

*Anglo-Saxon England was early medieval England, existing from the 5th to the 11th century from the end of Roman Britain until the Norman conquest in It consisted of various Anglo-Saxon kingdoms until when it was united as the Kingdom of England by King Aethelstan (r. ).*

This topic is currently marked as "dormant"â€”the last message is more than 90 days old. You can revive it by posting a reply. Jan 24, , 1: I like to read historical fiction and I can never figure out who is from where and where they are today --so to speak. Who were the Saxons and where were they from? Were the Celts or is it Celts from Ireland? Is Norman, Franc and Gallic the same thing or are they the French but from different time periods? Celtic and Gallic tends to be interchangeable--is that right? Who are the English in medieval times. Are they only people who lived in Britain? Celts, broadly speaking, were the people living in the British Isles at the time of the Roman conquest. They came from what is now Denmark, North Germany and Friesland, though they probably lived further East before that. They spoke Germanic languages. These languages usually lumped together as "Old English" or "Anglo-Saxon" became dominant in most of England and southern Scotland, while Cornwall, Ireland, Wales and northern Scotland remained largely Celtic-speaking. Gallic is a tricky word: Nowadays, we tend to use "Gaelic" pr. Franks were Germanic people who became dominant in most of NW Europe around the 6th century. They originally spoke a Germanic language, but those living in what is now France later became French-speaking. Clovis and Charlemagne were Franks. Confusingly, Muslims in the medieval period tended to refer to all Western Christians as Franks. Normans were from Normandy, in northern France. They spoke a dialect of French a Romance language. Normans later spread to England ! Mercia was one of the kingdoms of Anglo-Saxon England - at its greatest extent it stretched from the Thames and Severn to the Ribble and Humber. Offa was the most famous Mercian king. The term English tends to be used more-or-less for the period after the Norman conquest , when England became a single political unit.

**Chapter 2 : The Cynical Tendency: Normans, Saxons And Danes**

*Danes, Saxons, and Normans Or, Stories of Our Ancestors by John George Edgar Siegfried, the Hero of the North, and Beowulf, the Hero of the Anglo-Saxons by Z na de A. Ragozin Britain Under Trojan, Roman, Saxon Rule by John Milton.*

By The Late W. Bennett, Canada

The Danes The Danes or Norsemen who invaded and settled in north-eastern England and part of Scotland in the ninth and tenth centuries, as well as their kinsmen who remained in Scandinavia Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Iceland , are another part of our race whose name and traditions bear witness to their Israelitish origin. In considering this identification of the Danes, we should note that their coming into Britain was not the invasion of a foreign or alien race. On the contrary, they were very closely related to the Saxons, being in fact a northern branch of that people. This, in itself, identifies the Danes as Israelites for the evidence previously presented proving the Israelitish origin of the Saxons must, therefore, apply also to the Danes. Further, the ancient Danish Norse traditions claim that the Danes are the descendants and followers of a great leader named Dan who lived sometime previous to 1, B. This is important for, in the history of the ancient world the only man named Dan who became the father and head of a tribe or people of that name was Dan, the fifth son of Jacob-Israel, from whom is descended the Israelitish Tribe of Dan. The history of the Tribe of Dan also offers important evidence. First, we should note that during the forty years of wandering after the Exodus, a part of this tribe broke away from the main body of Israel and established itself in the north-eastern part of Palestine, calling it Phoenicia. It is interesting to note that the ancient Danish Norse alphabet, the Runic, resembles the Phoenician and is generally considered to have been derived from it. Then we should note the geographical location of the Danites after Israel settled in Palestine. Their first allotment of land, which was on the west coast, was found to be too small and part of the tribe was given another portion in the extreme north of the country. This grant included most of Phoenicia, which had previously been settled by a part of their own tribe. Thus it is that the Danites, including the Phoenicians, became the merchant seamen and the commercial traders, not only of Israel, but of the whole ancient world, with colonies and trading posts established all along the coasts of Europe from the Black Sea in the east to the Codanus Baltic in the northwest. This continued for nearly years, during which a considerable part of the Tribe of Dan emigrated to the colonies. As a result we find, even before 1, B. The great migration of the Danites, however, occurred in the tenth century B. That this migration took place is proved by the fact that Dan is not mentioned in the Roll of Tribes in 1st Chronicles. Dan could not, therefore, have been in Palestine when this record was made. Apparently this was characteristic of the Danes for, wherever they went, they left as way marks place-names the name of their father Dan. Thus by their name, their traditions, and their waymarks we know the Danes Norsemen were the Israelitish Tribe of Dan.

The Normans The last of our ancestors to arrive in Britain; as a group, were the Normans who invaded and settled in England in A. In considering their origin one must begin with a recognition of the fact that, though they came into England from France and though they spoke a dialect of the French language, they were nevertheless not of the French Frankish race. They were Norsemen from Norway who had invaded and settled in northern France only years before their invasion of England. These Norsemen were a northern branch of the Danes. This will be understood if we remember that when the Danish and kindred tribes migrated from the East to north-western Europe, some of them settled in the peninsula called Denmark while others crossed over to the Northland Norway and Sweden. Those in the Northland, particularly those in the western part of it Norway , became known as Northmen which in time became Norsemen and then Normans. In the ninth and tenth centuries many of the Danish people both South Danes and Norsemen began to seek new homes. They discovered and settled in Iceland and Greenland, and even went as far as America. A large number of them settled in England and Scotland. Others, mostly Norsemen, proceeded farther south, settling in Northern France, to which they gave the name Normandy, and from which their descendants later invaded England. It is certain, therefore, that the Norman invasion brought no foreign racial element into Britain, for the Normans, being Norsemen, were a branch of the Danes. As the Danes in turn were closely related to the Saxons, it follows that the Normans were racially identical with the Saxons

