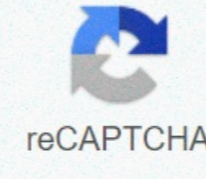




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King ecbert and vikings

Spoiler alert: below are the spoilers through the third season of the Vikings. Over the past three years, the Vikings have gotten better and better every year. Its story lines are consistently good, but it has grown in scale from viking villagers attacking an English monastery to the Viking king laying siege to Paris. And the show tries to be historically accurate: as PopSugar’s interview with an expert tells us the costumes, hair styles and characters all fit into Viking culture, even if some of it is the stuff of legends. The series even has a lot of dialogue in authentic languages of the time: Old Scandinavian, Old English, Old French, none of which sound anything like their modern counterparts. But how about the timeline and characters? How do they compare to real history? The article gets alkaline from it: the show is both radically squeezing and expanding the era of the first raid portrayed in the series, the second episode of the first season, is the infamous first Viking raid ever recorded, in 793 AD, at a monastery on the Eastern English island of Lindisfarne. (The sunstone they used to move is thought to be real, too.) The attack was shocking, if not more, than the show makes it seem. The British Vikings were demons. Lindisfarne was in the kingdom of Northumbria, and in the next episode we meet our king Ælla. Here is the first glimpse of the mutilation of the time: in history, Ælla dies in 867. He looks like his 40s in the series, but let’s say life was hard back then, and he was 25: that would mean he lived at 100. However, Ælla has no meaning in scandinavian legend, especially in one of the Scandinavian saga of Ragnar Lodbrok, the story of Ragnar’s Sons (possibly future spoilers), and it makes sense that they included him in the show. We’ll get back to Ragnar himself – as well as the rest of the Vikings – a little later, but first, let’s look at the events of the second season, because here, the series jumps forward four years and expands the scope quite a bit. In the second episode of The Vikings, now accompanied by King Horik, land in Wessex and we meet King Egbert. The historic Egbert lived from 770-something to 839. If we count from a known raid on Lindisfarne, the series would be 797-798, which would put Egbert in his late 20s when he was in exile. However, he looks like he is in his 40s, with his grown son, another historical figure named Æthelwulf, who is in his late 20s. In the seventh episode, Egbert and Ælla, whose kingdoms are separated by Mercia, propose an alliance against vikings and mercians, and seal it with the wedding of their children, Æthelwulf and Judith. It is believed that the real Ælla had a daughter, but she was named Æthelthryth. However, the real Æthelwulf was indeed married to Jude to form an alliance, she was a Flanders judith, and the alliance was with West France. In the eighth episode, we meet Princess Kwenhtrith of Mercia, who seems to want to be either Queen Cynethryth or Princess Cwenhtrith. If we have to choose one, it is probably the former, who lived in the late 700s, and was actually the queen. However, none of these women have fought a civil war or ruled alone, as Kwenhtrith did in the series, and so she seems to be largely fictional. The real Egbert was to defeat Mercia though in the late 820s, and was briefly 8th and penultimate bretwalda, or ruler of the whole of Britain. His grandson, Alfred the Great, was the last bretwalda. By the way, the series Alfred has the title that Egbert gives Aethelstan’s bastard child to Judith. So based on Egbert’s age and events, the story doesn’t seem to happen so much in the late 790s. If we leave Ælla and Kwenhtrith out, and pretend the attack on Lindisfarne was not the famous one of 793, we can almost say the series is happening in the 820s. Almost, because events in the third season would disagree. Pointing out that didn’t jump in during the like four-year one previous season, Kwenhtrith’s uncle, Beorhtwulf, dies in a fight in the first episode, and she poisons her brother, Burged, in the fourth. In fact, they were both kings of Mercia in a decent period of time: the former from 840 to 852 and the last from 852 to 874. This not only really dissues the correspondence with the series, but also puts the story even later, in the mid-800s. The paris invasion introduces even more confusion. First of all, we meet Mr Odo, who actually qupe successfully defended Paris from the 885-886 Siege of the Viking. However, all other signs suggest that the siege portrayed is one of 845 since it was: was the first Viking siege of Paris, and this seems to be also the case, the series was led by Ragnar to better match the combat tactics used by the reigning Frank emperor Charles Bald, who was grandson of Charlemagne, as mentioned in the series Charles Fat ruled during the 885-886 siege, and he was the great-grandfather of Charleismagne Charles Bald was so named because