

DOWNLOAD PDF WALTER OF MILEMETE, ON THE NOBILITY, WISDOM, AND PRUDENCE OF KINGS

Chapter 1 : Treatise of Walter de Milemete, London, England, AD

A-M Treatise of Walter de Milemete, London, c (Christ Church Library Ms. E. 11, Oxford, England) The early illustration of a cannon in Walter de Milemete's treatise on Nobility, Wisdom and the Prudence of Kings has tended to divert attention away from other interesting pieces of armour and weaponry in this manuscript.

The war in the Middle Ages, an extensively studied theme in the last century, has been aimed by an increasing number of approaches, fact that has allowed nterpretation of documents under new sights and provide expressive advances to the academic research. Seem in these terms, analysis dedicated to other moments of the conflict besides the clash of combatants has been sketched in the last decades, emphasizing issues previously relegated to the background. In this paper, we aim to relate the discourses on the contemporary sources about the charging of a taxation known as purveyance and the gradual changing in the writing of history in the English Middle Ages through the XIV century. Generally speaking, from the accounts about that specific practice, we consider questions that permeate the making of history in that period undertaking their notions of truth, who they were and from where such writings were produced. Historiography " Middle Ages " War. Em geral, os cronistas medievais proclamavam a vontade de, nos seus relatos, respeitar a verdade [Segundo Parkes , p. The De re military of Vegetius: Cambridge University Press, The hundred years war: England and France at war, c. Medieval History and discourse: Literacy, reading, and writing in the medieval west. Journal of Medieval History, Amsterdam, v. The historical works of Gervase of Canterbury. Edited from the manuscripts by William Stubbs. Longman, " Re-edited text with new intro. Denholm-Young by Wendy Childs. From memory to written record: England " War in the Middle Ages. Translated by Michael Jones. A dictionary of medieval terms and phrases. Peasants and production in the medieval North-East: Boydell Press, , p. Caballeros y caballeria en la edad media. The Anonimalle chronicle, to ; from a MS written at St. Manchester University Press, A concise companion to middle english literature. Translated by Sir Herbert Maxwell. James Maclehose and Sons, Hambledon and London, Historical writing in England I.: Propaganda in English medieval historiography. Journal of Medieval History. As categorias da cultura medieval. King, parliament, and public finance in medieval England to Purveyance for war and the community of the realm in late medieval England. Military service and the development of nationalism in England, " On the nobility, wisdom, and prudence of the kings. Political thought in early fourteenth-century England: Edited and translated by Cary J. Whether a prince can receive the goods of the church for his own needs, namely, in the case of war, even against the wishes of the pope. La historia en la edad media: The literacy of the laity. Scribes, scripts and readers. Studies in the communication, presentation and dissemination of medieval texts. Encyclopaedia of the laws of England with forms and precedents by the most eminent legal authorities. Oxford University Press, War and state in England, George Weidenfeld and Nicolson, Later medieval institutional history. Historiography in the middle ages. The age of the hundred years war. The chronicle of anonymous of Canterbury " The past as text: John Hopkins University Press, English historical literature in the fourteenth century. Epitome of military science. Translated with notes and introduction by N. Liverpool University Press, Encyclopedia of the Hundred Years War. The political songs of England: Edited and translated by Thomas Wright. No ano seguinte, [

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Chapter 2 : Mediaeval Political Thought | University of St Andrews

These treatises offer important insight into such matters as the extent of the king's power in the fourteenth century and earlier, the relationship between church and state, and the particular duties of the ruler toward various of his subjects.

