

HSTAM 365: Medieval England
Fall 2021
Final Exam Study Guide

The final exam will be available on Canvas
Friday, December 10, at 8 am to Tuesday, December 14, at 11:59 pm

The exam will be timed. You will have two hours to complete the exam once you hit start, so make sure you're ready to complete the exam before you log in. You should also make sure that you **allow yourself enough time to complete the exam**. For example, if you begin the exam at 11:50 pm on December 14, you will only have 9 minutes to complete it before it closes.

Please ignore your automatically generated score on the exam. Canvas is unreliable at grading write in answers, but there is no way to turn off the auto-grade feature. We know this is an issue and will be manually regrading each quiz.

Note that you are being tested on what you learned IN THIS CLASS, not what you learned in another class, from Wikipedia, or from any other website. Be sure your answers come from lecture and our textbook.

I: Definitions – 20%

20 of these will appear on the exam, you will have to match them to their definitions. (Consult the glossary, textbook, and your lecture notes.) 1 point each; 20 points total.

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| 1. diffidatio | 21. burgess |
| 2. assize | 22. juvene |
| 3. investiture | 23. mesnie |
| 4. regalian rights | 24. tournament |
| 5. spiritualities | 25. melee |
| 6. temporalities | 26. chivalry |
| 7. assarting | 27. largesse |
| 8. high farming | 28. Poitevin |
| 9. commutation | 29. laudes regiae |
| 10. Justiciar | 30. amercement |
| 11. Chancellor | 31. fine |
| 12. Chamberlain | 32. absolute monarchy |
| 13. Pipe roll | 33. constitutional monarchy |
| 14. contumacy | 34. commune |
| 15. excommunication | 35. parliament |
| 16. interdict | 36. statute |
| 17. feudal aids | 37. Ragman Quest |
| 18. feudal incidents | 38. Hundred Rolls |
| 19. wardship | 39. Quo warranto |
| 20. regency | 40. entail |

II: Short Answer Questions – 40%

40 of these will appear on the exam, you will answer all of them (consult your lecture notes, Clanchy, and our primary sources). For questions involving people, you must include their full name to receive credit (e.g. Anselm of Canterbury, Robert Curthose, or Henry I – Anselm, Robert, or Henry are NOT adequate answers because they are not specific enough). 1 point each; 40 points total.

1. Which English king is known as the “father of the common law”?
2. Which writ was designed to help a person who had recently been disseised of their land?
3. Which writ was intended to ensure that heirs were allowed to succeed to their father’s lands?
4. Where did Henry II perform penance in 1174 for his role in the murder of Thomas Becket?
5. Who did William the Conqueror replace Stigand with as archbishop of Canterbury in 1070?
6. Which archbishop of Canterbury went into exile during William Rufus’ reign and Henry I’s reign?
7. English bishops and abbots were vassals of the king who held lands from the king and owed him knight service. (true or false)
8. During the 11th, 12th, and 13th centuries, England experienced a decline in population and wealth. (true or false)
9. The English aristocracy became increasingly militarized during the 13th century and more nobles became knights who pursued war as their profession. (true or false)
10. Who was Richard I’s Chancellor from 1189 until he was deposed by John and the commune of London in 1191?
11. Which Kurdish general took Jerusalem in 1187, leading to the Third Crusade?
12. What was the name of the tax the papacy levied on everyone who did not personally participate in the Third Crusade?
13. The Jews in England were the property of the king. (true or false)
14. Did Richard I capture Jerusalem? (yes or no)
15. Who captured Richard I as he was returning from the Third Crusade?
16. What was the amount of Richard’s ransom?
17. Which Chateau on the French/Norman border did Richard I erect as a taunt to Philip Augustus?
18. Were there fixed rules for the English royal succession by the time Richard I died in 1199? (yes or no)
19. Who was John’s rival for Normandy, Anjou, and Maine until he disappeared in 1203?
20. Which queen did John rescue when she was besieged in the castle of Mirebeau in 1202?
21. To whom was Isabella of Angouleme engaged before John married her?
22. Who confiscated John’s French lands (excepting Gascony) in 1204?
23. Did John focus his efforts on regaining Normandy or Poitou after they were confiscated?
24. Which pope fought with John over the election of the archbishop of Canterbury, placed England under interdict, and excommunicated John?
25. Which candidate actually became archbishop of Canterbury and was consecrated by the pope in 1207: Reginald, John de Grey, or Stephen Langton?