and Danes who had preceded them into Britain. As we have previously established the Israelitish identity of both the Saxons and the Danes, it follows that the Normans, being of the same race, must have had the same origin. Here an interesting point arises. In our previous studies we have seen that the Danes were Israelites of the Tribe of Dan. Consequently, as the Norsemen Normans were a branch of the Danes, it would seem evident that they too were of that tribe. There is an old tradition, however, which says that the Normans were of the Tribe of Benjamin, descendants of those who escaped from Jerusalem when that city was destroyed by the Romans in A. Whether or not this is true, we do know that part of the people of the Kingdom of Judah, which included the Tribe of Benjamin, was carried away into captivity in Media with Israel. Thus among the Israelites in Media there were some who were of the Tribe of Benjamin and, as the descent of the Saxons and Danes from these Israelites is certain, it follows that among the Saxons or the Danes there must have been some who were Benjamites. Further, we know that the emblem of the Tribe of Benjamin was a Wolf, and that that is the emblem under which the Norsemen came into north-western Europe. Later, a branch of their descendants settled in France Normandy and still later as Normans, many of these moved into England in what history calls the Norman invasion. It is certain, therefore, that the Normans, being of the same race as the Saxons and Danes, were Israelites, and it seems evident that they were of the Tribe of Benjamin. We also noted that, though these groups and tribes came into Britain at different times and under many names, they were, nevertheless, all of one race being but the scattered branches of the Israel or Hebrew people who were being reunited in the appointed place of safety promised to them in 2 Samuel 7: Though both the Britons and the Saxons were thus of one race, the Saxons, coming so much later than the others, were not recognised as brethren and their entry into Britain was bitterly opposed. This struggle lasted nearly two centuries, during which the Saxons gradually drove the majority of the Britons into the western half of the Island and some across the channel to France. Those who went to France settled in an uninhabited district to which they gave the name Little Britain Brittany in which their descendants, the Bretons, live to this day. Racially, therefore, the Bretons of France are identical with the people of Wales, Cornwall and most of western England; their language still being almost the same as the Welsh. Now let us consider another point. When the several Danish and Saxon tribes migrated from the East to western Europe, most of them settled in the Danish Peninsula and in the lands immediately to the west of it. The others crossed over to the Northland Norway where they became known as Northmen or Norsemen. After a time the Saxons Jutes, Angles and Saxons invaded and settled in Britain and a little later part of the Danes did likewise. Presently the Norsemen too began to search for a new home and about the year a large body of them invaded and settled in northern France Normandy. About years later many of these Normans rejoined their brethren the Saxons and Danes, in Britain when they invaded England in The next point to note is that there remained in northern France, in the adjoining Provinces of Brittany and Normandy, two groups of people who were not of the French race; the Bretons being Britons, and thus identical with the people of Wales and western Britain, and the Normans being Norsemen of the same stock as the Saxons and Danes from whom the English people are descended. It is an indisputable fact, therefore, that the French-speaking people of Canada, in spite of their fanatical determination to be French, are not French. They are Celto-Saxons and therefore racially identical with the people of Britain and with the English-speaking people of Canada. As such, they too are Israelites, and only their blind adherence to an alien language, culture and religion, keeps them as strangers among their brethren. We have presented a small part of that great mass of evidence which proves the Israelitish origin and identity of the British or Celto-Saxon people, and we have seen that their coming into the British Isles in many groups, at different times, and under various names, was but a regathering of the scattered branches of the Israel or Hebrew people in the appointed place of safety promised to them in 2 Samuel 7: Further, we have seen that this scattering and regathering of the Israel people covered a long period of time from about B. Such a vast migration of people, moving in so many divisions, following so many different routes and continuing for such a long period of time, would inevitably leave many groups behind along the way. Thus it is that there is hardly a country in Europe or western Asia in which we do not find a remnant of the Celto-Saxon race. These groups are of various sizes, in some countries being only a small fraction of the population while in others they are larger. In a few countries the population is almost entirely Celto-Saxon. In this latter class are Norway,

Denmark, and the Netherlands Holland. The people of these three countries are racially identical with the people of Britain, being the descendants of those parts of the Cymry, Jutes, Danes, Norsemen, and Saxons, which remained on the Continent when the rest migrated into Britain. Thus, they too are Celto-Saxons, and therefore Israelites and our brethren, and the only thing which prevents their union with the Israel-British Family of Nations is their, and our, failure to recognise our common Israelitish origin. Important groups of Celto-Saxons also remain in several other countries. In France are the Bretons and the Normans, the Bretons being descendants of those Britons who fled from Britain at the time of the Saxon invasion and the Normans being Norsemen of the same family as the Danes and Saxons. In France and Spain are several groups descended from those Iberians left behind when the main body moved on into Britain. The Gauls too left some of their people behind in Belgium, France, Switzerland, Spain and northern Italy, and it is evident that some of the people of Sweden and Finland are the descendants of the Danes and Norsemen. It is also evident that groups remain in Germany, Poland, the Ukraine and the Balkans, and it is certain that some of the people of northern Greece and Albania are of the same stock as the Danes and the Scots. That these, and other smaller groups in Europe and western Asia, are remnants of our race left behind in the great migration of the Israel people to Britain is certain. Now in our day, however, many of these people, by emigrating to Canada, the United States, South Africa, New Zealand and Australia are instinctively returning to their true place among the Tribes of Israel. Unfortunately, during the time of their separation they adopted the languages, customs and religions of the Gentile nations among whom they lived and now, though they have returned to the Israel fold, they have brought these alien things with them and in many cases seem determined to cling to them. For this is but one solution. Canadian British Israel Association.