he had a lot of hair, just like in the series Charles Bald had a daughter, just like in the series, but Charles Fat didn’t end up with a raid inside the city and paying £5,670 for gold and silver, as shown in the series So it’s pretty clear that aside from Odo’s presence, which was not yet born then the siege depicted is one of 845. , uses his coffin as a Trojan Get into the city, fight your way to the gate, and allow his army. In fact, they didn’t need to do it to get to the city, and this story is actually attributed to Ragnar’s son, Björn Ironside, who did the same to get to what he thought was Rome, but actually Luna. Finally, Charles Bald marries his daughter Gisla to Rollo to secure an alliance with the Vikings. This is interesting for two reasons: Remember Flanders’ Jude, who married Æthelwulf? She was charles bald’s daughter. It’s strange that in the series, they named their wife Judith and made a diplomatic marriage, but with the wrong kingdom Charles Bald had no daughter named Gisla but his grandson, Charles Simple, is believed to have had one named Gisela, whom he gave to Rollo – 911 Who gives us vikings themselves and some history, which may or may not turn out to be spoilers in later seasons of the show. The actual Rollo lived from about 850 to 930 , and apparently had nothing to do with Ragnar. He and his army finally settled in Normandy – which took its name from Norman, which means the North men by the way, Rollo is the great-great-grandfather of William the Conqueror, and thus the storcher Queen Elizabeth II and many other European monarchs. King Horik ruled the Danes from 827 to 854 It is not known what the historical figure ragnar was if he even existed, but legend has it that the Great Heathen Army, which conquered much of England starting in 865, led his sons and formed to avenge his death If that is true, it would mean Ragnar was born in the early 800s and could have been set for an 845 siege to Paris. But there’s by no means much else time makes sense: King Horik died 9 years after the siege of Paris in real life, but before that series of The Historic King Egbert died 6 years before the siege, but he is still alive in the series Rollo was born 5 years after the siege, odo 7 situation with mermen monarchy in no way reality is nonetheless, we get the feeling that although people and events have moved both back and forth with time, the story does happen in the mid-800s. The two firm historical dates we have raid on Lindisfarne 793 and the Paris siege of 845. So in that case Lindisfarne has pushed forward during almost 40 years; Egbert and Æthelwulf for about 10 years; Ælla and Ragnar are about where they should be; Horik has pulled back 10 years, and Rollo and Odo on 40; Gisela, almost 70. Which is actually not a bad way to do a series: it takes about a century from the height of the Viking Age, squeezes it down for a few years, and tells the most stories with compelling characters that shared history, even if they are not actually timers. Portraying that much history in one series would be very difficult without a device like this. And in fact, our historical sources from that time are so unstable that who knows if what we think we know actually happened this way. See also: For the 7th century King of Kent, see Ecgbert kent. Wessex EcgbertTreiction of Ecgbert from the Genealogical Chronicles of the English Kings, 13. Manuscript of the century in the British Library WessexReign802-839PredecessorBeorhticSuccessorÆth CentavarReign825-839Predecessor BaldredSuccessorÆthelwulfBorn771 or 775[1]Died839 (aged 64 or 68)BurialWinchesterIstisueÆthelwulf. WessexHouse KingWessexFatherEalhmund of Kent Ecgbert (771/775 - 839), also written in Egbert, Ecgbert, or Ecgbriht, Ecgeboert, was King of Wessex from 802 until his death in 839. His father was Kent Ealhmund. In 780 Ecgbert was forced into exile on Charlemagne Court in the Frankish Empire with Offa Mercia and Beorhtic from Wessex, while Beorhtic’s death in Ecgbert 802 came back and took the throne. Little is known about the first 20 years of Ecgbert’s reign, but it is believed that he was able to maintain the independence of Wessex against the kingdom of Mercia, which at that time dominated other southern English kingdoms. In 825 Ecgbert defeated Beornwulf of Mercia, ended Mercia’s supremacy at the Battle of Ellandun, and continued to control Mercian addiction in south-east England. In 829, he defeated Mercia Wiglafu and took him out of his kingdom, temporarily ruled directly by Mercia. Later that year Ecgbert received an application from Northumbrian King Dore. Ecgbert was later described in the Anglo-Saxon chronicle as a broad ruler of Bretwalda or anglo-Saxon land. Ecgbert was unable to maintain this dominance, and during the year Wiglaf regained the mercia throne. However, Wessex had to retain control of Kent, Sussex, and Surrey, these areas were given to Ecgbert’s son Æthelwulf to decide how subking under Ecgbert. When Ecgbert died in 839, Æthelwulf he succeeded, the south-eastern kingdoms finally