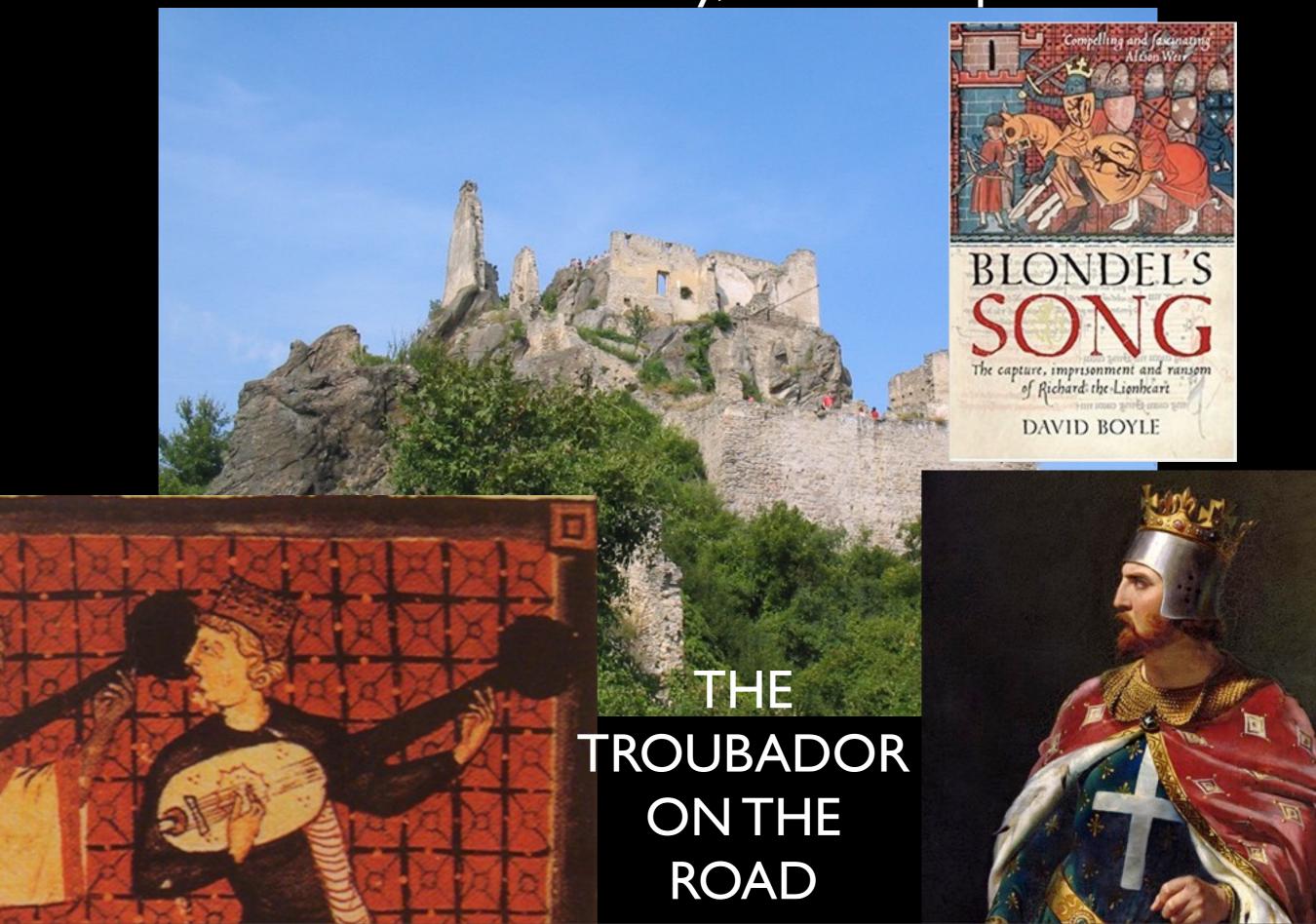


On his way back from the crusades, one of England's most famous and romantic medieval kings was ship-wrecked and stranded near Venice. Trying to make his way home in disguise, he was arrested and imprisoned and effectively disappeared. He didn't return home for another fifteen months, and at enormous cost - a quarter of the entire wealth of England was paid to win his release. The extraordinary events surrounding Richard the Lionheart's disappearance provides the background to some of the most colorful and enduring legends - Robin Hood, the Sheriff of Nottingham, the discovery of King Arthur's grave, and above all, the story of Blondel, Richard's faithful minstrel, and his journey across central Europe – singing under castle towers – until he finds the missing king. Blondel's Song tells the tale of one of the most peculiar incidents of medieval history, and the background to the real Blondel and his fellow troubadours, as well as the courts of love, the Holy Grail, emergence of gothic cathedrals like Notre Dame and Chartres, and the unique moment of tolerance in the West - when Europe shared a language, and a new culture of music, romance and chivalry.

Dunstein Castle Germany, Richard imprisoned



Dunstein Castle Germany, Richard imprisoned



Dunstein Castle Germany, Richard imprisoned



Dunstein Castle Germany, Richard imprisoned Eleanor goes to work to raise the ransom







