

**HIST 435: England**  
**Study Guide for Exam I**

I. Quotes.

- A. "Not Angles, but Angels."
- B. "As Long as I have lived, I have striven to live worthily."
- C. "It has ever been my delight to learn or teach or write."
- D. "There was no single hide nor indeed was one ox, one cow, or one pig... not put down in his record."
- E. "He feared neither God nor men."
- F. "Will no one rid me of this turbulent (or meddlesome) Priest!"

II. Listing

- A. The Monarch of England in Order from Edward the Confessor to Henry I
- B. The Saxon kingdoms of England – Heptarchy
- C. Social structure of the Anglo-Saxons & wergild (textbook)
- D. Divisions within the Aristocracy
- E. Sources for Roman Britain/ Celts
- F. Two theories on Arthur – brief explanation of each
- G. Contenders for the Crown in 1066
- H. Themes of English history
- I. Difference between terms for England
- J. Changes of the Norman Conquest & how embodied in Coronation of William the Conqueror
- K. English word origins
- L. Feudal incident and their definition
- M. Levels of the guilds

III. Review the following terms to assist with the MC & FIB & TF.

Boudicca	Venerable Bede	<i>Anglo-Saxon Chronicle</i>	High Kingship
Paulinus	Alfred the Great	Chippenham	Walter Tyrel
Watling Street	Oswy	the Fyrd	William Rufus
Claudius	Oswald	Housecarls	Henry I
La Tene	Penda	Hundred moot	Robert Curthose
Halstatt	Augustine of Canterbury	Witangemoot	Tinchebray
Julius Caesar	Albion	Canute	Compromise of Bec
Wessex	Ex-Tees Line	Emma of Normandy	Exchequer
Iceni	Synod at Whitby	<i>Encomium Emmae Regina</i>	Charter of Liberties
Belgae	Abbess Hilda	Harold Hardrada	Royal Justicar
<i>Divide et impera</i>	St. Columba	Harold Godwin	Pipe Rolls
Hadrian's Wall	Hengest & Horsa	Hastings	King's Justice
Julius Agricola	St. Augustine	Fulford	White Ship Disaster
Municipium	Mt. Badon	Stamford Bridge	Empress Matilda
Coloniae	Seax	William of Normandy	<i>Domina Anglorum</i>
Pytheas of Marseilles	Portsmouth	Edward the Confessor	Stephen of Blois
Beaker people	wergild	Sub-infeudation	Walter of Henley
Cassivellaunus	aethling	Archbishop Lanfranc	Wool trade
London	St. Patrick	<i>Curia Regis</i>	Lord Mayor of London
Classis Britannica	Gregory the Great	Sheriffs	Fairs
Antonine Wall	Ethelbert of Kent	Chamberlain	Trivium & Quadrivium
Tacitus	Bertha of Kent	Oath of Salisbury	12 <sup>th</sup> Century Renaissance
Diocletian	Double Monasteries	Domesday Book	Angevin Empire
Constantinus Chlorus	Northumbria	Felony	Henry II
Roman Roads	Offa of Mercia	Sokeman	Eleanor of Aquitaine
St. Alban	Bretwalda	Compurgator	Levels of English courts
Pelagius	Rex Angolorum	Anselm of Bec	John Lackland
St. Germanus	Danelaw	Steward	The Pale
Gildas	Danegeld	Chancellor	

#### **IV. Essay Questions**

1. One of the most important developments in England prior to the Norman conquest was the conversion of the populace to Christianity. Discuss the development, influence and role of the church, including the relationship with the monarch, through 1100.
2. Discuss the unification of England under Anglo-Saxons. What stages did it pass through? Who were the critical players and why?
3. The Anglo-Saxons are critical to the foundations of English life. Discuss the contributions of the Anglo-Saxons in terms of religion, culture, society, and politics.
4. Explain the conquest of England in 1066. Who were the various contenders for the throne and what were their claims? How was the matter decided? Explain the factors which affected the outcome.
5. The coronation ceremony of William the Conqueror is emblematic of his entire reign and the Norman conquest. Explain the elements of the coronation ceremony and how each embodied the transformation of England because of the Norman Conquest.
6. Identify the themes of English history. Discuss specific evidence of each theme, particularly as they apply prior to 1200.
7. Alfred of Wessex is the only king of England always referred to as “the Great”. What elements of kingship does he display? Why is he called the great?