they witness his charters), and what kind of legal disputes they were involved in. During the seminar, I would like you to search for a particular individual whose name you have come across while reading about the Anglo-Norman diaspora into Scotland. Choose carefully and if your person doesn’t come up, make sure you have backup. Once you’ve found your person in the database, what can you find out about them? Who were their men? Where were their lands? Who did they give land and money to? What were their names and the names of their dependents / people who witnessed their charters? What can you conclude from what you have found out? The remaining five minutes of the seminar will be spent answering these questions together.

Lecture Notes:

- Effect of the Norman conquest in the rest of the British Isles and Ireland
- 1091 - King of South Wales was killed by the French and then ‘fell the Kingdom of the Britons’- Welsh Kingdom had fallen forever
- This meant the Welsh were dying
- Ireland - ‘Annals of Ulster’ - 1170 Dublin was destroyed by the men coming from Britain- Ireland being destroyed too
- Movement of the Anglo-Normans into the outer edges of the British Isles caused the decline in the culture of those places
- Anglo-Norman settlement:
  - Movement of Anglo-Norman lords into Wales often by conquest and takeover, with permission of King of the English
  - Movement of the Anglo-Norman lords into Scotland not by conquest but by active encouragement from the then King of Scots
  - Movement of the Anglo-Norman lords into Ireland first by invitation but then conquest, which worries King of the English
- Spread of aristocrats into Ireland, Wales and Scotland
- Has political social and economic consequences

Scotland:
- Refers to a much smaller area
- King of Scots rule the Kingdom of Alba
- Kings all claim to be descended from King Cinaed mac Ailpin (d. 858)
- But actually descended from two branches of that family as Ailpin has two sons- ruling all up until 1286

Wales:
- Lots of different parts to it but unlike Scotland it doesn’t have a single kingship
- 1100 - Wales is a land of many kings

Ireland:
- Divided into five- Ulster, Connacht, Meath, Lenister and Munster
- Is a notion of a high kingship of Ireland
- But each territory does also have a king
- Politics all about shifting alliances
- Structurally very flexible- more so than England

Affects of Anglo-Norman settlement:

- Anglo-Norman lords in Scotland gain large areas of land in Scotland by a gift from King of Scots
- Anglo-Norman lords in Wales conquered South Wales in the March of Wales 1200