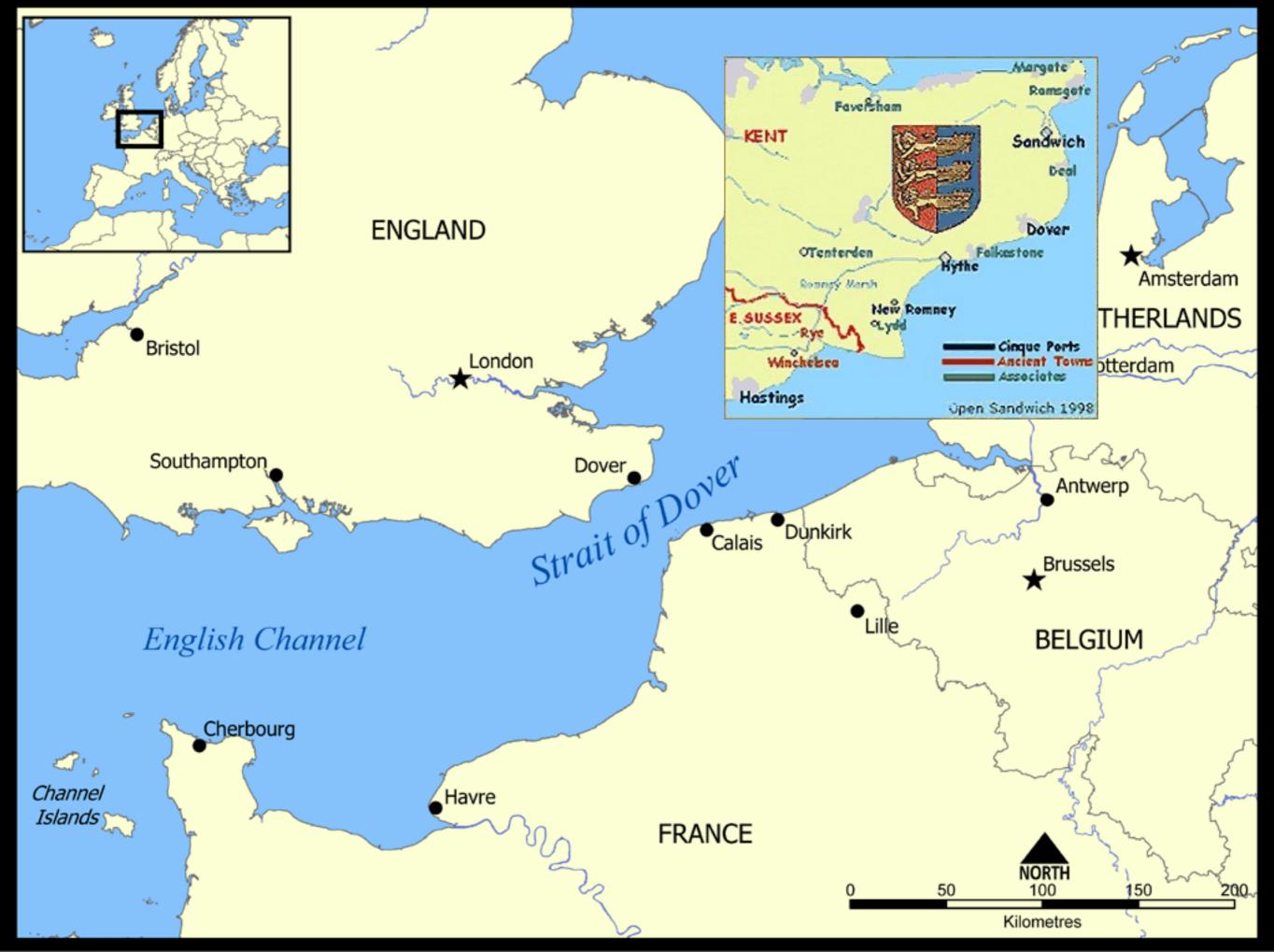
Convocation of Mainz, Jan 1194
All converge on historic city
All of the Holy Roman Empire
Queen Eleanor and her son Richard