An Example for Others to Imitate Introduction With this first mark of maturity we come to a study of the qualities that describe what Christ-like maturity looks like. Since becoming Christ-like makes one an example to follow, we will begin here. A mature Christian is someone who is a model, a pacesetter; someone who influences others in positive ways according to biblical standards! Modeling Christian virtues, virtues of true spirituality, is crucial to effective ministry in the world. Without biblical and godly models we are cast into a restless sea that can only toss up refuse and mud. Students, sons, daughters, and the flock, tend to emulate their leaders, parents, guardians, teachers, or heroes. The tendency is for us to shy away from this responsibility and reality, but in order to be truly mature and a leader, one must accept this as a reality of leadership. Principles Related to Being Examples In regard to being examples to others, it is helpful to consider the following principles: Several passages dealing with this issue will be considered later in this study. Someone is going to follow us and be influenced by us. Do we know where we are going? Are we providing the kind of example that will enhance their lives, or are we like the blind leading the blind? The bad news is we are lost, but the good news is we are making good time. Activity in itself never means effectiveness. We can be like the cowboy who rushed into the coral, bridled and saddled his horse and rode off in all directions. We need quality lives with quality motion aimed in the right direction with specific, biblical objectives. Effective ministry to others is often equated with such things as dynamic personalities, with talent, giftedness, training, enthusiasm, and with charisma. But these things alone are inadequate, as is so evident by the leadership we have seen in the top government positions in our country the last few years. Much more is needed. In the Bible, the qualities that lead to effective ministry are found in the elements of spiritual character, in the character of Christ reproduced in us by the ministry of the Spirit see Eph. In his unique style, Dr. Hendricks used to tell the story of a student who came to him with a problem. The interchange went something like this as I recall: I have a bigger problem than that. Why did the Lord choose me? How would you like to launch a worldwide campaign with the likes of Peter and his compadres? Yet, with these common, average, uneducated men, the Lord launched a campaign that has spanned the globe and turned the world upside down. Was this because of their unique and imaginative methodology? It was because these common men knew the Lord and began to experience His life and His qualities of godliness. He took common men and made them into great men who became spiritual leaders because they were experiencing Him through the power of the Spirit of God. This is a constant theme of the Bible. This truth is strongly taught in 1 Thessalonians 2: This relates to the issue of living so we truly show that what we are, our character, is distinctively the result of knowing and walking with Christ. But, sometimes what Christians speak so loudly that it completely turns people off or puts them in reverse. If our lives are not what they should be, others not only will not want to follow us, they will become repelled by what we are. Unfortunately, the opposite is also true. Some people will follow us. In this case, not so much in what we say, but in the way we live—in our priorities, values, and attitudes as well as our actions. If our lives are not what they should be, we become inverted examples who take people away from the Lord and the life He has called them to. Or do we find every possible excuse to stay home? Do we consistently allow our family to engage in pursuits that keep us and our families away from church or fellowship with believers? This sets a model that says these other pursuits are more important than the Lord or the assembling together with the body of Christ for Bible Study, prayer, or worship. Actions speak so much louder than words! Do we teach our children the principles of being on time, of doing all things decently and in order? Then are we consistently late? Do our children often miss Sunday school or church because we are so disorganized that we are unable to make it? Again, Actions speak so much louder than words! By definition we mean giving a clear reason for the way we live or the clear

