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**The Reign of William Rufus and the**

**Accession of Henry the First** - Edward
William Rufus

William II, better known as William Rufus, was the third son of William the Conqueror and England’s king for only 13 years (1087–1100) before he was mysteriously assassinated. In this vivid biography, here updated and reissued with a new preface, Frank Barlow reveals an unconventional, flamboyant William Rufus—a far more attractive and interesting monarch than previously believed. Weaving an intimate account of the life of the king into the wider history of Anglo-Norman government, Barlow shows how William confirmed royal power in England, restored the ducal rights in France, and consolidated the Norman conquest. A boisterous man, William had many friends and none of the cold cruelty of most medieval monarchs. He was famous for his generosity and courage and generally known to be homosexual. Licentious, eccentric, and outrageous, his court was attacked at the time by Anselm, archbishop of Canterbury, and later by censorious historians. This highly readable account of William Rufus and his brief but important reign is an essential volume for readers with an interest in Anglo-Saxon and medieval history or in the lives of extraordinary monarchs.
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King Rufus - Emma Mason - 2008-07-01
The future William II was born in the late 1050s the third son of William the Conqueror. The younger William, - nicknamed Rufus because of his ruddy cheeks - at first had no great expectations of succeeding to the throne. This biography tells the story of William Rufus, King of England from 1087-1100 and reveals the truth behind his death.

King Rufus - Emma Mason - 2008-07-01
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The Reign of William Rufus - Edward Augustus Freeman - 1882

Reign of William Rufus and the Accession of Henry the First - Freeman - 1882

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The Reign of William Rufus and the Accession of Henry the First - Edward Augustus Freeman - 1882


Augustus Freeman - 1882

The Reign of William Rufus - Edward Augustus Freeman - 1882

William II (Penguin Monarchs) - John Gillingham - 2015-08-27

William II (1087-1100), or William Rufus, will always be most famous for his death: killed by an arrow while out hunting, perhaps through accident or perhaps murder. But, as John Gillingham makes clear in this elegant book, as the son and successor to William the Conqueror it was William Rufus who had to establish permanent Norman rule. A ruthless, irascible man, he frequently argued acrimoniously with his older brother Robert over their father's inheritance - but he also handed out effective justice, leaving as his legacy one of the most extraordinary of all medieval buildings, Westminster Hall.
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The reign of William Rufus and the accession of Henry the first (Heinrich I) by Edward Augustus Freeman - Edward Augustus Freeman - 1882

The Reign of William Rufus - Edward Augustus Freeman - 2010-08-25

The Reign of William Rufus - Edward Augustus Freeman - 2010-08-25

The Reign of William Rufus and the Accession of Henry the First, Volume 2 - Edward Augustus Freeman - 2015-09-01

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2017-10-31
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Accession of Henry the First, Vol. 1 of 2 In the
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observant eyes than my own. I must specially
thank Mr. James Parker for his help in Normandy
and Maine, the Rev. J. T. Fowler of Durham for
his help in Normandy, Maine, and
Northumberland, Mr. G. T. Clark in Shropshire,
Mr. F. H. Dickinson at Ilchester, the Rev. William
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The Reign of William Rufus and the Accession of Henry the First Volume 2 - Edward Augustus Freeman - 2013-09
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the refounder of the English nation, ii. 455; Ins compromise with Anselm, ib.; England reconciled to the Conquest under, ii. 456; his correspondence with Anselm, ii. 579; see of Carlisle founded by, i. 318; at the consecration of Canterbury Cathedral, i. 597 (noti); his settlement of Flemings in Pembrokeshire, ii. 70 (note); his second marriage, ii. 389 (note); seizes on the treasure left by Magnus at Lincoln, ii. 624. Henry ii., his blasphemy, i. 167; question of the legatine power.granted

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Henry I - C. Warren Hollister - 2008-10-01
Henry I, son of William the Conqueror, ruled from 1100 to 1135, a time of fundamental change in the Anglo-Norman world. This long-awaited biography, written by one of the most distinguished medievalists of his generation, offers a major reassessment of Henry’s character and reign. Challenging the dark and dated portrait of the king as brutal, greedy, and
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**Henry I (Penguin Monarchs)** - Edmund King - 2018-07-26
The youngest of William the Conqueror's sons, Henry I (1100-35) was never meant to be king, but he was destined to become one of the greatest of all medieval monarchs, both through his own ruthlessness and intelligence and through the dynastic legacy of his daughter Matilda, who began the Plantagenet line that diligent and thoughtful king, his rule was looked back on as the real post-invasion re-founding of England as a new realm, integrated into the continent, wealthy and stable. Edmund King's wonderful portrait of Henry shows him as a strikingly charismatic and thoughtful man. His life was dogged by a single great disaster, the death of his teenage heir William in the White Ship disaster. Despite astonishing numbers of illegitimate sons, Henry was now left with only a daughter. This fact would shape the rest of the 12th century and beyond.