entered the kingdom of Wessex after the death of Æthelwulf’s son Æthelbald in 860. Ecgbert’s descendants ruled Wessex and later, all england continuously until 1013. The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle’s oldest version, the Parker Chronicle, begins with a genealogical foreword to trace the ancestors of Ecgbert’s son Æthelwulf back through Ecgbert, Ealhmund (supposedly Ealhmund of Kent), and the otherwise unknown Eoppa and Eofa to Ingild, the brother of King Ine Wessex, who renounced the throne of 726. It continues to be cerdic, the founder of the House of Wessex. [2] Ecgbert’s from Ingild adopted by Frank Stenton, but not before genealogy returned to Cerdic. [3] Heather Edwards in his National Biography Online Dictionary article on Ecgbert claims that he is of Kentish origin and that the Descent of The Westshas may have been produced during his reign to give him legitimacy.[4] whereas Rory Naismith believed that Kentish’s origins were unlikely and that it was more likely that Ecgbert was born out of a good Western U. S. royal stock. [5] The name of ecgbert’s wife is unknown. The Fifteenth Century Chronicle now belongs to Oxford University named Ecgbert’s wife as Redburgh, who was supposedly a relative of Charlemagne, who he married when he was expelled to Francia, but has been rejected by academic historians due to its late date. [6] He is known for being a half-sister to Alburg, who was later recognized as a saint for the foundation of her Wilton Abbey. She was married to Wulfstan, an ealdorman from Wiltshire, and in his death in 802 she became a nun, Abbess of Wilton Abbey. [7] The political context and early life of ecgbert’s name, written in Ecgbriht, from the 827 entry C manuscript of the Anglo-Saxon Chronicles offa Mercia, which ruled from 757 to 796, was the dominant force in Anglo-Saxon England in the second half of the eighth century. The relationship between Offa and Cynewulf, who was the King of Wessex from 757 to 786, is not well documented, but it seems plausible that Cynewulf maintained some independence from the Merseyside overlordship. Evidence of the relationship between the kings can come from charters, which were documents that conferred the earth on followers or members of the Church, and which were witnessed by kings who had power to grant the land. In some cases, the king will appear on the charter as subregulus, or subking, clearly indicating that he is an overlord. [8] [9] Cynewulf appears as the West Sea king on charter Offa’s 772.[10] and he was defeated in an offa battle in Bensington 779, but nothing else suggests Cynewulf was not his own captain, and he is not known to have been recognized by Offa as an overlord. [11] Offa had an impact on the southeast of the country: Charter 764 shows him the company heahberht from Kent, suggesting that Offa’s influence helped place Heahberht on the throne. [12] The extent of Ottas’s control in Kent between 765 and 776 is a matter of debate among historians, but between 776 and about 784, it seems that the Kings of Kentish had significant independence from Mercia. [12] [13] Another Ecgbert, Ecgbert II Kent, ruled in the kingdom throughout the 770; he was last mentioned in 779, with a charter granting land to Rochester. [12] In 784, a young King of Kent, Ealhmund, emerges in the Anglo-Saxon chronicle. According to a note on the boundary, this king, Ealhmund, was Egbert’s father [i.e. Wessex. Egbert was the father of Æthelwulf. This is confirmed by the genealogical foreword from The text of the chronicle that gives Ecgbert’s father’s name as Ealhmund without further details. The foreword probably dates back to the late ninth century; The marginal note is for the F manuscript Chronicles, which is a Kentish version dating from about 1100. However, there is ample evidence of Offa’s dominance in Kent in the late 1970s, and his goals apparently go beyond the oversloaking to directly seizing the kingdom.[12] and he is described as a rival, not an oversteer, a Kentucky kings. [15] The young Ecgbert may have fled to Wessex in 785, it shows that the Chronicle mentions in a later entry that Beorhtic, Cynewulf’s successor, helped Offa exile Ecgbert. [12] Cynewulf was killed in 786. His succession was challenged by Ecgbert, but he was defeated by Beorhtic, perhaps with offa’s help. [16] The anglo-Saxon chronicle records ekgbert spent three years in Frankia before he was king, broadcast by Beorhtic and Offa. The text says iii three, but it may be a scribal error, with proper reading being viii, that is, thirteen years. Beorhtic’s reign lasted sixteen years, not thirteen; and all the texts of the chronicle agree on iii, but many modern accounts assume that Ecgbert really spent three years in Francia. It requires the assuce that error transcription is common to each manuscript in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicles; many historians make this assumption, while others have dismissed it as unlikely given the consistency of the sources. [18] In both cases, Ecgbert was