*Anglo-Saxons, Normans and Danes: There are complex family links throughout the 11th century between Anglo-Saxons, Normans and Danes competing for the English crown. Ethelred the Unready, the last Anglo-Saxon king in an unbroken line from Alfred the Great, marries in a Norman princess - Emma, sister of duke Richard II.*

Italian and Frankish converted people in the south of England, whilst Irish missionaries did the same in the north. What impact did Christianity have on England? Not all of England accepted Christianity with the same enthusiasm. The Irish missionaries who had converted the people of northern England were more successful than the continental European missionaries because they promoted monasticism. This approach to Christianity complemented Anglo-Saxon family-based society. By the 8th monasteries could be found throughout the country and the abbots and monks that maintained them performed a number of important social functions. The monasteries were the main centres of learning. Most of the literate people in England were monks. By the 11th century almost every village had a church of some kind. These parish churches performed baptisms at birth, consecrated marriages and prayed for the dead. This large sum of money was used to pay priests, build churches and, most importantly, to support the poor. The monasteries had been centres of learning long before the Norman Conquest. We still have evidence of very skilled manuscripts produced by monks as far back as AD. As well as building and supporting a number of monasteries throughout England the Anglo-Saxon kings also built many churches although few of those remain because they were built mostly with wood. Westminster Abbey in London remains at the centre of Christianity in England today and although it has been extensively rebuilt throughout the centuries it was initially built by Edward the Confessor, the last of the Anglo-Saxon kings. The Danes had their own ancient religion that included human sacrifice and encouraged warfare. The Vikings had been targeting monasteries and churches since the 8th but by then they had come to conquer. What impact did the Danes have on England? After a long period of conflict, the King of Wessex, Alfred the Great, negotiated peace with the Danish leader Guthrum on the condition that he become a Christian. The Danes ruled large parts of central and eastern England according to their own laws known as the Danelaw. In Yorkshire, where Danish settlement was high, many place names reflect their influence. The Danelaw ended when the majority of Danes were driven out by King Athelstan. Not all Danes left though and many of those who had settled remained on their farms and lands in England. The Danes continued to raid after Athelstan and popular hatred against Danes in England encouraged King Ethelred the Unready to order a massacre of all the Danish people in England in 1002. The Danes returned in with another army and this time established a dynasty. King Cnut and his sons ruled England from 1016 to 1042.

**Chapter 4 : HISTORY OF ENGLAND**

*Danes, Saxons, and Normans (Large Print) [J. G. Edgar] on racedaydvl.com \*FREE\* shipping on qualifying offers. In the following pages I have endeavoured to tell in a popular way the story of the Norman Conquest, and to give an idea of the principal personages who figured in England at the period when that memorable event took place; and I have endeavoured.*

As ever the need to simplify and push a party line or two means that a lot is missed out. They give us Saxons, then Normans. The reality of the 11th Century is that it was very complicated and there are also The Danes as well. The fable below, words long, might explain it better than the BBC. But it is very rude in parts, has extreme stereotyping and is calculated to offend as many people as possible. He did not like it at all. The man evidently could not wait for a cut off one of the animals being turned on one of the several spits to be given the attention of the many cooks for spices and refinement, or the cold meats of the table and had resorted to a dish more commonly taken by the slaves or lepers. Get out into the forest and hold of a good wild pig. Ham off the bone indeed, and a rot gut called wine, and a Danish beer brewed from goats piss. Real food and Real Ale is what I want, this lot gives me an ache in the bladder. The assembly had a number of large Danes, well equipped with swords and knives, and rather more dangerous, smaller ones with their double headed axes. Now that Knut had fastened his grip on England, one had to be pleasant to the Danes, it might be difficult, but it was safer. An unwise comment, as well as good ale, could leave you legless in the fullest sense of the word. This was not an ordinary gathering, a hall feast for a marriage or to celebrate a temporary peace before the next round of battles and treachery amongst the nobles. It was a deeply religious occasion in the names of both the King and Queen. A new extension had been built to house the Golden Cross of Knut, with two golden images of saints, both festooned with precious stones, and more relics of the holy ones. There were enough bones to fill a small ossuary. The relics were all presented well in decorated caskets boxes of rare Asian woods, tastefully studded with the teeth of unknown martyrs. A seal of approval was attached asserting their authenticity from the Bishop of Atlantis. For only the active males of two Essex vills, deemed by Reinbald to have been Pagan in their beliefs, so marketable as galley slaves, the Abbey of the Minster would have best relic profile in the English pilgrim trade. Alnoth, the Abbot was out of his skull with joy, shared by the Archbishop of Canterbury, Aethelnoth, and even Aelwine, holy Bishop of Winchester. The only sour face was sat on a lower bench with a group of impertinent Housecarls; Reinbald, who the Bishops detested as much as he envied them for their position and preferment. He had spent too much time in Rome for their liking, and spoke of strange ideas. They were all fervent in their loyalty to Rome, so long as the current Pope did not bother them too much with the odder notions coming from the East. As the afternoon wore on it became clear to Eadric that Wulfnoth was too ready with wrong words. He held recondite views on religion and politics, as well as the proper relationships between the many tribes that resided in England. It did not seem to matter to him that this was a Moot of great moment, the occasion of confirming a new Royal Hall, built of stone, high and pillared, and featuring the latest conveniences, a stone floor, glass windows, and a tile roof that would never rot. Wulfnoth did not like the modern building styles. They cost a great deal too much, were troublesome to maintain, and the great number that the Queen Ymme was giving to the Churches meant too much land was being taken from the warrior classes, one reason of many that explained why he was a subject of the Danes and no longer a Saxon landholder. Others, notably the fastidious Franks and Normans began to be restless at his complaints. Just pity him and take no notice. This was a feast not a Saxon fighting free for all. When he resumed his place on the bench they had been joined by Aelgar, the Kings Minstrel. But I am preparing a great Saga, it will last for many hours. They will be held in thrall. They only want this Frankish twittery plinky plonky, romantic, song and dance stuff. All sappy love and fondling, not a good old tale of blood and bare backed swiving with strong women. The many fires in the Hall had added heat to an already warm and sultry day. The air hung heavy enough outside and had become still. Wulfnoth, a man who had a great deal of flesh on him beyond ordinary human needs was sweating very heavily. But Eadric saw that while the drink was warming his temper, his mind remained crafty. Doors had been opened to let out smoke, but the

