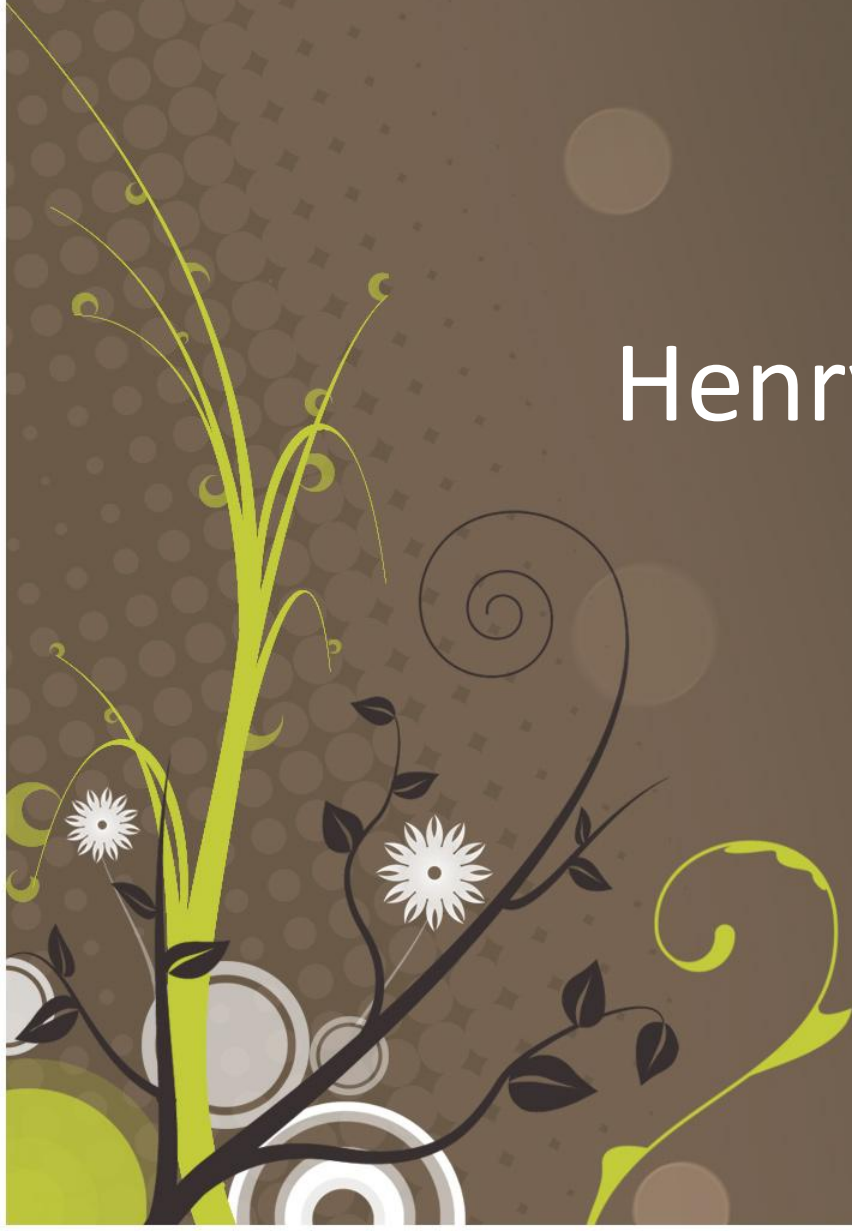


# Henry II of England



# New Words and Expressions:

- **Count** [kaʊnt] – граф
- **Succession to the throne** – престолонаследие
- **Trial by jury** ['dʒʊəri] - суд присяжных
- **In one's own right** - полагающийся по праву (из-за титула, звания и т. п.) или в силу личных качеств
- **Regent** ['ri:dʒənt] - редк. - правитель
- **Hegemony** [hi'gɛməni] – господство
- **To have an axe to grind** [graɪnd] - преследовать личные корыстные цели





Birth and death: 1133 – 1189

Reign: 1154 – 1189



Geoffrey of Anjou



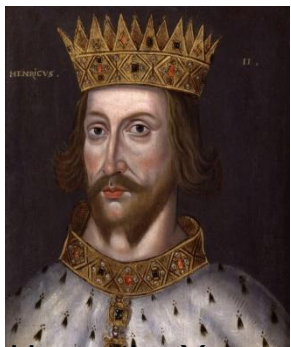
Empress Matilda



Henry II of England



Eleanor of Aquitaine



Henry the Young King



Richard I, the Lion Heart



Geoffrey II, Duke of Brittany



John Lackland



- Henry was driven by a desire to restore the lands and privileges of his royal grandfather, Henry I.
- During the early years of the younger Henry's reign he
  - restored the royal administration in England,
  - re-established hegemony over Wales
  - gained full control over his lands in Anjou, Maine and Touraine.

