> The Cambridge Companion to Medieval English Culture

The cultural life of England over the long period from the Norman Conquest to the Reformation was rich and varied in ways that scholars are only now beginning to understand in detail. This *Companion* introduces a wide range of materials that constitute the culture – or cultures – of medieval England, across fields including political and legal history, archaeology, social history, art history, religion, the history of education, and above all the literatures of medieval England in Latin, French, and English, plus post-medieval perspectives on the "Middle Ages." In a linked series of essays experts in these areas show the complex relationships between them, building up a comprehensive account of rich patterns of life and literature in this period. The essays are supplemented by a chronology and guide to further reading to help students build on the unique access this volume provides to what can seem a very foreign culture.

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Chronology

1066–87 King William I

1066	Battle of Hastings. King Harold II killed. Coronation
	of William I.
1078	White Tower (Tower of London) begun.
c . 1080	Chanson de Roland apparently written (earliest surviving copy
	c. 1150); other chansons de geste written.
c . 1086	"Domesday Book," surveying the goods and tenants of
	much of England.

1087-1100 William II "Rufus"

1091 600+ London houses destroyed by winds.
1098 St. Anselm, archbishop of Canterbury, writes *Cur Deus Homo* (*Why God became Man*) to define the justice of the Incarnation (Latin).

1100-35 Henry I "Beauclerc"

1101	Robert of Normandy, Henry's brother, invades England.
1114	Henry mounts expedition into north Wales, stopping Prince
	Gruffydd.
1127	Barons swear to accept Henry I's daughter Matilda as heir
	(but many later reject her).
c . 1135	Henry of Huntingdon, History of the English
	(Latin chronicle).

Chronology xi

1135–54 Stephen versus Matilda

1135	Stephen elected by London citizens; Matilda claims
	throne; beginning of "the Anarchy" (civil war).
1138	Geoffrey of Monmouth, History of the Kings of Britain
	(Latin).
1147–49	Second Crusade.
c . 1100–50	Various copies of Old English homilies (e.g., Oxford,
	Bodleian Library, Bodley 343; London, British Library,
	Cotton Vespasian D.xiv etc.).
c . 1140–54	English chronicler makes final entries in the Anglo-Saxon
	Chronicle at Peterborough Abbey.

1154-89 Henry II "Curtmantel"

c. 1155	Wace, Roman de Brut (French translation of Geoffrey of	
	Monmouth's History of the Kings of Britain).	
c. 1158	Peter Lombard, Sentences (Latin: central text for	
	university teaching).	
1161	Canonization of Edward the Confessor.	
с . 1160–80	Chrétien de Troyes (French poet) active at Marie de	
	Champagne's court.	
1160–75	Alan of Lille (Latin theologian and poet) active; De planctu	
	Naturae etc.	
1166	Assize of Novel Disseisin (new procedure to insure that	
	heirs could remove hostile lords from lands due to them)	
	and other new legal procedures for more efficient and	
	just transmissions of property.	
C. 1170	John of Salisbury, Polycraticus, Metalogicon, etc. (Latin).	
1170	Thomas Becket killed in Canterbury Cathedral	
	(canonized 1173).	
c . 1180	Marie de France (French poet) active at Henry's court.	

1189–99 Richard I "Coeur de Lion"

1190	Richard I leads Third Crusade to the Holy Land; massacre of	
	Jews at York.	
C. 1190	Owl and the Nightingale.	

xii Chronology

1199–1216 John "Lackland"

1204	Loss of Normandy.
1208	Founding of Cambridge University.
1208–13	England placed under papal interdict (no burials or masses
	allowed) because John refuses to accept Stephen Langton as
	archbishop of Canterbury.
1215	Magna Carta sealed. Fourth Lateran Council, adopting a
	range of new Church plans (from requiring annual
	confessions by all the laity, to formulation of doctrine of
	Transubstantiation, to sharper identification and
	treatment of Jews and heretics).