The Ransom is paid and Richard released, March 1194

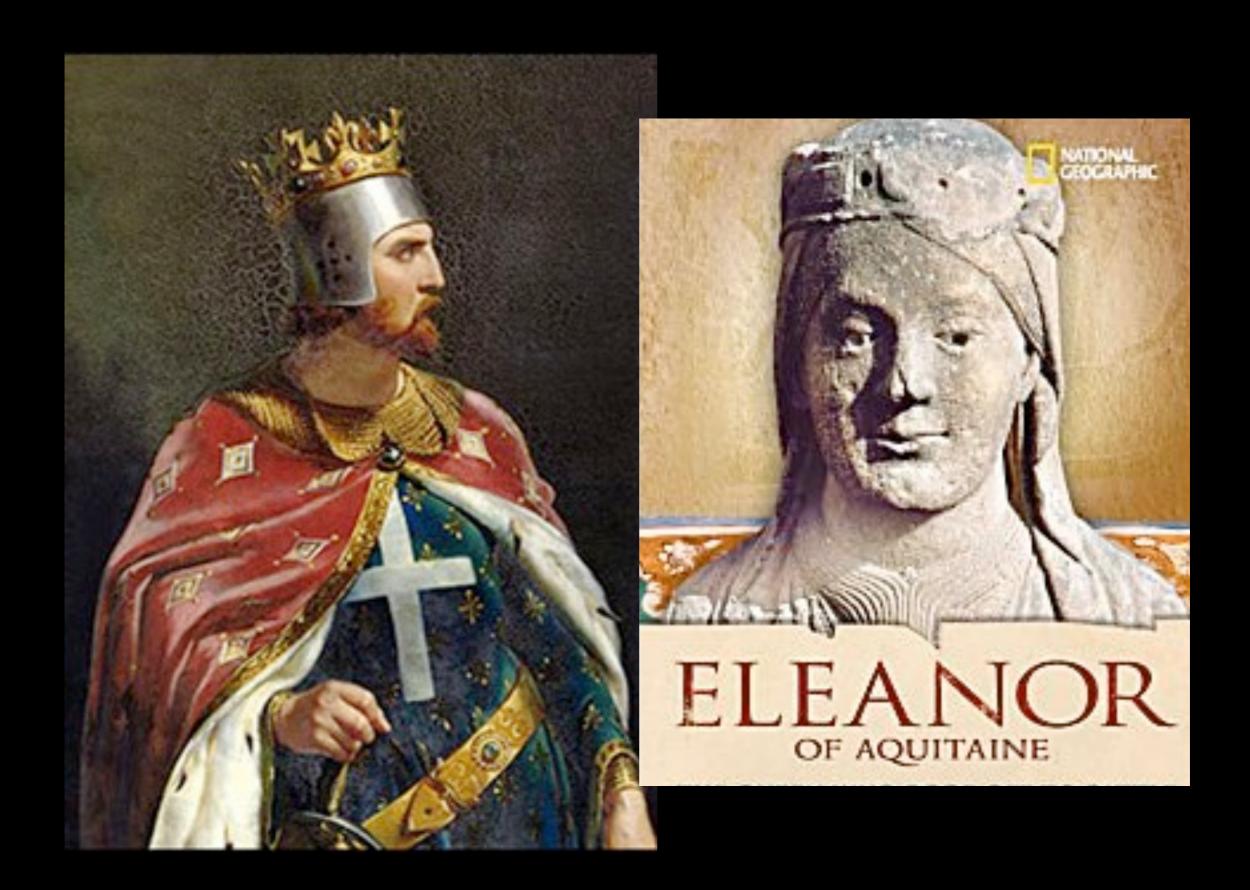


Eleanor Brings King Richard Home, March 1194



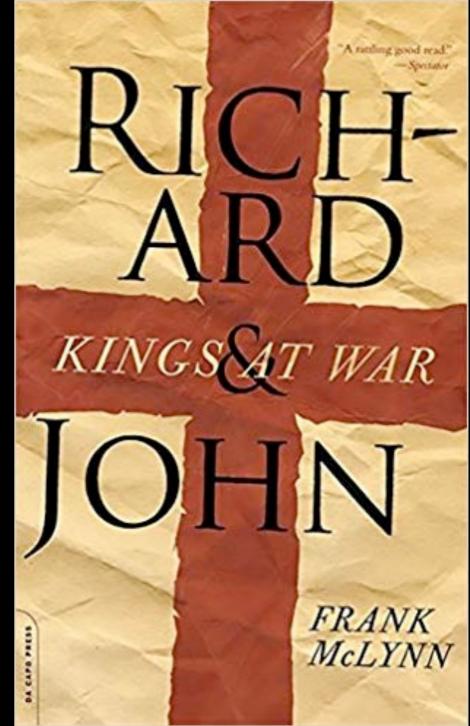


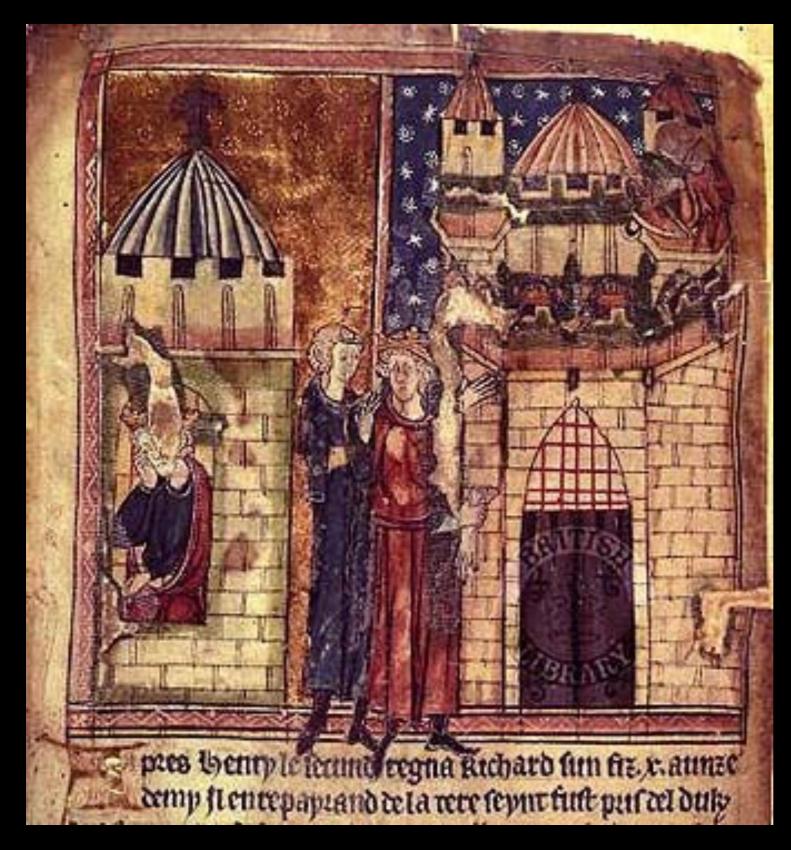
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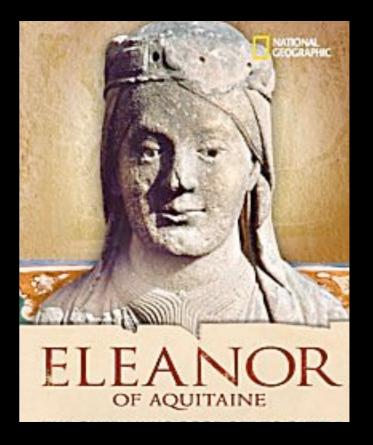


Forgive your brother.









Death of King Richard the Lionhearted Chalus-Chabrol, France, 1199





Henry II (1154-1189)

- Established RoyalCourts
- © Common Law:
 - Unified body of laws
 - Judges decisions form he base of law in various English speaking countries.



INVENT THE COMMON LAW



What do the terms "civil law" and "common law" mean?

Roman Civil law Justinian Code

- Can mean
 - Legal system based on Roman law (like in Turkey)
 - A particular branch of law (Medeni Hukuku) in that system
 - The law of civil or private rights, as opposed to criminal law or administrative law(in the common law system)

Common law

- Can mean –
- Legal system based on English customary law
- jury trials involve population in justice