26. What did the pope threaten to launch on England in 1212, finally compelling John to negotiate with the papacy?
27. John became a papal vassal, did homage to the pope, and received England and Ireland from him as fiefs. (true or false)
28. Did the English barons ever argue that they had no obligation to serve overseas and refuse to pay scutage for John's wars in France? (yes or no)
29. Who won the Battle of Bouvines in 1214?
30. Which clause of Magna Carta ensures that the king will not imprison, dispossess, exile, or make war against his free subjects without legal process?
31. Which clause of Magna Carta creates a council of 25 barons responsible for enforcing the king's observance of the charter?
32. Was Magna Carta a success (i.e., did it end John's abuse of power and preserve peace between the king and his barons)? (yes or no)
33. Which French prince invaded England in 1216 at the invitation of many of the English barons?
34. Who reissued Magna Carta in 1216 and 1217, saving it from obscurity?
35. Who issued the Confirmation of the Charters in 1225?
36. Which side of a noble's family was usually the richest and most well-connected? (maternal or paternal)
37. In whose household was William Marshal raised, forming part of the mesnie?
38. Which high-ranking woman was William Marshal accused of having an affair with?
39. Which two kings did William Marshal dub as knights?
40. What are the four chivalric virtues we discussed in class?
41. Who was the only knight to ever unhorse Richard Lionheart?
42. What did poor, landless knights like William Marshal hope to gain as the ultimate reward for their chivalry?
43. What military order did William Marshal join on his deathbed?
44. Who assumed the regency of England when William Marshal died in 1219?
45. Who was Henry III's guardian?
46. Who was simultaneously sheriff of 21 English counties under Henry III?
47. Was the royal government set up by Henry II and his successors intended to serve the public good? (yes or no)
48. Which clause of Magna Carta did Richard Marshal and other barons invoke in their demand that the king give Hubert de Burgh a trial before stripping him of his lands?
49. Who was most likely responsible for ordering the murder of Richard Marshal?
50. Which saintly king's cult did Henry III promote as a means of advancing his own claims to being a divinely appointed ruler?
51. Which saint, known for his defiance of royal power, was England's most popular saint in the early 13th century?
52. Did the English barons accept Henry III's claims to absolute power? (yes or no)
53. What year did Henry III attempt to buy Sicily for his second son, Edmund?
54. What was the name of Simon de Montfort's wife and whose sister was she?
55. What document outlined the government reforms instituted by Simon de Montfort and the barons in June 1258?
56. How many members of the council of 24 were to be appointed to advise the king following the 1258 reforms?

57. How many parliaments per year did the 1258 reforms call for?
58. The 1259 Provisions of Westminster sought to curb which group's abuses of power: the royal administrators, the barons, or the sheriffs?
59. Who did Louis IX rule in favor of at the Mise of Amiens in 1264?
60. In what battle were Henry III and his oldest son, Edward, captured by Simon de Montfort and the reformers?
61. What two groups that had previously had no representation did Simon de Montfort include in the parliament he called in 1265?
62. In what battle and in what year was Simon de Montfort killed?
63. Did medieval parliaments have any legislative functions (i.e., did they make laws)? (yes or no)
64. What statutes issued by Edward in 1275 and 1285 codified existing English law and standardized procedures for civil and criminal cases? (They're both known by the same name.)
65. What statute did Edward issue in 1285 to deal with matters of law and order?

III: Timeline – 20%

20 of the following items will appear on the exam. You will arrange them in chronological order using regnal years for kings and the year for events. Use the first year of a king's reign to determine his place in the timeline (e.g. William the Conqueror [r. 1066-1087] would be placed under 1066, the first year of his reign).

