



Kingship in the 12th and 13th centuries

Regnum, i (n.)

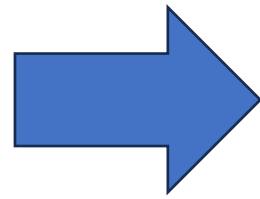
- Government, royal authority, kingship, royalty
- Dominion, sovereignty, rule, authority
- Territory, estate, possession, kingdom

- “nobile regnum” = good rule
- “damnatus crimine regni” = condemned on the charge of treason

Comes from rex = king (regina = queen)

Major Developments: 1000-1250

Agrarian
Changes



Demographic
Growth

Growth of Towns
and Commerce

Political
Stability



Alfonso X of Castile-León
(r. 1252-1284)



Henry II of England
(r. 1154-1189)



England, 1000-1100

- Heirs of Cnut to 1066
- Death of Edward the Confessor with no heir (1066)
- William the Conqueror (Norman Conquest of England 1066)



Stephen of Blois



Empress Matilda

**Death of
Henry I
(r. 1100-1135):
Claimants for
the English
Throne**

Henry II, r. 1154-1189

- Count of Anjou
- Count of Maine
- Count of Touraine
- Duke of Normandy
- Lord of Ireland
- Duke of Aquitaine (through Eleanor)



King Henry II and Queen Eleanor of Aquitaine

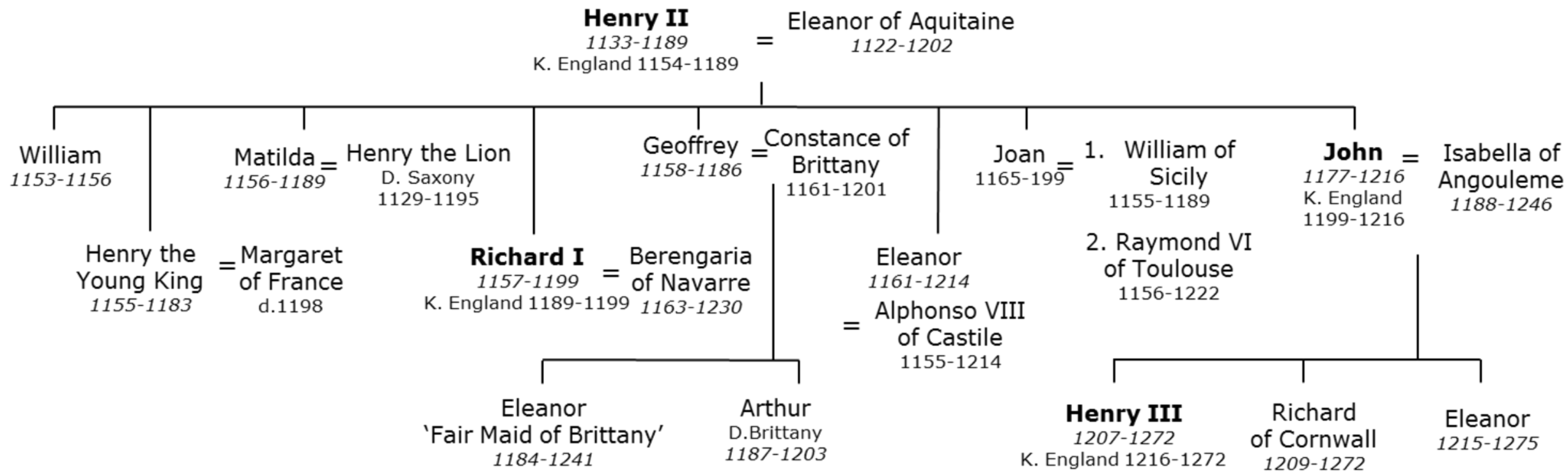


Territory held by Henry II and Eleanor



Assize of Clarendon (1166)