air that came in was beginning to stir and becoming damp. Wulfnoth moved his head about, and began to grin like an ass. He stood, and it seemed that his belly almost propelled him forward into the centre of the Hall. But it will not stand as our Saxon Halls stand, it is foreign stone, weak and shaky and it will fall. It sounds like something nasty you get from a randy monk! As men began to rise, the storm broke, the lightning hit a corner of the roof, shattered a part and blew some of the stonework out of the wall, leaving a wide crack jagged though the masonry. Reinbald was quick to see that there was the possibility of affairs going badly wrong. With the many warriors from different lands, together with a mob of thirsty monks. A battle could ensue and the inevitable casualties lead to recriminations and feuds for generations. As he hoped, the thunder abated as the storm moved on and then he made a quick calculation as to the time of day. Crossing the fingers at the end of his upraised arms Reinbald moved to a spot under the hole in the roof, did his trance thing, and began to chant. A break in the clouds, as happens in storms, delivered a shaft of light right on cue. Reinbald could calculate as well as preach. He was bathed in a beam of light. The assembly were held in awe, but now he needed someone to blame for this terrible event. The advice he had given to the King about employing building workers from amongst the local population had been all too correct, but this was not the time to enter into a discussion about the appalling standards of Saxon and British builders, a scapegoat was needed within the minute before the glow of sanctity moved on in the heavens. Wulfnoth gave a disrespectful long belch. Wood and thatch were far more reliable. Reinbald, still affecting his trance, gave a loud cry of pain and pointed to Wulfnoth. As the Housecarls moved towards Wulfnoth to take him, he lurched towards the bench snatching an axe from a stupefied Dane. It was a brief and nasty encounter. Wulfnoth showed himself surprisingly adept for one now a churl taking out three Housecarls before the remainder cut him down. The body was picked up and carried before the King, Queen, and Reinbald. This will bear him away to the ocean. The seas will bear him to the end of the Earth, where he will fall over the Edge and into Hell where he will spend Eternity in the flames. Eadburga to give her purity, strength, and a reduction on the time to be spent in Purgatory. The remains of Wulfnoth were taken to the fire where they soon provoked a fine sheet of flame. He had heard enough from Reinbald for the moment. Aelgar had been at Court for a long time and knew that boldness was the only way to deal with Knut, for all his studied politeness he would have your balls off in a trice. The priest was prepared already. The heretic has died quickly and at the hands of noble Christian men, and has been spared the agonies of age, or being flung into a pit of dogs, or being blinded and starved, as can be with those who deny the Lord. At least Wulfnoth once had been a Free Warrior, which explained his abilities with an axe, so the bad business had a smack of honour about it, unlike dealing with impertinent slaves. The rain had ceased, the air had freshened; there was the feeling of a rebirth. The remains of the fire and Wulfnoth were shovelled into a tub and carried down to the edge of the river, and the assembly followed to make sure of his departure. Reinbald positioned himself carefully so any rays of the sun would appear over his right shoulder and launched into yet another diatribe against sin. Amongst the Housecarls there were whispered wagers made on how long he was good for. The sky did indeed begin to clear, and as the assembly turned congregation looked beyond Reinbald they saw the clouds begin to lift and chase. Suddenly a dozen clumps appeared together in motion flickering along at speed. The whispers turned to one secret word. Knut was not so certain, looked back over his shoulder, and understood. So by this token Reinbald was a dwarf man and a smart tongued Nibelung whose tongue would make a meal for a river rat. He saw that his warriors had instinctively moved into the form of the Shield Wall and their eyes had begun to stare. Their stillness and silence was deafening. The implications worried Knut, and if any of his Housecarls had noticed as they slipped into the Trance of War, he was not now in a good mood. By the time Reinbald had finished, and the winner of the wager was the one who had made the most pessimistic forecast of the time taken by the sermon, the clouds had moved on and the sky was quiet. The King turned to his Queen and Court, and told them he needed a few words with the men, to ensure that nothing else untoward would happen to spoil the remains of the day, there as still much to eat and drink. As the rest of the company drifted back to the Hall, King Knut cast a cold eye on the men, and in a moment changed from the diplomat and courtier to the war leader and commander. It came as a relief to the Housecarls, they could understand this, as opposed to the business of words with flourishes, and the hypocrisies of politics. Walhalla is out of the question in spite of all the obvious attractions.

More important, there is only one God, and it is his Church that makes the rules. Any objections, or any other ideas, and that means trouble, and a great deal of it. Now the Queen is very particular about God and the Church, so we all, I said all, so that means me as well, have got to be very, very, careful. My Queen is a most noble person, but she has brought many priests and monks from over the water whence she came, and where they go, their brothers and cousins follow. Believe, if that lot get into power and start to run things, none of you will have a team of oxen to call his own, let alone a spear and shield. And there will be heaps of stone in every Parish and Manor, and who will pay for it? The Queen has sons with others who might succeed One, the Prince Eadweard is over the water running with the Norman warlords and the Queen is the daughter of the Duke of Normandy. If it goes badly the Normans will be over here and they will have all their relations with them. So as to what went on today you keep it in your hearts, and not in your mouth.

## Chapter 5 : THE DANES, NORMANS AND "FRENCH" CANADIANS | The Ensign Message

*In the year , the Saxon-Dane rulers of England were overthrown and replaced by new invaders. The Normans. By the end of the year, the old king was gone and the fate of the country was changed for ever.*

Village Photo Archive 3: Elmet eventually succumbed to become part of the Anglian kingdom of Deira. Later Gospatric, whose name features in the Domesday book as a previously significant land owner in the area including Marton, stepped in and bought the Earldom of Northumbria from King William. Gospatric then joined an invading army of Danes, Scots, and Englishmen under Edgar the Aetheling in , and although defeated, he afterwards was able from his possession of Banburgh castle, to make terms with the Conqueror, who left him undisturbed until . The local inhabitants were mainly free farmers of Celtic, Angle and Danish origin, and during this campaign which consisted of a scorched earth approach to subdue the locals, an estimated , people were killed. This was a very large number for the day, and must have had a major impact on Marton cum Grafton and environs. Evidence of this is given in the Domesday book where a greater part of Yorkshire is shown as waste. After the campaign, Gospatric was stripped of his Earldom, and went into exile in Scotland with estates granted to him around Dunbar. He was replaced by Wallhoef. There is no doubt that the names Marton and Grafton have a Saxon origin. Domesday Extracts Much information on land ownership etc has been published, but there is little positive information of the location of the villages at that time. Published Domesday extracts suggest that Martone was about 1. The lie of certain footpaths in old maps could lead to speculation that the original village was to the south of Braimber Lane and west of Priestcarr Lane ie west from the site of the old Church and the location of the Medieval Hall. At this stage, this can only be speculation: Graftona may also had been a little way from its current centre in a northerly or north easterly direction. Moving Houses - The Norman Period. In the 18th century the Marton church was described as "Saxon Rebuilt in the 13th century This is backed up by the evidence of Rev. Lunn who recorded Saxon remains when he demolished the old curch in the late 19th century. It is a matter of record that following one uprising too many William I The Conqueror ordered and participated in a scorched earth policy across Yorkshire, a policy so effective that by the time of the Domesday Survey of c. It is perfectly feasible then that the early Saxon church, along with the original Manor, Mill and entire village was destroyed by William: This then is the reason for the village of Marton in particular appearing to move, and why the old church naturally rebuilt on its original site in the 11th or 12th century was so far from the current village. I am convinced that excavation of the area around the old church will reveal not only the saxon church but also a pre-norman village consisting of Manor, Mills and houses. Since the fields in question have since only been used as farmland there is every chance that the old villages still exist under the ground. An objective of the HIstory group has to be to do some physical investigation:

**Chapter 6 : Read Danes, Saxons And Normans Light Novel Online**

*Danes, Saxons and Normans* has 17 ratings and 0 reviews. [ ] *Sweyn struck by the hand of death.* [ ]. *Danes, Saxons and Normans* has 17 ratings and 0.

Please use the follow button to get notification about the latest chapter next time when you visit LightNovelFree. Use F11 button to read novel in full-screen PC only. Drop by anytime you want to read free "fast" latest novel. Part 7 "They say truly who so report," answered the duke; "and my grief is touching the death of Edward, and my anger is touching the wrong done me by Harold. Yours is the right, and you have stout warriors. He went cautiously and gradually to work; and not till he had twice, in courteous phrase, required Harold to fulfil the treaty so solemnly concluded, did he threaten the Saxon with invasion and punishment. Then, however, he cast hesitation to the winds, and resolved on inflicting a signal chastis. The Saxon king was summoned to defend himself, and endeavoured to escape by refusing to acknowledge the jurisdiction of the court. But this did not serve his purpose. Peter, set in a diamond of great price. A council of high Norman n. There was no difference of opinion. All were ready to take part with their duke in the invasion of England, and each man present delighted his soul with visions of rich manors on the Thames or the Mersey. However, they advised him to consult the general feeling of the community; and, accordingly, the merchants and traders of Normandy, as well as the lords and knights, were summoned to confer with the duke. Lillebonne was the place appointed for this memorable a. William, after opening his heart to them, explained his views and craved pecuniary aid, and they then withdrew to deliberate in freedom. The result was not quite satisfactory. The Normans were greatly divided in opinion. Some were anxious to aid the duke with men and money; but others positively objected, declaring that they had already more debts than they could pay. It was now that William Fitzosborne did better service than a hundred knights could have rendered to his liege lord. Raising his voice above the tumult, he exerted that eloquence for which the Norman n. The duke hath need of us, and he is our lord" "William is our lord; but we owe him no aid beyond the seas," interrupted the a. Let us, then, prove by our acts that we love him, and let us ent. We owe him no aid beyond the seas. He hath already oppressed us enough with his wars; let him fail in this new enterprise, and our country is undone. You know the aids they have given you--the onerous services they have rendered. Well, sire, they will do more. They offer to serve you beyond the seas as they have done here. Forward, then, and spare us in nothing! He who hath hitherto only supplied you with two good mounted soldiers will now supply four. In things within his own country, we will serve the duke, as is due; but we are not bound to a. Besides, if once we rendered double service, and followed him across the sea, he would make it a right and a custom for the future; he would burden our children with it. William was enraged beyond measure--the blood of Rolfganger boiled in his veins--and the spirit of Robert the Devil flashed from his eyes. Nevertheless, by such an effort as only such a man is capable of, he exercised sufficient command over himself to control his temper, bow his pride, and resort to artifice. Summoning separately the men with whom in a body he had failed, he requested the support of each as a personal favour. This plan of proceeding proved completely successful. No Norman, when alone with the duke, and under the influence of his eloquence and his eye, had the courage to refuse; and every one of those who had shouted "It cannot be! With the papal bull in his hands, and promises of aid from his subjects, carefully registered when they had been made, William summoned the Normans to the consecrated banner, and published his ban in the neighbouring countries, with promises of pay and pillage. Both Normans and foreigners answered his call. From all directions martial adventurers crowded to his standard. The papal bull and the promises of plunder did their work. From France and Flanders; from Maine, and Aquitaine, and Brittany, and from Anjou, ruled by the ancestors of the Plantagenets--from the Alps, and from the banks of the Rhine--mult. This exile was Tostig, the third son of G. When the riot between the townsmen of Dover and the train of Eustace of Boulogne resulted in the dispersion of the family of G. It was a period, however, when the members of G. Accustomed to the sway of such chiefs as Uchtred and Siward, the men of the north were not perhaps particularly pleased with their new earl. But whether or not, Tostig soon gave them cause to be discontented. Cruel and tyrannical in his notions, he appeared at York with the tax-gatherer on one hand, and