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distinctives of our lives. As Christians, if our lives are different, as they should be, and we never let others know why we are different, we may have still failed in being examples. Leaders and Christians as a whole are to be models for others to imitate. We are to be a picture of reality, a proof that Jesus Christ saves and changes lives so we can become a powerful magnet that draws others to Christ. You mean people are supposed to follow me? As this passage points out, the issue is who are WE following? How much are we allowing Jesus Christ to be the Lord of our lives? Are we in hot pursuit of knowing and experiencing the life of Christ as was the apostle Paul? It is a command. The present tense and the meaning of this verb reminds us this is a process, a target, a goal to set our sights on and pursue daily. None of us ever arriveâ€”but it should be a daily goal. This is not a superficial mimicry or a mere imitation. According to New Testament truth, this involves the process of reproduction. The Lord Jesus seeks to reproduce Himself in us as we appropriate His life by faith through the knowledge of the Word and the ministry of the Holy Spirit. The teaching and example of the missionaries though only for a few weeks and the afflictions they faced plus the ever-present ministry of the Spirit were the tools God used to produce spiritual growth and changed lives. As mentioned, our word imitate may lead to the wrong impression. Christian imitation has nothing to do with outward conformity where someone merely copies the actions, mannerisms, or speech of another. But, as the New Testament context makes clear, this is not merely a matter of external conformity, but change from the inside out by means of the Spirit and the application of biblical truth as seen in the life of the mature Christian model. In this context, it is the manner of life of the leader which has made him an example. It refers to the manner of the lives of their leaders that had been centered in the Word and the walk of faith. This had a specific outcomeâ€”Christlikeness or godliness. In other words, people are going to be watching us and to a certain degree, the example of our lives will affect the conclusions at which they arrive, not only about us, but about Jesus Christ and Christianity. In the context of this passage, one clear sign of maturity is the pursuit of holiness, a heart set on heavenly treasures and divine objectives see 3: We might note two things here: In this pursuit, one must have his course fixed on the right beacon or have his radio tuned in to the right frequency, or he will arrive at the wrong destination. In other words he needs the right example and standard. He needs those who stir him on to higher and higher standards. In this believers have a two-fold responsibility: But b they must also be on alert to the fact that there are those who are not walking after the pattern of godliness found in scripture as seen in the lives of Paul and his cohorts cf. Naturally, the Lord Jesus is our supreme example, goal, and authority, but Scripture does authorize the legitimacy of following godly people as examples. We need godly examples. Such people demonstrate the possibility and reality of following the Lord and of progress in Christ-like growth. They provide us with godly incentives. It is motivational to find men and women who have truly grown in their walk through the power of the Spirit of God. It recognizes that freedom does not mean license, but provides the power to serve God according to His standards through faith in a living Savior who has made us acceptable to God and provides us with the motivation and means for change 1 John 3: Understanding the finished work of Christ on the cross and our union with Him provides assurance of eternity. This reality of eternity should lead to an eternal perspective which in essence means a new set of values, controls, and pursuits cf. In essence, then, a proper grasp of the person and work of Christ should produce a personal reevaluation that leads to a denunciation of our old attitudes, values, and priorities see Phil. But what we need in the church are men and women who demonstrate this as examples to their families and others. Persevere in this, because by doing so you will save both yourself and those who listen to you. But young men and women can, through spiritual maturity in the Lord, overcome their typical, youthful behavior and become examples and models even for older people. Failure in one area can harm our ability to be an example. Since the context is dealing with our ministry to the body of Christ, the emphasis is on our need to be an example to fellow believers, but this in no way exempts us from the responsibility of being an example to unbelievers see Col. In 1 Timothy 4: Verses deal primarily with public ministry and the stewardship of his spiritual gifts. Obedience to these commands would allow Timothy to become an example to follow in public ministry when the church is assembled. Verses deal more with his private life and stresses the idea of dedication, diligence, endurance,

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and discipline, a fitting challenge against laziness and just going with the flow. In your teaching show integrity, dignity, 2: We should note that verse 7 flows out of the charge to encourage younger men to be self-controlled vs. Thus, in this passage, Peter warns of the tendency to lead by dominating others, a characteristic that is typical in the world, but that should not exist in the body of Christ. To be a biblical and Christ-like example a believer must have the character of one who leads as a servant Mark This is one of the distinctive characteristics of Christian leadership and will be discussed below.

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Chapter 3 : Talk:Gunpowder/Archive 10 - Wikipedia

This volume offers the first English translations of three important political commentaries: Walter de Milimetes On the Nobility, Wisdom and Prudence of the King (); William of Pagulas Mirror of King Edward III (); and William of Ockhams treatise on Whether a Prince Can Receive the Goods of the Church ().