- People
 - Structures
 - Important Concepts
-

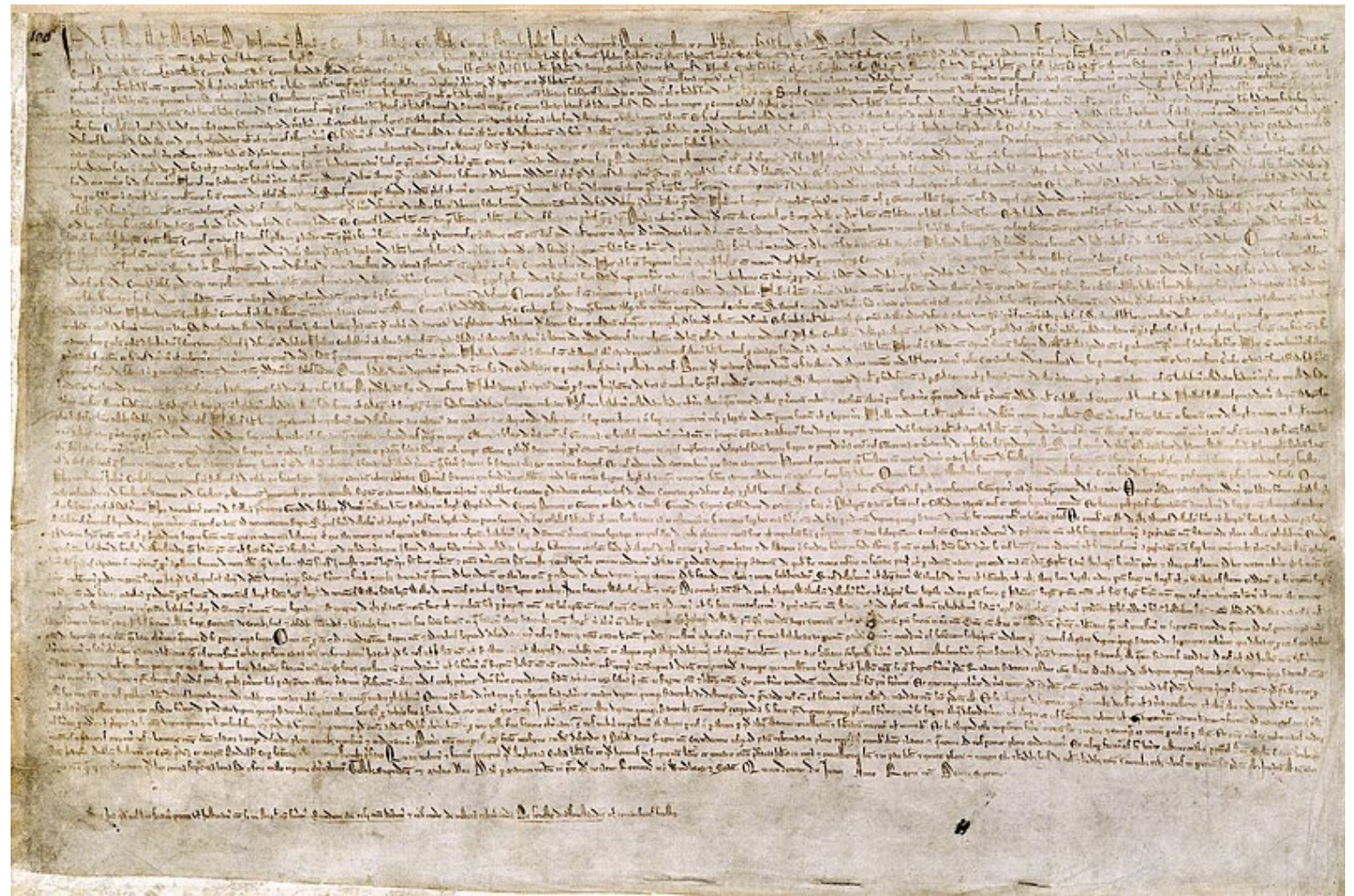




John I, r. 1199-1216

- Lost many of remaining territories in France, including Normandy
- *Magna Carta* (1215)

Magna Carta, 1215





Iberian Kingdoms,
c. 1140



Fernando III, r. 1217-1252

- Las Navas de Tolosa, 1212 (Alfonso VIII)
- Cordoba, 1236
- Seville, 1248



Iberian Kingdoms,
c. 1275

Alfonso X, r. 1252-1284

- *Siete Partidas* (1255)
- King + kingdom as one
- Alfonso XI, 1348



Medieval representative bodies

- Cortes in Castile-León (1188)
- Corts in Crown of Aragon (1192)
- Parliament in England (early 13th century)
- Estates in France (early 14th century)



Nobles
Churchmen
Townspeople