the executioner on the other, and treated the Northumbrians as if he had been a conqueror, and they had been the inhabitants of a conquered province. Brooking no restraint, he violated old customs and laws, levied enormous imposts, and violently put to death those who refused to submit to his exactions. Gamel, the son of Orm, and Ulf, the son of Dolphin, are mentioned as among the thanes of high rank whom, with fell treachery, he allured to the castle of York, and caused to be put to death, under his own roof, and in his own chamber. Of all people, the Northumbrians were the least likely to tolerate such tyranny. Meeting at Gamelburn, Dunstan, son of Agelnoth, and Gloricern, son of Eadulf, with two hundred soldiers, raised the standard of insurrection; and, under the command of their native chiefs, the men of the north sprang to arms to avenge their slaughtered countrymen and fight for their ancient liberties. Marching to York, Dunstan and Gloricern prepared to seize the tyrant in his castle. Tostig was in the capital of the north, when he suddenly became aware that armed men were approaching with hostile intent. Unprepared for resistance, and shrinking from the peril he had defied, the son of G. The Northumbrians, taking possession of York, seized the a. This, however, he soon found would be no easy operation. The Northumbrians met him at Oxford, and in such a way as convinced him of the expediency of listening to their complaints. A conference was consequently held, and Harold endeavoured to exculpate his brother and to soften the Northumbrians. We have been taught by our ancestors to live free or to die. Bear thou our answer to Edward the king. Harold, it appears, pledged Edward in a cup of wine; and Tostig, exclaiming that such familiarity with the king was unseemly, pulled Harold by the hair of his head. A scuffle immediately ensued, and but for the presence of the king would have ended in bloodshed. Verily, they will one day destroy each other. Killing the unoffending men, and severing the heads and hewing the limbs from the bodies, he put the corpses into the winecasks, and then, riding forth as if to meet the king and his party, he hinted at the brutal enormity he had perpetrated. For a time he remained brooding in silence over his wrongs, and watching his opportunity. Mounting in haste, he made his way without delay to Normandy, and urged Duke William, his brother-in-law, to lose no time in hurling Harold from the throne. Have not I more credit and power in England? Yea, and I can a. But Tostig, instead of sailing for England, sailed to the Baltic trusting to secure the aid of his uncle, Sweyn, King of Denmark. This attempt, however, failed. Sweyn gave Tostig a harsh refusal; and the nephew, leaving his uncle in discontent, but still breathing threats of revenge against his brother, made for Norway, where a king reigned more likely than Sweyn to take part in a bold adventure, and better qualified to conduct a bold adventure to a triumphant conclusion.

**Chapter 7 : BBC Bitesize - GCSE History - Anglo-Saxon and Norman society pre - OCR B - Revision 3**

*What is the relationship between the early Danes and the Angles, Saxons and Jutes who inhabited Jutland? As /u/alriclofgar has noted, the Angles, Saxons, and Jutes didn't really exist as we think of them today until the time of Bede (early s).*

Enjoy the Famous Daily Anglo-Saxon kingdoms: The first region to re-establish some degree of stability is southeast England, where kingdoms of Kent and Sussex are in existence before the end of the 5th century. Wessex, further west, becomes an identifiable kingdom not much later. Gradually Anglo-Saxon kingdoms emerge over almost the whole of England. The exception is Cornwall, which like Wales remains a Celtic stronghold. According to Bede, the first such ruler is a king of West Sussex by the name of Aelli. In the late 5th century Aelli is accepted as the *bretwalda* of all the English south of the Humber. The wealth of such kings, by the 7th century, can be seen in the treasure found at Sutton Hoo. By the usual processes of warfare, marriage and inheritance, the Anglo-Saxon kingdoms gradually coalesce. The Heptarchy includes four relatively small kingdoms round the southeast coast, roughly corresponding to the areas still known by the same names - Sussex land of the South Saxons, Kent, Essex the East Saxons and East Anglia the East Angles. The three large kingdoms are great horizontal slices across England - Northumbria in the north, Mercia in the midlands and Wessex in the south. Each of these in turn is the dominant power within England - Northumbria in the 7th century, Mercia in the 8th and Wessex in the 9th century. At the end of this period a unified England at last begins to emerge - under the banner of Wessex, in the time of Alfred the Great. The reason is the arrival in Canterbury, the Kentish capital, of a party of monks sent from Rome by Pope Gregory I and led by Augustine subsequently St Augustine, the first archbishop of Canterbury. They are well received by Ethelbert, a pagan king of Kent, largely because his wife daughter of a Merovingian king of the Franks is already a Christian. A generation later, in 597, a Kentish princess travels to York to marry a pagan king of Northumbria. Paulinus, another missionary from Rome, accompanies her. He becomes the first archbishop of York. In Northumbria the Roman Catholics find themselves in conflict with a variation of the faith, brought to these regions by Celtic missionaries from Ireland. The differences are slight and procedural, rather than weighty matters of doctrine. But underlying these concerns is the more important question of whether the English church should be subordinate to Rome. The issue is decided at the synod of Whitby in 664. Oswiu, the king of Northumbria, listens to the arguments. He comes down on the side of Rome. The result is a strengthened English church with an important role in Europe. In the 8th century missionaries such as Willibrord and Boniface play a major part in converting the pagans of northern Germany. At the same period Offa, the ruler of Mercia, acquires almost the status of a king of England. But these unifying developments are soon under threat - from the Vikings. It is the first of many in eastern England and around the coastal areas of Scotland, Ireland and eventually Wales. The wild Norwegians arrive suddenly from the sea, often rowing their longships a considerable way up a river to plunder a monastery or town and then vanish again. A few decades later other Vikings, from Denmark, begin raiding further south. They appear first in Kent in 787. Over the coming years they attack as far west as Devon and on occasion even succeed in damaging Winchester, Canterbury and London. But the year 878 brings intrusion on a different scale. York is taken in and becomes, as *Yorvik*, the Danish capital in England. Nottingham falls in 876, Thetford in 878. By now the kings of Northumbria, Mercia and East Anglia have made terms with the invaders. Next in line is Wessex. In the Danes advance into Wessex, capturing Reading where they meet the most determined opposition thus far. During the next year nine battles are fought in this district. In 878, at Ashdown on the Berkshire downs, the English win their first significant victory of the war; a Danish king and nine earls are killed on the field of battle. Even so, it proves impossible to recapture Reading. Wessex, like the other English kingdoms, makes peace with the Danes - who withdraw to winter in London. But the victory at Ashdown has introduced a figure of significance in English history. The Wessex men are commanded that day by a year-old prince of their ruling family - Alfred, brother of the king of Wessex. Alfred and the Danes: And there is a valid basis for this heroic status. He is the first Anglo-Saxon ruler to be accepted as something akin to a national leader. The English see him as such in those regions resisting Danish