good records, archives

precedents

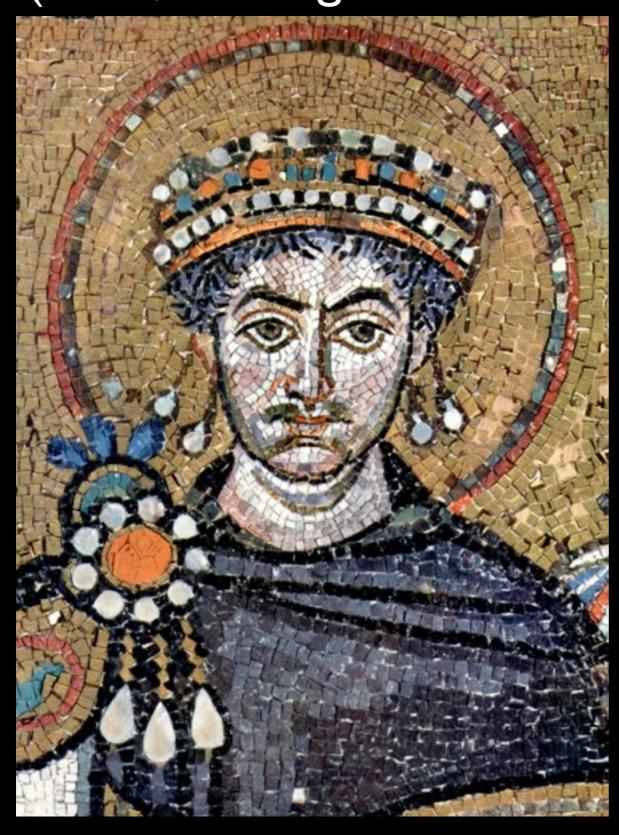
law schools study precedents

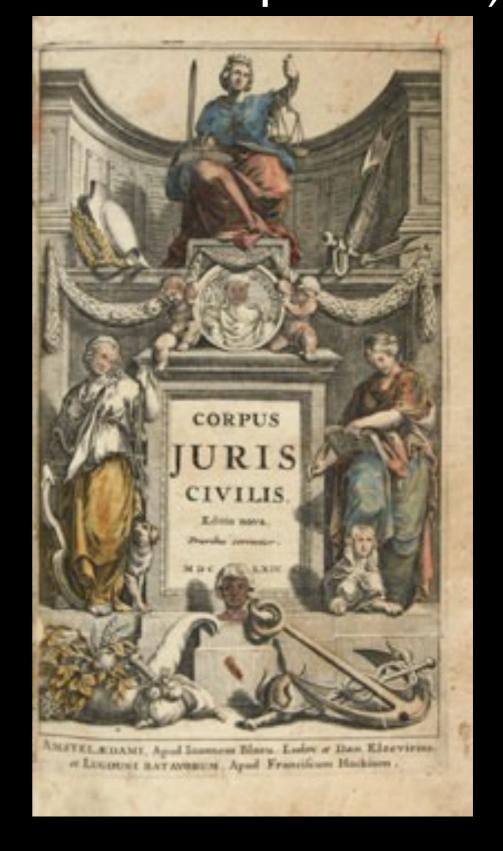
Civil Law and Common Law

- Civil Law
- Origins are in Roman jurisprudence
- It is a CODE, detailed and all-encompassing set of rules and regulations
- Legal scholar oriented, meaning that philosophical foundations tie the system together and make it make sense.
- Judges, by contrast, are are very active can render opinions that are contrary to popular opinion

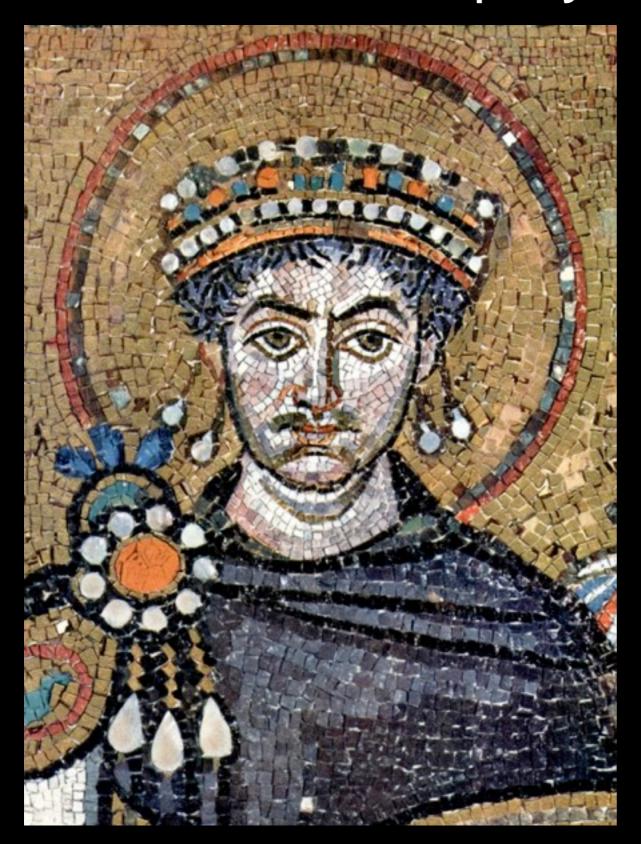
- Common Law
- Origins are in the English tradition
- Think about Great Britain's constitution and constitutional law...what is it?
- trial, judge, jury
- Legal custom and tradition become the law
- Stare decisis is key.
 - Pros and cons of stare decisis?

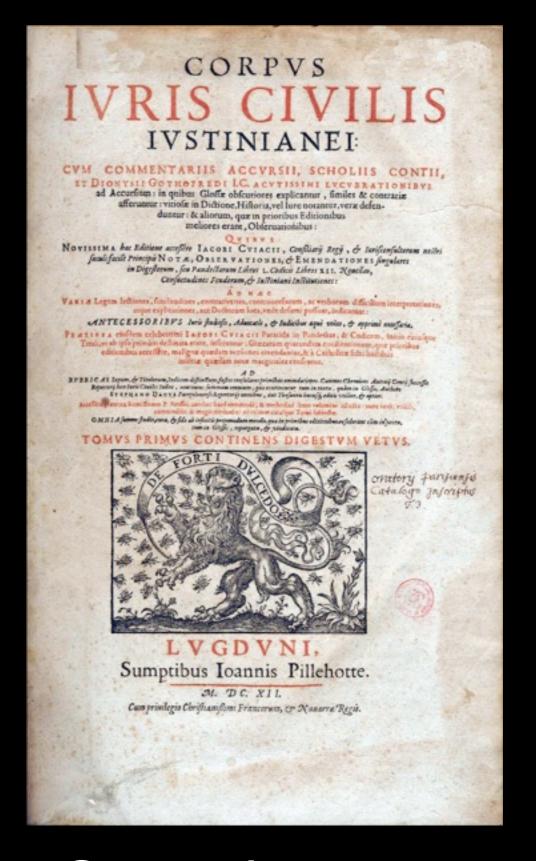
Corpus Juris Civilis (Latin, although created in Constantinople-Greek)