This is an archive of past discussions. Do not edit the contents of this page. If you wish to start a new discussion or revive an old one, please do so on the current talk page. Article is a mess Wow. No wonder the article is a complete mess. Tempted to spin this off into a history of gunpowder article. But yeah, it seems to me that even after the article is repaired, the history section will most likely be a bit on the long side for the main article PericlesofAthens You added much of the material in the history section. It is useful information to have on hand, even if the history section is getting very long. I very well could transfer most of this stuff to Gunpowder warfare, but I support the split of this article into a new History of gunpowder. All it is is the current history section with material removed where the article got too abstruse and esoteric. Joseph Needham argues that ancient Chinese alchemists were probably the first to develop an early form of gunpowder, as part of their search for elixirs of immortality. Our word gunpowder arises from the fact that Europe knew it only for cannon or hand-guns. In China, however prototype mixtures were known to alchemists, physicians and perhaps fireworks technicians, for their deflagrative properties, some time before they began to be used as weapons. Adoption of this definition and historical perspective places the earliest recipe for gunpowder in China , no later than the eleventh century. The earliest extant recipe for gunpowder in the form of pure black powder , however, was set down by Roger Bacon in England in Hall promotes the view that many cultures contributed to the development of gunpowder in its ultimate form. An early record of Chinese alchemical experimentation comes from a Han era book The Kinship of the Three compiled in A. According to Kenneth Chase, "China suffered from long periods of disunity during which there was some immediate use for infantry and siege weapons. The discovery of gunpowder in the s coincided with another such period, from to Gunpowder arrived in India perhaps as early as the mids, when the Mongols could have introduced it, but in any event no later than the mids. We can, with saltpeter and other substances, compose artificially a fire that can be launched over long distances By only using a very small quantity of this material much light can be created accompanied by a horrible fracas. It is possible with it to destroy a town or an army In order to produce this artificial lightning and thunder it is necessary to take saltpeter, sulfur, and Luru Vopo Vir Can Utriet. The last part is probably some sort of coded anagram for the quantities needed. In the Opus Maior he describes firecrackers around It also allowed for more powerful and faster ignition, since the spaces between the particles allowed for oxygen necessary for speedy combustion. However, the prevalence of superstitious belief in alchemy and magic commonly led, at least in the early days of firearms, to the adulteration of the mixture with exotic, but of course deleterious products, usually mercury salts , arsenic and amber. The Italian school of pyrotechnics emphasized elaborate fireworks, and the German school stressed scientific advancement. Both schools added significantly to further development of pyrotechnics, and by the mid- 17th century fireworks were used for entertainment on an unprecedented scale in Europe, being popular even at resorts and public gardens. The long version is preserved in the page history; for now, the more succinct version would make the article read considerably better. Or a version of it at any rate. In China, the importance of safety measures has not always been recognized. In , the personal arsenal of Song Dynasty Prime Minister Zhao Nanchong caught fire and exploded, destroying several outlying houses and killing four of his prized pet tigers. Formerly the artisan positions were all held by southerners i. But they engaged in speculation, so they had to be dismissed, and all their jobs were given to northerners probably Mongols, or Chinese who had served them. Unfortunately, these men understood nothing of the handling of chemical substances. Suddenly, one day, while sulphur was being ground fine, it burst into flame, then the stored fire lances caught fire, and flashed hither and thither like frightened snakes. At first the workers thought it was funny, laughing and

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joking, but after a short time the fire got into the bomb store, and then there was a noise like a volcanic eruption and the holwing of a storm at sea. The whole city was terrified, thinking that an army was approaching Even at a distance of a hundred li tiles shook and houses trembled The disturbance lasted a whole day and night. After order had been restored an inspection was made, and it was found that a hundred men of the guards had been blown to bits, beams and pillars had been cleft asunder or carried away by the force of the explosion to a distance of over ten li. The smooth ground was scooped into craters and trenches more than ten feet deep. Above two hundred families living in the neighborhood were victims of this unexpected disaster. What does everyone else think? Meatwaggon The sources i have provided are considerable they are from well known specialized and scientific web sites and those web sites cite the source, i have copied the source and provided the website that cited it, so the whole thing is scientific, check those websites and if you have and problem whith their content just tell me:

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Chapter 4 : Gunpowder Weaponry and the Rise of the Early Modern State - [PDF Document]

Political thought in early fourteenth-century England: treatises by Walter of Milemete, William of Pagula, and William of Ockham Volume 10 of Arizona studies in the Middle Ages and the Renaissance Medieval & Renaissance Texts & Studies.