domination. His authority derives from his successes against the Danes. His kingly virtues can also be seen, with hindsight, in his encouragement of learning. But his central achievement is the quarter-century of struggle which follows his victory over the Danes at Ashdown in 878. One of his first acts is to establish the beginnings of an English fleet. The Danes draw much of their strength from their swift Viking longships. It makes sense for the Anglo-Saxon islanders to reply in kind. By 879 Alfred can claim a small naval victory which is nevertheless a significant beginning. Going to sea with his new fleet, he holds his own against seven Danish ships and even captures one of them. On land he has similar successes, defeating Danish armies and forcing them to agree to leave Wessex in peace. But the Danes regularly break their word. In a surprise Danish attack pushes Alfred west into the Somerset marshes. From a single fort at Athelney he organizes local resistance. This is the lowest ebb of the English cause, the nearest that the Danes come to conquering Wessex and establishing their rule over the whole of England. Within a few months Alfred is strong enough to move east again and defeat the Danes at Edington in Wiltshire. The conclusion of this campaign is a two-week siege of Guthrum, the Danish king of East Anglia, who is encircled in his encampment. Guthrum secures his freedom by promising once again to leave Wessex. More significantly, he also agrees to be baptized a Christian. The ceremony of baptism takes place on the river Parrett, with Alfred in the role of sponsor of the new convert. Then the two Christian kings go together to Wedmore the year is still 879, where they spend twelve days in ceremony and feasting and in the agreement of a treaty which finally preserves Wessex from Danish intrusion. A Danish invasion of Kent in 885 gives Alfred the pretext for expansion eastwards. He drives back the invaders, and in 886 occupies London. This success leads to a new treaty with Guthrum. He and Alfred agree a basis for coexistence between Anglo-Saxons in the south and west and Danes in the north and east of the country - the region which becomes known as Danelaw. A king of Wessex ruling London has a new degree of authority. Alfred becomes accepted as the overlord of Mercia his daughter is married to the king of Mercia, thus virtually uniting the two kingdoms of Wessex and Mercia. Together with Sussex and Kent they are now safeguarded by a system of local levies capable of providing an army at short notice and by a network of walled and garrisoned towns the boroughs. In this way Alfred leaves in place the framework which makes possible the reconquest of Danelaw in the next generation after his own death in 899. Meanwhile the English king concerns himself with restoring the cultural as well as the military well-being of his country. Alfred and the revival of learning: Now, years later, the incursions of Danes have brought damage in this field too. Books have been destroyed, knowledge has been lost. Alfred determines to redress the balance by providing his countrymen with translations into English of important Latin texts. He even does some of the translation himself. In his own preface to *Pastoral Care* Alfred outlines an educational programme for the sons of free men. Those destined for the church must of course learn Latin, but all should be instructed in the reading and writing of English. This emphasis on the vernacular is new and influential. The work of Bede, available until now only in Latin, is translated into English. And an Anglo-Saxon account of English history is compiled, based on various sources including Bede. Known now as the *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle*, it survives in seven manuscripts. Edward the Elder succeeds him as king of Wessex; Ethelfled, married to the king of Mercia and stronger than her husband, is the real power in the Midlands. Together brother and sister win back parts of the Danelaw, until eventually all the rulers in England - including the Danish chieftains of the eastern regions - accept Edward as their overlord. The five kings between and are three grandsons and two great-grandsons of Alfred the Great. But in the island is brutally disturbed by new Danish raids from overseas. The king on the throne in 900 is the year-old Ethelred, a great-great-grandson of Alfred. In the English crown begins to buy peace by making the regular payment known as Danegeld. Sweyn, king of Denmark, arrives in England with an army which is welcomed in Danelaw and which then rapidly subdues the rest of the country. Ethelred, still the king his unfortunate reign is a long one, escapes to Normandy. The reason is not only its proximity. His wife Emma is the sister of the duke of Normandy - beginning an important link between England and the Normans. Danes of various kinds occupy much of the European coast facing Britain - pure Danes in Denmark, Danes transformed into Normans in France.

**Chapter 8 : Danes, Saxons, and Normans, by J. G. Edgar**

*Finally available, a high quality book of the original classic edition of Danes, Saxons and Normans - or, Stories of our ancestors. It was previously published by other bona fide publishers, and is now, after many years, back in print.*

In the following pages I have endeavoured to tell in a popular way the story of the Norman Conquest, and to give an idea of the princ. With a view of rendering the important event which I have attempted to ill. It has been truly observed that the history of the Conquest is at once so familiar at first sight, that it appears superfluous to multiply details, so difficult to realize on examination, that a writer feels himself under the necessity of investing with importance many particulars previously regarded as uninteresting, and that the defeat at Hastings was not the catastrophe over which the curtain drops to close the Saxon tragedy, but "the first scene in a new act of the continuous drama. One day towards the close of the ninth century, Harold, King of Norway, exasperated at the insubordination and contumacy of the chiefs among whom that land of mountain, and forest, and fiord was divided, vowed not to cut his fair hair till he had reduced the whole country to his sovereign authority. The process proved, as he doubtless foresaw, somewhat difficult and slow. Indeed, the chiefs of Norway, who were, in fact, petty kings, disputed the ground inch by inch, and Harold was occupied for so many years ere consummating his victories, that his hair, growing ridiculously long and thick, led to his receiving the surname of "Hirsute. Harold, however, resolved to do his work thoroughly, went on board his war-fleet, sailed in pursuit of his foes, and, having sunk several of their vessels, forced the others to seek refuge in the Hebrides, where the exiled war-chiefs--many of them ancestors of the Anglo-Norman n. Elate with triumphs, perhaps more signal than he had antic. He was as remarkable for his sagacity in peace, and for his courage in war as for his bulk and stature, which were such that his feet touched the ground when he bestrode the horses of the country. From this peculiarity the son of Rognvald found himself under the necessity of walking when engaged in any enterprise on the land; and this circ. From his youth he had delighted in maritime adventures, and in such exploits as made the men of the north celebrated as sea-kings; and one day, when returning from a cruise in the Baltic, he, while off the coast of Wighen, shortened sail, and ventured on the exercise of a privilege of impressing provisions, long enjoyed by sea-kings, and known as "strandhug. Moved, however, by maternal tenderness, Hilda, the spouse of Rognvald, made an effort to save her son. Beware," continued she, speaking in accents of menace, "how you expel from the country and treat as an enemy a man of n. Listen, King, to what I tell you. It is dangerous to attack the wolf. When once he is angered, let the herd in the forest beware! Rolfganger, however, was not a man to give way to despair. Fitting out his s. Having cut their cable and given the reins to the great sea-horses--such was their expression--the Normans made an attempt to land in England, where Alfred the Great then reigned. Defeated in this attempt by the war-s. It was the year when Rolfganger and his comrades sailed up the Seine; and on becoming aware of their presence in France, Charles the Simple, who then, as heir of Charlemagne, wielded the French sceptre with feeble hand, summoned the warriors of his kingdom to stop the progress of the Normans. An army, accordingly, was mustered and sent, under the command of the Duke of France, to encounter the grim invaders. Before fighting, however, the French deemed it prudent to tempt the Normans with offers of lands and honours, on condition of their submitting to King Charles, and sent messengers to hold a parley. But the Normans treated the proposals with lofty disdain. But Rolfganger and his comrades rushed to arms, and fought with such courage that the French suffered a complete defeat, and the Duke of France fell by the hand of a fisherman of Rouen. The Normans, after vanquis. Baffled in his attempt to enter the city, the Norman hero consoled himself by taking Bayeux, Evreux, and other places, and gradually found himself ruling as a conqueror over the greater part of Neustria. At Evreux, he seized as his prey a lady named Popa, the daughter of Count Beranger, whom he espoused; and, becoming gradually more civilized, he rendered himself wonderfully popular with the inhabitants of the district subject to his sway. Meanwhile the French suffered so severely from the hostility of the Normans, that Charles the Simple recognised the expediency of securing the friends. With this object he sent the Archbishop of Rouen to negotiate with Rolfganger, and the result was that the Sea-King consented to become a Christian, to wed Gisla, the daughter of Charles, and to live at peace with