1216–72 Henry III

C. 1220	Layamon's Brut.
C. 1235	Guillaume de Lorris' Roman de la Rose.
1236	Henry marries Eleanor of Provence.
1238	Simon de Montfort, earl of Leicester, secretly marries
	king's sister, against king's wishes; barons take sides amid
	general baronial discontent with the king.
1250	Matthew Paris, Latin chronicler at St. Albans Abbey, ceases
	his Chronica Majora (Great Chronicle) since the present "age"
	of the world has reached its completion in round numbers
	(i.e., the Second Coming is at hand).
1251-59	Matthew Paris quietly resumes his chronicle, continuing it
	until his death.
1257-58	Crop failure and widespread famine.
1258	King forced to agree to Provisions of Oxford, giving
	power to fifteen barons, and insuring three parliaments
	per year.
1264	Henry captured by Simon's troops at battle of Lewes,
	giving counties representational power, substantially
	weakening royal power.
1265	Defeat of Simon of Montfort at battle of Evesham, where
	royal forces return to power, execute many rebellious
	barons.

Chronology xiii

1272–1307 Edward I "Longshanks"

1274	Death of Thomas Aquinas.
C. 1275	Jean de Meun's continuation of the Roman de la Rose.
1282–84	Conquest and settlement of Wales.
1290	Edward expels all Jews from England.
C. 1290	Havelok, Guy of Warwick, Beves of Hamtoun and other early
	English romances.
1290–92	Struggles over Scottish succession; Edward decides in
	favor of John Balliol as King of Scots.
1294	War between Edward and Philip IV of France.
1294–96	Welsh revolt of Madog ap Llywelyn.
1295	"Model" parliament; alliance formed between France and
	Scotland.

1307–27 Edward II of Caernarvon

1312	Execution of Piers Gaveston, favorite (presumed lover) of Edward.
1314	English defeat at Bannockburn.
1315-17	Widespread famine.
1320	Declaration of Arbroath (Scottish barons assert principle
1327	of popular sovereignty). Edward deposed and murdered by Queen Isabella and Roger Mortimer.

1327-77 Edward III

1328	Edward's claim to French throne (via his mother
	Isabella) is rejected in favor of Philip VI.
c . 1330–49	William of Ockham, radical critic at Oxford of "realism,"
	writes commentaries on Aristotle and other authorities,
	and polemical works against papal authority over
	secular empire.
1340	Edward assumes title of King of France; English ships
	beat French ships at battle of Sluys; beginning of
	Hundred Years' War (1340–1453).

xiv	Chronology	
	c . 1340–49	Richard Rolle, self-appointed hermit and mystic, writes Latin and English treatises evoking the "song" of his religious fervor.
	1346	Scots defeated at Neville's Cross; Philip VI defeated at the battle of Crécy.
	1348	Order of the Garter established, with mysterious and variously interpreted motto, <i>Honi soyt qui mal y pence</i> ("shame to anyone who thinks ill of this").
	1348–49	Black Death (plague): 30–50 percent general mortality.
	1351	Statute of Laborers, legislating penalties for laborers demanding higher wages.
	с. 1352	<i>Winner and Waster</i> (alliterative poem): beginning of "alliterative revival."
	1357	First record of Geoffrey Chaucer (as page to countess of Ulster).
	1360	Peace of Bretigny between France and England.
	c. 1360	<i>Prick of Conscience</i> (didactic English poem preserved in 114 copies, the most popular work in English of Middle Ages).
	1362	Winds destroy thousands of trees.
	c . 1362	Piers Plowman, A text.
	C. 1370	Chaucer's Book of the Duchess.
	1375	Widespread return of plague.
	1376	"Good" Parliament; first Speaker elected for Commons; impeachment of king's mistress and financial associates; death of the Black Prince.

1377-99 Richard II

1377	Richard accedes to throne, age 10.
C. 1377	John Gower, Mirour de l'Omme (30,000-line French
	allegory of vices and virtues).
1378–1417	Great Schism: rival popes at Rome and Avignon.
c . 1378	Piers Plowman, B text.
1380	John Wyclif, inspirer of the Lollards, condemned for
	heresy at Blackfriars.
1381	Rebellion of "peasants" (and many others), June 12–15.