In the early 20th century, a British artillery officer proposed that another work tentatively attributed to Bacon , *Epistola de Secretis Operibus Artis et Naturae, et de Nullitate Magiae*, also known as *Opus Minor*, dated to , contained an encrypted formula for gunpowder hidden in the text. These claims have been disputed by science historians. English cannon were used defensively during the siege of the castle Breteuil to launch fire onto an advancing belfry. The use of cannon to shoot fire could also be used offensively as another battle involved the setting of a castle ablaze with similar methods. Solid documentary evidence of cannon appeared in the middle east around the s, however some historians consider the arrival of the cannon there to be far earlier. He claims that this was "the first cannon in history" and used a gunpowder formula almost identical to the ideal composition for explosive gunpowder. He also argues that this was not known in China or Europe until much later. Khan argues that it was the Mongols who introduced gunpowder to the Islamic world, [56] and believes cannon only reached Mamluk Egypt in the s. These balls are ejected from a chamber placed in front of a kindling fire of gunpowder; this happens by a strange property which attributes all actions to the power of the Creator. Its interpretation has been rejected as anachronistic by most historians, who urge caution regarding claims of Islamic firearms use in the period as late medieval Arabic texts used the same word for gunpowder, *naft*, as they did for an earlier incendiary, *naphtha*. Furthermore, most of these testimonies are given by later chroniclers of the fifteenth century whose use of terminology may have reflected their own time rather than that of the events they were writing about. Sixty-eight super-sized bombards were used by Mehmed the Conqueror to capture Constantinople in . Jim Bradbury argues that Urban, a Hungarian cannon engineer, introduced this cannon from Central Europe to the Ottoman realm; [63] according to Paul Hammer, however, it could have been introduced from other Islamic countries which had earlier used cannon. The Ottomans also used cannon to sink ships which attempted to prevent them from crossing the Bosphorus strait. Fathullah Shirazi, a Persian inhabitant of India who worked for Akbar in the Mughal Empire , developed a volley gun in the 16th century. Iranian cannon[edit] While there is evidence of cannon in Iran as early as they were not widespread. In Southeast Asia , invasion of Mongol to Java in may have brought firearms technology to Nusantara archipelago. The Sukhothai Kingdom of Siam was reported to have cannons in its possession. By s, Majapahit fleet has already using breech loading cannon called *Cetbang* as naval weapon. Around the same period, the Byzantine Empire began to accumulate its own cannon to face the Ottoman Empire , starting with medium-sized cannon 3 feet 0. By , the Ottomans used 68 Hungarian-made cannon for the day bombardment of the walls of Constantinople , "hurling the pieces everywhere and killing those who happened to be nearby. Consequently, large amounts of gunpowder were needed, to allow them to fire stone balls several hundred yards. Henry II of France opted for six sizes of cannon, [83] but others settled for more; the Spanish used twelve sizes, and the English sixteen. Instead of the finely ground powder used by the first bombards, powder was replaced by a "corned" variety of coarse grains. This coarse powder had pockets of air between grains, allowing fire to travel through and ignite the entire charge quickly and uniformly. As they were not effective at breaching the newer fortifications resulting from the development of cannon, siege engines such as siege towers and trebuchets became less widely used. However, wooden "battery-towers" took on a similar role as siege towers in the gunpowder age such as that used at Siege of Kazan in , which could hold ten large-calibre cannon, in addition to 50 lighter pieces. These new defences became known as bastion forts , after their characteristic shape which attempted to force any advance towards it directly into the firing line of the guns. Wheeled gun carriages and trunnions became common, and the invention of the limber further facilitated transportation. Even with this many animals pulling, they still moved at a walking pace. Due to

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their relatively slow speed, and lack of organisation, and undeveloped tactics, the combination of pike and shot still dominated the battlefields of Europe. Mortars were useful for sieges, as they could hit targets behind walls or other defences. Setting the bomb fuse was a problem. This often resulted in the fuse being blown into the bomb, causing it to blow up as it left the mortar. Because of this, "double firing" was tried where the gunner lit the fuse and then the touch hole. This, however, required considerable skill and timing, and was especially dangerous if the gun misfired, leaving a lighted bomb in the barrel. Not until was it accidentally discovered that double-lighting was superfluous as the heat of firing would light the fuse. The use of gabions with cannon was an important part in the attack and defence of fortifications. Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden emphasised the use of light cannon and mobility in his army, and created new formations and tactics that revolutionised artillery. He discontinued using all 12 pounder or heavier cannon as field artillery, preferring, instead, to use cannon that could be manned by only a few men. One obsolete type of gun, the "leatheren" was replaced by 4 pounder and 9 pounder demi-culverins. These could be operated by three men, and pulled by only two horses. Each regiment was assigned two pieces, though he often arranged them into batteries instead of distributing them piecemeal. Nathaniel Nye is recorded as testing a Birmingham cannon in and experimenting with a saker in Around this time also came the idea of aiming the cannon to hit a target. It was only in the years prior to World War I that new works began to break radically away from his designs.