Corpus Juris Civilis





April 7, 529, issue first part: Corpus Justinianus

Corpus Juris Civilis



I. Codex all Roman law organized

2. Digest summary of all Roman legal opinions (lawyers)

3. Institutes w textbook for all law schools

4. the "novels" new law since corpus



Medieval manuscript of Corpus spotted but survived

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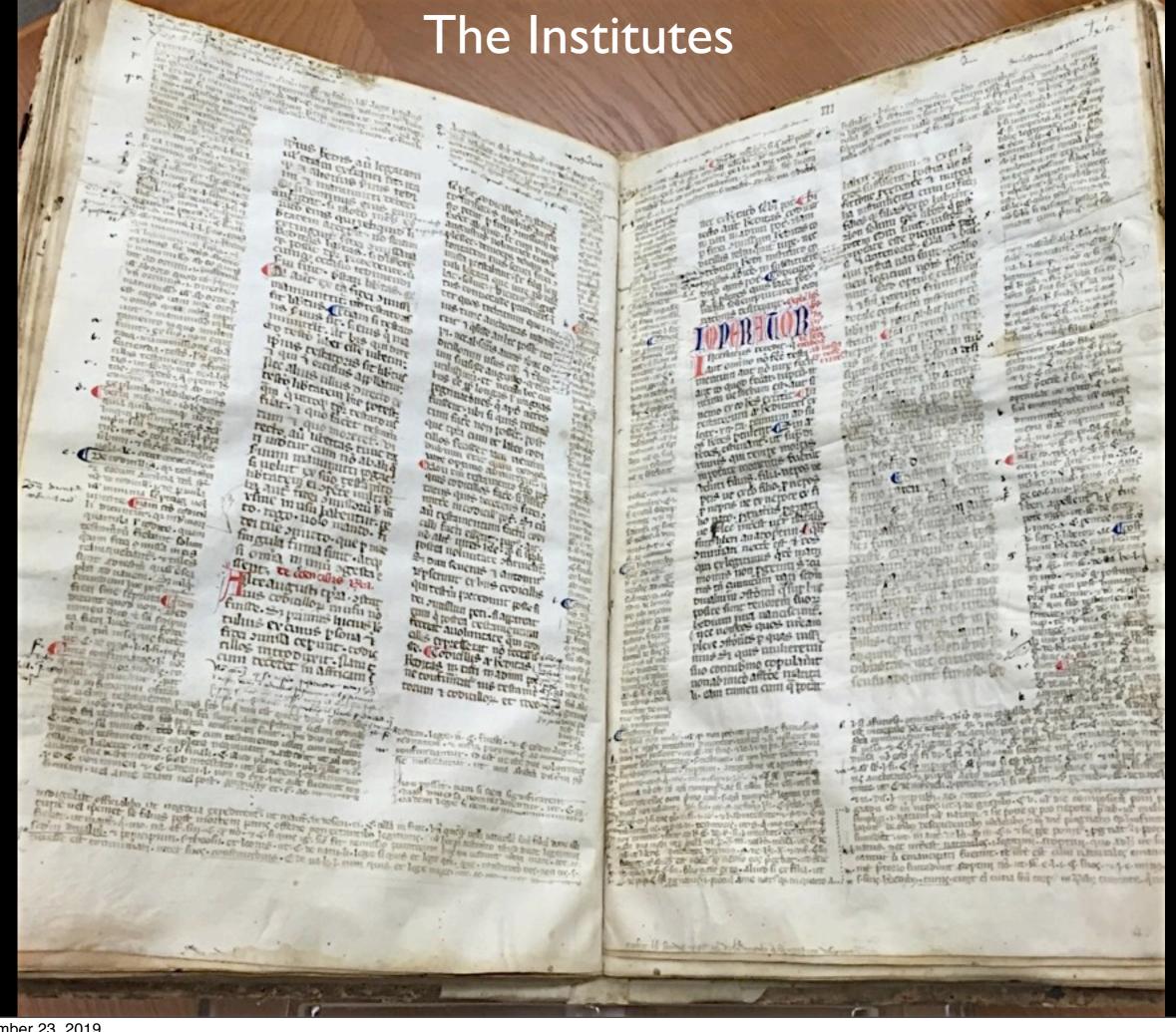
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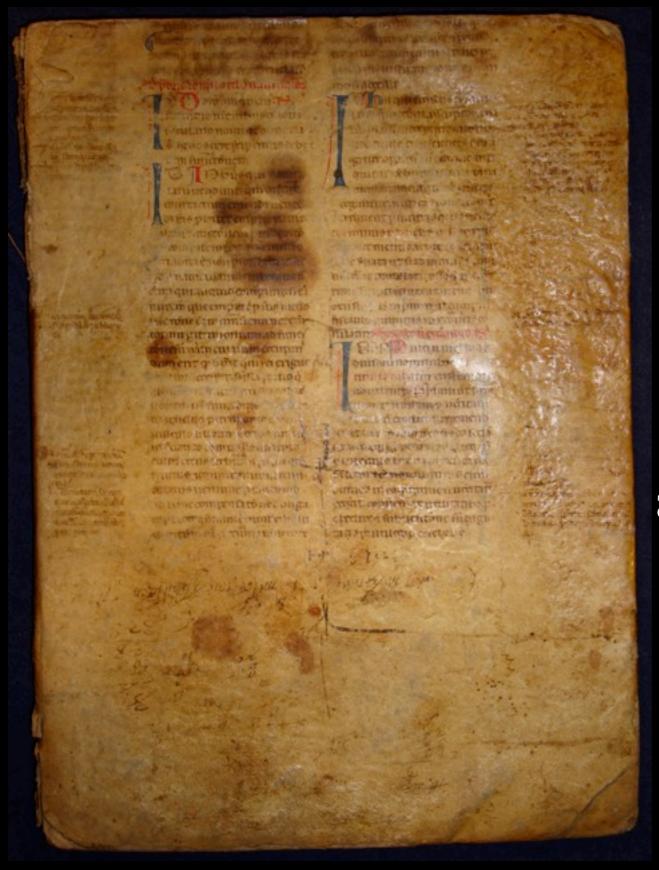
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For almost 500 Years the Corpus disappeared in Western Europe then 1072 or so... a copy is found in Tuscany probably Pistoia by 1080's it is being taught at...

Bologna



University of Bologna



1088 Rediscover and Begin Teaching Roman Law



1088 Rediscover and Begin Teaching Roman Law

Henry II (1154-1189)

Established Royal Courts

Common Law:

- · Unified body of laws
- Judges decisions form he base of law in various English speaking countries.