Example:

1066 William the Conqueror
1069-70 Harrying of the North
1100 Death of William Rufus

Magna Carta first issued
Edward the Confessor
Battle of Lewes
Battle of Bouvines
Richard Lionheart
Henry II
Death of Lanfranc
Henry I
Stephen
Louis VIII
Death of Geoffrey of Anjou
Battle of Hastings
William Rufus
Treaty of Westminster
Murder of Arthur of Brittany
Constitutions of Clarendon
John

Death of William Marshal
Battle of Tinchebray
First Barons' War
Death of Simon de Montfort
Philip Augustus
Louis VII
William the Conqueror
Death of Empress Matilda
Death of Eleanor of Aquitaine
Battle of Lincoln
Battle of Evesham
Edward I
Philip Augustus takes Normandy
Death of the Young King Henry
Death of William Audelin
Henry III
Death of Robert Curthose

Death of Robert of Gloucester
Second Barons' War
Provisions of Oxford

Death of Thomas Becket
England becomes a papal fief
Domesday Book

IV. Primary Source Analysis – 20%

The following excerpts are from primary sources we have read for class. **All of these will appear on the exam, you will discuss the context and content of ONE of them.** Answers should do the following:

1. Explain what the text is (e.g. what type of source is it, what is the source about, what do we know about the author, what do we know about where his information comes from, what is the author's bias, and are there any other issues with the source that need to be taken into account). This is the least important aspect of the analysis and should take no more than a sentence or two; you should focus your efforts on the next two points.
2. Analyze the quote (briefly explain where the quote is situated in the text and explain what is going on in the quote itself).
3. Explain how this quote fits in with contemporary themes and/or events discussed in lecture and the textbook (make sure you get your chronology right; if a quote came out of a text produced during the eleventh century, connect it to eleventh-century themes and events, not themes and events from the twelfth century).

Answers should be 300 words in length. 20 points total.

1. Jocelin of Brakelond, *Chronicle of the Abbey of Bury St-Edmunds*, 1190s

On his order a complete survey was made, in each hundred, of letes, suits, hidages, foddercorn, renders of hens, and other customs, rents, and payments, which had always been largely concealed by the tenants. Everything was written down, so that within four years of his election, no one could cheat him of a penny of the abbacy rents, and this despite the fact that no documents relating to the administration of the abbey had been handed on to him from his predecessors (except one short list giving the names of St Edmund's knights, the names of the manors, and the rents due from the farms). This was the book he called his 'Kalendar.' It also contained details of every debt he had paid off. He looked in this book nearly every day, as though it were a mirror reflecting his own integrity.

2. Matthew of Westminster, *Flowers of History*, c. 1235

And when the garrisons of other cities and castles in Normandy on the side of King John saw this, they informed him in what a straight they were placed; and that, unless they received more prompt and effectual assistance, they must go over to the French king, whether they would or no. To which he replied that each of them must provide for himself as appeared to him to be most for his advantage. In the meantime, King John went on, wretched indeed, but undeserving of anyone's pity, indulging his gluttony and luxury with his wanton queen, while lying in whose bosom he thought he was in possession of every joy; relying on the money which he had sworn to extort from England.

3. ***History of William the Marshal*, c. 1225 (note that this is an excerpt from the primary source rather than Duby; although we did not read the primary source for class, you should be able to figure out what is going on in the quote and unpack it. You should also be able to use Duby to talk about the author of the primary source and his bias.)**

Then he turned his attention to his children and divided his lands among them as he intended. He said, "My lords, one of my sons, Anselm, has nothing from this division and yet he is truly dear to me. If he lives long enough to be dubbed a knight, though he has no land, he will find, provided he deserves it, people to love him and to honor him greatly above other men. God grant him prowess and wisdom." "Ah, my lord," said John de Erley, "you must not do that. Give him at least money enough to pay for the shoeing of his horses." The Marshal without more ado, gave him 140 pounds worth of land for his support.