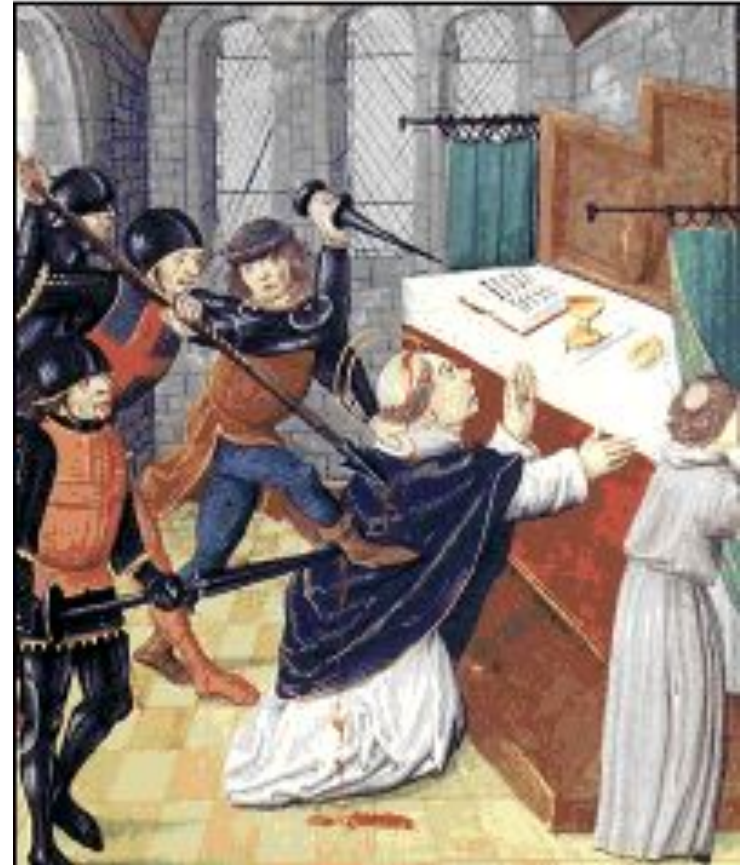


- Henry's desire to reform the relationship with the Church led to conflict with Thomas Becket, the Archbishop of Canterbury.
- Their dispute was over the role of the Church in England.
- Becket was trying to increase the power of church courts that had lost power when Henry had made major changes to the legal system.



Thomas à Becket and Henry II in stained glass from Chester Cathedral

- . This controversy lasted for much of the 1160s.
- It resulted in Becket's murder in 1170.
- Four knights killed Becket in Canterbury Cathedral.

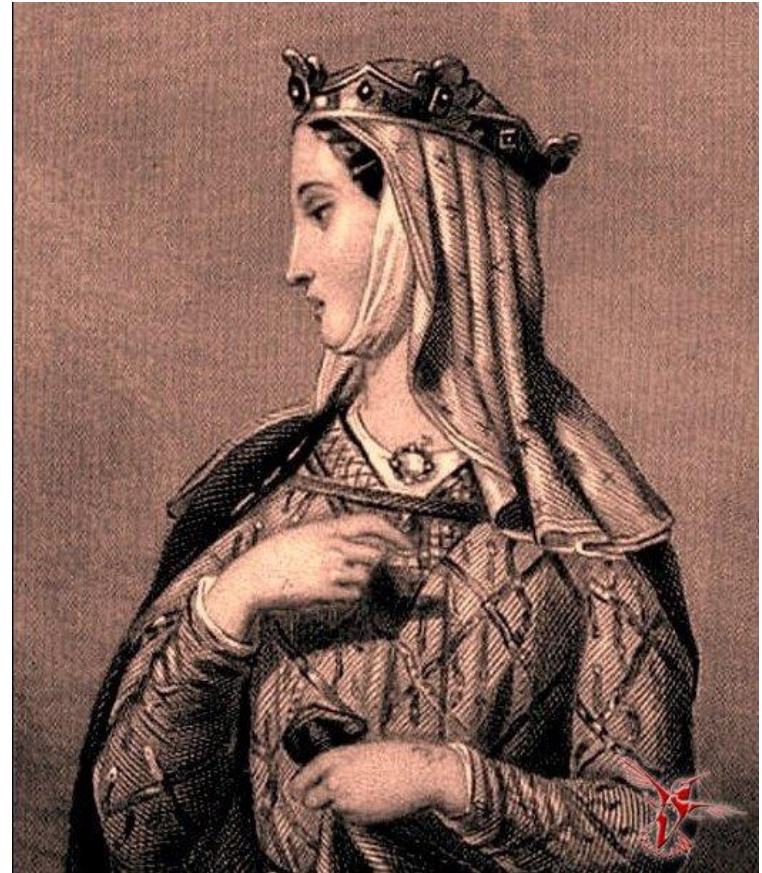


- Henry soon came into conflict with the French King Louis VII of France.
- By 1172, he controlled England, large parts of Wales, the eastern half of Ireland and the western half of France, an area that would later come to be called the Angevin Empire.






- Henry II had been constantly unfaithful to his proud wife, and he gave his sons, now growing up, titles but no power and no independent income.
- It led to conflict between Henry on the one side and his wife and sons on the other. When his sons were not fighting each other, they were fighting Henry.



Eleanor of Aquitaine

- 
- Henry died in France in 1189 aged 56. He ruled for 35 years and was succeeded by Richard.
  - Henry's legal changes are generally considered to have laid the basis for the English Common Law, while his intervention in Brittany, Wales and Scotland shaped the development of their societies and governmental systems.

The left side of the slide features a decorative graphic. It includes a tall, thin, light green stem with several thin, curved branches extending upwards. There are also black and dark green vines with small, dark green leaves. Two white, multi-petaled flowers are positioned among the foliage. The background of the entire slide is a dark brown color with a pattern of small, light brown circles and squares. The text "Thank you for your attention!" is centered in the right half of the slide in a white, sans-serif font.

Thank you for your  
attention!