allegedly expelled in 789 when Beorhtic, his rival, married the daughter of Mercia Ofa. [19] At the time ekgbert was in exile, Francia was ruled by Charlemagne, who retained the influence of Frankish in Northumbria and is known to have supported Offa’s enemies in the south. Another exile gaul at this time was Odbert, a priest who is almost certainly the same man as Eadbert, who later became King of Kent. According to later chronicles, William from Malmesbury, Ecgbert learned the art of government during his time at Gaul. [20] Early reign of Beorhtic’s dependence on Mercia continued the reign of Cenwulf, which became King Mercia a few months after Offa’s death. [11] Beorhtic died in 802, and Ecgbert came to the wessex throne, perhaps with the support of Charles the Great and possibly the Pope. [21] The Mercians continued to resist Ecgbert: on the day of his accession, Hwicce (who had originally formed a separate realm but until then was part of Mercia) attacked the leadership of their ealdorman, Æthelmund. Weohstan, a Wessex ealdorman, met with men from Wiltshire; [14] According to a 15th century source, Weohstan was married Ecgbert’s sister and so was his brother-in-law. [22] Hwicce was defeated, although Weohstan was killed, as well as Æthelmund. [14] Nothing more has been recorded about Ecgbert’s relationship with Mercia more than twenty years after the fight. It seems likely that Ecgbert had no influence beyond his limits, but on the other hand, there is no evidence that he has ever fled a cwulf overlordship. Cenwulf was an overlordship from the rest of the south of England, but Cenwulf’s charter title overlord from southern English never seemed likely due to the independence of the kingdom of Wessex. [23] In 815, the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle records show that Ecgbert devastated the rest of the British kingdom of Dumnony, known to the author of the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle as the West Schate; their territory was roughly equivalent to what is now Cornwall. [14] [24] Ten years later, the Charter of 19 August 825 states that Ecgbert fought again in Dumnonia; this could be due to a battle recorded in the Chronicle at Galfullord 823, between devon and Cornwall Britons. [25] The Battle of Ellandun England’s map during the reign of Ekgbertha It was also in 825 that one of the most important Battles of the Anglo-Saxons was defeated by Ekgberts in Mercia Beornwulf Ellandun, now wroughton, near Swindon. This struggle marked the end of Mercian domination in the south of England. [26] The Chronicle tells how Ecgbert followed his victory: Then he sent his son Æthelwulf from the army, and Ealhstan, his bishop, and Wulfheard, his ealdorman, to Kent with a large regiment. Æthelwulf drove Baldred, King of Kent, north over the Thames, and according to the Chronicles, the men in Kent, Essex, Surrey and Sussex then all fled to Æthelwulf, in the past they were wrongly forced away from their relatives. [14] This may refer to Offa’s intervention in Kent at the time when Ekgbert’s father, Ealhmund, became king; if so, the Chronicle note may also indicate Ealhmund had connections elsewhere in south-east England. [21] The chronicle’s nature of Eanred’s submission has been called into question: one historian has suggested that the Dore meeting is more likely to be mutual recognition of sovereignty. [35] In 830, Ecgbert conducted a successful expedition against the Welsh people, almost certainly with the intention of extending the influence of Western Saxony in welsh lands previously in the Mersian orbit. This marked a high point in Ecgbert’s influence. [25] The reduction in influence after the 829 King Ekgbertha coin in 830 Mercia regained independence wiglaf—the Chronicle only says that wiglafs regained the kingdom of Mercia.[14], but the most likely explanation is that it was the result of the Mercic uprising against the Wessex rule. [36] Charter S 1438, in which King Ecgbert and The Archbishop of Canterbury promised mutual support to the church and the West Saxon crown at Kingston Council during 838 Ecgbert’s reign over the south of England came to an end with wiglaf’s recovery of power. Wiglaf’s return follows evidence of his independence from Wessex. Charter shows Wiglaf had powers in Middlesex and Berkshire, and Charter 836 Wiglaf uses the phrase my bishops, dozens, and magistrates to describe a group that includes eleven bishops from episcopate of Canterbury, including bishops seen in the West Saxony area. [37] It is important that Wiglaf was still able to bring together such a significant group of notes; in Western Saxony, even if they could, there were no such councils. [28] Wiglaf may have also brought Essex back into The Mersian orbit after he regained the throne. [25] [39] In The East of England, King Æthelstan minted coins, probably as early as 827, but most likely c. 830 after Ecgbert’s influence was reduced. Wiglaf returned to power in Mercia. This demonstration of East Anthian independence is not surprising, because