

# THE ANGEVIN LINE

William



William of Normandy vs. Harold Godwinson

Normans vs. Saxons

Godwinson's death on the battlefield placed a French King on the throne in England in 1066.

William of Normandy becomes William the Conqueror

Henry II



Established system of Common Law

Circuit Court System  
Jury System

Ordered Nobles Castles destroyed unless owned by the King

Increased the central authority of the monarchy

Married Eleanor of Aquitaine to gain control of Lands in France

Eleanor

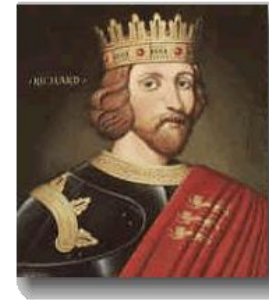


Married Henry II to increase her family's power in Europe

Allowed much of France to fall under English control with her marriage to Henry II

Mother of Richard and John

Richard



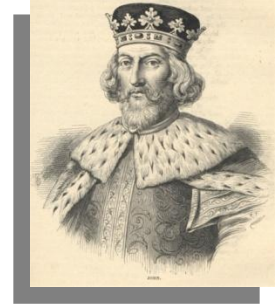
Beloved King of England

Remained in power for 10 years of which he only spent 6 months in England

Nicknamed the Lionheart for his courageous battles with France and in the Crusades

Ran up a large amount of bills that had to be paid for by the royal treasury during the Crusades

John



Failed military and political leader

Levied oppressive taxes and laws on his subjects to pay for wars with France (of which he lost many)

Forced by Barons to sign the Magna Carta

Allowed Barons to place limits on the power of the monarchy

Placed the monarchy under the law for the first time in history

No Monarch in England has been named John since



Edward I (E)



Parliament (E)



Louis IX (F)



Phillip IV (F)

•Needed money to fight the **Scots** to the North and the **French** to the South

•Nobles **denied** most of Edward requests to raise taxes

•In 1295 Edward invited the middle class to join his government

•The new legislative body that Edward created was known as the “Model Parliament”

•Edward used the loyalty of the middle class and their presence in Parliament to raise taxes and increase the Royal treasury

•Power shifted back from the Nobles to the King

•Eventually evolved into a Bicameral Legislation (Two Houses)

•**House of Lords:** made up of Nobles and Clergy that are appointed by the king or inherited position from their family

•**House of Commons:** made up of members of the middle class who are elected to office by their peers

•Important to us because our own **Congress** was patterned after the Parliament

•Displayed a great concern for the poor (spent time with lepers)

•Led a “Christ Like” life and was very religious

•Desired to make France a “**Just Society**” where all men were treated fairly by the court system

•Established **appellant court system** whereby individuals could appeal their sentences to higher courts

•Established **Parlement** or the French Supreme Court. This was the highest court in France and their decisions were determined to be the final word!

•Like most Kings Phillip needed money to fight wars

•He also invited the **middle class** into his government in France, however, his system was very slanted in the favor of the King

•The new legislative body was known as the **Estates General** which contained three “estates”

•**First Estate:** Clergy

•**Second Estate:** Nobles

•**Third Estate:** Middle and lower classes

•Each estate received **one vote** to decide legislative issues

•Increased the power of the King and his ability to raise money for the royal treasury



Henry V (E)



Charles VI (F)



Joan of Arc (F)



Charles VII (F)

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Led England in the Battle of Agincourt and virtually conquered all of France in the name of England</li> <li>•<b><u>Fought during the 100 Years War (war fought between England and France)</u></b> and saw the introduction of the Canon and Longbow which favored the English</li> <li>•One of the most successful imperial kings of the English line of Kings</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Mentally ill King of France</li> <li>•Signed the Treaty of Troy with Henry V which virtually gave France away to the English</li> <li>•Agreed to allow his daughter to marry Henry V in marriage</li> <li>•Agreed to relinquish France into English control after his death</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Peasant girl who in 1429 urged the Dauphin to give her an army to fight the English</li> <li>•Fought bravely at the Battle of Orleans giving the French hope that they might be able “win back” their country</li> <li>•Encouraged the Dauphin to reclaim his crown and become King Charles VII</li> <li>•Later made a Saint by the Catholic Church</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Son of Charles VI who was a cowardly Prince</li> <li>•After claiming the throne of a string of victories by Joan of Arc Charles VII allows her to be taken captive by the English</li> <li>•After she is burned at the stake, French nationalism grows and by 1453 Charles VII had become a strong king that reclaimed the majority of French lands in France</li> </ul> |
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