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Chapter 5 : Medieval English Names

This volume offers for the first time in English translation several important commentaries on the political scene in early fourteenth-century England: Walter de Milemete's On the Nobility, Wisdom, and Prudence of the King (), the two versions of William of Pagula's Mirror of King Edward III (and), and William of Ockham's Whether.

War in History Additional services and information for [http:](http://) Rogers, and Andrew Ayton and J. Price have even incorporated the term in their titles. Parker, *The Military Revolution: Military Innovation and the Rise of the West* Cambridge, Roberts, however, does not discuss the aspect of the Military Revolution at issue in this article. Price, eds, *The Medieval Military Revolution: Black, A Military Revolution?* His argument seems quite logical: Smaller political entities, duchies, counties, earldoms and other smaller baronies, simply were not wealthy enough to compete with the centralized governments of kings and emperors, and thus this led to the rise of the early modern state. This is but one of the many points which Parker uses to support his thesis, and yet those adhering to the idea of the Military Revolution that he proposed have accepted it without question. Some have even used it to support their own early modern political paradigms. Note, for example, the following from Bruce D. The crux of the matter as far as state formation was concerned was this: The superior military technology of the day both gravitated to and reinforced the political center. The great cost of artillery, and the larger armies engendered by the growing importance of open battle, put a premium on the ability to produce and manage large amounts of cash. This created a self-reinforcing cycle, which continued to spiral upwards at least until the advent of the Artillery Fortress Revolution of the early sixteenth century. It went something like this: The artillery trains counter-acted centrifugal forces and enabled the central governments to increase their control over outlying areas of their realms, or to expand at the expense of their weaker neighbors. This increased their tax revenues enabling them to support bigger artillery trains and armies, enabling them to increase their centralization of control and their tax revenues still further, and so on. Porter, *War and the Rise of the State*: The same sentiment is indicated in several of the other articles in *The Military Revolution Debate*. Dudley, *The Word and the Sword*: It should be noted that this idea is not original to *War in History* 5 2 at Afyon Kocatepe Universitesi on April 23, 2011. In *War and Society in Renaissance Europe*, he notes: The case for the suggestion that artillery was an instrument centralizing power is.. Governments, as a result of regalian rights over metals and their heavy investment in having guns made, insisted on making the manufacture of artillery a monopoly. But though an occasional rebellious magnate may have been brought to heel by royal cannon but never just because of cannon the complex shifts towards more effectively centralized forms of government began before cannon were effective or readily transportable and can be explained without reference to gunpowder weapons. This is the point at which political historians mark the beginning of the decline and eventual demise of feudalism in western Europe, with the rise of the central state in its stead. And in fact that is almost precisely what we find in researching the history of gunpowder weapons in France and Burgundy. Each of these rising states recognized the effectiveness of gunpowder weapons as used by local entities, seized this technology by whatever means they could and then turned it against these same local entities to force their submission to the increasingly more powerful state. Vale Oxford, p. Nef, *War and Human Progress*: McNeill, *The Pursuit of Power: States and Rulers*; J. The Earliest Gunpowder Weapons The history of fourteenth-century gunpowder weaponry in continental Europe is one of almost complete local control. For example, gunpowder weapons appear in accounts of arsenal holdings in Rouen in 1346, in Bioule Castle in 1347, in Paris in 1348, in Tours in 1349, and in Harfleur in 1350. Contamine, *War in the Middle Ages*, trans. Jones London, 1979, p. For Rouen, see V. Gay, *Glossaire archéologique du moyen âge et de la renaissance* 3 vols, Paris, 1893, p. Contamine, *Guerra e società 4 la fin du moyen âge*: Delaville le Roulx, ed. But it should also be noted that in almost all the references to French royal use of gunpowder weapons before the beginning of the fifteenth century, these kings worked with the local owners to acquire these weapons, and seemed unwilling either to construct or to 12 On the attack on Southampton, see K. Luce 15 vols, Paris, VII,

