



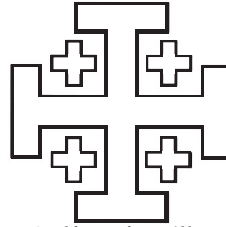
Macbeth

c. 1005-1057 A.D. A Scottish king who claimed the throne after killing his cousin, King Duncan, during the battle of Bothnagowan in 1040. After a reign of fourteen years, Duncan's son, Malcolm III retaliated and killed Macbeth. The story of his rise to power and defeat is illustrated in Shakespeare's tragedy, *Macbeth*.



William I

1027-1087 A.D. King of England and duke of Normandy. After his cousin Edward the Confessor promised him the English throne, it was taken by Harold. With no choice but to take the crown by force, "William the Conqueror" led the Norman invasion of England, defeating Harold at the Battle of Hastings. As king, he established a feudal system.



Godfrey of Bouillon

1061-1100 A.D. French crusader who was made legendary as the perfect Christian knight. After the capture of Jerusalem during the First Crusade, he was declared "Protector of the Holy Sepulchre."



Anselm

1033-1109 A.D. Italian-born archbishop of Canterbury, philosopher, theologian, and founder of Scholasticism. He is recognized for his ontological argument for the existence of God.



Henry IV & Pope Gregory VII

1070s A.D. The Holy Roman emperors became a dominating authority among the church's affairs. This brought about many altercations between Emperor Henry IV and Pope Gregory VII, ending with Henry's excommunication from the church and the contempt of his subjects. In 1077, Henry, requesting absolution, was forgiven by the Pope.



(The Bayeux Tapestry) Battle of Hastings

1066 A.D. The struggle for the throne of England was fought between Harold the Second of England and Duke William of Normandy. The Normans invaded England on October 14th, leaving William the victor and king.



Harold I

died 1040 A.D. King of England and illegitimate son of Canute. Known as "Harold Harefoot," he claimed the English throne after his father's passing.



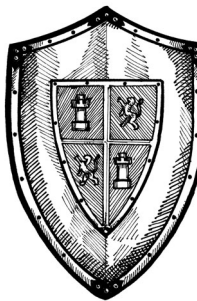
Sweyn Forkbeard

died 1014 A.D. Danish king who invaded England several times (once in response to the St Brice's Day Massacre) and was made king of Danelaw. After managing to capture London he became the effective king of all England. He died a year later from a fall from his horse.



Urban II

1042-1099 A.D. Pope who supported the First Crusade and strengthened the Roman Catholic Church in the political realm.



El Cid

1043-1099 A.D. Originally "Rodrigo Díaz de Vivar," a Spanish soldier and national hero who, due to the besieging of Valencia, assumed control of its Muslim government, converting it to Christian. He became a hero of Castile and the subject of epics and folklore.



Peter the Hermit

1050-1115 A.D. French preacher of the First Crusade in 1095, whereupon his followers were crushed by the Turks while in Asia Minor. He later founded the Augustine monastery of Neufmoutier at Liège, in Belgium, where he settled.