1160s Henry creating Common Law

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Common law

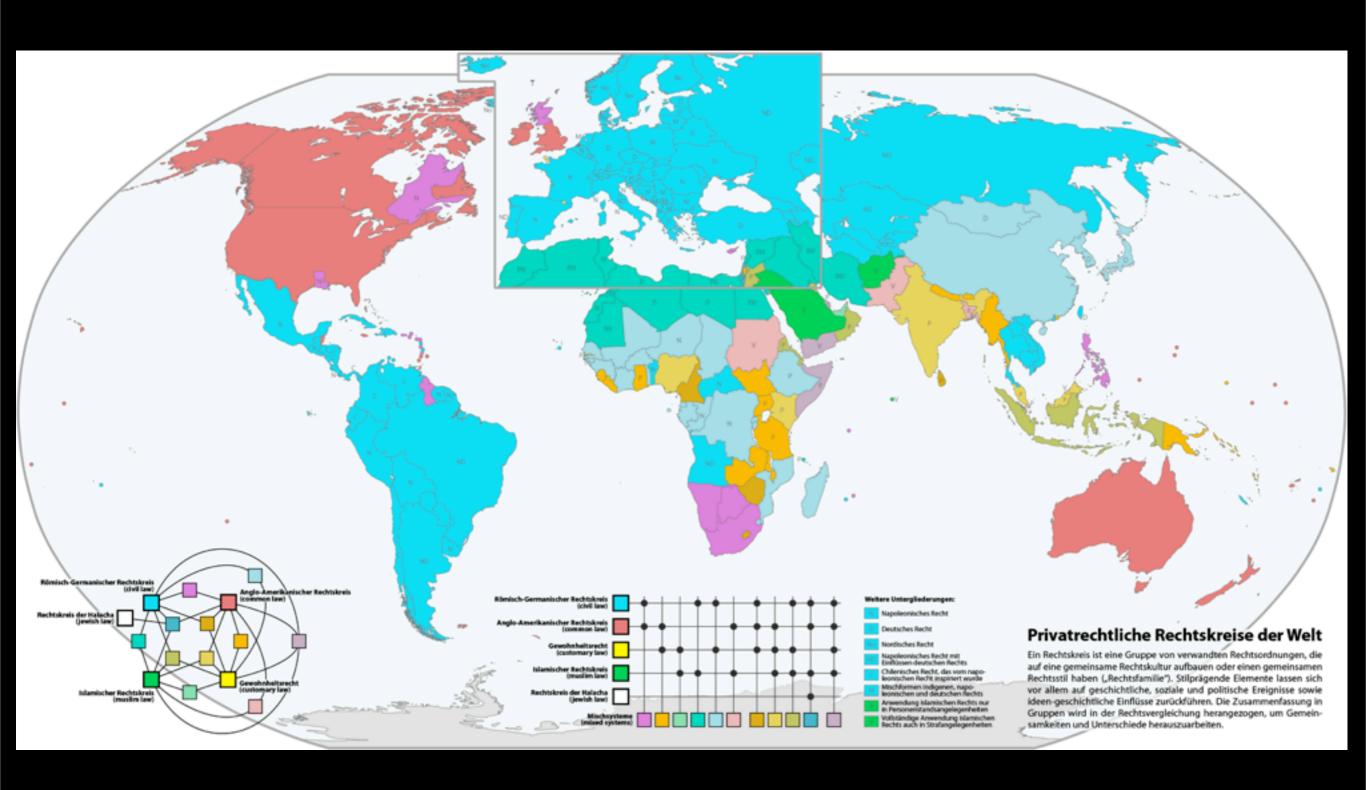
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Civil Law vs Common Law



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 - Legal system based on Roman law (like in Turkey)
 - A particular branch of law (Medeni Hukuku) in that system
 - The law of civil or private rights, as opposed to criminal law or administrative law(in the common law system)

Common law

- Can mean –
- Legal system based on English customary law
- jury trials involve population in justice

good records, archives

precedents

law schools study precedents

WHY REFORM THE LAW SYSTEM?

To unify the country.

To increase royal power.

A solid strong national legal system headed up by the King meant an increase of royal power.

Law in the new Medieval States Law in Norman England

Medieval states were "law-states," and the provision of justice (the adjudication of claims about property, for example) was one of the principal sources of its authority and legitimacy and of the monarch's authority.

The state was based on law and existed to enforce law. The ruler was bound morally (and often politically) by the law, and European law was not merely criminal law, as was that of many other regions; it regulated family and business relationships, and the possession and the use of property.

In no other political system was law so important; in no other society were lawyers to play such an important role. **If you compare to Islamic states** you see the Religious authority supreme. This will be the great battle of Henry's reign. He will lose temporarily but the principle will triumph.

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ENGLISH UNITY

English rulers had less difficulty than their French cousins in achieving internal sovereignty.

England was a small kingdom, not much larger than some of the great duchies of France or Germany.

An active king could visit most parts of his realm with some regularity. Moreover, a long series of conquests had prevented the rise of strong provincial rulers or the development of deeply entrenched provincial institutions.

ENGLISH UNITY

Because no areas had been monopolized by provincial dynasties that had endured, the king still had lands and rights of justice in all parts of his realm.

Because his lands and rights were so widely dispersed he had to have agents everywhere—sheriffs and bailiffs, keepers of castles and forests.

Keeping track of the income produced by hundreds of different sources made plain the need for a **central financial office: the English Exchequer of the early 12**th **century**. The Exchequer kept meticulously detailed records; it had a highly professional staff; it became so solidly established that it could function even in periods of civil war.

Henry II (1154-1189)

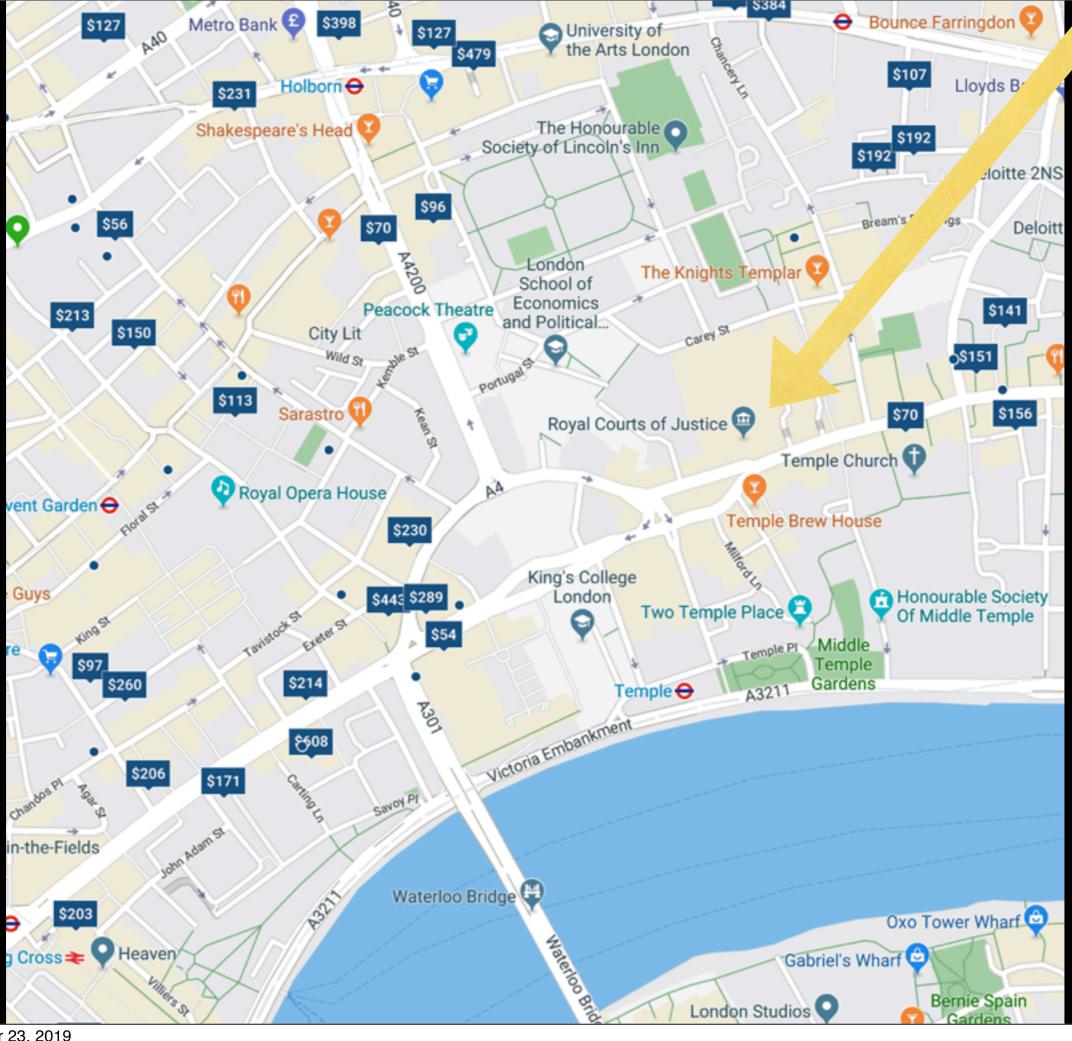
- Established RoyalCourts
- © Common Law:
 - Unified body of laws
 - Judges decisions form he base of law in various English speaking countries.