it was Æthelstan who was probably responsible for the defeat and death of beornwulf and Ludeca. [25] Both Wessex’s sudden rise in power in the late 1980s and the subsequent inability to maintain this dominance have been tested by historians seeking root causes. One plausible explanation for the events of this year is that Wessex’s fate was to some extent dependent on Carolingian’s support. Frank supported Eardwulf when he regained the throne of Northumbria in 808, so it is likely that they also supported Ecgbert’s accession to 802. P In 839, not long before Ecgbert’s death, he was in touch with Louis Pious, King Frank, to arrange a safe passage to Rome. So the still relationship with Franks seems to be part of southern English politics during the first half of the ninth century. [25] Carolingian support may be one of the factors that helped Ecgbert achieve military success in the late 1980s. However, Rhenish and frankish marketing networks collapsed at some point in the 820s or 830s, and in addition the uprising broke out in February 830 against Louis Pious—the first of several internal conflicts that lasted through the 830s and beyond. These distractions can prevent Louis from supporting Ecgbert. In this context, the abolition of the franc’s influence would have left East England, Mercia and Wessex to find a balance of power that is independent of external aid. [25] Despite the prevailing loss, Ecgbert’s military success significantly altered the political landscape of The Anglo-Saxon England. Wessex retained control of the south-eastern kingdoms except Essex, and Mercia did not regain control of Eastern England. [25] Ecgbert’s victories marked the end of the independent existence of the kingdoms of Kent and Sussex. The conquered territories for some time were administered as subkingdom, including Surrey and possibly Essex. [40] Although Æthelwulf was subking under Ecgbert, it is clear that he maintains his royal household with which he traveled around his kingdom. Hartscrpts issued in Kent described Ecgbert and Æthelwulf as kings of the West Saxon and also the people of Kent. When Æthelwulf died in 858 of his will, in which Wessex has left one son and the south-eastern kingdom to another, it clearly states that only after 858 that the kingdoms are fully integrated. [41] Mercia was still a threat, however; Ekgbert’s son Æthelwulf, established as King Kent, Canterbury, perhaps to combat any influence the mercians could still have there. [25] South West Ecgbert was beaten by Carhampton 836 by the Danes.[14], but in 838 he won the battle against them and their allies in the West Welsh at the Battle of Hingston down in Cornwall. The Dumnonian royal line continued after that time, but it is on this date that the independence of one of the last British kingdoms can be considered over. [25] The details of the Anglo-Saxon expansion in Cornwall are rather poorly recorded, but some evidence comes from place names. [42] The River Ottery, which flows east to Tamar near Launceston, seems to be the limit: south of the Ottery placenames are predominantly Cornish, but to the north they are more influenced by English newcomers. [43] A 16th-century morgue chest, one in a series created by Bishop Wasp in Winchester Cathedral. The aim is to contain the bones of Ecgbert on Kingston Council after the River 838, Ecgbert and Æthelwulf granted land to winchester and Canterbury vision in exchange for a promise to support Æthelwulf’s claim to the throne. [28] [37] [44] The Archbishop of Canterbury, Ceolnoth also accepted Ecgbert and Æthelwulf as ms and protectors of ceolnot controlled monasteries. These agreements, together with a later charter in which Æthelwulf confirmed the privileges of the Church, show that the Church has recognised that Wessex is a new political force that needs to be addressed. [25] Church members consecrated the king in the coronation ceremonies and helped write the will of the pointed king’s heir; their support had real value in establishing western Saxon control and a smooth succession for the Ecgbert line. [45] Both kingdom council’s record and another charter of the year include the same wording: that the condition of the grant is that we will always have a strong and unshakable friendship between Archbishop Soerfnot and his congregation in Christ’s Church. [44] [46] [47] Although nothing is known about the other claimants of the throne, it is possible that there were other surviving descendants of Cerdic (the supposed origin of all the Kings of Wessex) who may have argued for the kingdom. Ecgbert died in 839, and his will, according to the account of it, found the will of his grandson, Alfred the Great, left the land only for male family members, so that the manorhouse should not be lost to the royal house by marriage. Ecgbert’s wealth, which was obtained through victory, was undoubtedly one of the reasons for his ability to acquire the support of the founding of the South-East Church; his will of austerity indicates that he understood the importance