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pp. And on the battle of La Rochelle, see *op.* On those at St Malo, see M. And on gunports at Blanquefort Castle, see M. Jones, *Ducal Brittany*, Oxford, , pp. He also took a special interest in the construction of new and often unworkable inventions related to his gunpowder weapons. Under masters of artillery Jean and Gaspard Bureau, the French artillery holdings grew in number and efficiency. Duties of cannons were established, officers were appointed, competence was improved and pay was increased. Vaissette, *Histoire générale de Languedoc* 6 vols, Toulouse, x, pp. Allmand, *The Hundred Year War: England and France at War*, c. Perroy, *The Hundred Years War*, trans. Wells London, , p. That Charles VI was not completely ignorant of the value of gunpowder weaponry can be seen in his interest in building new anti-artillery fortifications for Paris and Limoges in see Secousse, *Ordonnances des rois de France* xi, pp. Burne, *The Agincourt War* London, , pp. On the War of the Public Weal, see P. Kendall, *Louis XI* London, , pp. On the Franco-Burgundian Wars, see *op.* Vaughan, *Charles the Bold: As Claude Gaier* notes: In many ways because of this interest it is the Burgundian dukes who can be credited with causing the rapid evolution of gunpowder weaponry during the last half of the Hundred Years War. The Burgundian dukes amassed large quantities of gunpowder weapons, and they used them on almost all their numerous expeditions, during which they were almost always successful. They also refused to allow their gunpowder technology to remain stagnant, and they experimented with different sizes of weapons, methods of manufacture, modes of transportation, metallurgy and powder chemistry. On fourteenth-century Low Countries gunpowder artillery in general, see B. Rathgen, *Feuer- und fernwaffen des Henrard*, *Histoire de l'artillerie en Belgique* Brussels, Vaughan, *Philip the Bold: The Formation of the Burgundian State* London, , p. Local holdings of gunpowder weapons after the beginning of the fifteenth century are detailed in J. It was also during the reign of these dukes that gunpowder artillery became an official part of the military organization. They accompanied nearly every ducal conquest. Philip the Bold used his gunpowder weapons at the sieges of Rochefort-sur-le-Doubs in and of Odrük in , the walls of the latter being successfully breached by cannon-fire. One was a very large weapon, which could discharge a stone cannonball of lb, although this gun eventually and without explanation failed to work. The Mayorques were later commissioned to build six more cannons for use against the invasion of the Bishop of Norwich in and still more, this time an indeterminate number, for use against the Duke of Berry in Hardy 5 vols, London, ii, pp. For Bourges, see Bellaquet, *Chronique du wligieux* iv, p. For Arras, see *op.* And for Paris, see *op.* Vaughan, *John the Fearless: The Growth of Burgundian Power* London, , pp. Among the large number of battles fought by the Burgundian Duke a few are particularly noteworthy for his use of gunpowder weapons. Brussels, i, pp. Lefevre-Pontalis and L. Dorez 3 vols, Paris, iii, pp. See also Gaier, *L'industrie* p. Vaughan, *Philip the Good: The Apogee of Burgundy* London, , p. Initially, this policy brought some defeats. For example, Philip failed to capture Calais in 36 despite having a large number of guns present at the siege,⁴⁵ and in , at the siege of Crotoy, he lost not only the conflict but also most of his artillery to Lord John Talbot of England. Here he took as booty more than 10 lb of bronze which served to found new gunpowder weapons. Although some internal fighting continued, and Philip always used his artillery in these affairs,⁴⁸ it was not until and the War of the Public Weal that Philip, together with his son and heir, Charles the Bold, again began to attack fortresses outside his duchy. As eye- 4 Waurin, *Recueil des croniques* iv, pp. Samaran 2 vols, Paris, I, pp. Lambin Ypres, , pp. See Gamier, *L'artillerie* pp.