France, on condition that the French monarch ceded to him the province of Neustria. Matters having reached this stage, preparations were made to ratify the treaty in a solemn manner, and for that purpose Charles the Simple and Rolfganger agreed to hold a conference at the village at St. Clair, on the green-margined Epte. Each was accompanied by a numerous train, and, while the French pitched their tents on one side of the river, the Normans pitched theirs on the other. At the appointed hour, however, Rolfganger crossed the Epte, approached the chair of state, placed his hand between those of the King, took, without kneeling, the oath of fealty, and then, supposing the ceremony was over, turned to depart. Rolfganger paying homage to Charles the Simple. Rolfganger, having begun life anew as a Christian and a Count, divided the territory of Neustria among his comrades, and changed its name to Normandy. Maintaining internal order by severe laws, and administering affairs with vigour, he soon became famous as the most successful justiciary of the age. Such was the security felt under his government, that mechanics and labourers flocked to establish themselves in the newly-founded state, and the Normans applied themselves to the arts of peace with as much ardour as they had previously exhibited in their predatory enterprises. Not being quite indifferent to female charms, Duke Robert reined up, and, as he did so, with an eye wandering from face to form and from form to face, the grace and beauty of one of the dancers arrested his attention and touched his heart. After expressing his admiration, and learning that she was the daughter of a tanner, the duke pursued his way. But he was more silent and meditative than usual; and, soon after reaching the Castle of Falaise, he deputed the most discreet of his knights to go to the father of the damsel to reveal his pa. It appears that the negotiation was attended with considerable difficulty. Though dead, according to his own account, to the vanities of the world, the hermit would seem to have cherished a lingering sympathy with human frailty.

## Chapter 9 : Saxon Danes & Normans - The History Of Marton Cum Grafton

*The Danes continued to raid after Athelstan and popular hatred against Danes in England encouraged King Ethelred the Unready () to order a massacre of all the Danish people in England in*

The Normans By the end of the year, the old king was gone and the fate of the country was changed for ever. Who were the Normans? A short history of the Norman peoples A common misconception today is that the Normans were "French. Towards the end of the ninth century, the Viking raiders from Northern Europe commonly known as Norsemen were regularly foraging raiding and trading along the coast line of the Frankish kingdoms. During these raids, the Vikings got more and more bold - even going as far as sailing up the Seine and sacking Paris. Initially the raiders would set off from their home villages in Scandinavia and return a few weeks later with any plunder they had gathered, however as the raids continued the Norsemen started establishing raiding bases away from home. It was during this time that England was invaded by the "Grand Army" more detail in the Vikings Section. These bases were often in very good farmland and quickly grew rich with the spoils of war, and as a result of this quickly grew in size. As befitting the descendants of excellent sea farers, the Normans traded with most of the kingdoms and Empires. The Normans raided Italy, and were a driving force behind the Crusades. From the British point of view, the main identifiers of the Norman invaders were the language they spoke a variant of Frankish - French and their tendency to build castles everywhere. Prior to the Norman occupation, both the Anglo-Saxons and the Celtic Britons before them had lived in smallish communities built on hill tops. These Hill Forts were the primary means of defence and provided a community central point for refuge etc. This was, in part, enforced by the building of Motte and Bailey castles over the land where the Norman Knights could have a base to subjugate the surrounding lands. Building on hill forts is one of the reasons why so many Norman castles especially the early ones are of the famous motte and bailey design. This design is easy to implement over the site of a previous hill fort. On occasion, the Norman buildings were inside even older structures - such as the Norman Castle inside the Roman Fort at Portchester Shown. Another common trait of the Normans, was their love of Hunting. In addition to the construction of new forest blocks across the Country, the Normans established lots of new laws. These were all very unpopular with the local British - often they were now unable to hunt or farm on their own land. While the Norman hunting may have left some gorgeous forestry blocks, and been responsible for the importation of new species, it certainly was not started from ecological grounds. Another side effect of this hunting fanaticism, was the construction of hundreds of hunting lodges around the country. These mini-castles, like Luggershall pictured were used by the Knights and Kings as places to stay and feast while they were out hunting which was a lot of the time. Although they were never used as fortified bases in the way the Castles were, the hunting lodges were remarkably well built. A sign of how cheap labour and materials were to the Norman overlords. This part of the Etrusia web family is dedicated to looking at the period of British history when the Saxons and Danes were supplanted by another invader - the Normans. Etrusia - Norman Links.