HOW DID HENRY II CREATE THE COMMON LAW

- I. trial by jury.
- 2. the "King's peace: royal courts, traveling justices.
- 3. archives: good record keeping (London)
- 4. Law schools, London, "Inns of Court"





Inns of Court

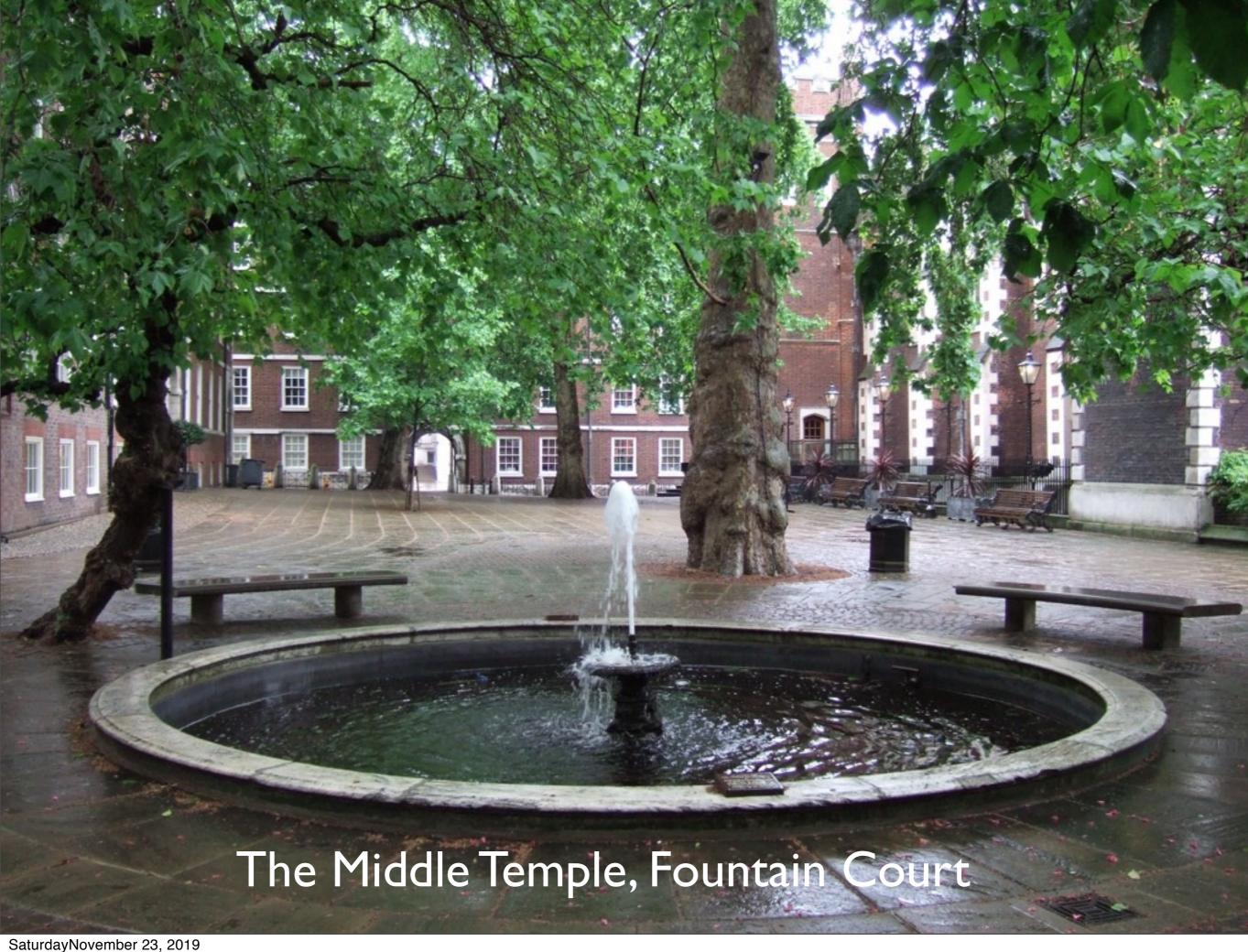
BRITISH LEGAL ASSOCIATION

WRITTEN BY: The Editors of Encyclopaedia Britannica

See Article History

Inns of Court, in London, group of four institutions of considerable antiquity that have historically been responsible for <u>legal education</u>. Their respective governing bodies, the benches, exercise the exclusive right of admitting persons to practice by a formal call to the bar. They consist of the Inner Temple and Middle Temple (both housed within the area known as <u>The Temple</u>), Lincoln's Inn, and Gray's Inn—all of which are located in the general vicinity of the <u>Royal Courts of Justice</u>, at the boundary between the <u>City of London</u> and <u>Westminster</u>.







Silk is a British television drama series produced by the BBC which was broadcast over three series on BBC One between 22 February 2011 and 31 March 2014. Created by Peter Moffat, the series follows the daily goings on of Shoe Lane Chambers and its members in their personal and professional lives. AVAILABLE ON AMAZON PRIME





During the mid 12th century UNDER HENRY II a group of royal justices appeared and began to offer the "King's Peace.".

Soon there were circuit judges, juries, writs.

The new procedure of the royal courts was designed to cut down delay, to get quick, easily enforceable decisions in cases where decisions had been hard to reach.

There was a deliberate attempt to reduce complicated problems to simple questions that could be answered by men with little knowledge of law or of remote events.