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Three Anglo-Norman Kings - Benoit de Sainte-
Maure - 2018-06-15
Best known as a Medieval French romance
writer, Benoit de Sainte-Maure was the author of
the pioneering and widely copied Roman de
Troie, composed, it is thought, around 1165. This
consisted of a 30,000-verse reworking, in twelfth-
century terms, of Latin narratives purporting to
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amplifications). All that is known of him, apart
from what can be deduced from his two works, is
that he was a learned monk from the region of
Tours in North-West France. His reputation as a
poet must have reached the ears of Henry II who,
sometime in the 1170s, commissioned him to
compose a verse history of the English king's
Norman ancestors. Benoit thus found himself
successor to the Norman historiographer Wace
whose vernacular French Roman de Rou, named
after Normandy's founder Rollo, was abandoned
in favour of Benoit's Histoire des ducs de
Normandie. In their quest to generate an ethnic
identity for themselves, the Normans celebrated
their expansionist activities in a corpus of
historiographic texts in which the multi-authored
and chameleon-like Gesta Normannorum Ducum
claims pride of place. This and other histories,
both vernacular and Latin, were what Benoit de
Sainte-Maure adapted into his secular poetic
narrative. One of the motivations behind Benoit's
Tours in North-West France. His reputation as a Norman aristocracy of late twelfth-century England into a cultural homeland from which they were growing increasingly remote. The sense of Norman history that Benoit imparts through his French verse was the one that Henry II and his Anglo-Norman contemporaries must have assimilated as part of their courtly entertainment.


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**Ingulph's Chronicle of the Abbey of Croyland**
- Ingulf - 1854

**Conquered England** - George Garnett - 2007-01-25
George Garnett shows the power of an idea - William the Conqueror's claim to succeed Edward the Confessor on the throne of England in 1066 - to shape the practice of Royal succession and the structure of aristocratic land tenure in post-Conquest England. In terms of the king's novel powers over the tenure of land, it created a kingdom which was unique in medieval Europe, with profound political consequences, and which shaped a whole society.

Henry I - Judith A. Green - 2006-03-02
This first comprehensive biography of Henry I, the youngest son of William the Conqueror and an elusive figure for historians, offers a rich and compelling account of his tumultuous life and reign. Judith Green argues that although Henry's primary concern was defence of his inheritance this did not preclude expansion where circumstances were propitious, notably into Welsh territory. His skilful dealings with the Scots permitted consolidation of Norman rule in the northern counties of England, while in Normandy every sinew was strained to defend frontiers through political alliances and stone castles. Green argues that although Henry's own outlook was essentially traditional, the legacy of this fascinating and ruthless personality included some fundamentally important developments in governance. She also sheds light on Henry's court, suggesting that it made an important contribution to the flowering of court culture throughout twelfth-century Europe.
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The Lancashire Pipe Rolls of 31 Henry I., A.D. 1130, and of the Reigns of Henry II., A.D. 1155-1189 ; Richard I., A.D. 1189-1199 ; and King John, A.D. 1199-1216 - Great Britain. Exchequer - 1902

King William I, the Conqueror - Arthur Dillon - 1905

Edited with a facing-page English translation
Edited with a facing-page English translation from the Latin text by: Chibnall, Marjorie;

From Norman Conquest to Magna Carta - Christopher Daniell - 2013-10-08
Using a combination of original sources and sharp analysis, this book sheds new light on a crucial period in England’s development. From Norman Conquest to Magna Carta is a wide-ranging history of England from 1066 to 1215 ideal for students and researchers throughout the field of medieval history. Starting with the build-up to the Battle of Hastings and ending with the Magna Carta, Christopher Daniell traces the profound change England underwent over the period, from religion and the life of the court through to arts and architecture. Central discussion topics include: how the Papacy became powerful enough to proclaim Crusades and to challenge kings how new monastic orders revitalized Christianity in England and spread European learning throughout the country how new Norman conquerors built cathedrals, monasteries and castles, which changed the English landscape forever how by 1215 the king's administration had become more sophisticated and centralized how the acceptance of the Magna Carta by King John in 1215 would revolutionize the world in centuries to come. This volume will make essential reading for all students and researchers of medieval history.

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The Norman Conquest - Marc Morris - 2013-07-02
This riveting and authoritative USA Today and modern account of the Normans in England” (The Times, London). The Norman Conquest was the most significant military—and cultural—episode in English history. An invasion on a scale not seen since the days of the Romans, it was capped by one of the bloodiest and most decisive battles ever fought. Language, law, architecture, and even attitudes toward life itself—from the destruction of the ancient ruling class to the sudden introduction of castles and the massive rebuilding of every major church—were altered forever by the coming of the Normans.

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architecture, and even attitudes toward life itself. William’s hopes of a united Anglo-Norman realm unraveled, dashed by English rebellions, Viking invasions, and the insatiable demands of his fellow conquerors. Named one of the best books of the year by the Kansas City Star, who called the work “stunning in its action and drama,” and the Providence Journal, who hailed it “meticulous and absorbing,” this USA Today and Wall Street Journal bestseller is a tale of gripping drama, epic clashes, and seismic social change.

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The British Monarchy For Dummies - Philip Wilkinson - 2007-01-30
Includes insights into the lives of the current royal family Britain's heritage told through the colourful lives of its kings and queens The monarchy is at the heart of British life. If you're going to understand Britain and its history, you need to understand the story of its royal family. This lively guide walks you through the history of the British monarchy from the earliest times to the present day and covers the colourful characters, extraordinary events, power struggles, and politics that have shaped one of the most famous institutions in the world.

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