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<i>с.</i> 1378–82	John Gower, <i>Vox clamantis</i> ("voice of one crying out") (30,000-line Latin poem satirizing a wide range of social estates and professions; after 1381 an opening dream-vision of the Rebellion in which the rebels appear as monstrous beasts was added).
c. 1385	Chaucer's Troilus and Criseyde.
c. 1385	Thomas Usk writes allegorical self-defense for charges of treason, <i>Testament of Love</i> .
c. 1387	John Trevisa translates into English Ranulph Higden's Latin universal chronicle, in which Trevisa declares that the English nobility no longer know French any more than "their left heel."
с . 1370–1400	John Gower: Cinkante Balades (fifty-one French
	ballads on love, dedicated in final form to Henry IV).
1388	"Merciless" Parliament, conviction and execution or exile of king's close advisors; Thomas Usk convicted and executed.
1389	Richard retakes control of government.
<i>c</i> . 1390	Sir Gawain and the Green Knight and other
	alliterative poems (e.g., <i>Siege of Jerusalem</i> , <i>Pearl</i> , <i>St. Erkenwald</i>).
C. 1392	John Gower, <i>Confessio Amantis</i> (English with Latin).
1394	Death of Queen Anne of Bohemia, Richard's queen;
	Richard destroys palace at Sheen (where Anne died). Richard begins rebuilding Great Hall of Westminster Palace.
с. 1395	Second version of the Wycliffite Bible.
1397	"Lords Appellant" convicted of treason.

1399-1413 Henry IV

1401	Statute De Heretico Comburendo (For the Burning of Heretics);
	William Sawtry burned for heresy (first Lollard burning).
1402–8	Glendower's revolt in Wales.
1405	Percy revolt; execution of Richard Scrope, archbishop of
	York.
1410	Lollard Disendowment Bill.

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1413–22 Henry V

1414	Rebellion of the Lollards under Sir John Oldcastle.
1415	Henry's first expedition to France; battle of Agincourt.
1420	Treaty of Troyes between England and France; Henry
	marries Catherine of France and is recognized as heir to her
	father, Charles VI ("the Mad").
C. 1420	Margery Kempe's Book written.

1422–61 Henry VI

1422–37	Henry VI crowned as infant, England ruled by dukes of Gloucester and Bedford (to 1435).
1429	Joan of Arc defeats English; Charles VII crowned.
1431	Joan of Arc burned.
1431–38	John Lydgate, Fall of Princes.
1455	Reginald Pecock, bishop of St. Asaph and Chichester,
	writes English prose works against the Lollards, appealing to reason and Scripture.
1457	Reginald Pecock condemned for heresy in denying the primacy of Church authority and relying only on reason and Scripture; reprieved from burning by public recantation.

1461-83 Edward IV

c . 1470	Wisdom, Mankind (morality plays); Robert Henryson
	flourishes (Scotland).
1471	Former king Henry VI murdered.
1477	Blind Harry, The Wallace (Scottish verse historical epic).
1478	Thomas Malory, Morte d'Arthur.
1478	First print of The Canterbury Tales (William Caxton).

1483 Edward V

1483 Edward V accedes as king, but immediately opposed by Richard of Gloucester; Lord Rivers, Edward's guardian, is arrested and executed; Edward, lodged in the Tower, vanishes from records.

Chronology xvii

1483-5 Richard III

1485 Henry Tudor lands in Wales; Richard III defeated and killed at battle of Bosworth.

1485-1509 Henry VII

- 1487 Yorkist rebellion (defeated).
- 1497 Cornish rebellion (defeated).
- 1499 Skelton's Bowge of Court.

Abbreviations

CCSL	Corpus christianorum, series latina (Turnhout, 1953–)
DNB	The Oxford Dictionary of National Biography, eds. H. C. G. Matthew and
	Brian Harrison, 61 vols. (Oxford, 2004, and online edition 2004–)
EETS	The Early English Text Society; ES: Early Series; OS: Original Series
MS	manuscript
PL	Patrologia Latina, ed. J-P. Migne, 221 vols. (Paris, 1844–64, and online
	edition 1996–)

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