TRIAL BY JURY BECAME VERY POPULAR: they were fair.

Thus in cases involving land tenure the most common question was: "Who was last in peaceful possession?" not "Who has best title?" The question was answered by a group of neighbors, drawn from the law-abiding men of the district in which the property lay. They gave a collective response, based on their own knowledge and observations. This procedure rapidly developed into trial by jury... an improvement on earlier, irrational procedures such as trial by combat or ordeals. In any case, knights, lesser landholders, and ordinary freemen in England found that the jury gave them some protection against the rich and the powerful. They flocked to the king's courts; by the 13th century all cases of any importance and significance whatever were heard by the king's judges. The royal government had succeeded in involving almost the entire free population of the country in the work of the law courts, either as litigants or as jurors.

Out of all this came THE COMMON LAW

"Common" to the whole nation.

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Ranulf Glanvill Supreme Justice 1187

A Treatise on the Laws and Customs of The Kingdom of England



his work, written between 1187 and 1189, is the first treatise written on the common law of England. It was first printed in 1554 and a copy of that first edition is displayed here along with a later 1673 printing.

Ranulf Glanvil, the supposed author of this treatise, was a prominent lawyer and advisor to King Henry II. He was also a soldier leading the English army in a 1174 victory over the Scots at Alnwick. He served as a general in the Welsh wars

and in the wars against the king's rebellious sons. In 1180 Glanvil was made a member of the king's permanent court which was formed in 1178. In 1180 he also became justiciar of England which is comparable to the modern office of prime minister. Glanvil died in 1190 while on a crusade to Acre.

The reign of <u>Henry II</u> saw many legal reforms which are reflected in Glanvil's treatise. The book is a vivid image of the importance of land law and of procedure in Mediaeval England. It is intensely practical. There is a great deal of information about the modes of litigation appropriate to various writs.

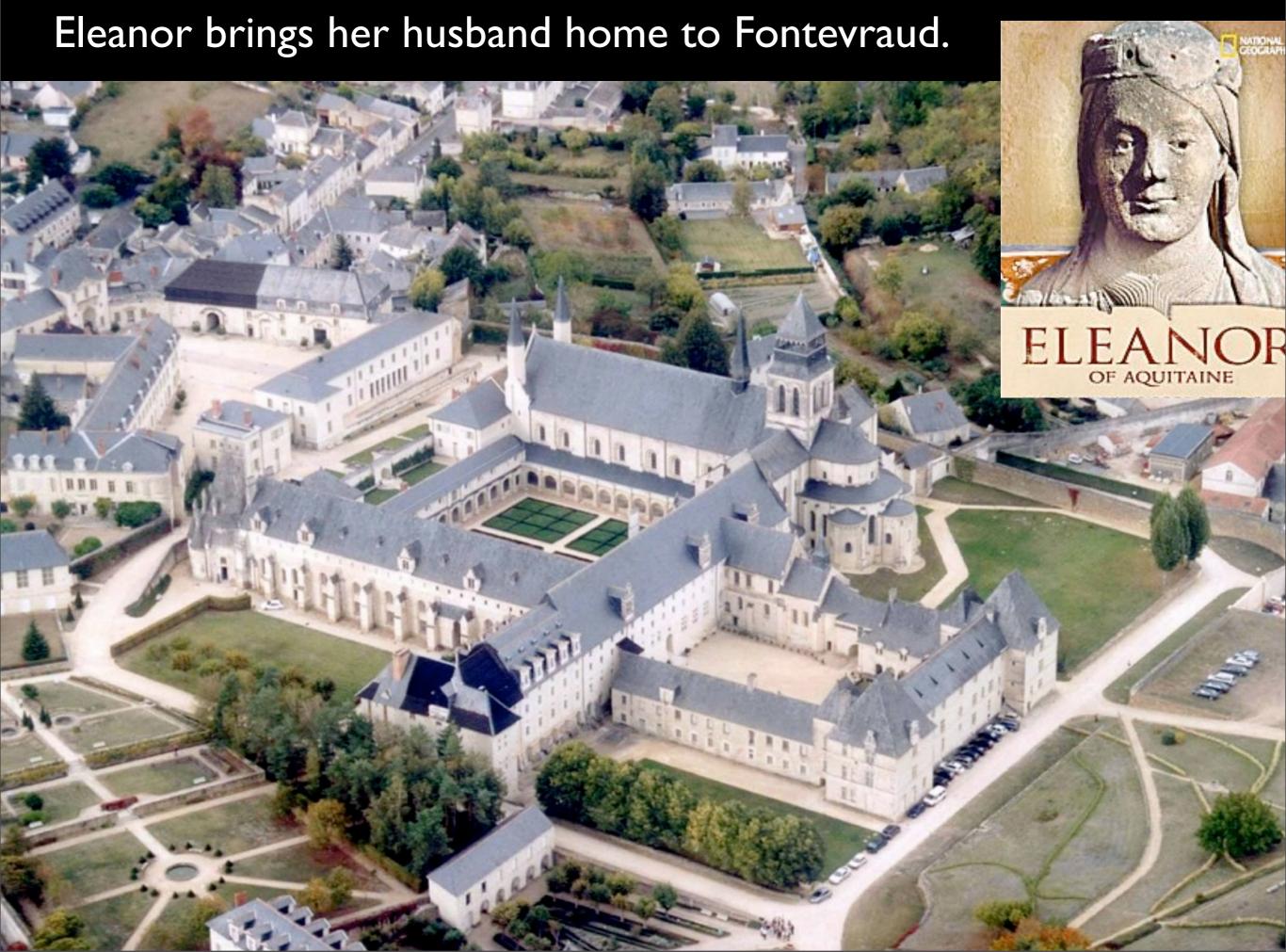
Glanvil is said to have been the inventor of the assize of novel disselsin and the action of replevin. Distinctions are drawn between civil and criminal pleas, between pleas which are heard by the king's court, pleas heard by the sheriff, pleas heard by county court and those heard by the lords of franchises.



It is doubtful that Glanvil actually wrote the treatise himself. Scholars speculate that Glanvil's nephew and secretary, Hubert Walter wrote the book with Glanvil's consent and perhaps his supervision. Like most scholarly writings of the time, Glanvil's treatise was written in Latin. The treatise stood as the standard text book of English law for almost a century until Bracton's treatise became available in the middle of the 13th century. Indeed, Bracton made extensive use of it in his work. Coke later paid a tribute of praise and gratitude to it and used it freely in his writing.

To learn more about Henry II, follow this link

First treatis ever written on the Common Law **England**









King Henry II, 1133-1189