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Chapter 6 : County Tyrone - Wikipedia

Walter of Milemete () [] *On the Nobility, Wisdom, and Prudence of Kings in Nederman, Political Thought in Fourteenth-Century England, Ch. 12, p. Nederman explains that next to nothing is known of Walter's biographical details (p. 19).*

Gunpowder Documents Gunpowder had long been in use in the armies of China by the time it reached Europe, probably almost half a millennium, but at least hundreds of years. It is suspected that the Mongol conquests brought a gunpowder formula to Western Eurasia, but there is not hard evidence to indicate that the technology was transmitted in this fashion. Tonio Andrade, *The Gunpowder Age: China, Military Innovation, and the Rise of the West*, p. His letters to fellow intellectuals are considered some of the earliest works of the Renaissance. I wonder that [you have] not also brazen globes, which are cast forth by the force of flame with a horrible sound of thunder. Was not the wrath of an immortal god thundering from heaven sufficient, that the small being man, --oh, cruelty joined to pride--must even thunder on earth! Human rage has endeavoured to imitate the thunder which cannot be imitated--and that which is wont to be sent from the clouds, is now thrown from an infernal instrument of wood This plague was only lately so rare as to be looked on as a great miracle; now, so easily taught the very worst matters are human minds, it has become as common as any other kind of weapon. The English king arranged his archers [at the battle of Crecy], of whom he had many, on the carts, and some below and with guns [bombarde] that threw out small iron pellets with fire, to frighten the French horsemen and cause them to desert. Gun-making and the manufacture of gunpowder were important, as was organizing soldiers to use the new weapons effectively. Cannons were manufactured across Europe, from the Ottoman Empire to England. Gunpowder required the production of an ingredient called "saltpetre" in English, or potassium nitrate. This substance was created through the natural action of the rotting of plant and animal waste, but also directed by interested governments. For instance, Germans established saltpetre "beds" by piling decaying vegetation on sheep pen manure mixed with chalky earth. In , the English King Charles I gave rights to so-called "saltpetre men," to collect soil loaded with animal waste from farms, stables, and outhouses. Charles I, Proclamation of That our realm naturally yields sufficient mines of saltpetre without depending on foreign parts; wherefore, for the future, no dovehouse shall be paved with stones, bricks, nor boards, lime, sand, nor gravel, nor any other thing whereby the growth and increase of the mine and saltpetre may be hindered or impaired; but the proprietors shall suffer the ground floors thereof, as also all stables where horses stand, to lie open with good and mellow earth, apt to breed increase of the said mine. And that none deny or hinder any saltpetre-man, lawfully deputed thereto, from digging, taking, or working any ground which by commission may be taken and wrought for saltpetre. None shall bribe any saltpetre-man for the sparing or forbearing of any ground fit to be wrought for saltpetre In the town where the writer lives they have digged up some malting rooms, and threaten to dig more. They dig up the entries and halls of divers men. They make men carry their saltpetre at a groat a mile, and take their carriages in sowing time and harvest, with many other oppressions. Shakespeare, Henry IV ca. And but for these vile Gunnes, He would himselfe have bene a Souldier.

Chapter 7 : Political Thought in Early Fourteenth-Century England

Advice on economic ethics was also given to kings or princes, and so this group includes the two versions of William of Pagula's Speculum Regis Edwardi III, Walter of Milemete's On the Nobility, Wisdom and Prudence.

Chapter 8 : Marks of Maturity: Biblical Characteristics of a Christian Leader

MS 92 - Walter de Milemete, De Nobilitatibus, Sapientiis, et Prudentiis Regum Milemete wrote his book on the nobility,

DOWNLOAD PDF WALTER OF MILEMETE, ON THE NOBILITY, WISDOM, AND PRUDENCE OF KINGS

wisdom and prudence of kings as an offering to King Edward III at the end of

Chapter 9 : Cannon - Wikipedia

This volume offers the first English translations of three important political commentaries: Walter de Milimete's On the Nobility, Wisdom and Prudence of the King (); William of Pagula's Mirror of King Edward III (); and William of Ockham's treatise on Whether a Prince Can Receive the Goods of the Church ().