

Background Answered and the adoption Christianity of England.

Handling the Anglo-Saxons to Christianity was the most important event in the history of medieval Britain. It did not happen immediately, appearing the result of long efforts of missionaries in the south of the Roman and Celtic missionaries in the north and west of the mills. St. Augustine landed in Kent in 597. The wife of the local King Ethelbert was already a Christian. In addition, since the departure of the Romans there was a Christian community here. But the further treatment of the general population has been slow, especially in the kingdoms of Sussex, Wessex, and Merck. In Northumbria missionaries belonging to two different groups, we have not found a common language with each other. Trying their collaboration led to the conflict. Of great importance for the victory of Christianity was the battle of Vinvadam, near Leeds, which took place in 655 AD King Penda Merki, who was a champion of paganism, led an army, which consisted of the residents of his kingdom, as well as East Anglia, the Celts of Wales and the rebel city of Deira, the kingdom of Northumbria. His army was defeated by a much smaller army of Northumbria, and he was killed by Penda. King of Northumbria Oswy Defeat ended the confrontation between the Celtic and Roman churches. As a result, in 664, in Whitby took the famous cathedral clergy.

The adoption of Christianity Anglo-Saxons did not result in immediate changes in the structure of the army, but had a more remote and profound implications, as now, Britain entered into a closer relationship with the Christian European states. The new state of the army kept some of the old order, for example, continue to be hundreds, a unit consisting of 100 soldiers. The burden of military expenditure bear a heavy burden on land owners. The allotment for a peasant family, is an administrative unit which took the military and other taxes, called Hyde. In the VIII century military equipment it has become more expensive, so one family could no longer equip one soldier. Then the law was changed. From now on five Hayden became one administrative unit, which will undertake to equip one soldier.

From the time of the Anglo-Saxons to have survived very little written evidence of which can be concluded with an accuracy of only one thing: there was a direct link between land ownership and bearing of military service. At the beginning of the VIII century, this system is strengthened, when the king began to demand close to award land, preferring it to other treasures. Later, when the land was devoted to the church, this relationship continued to exist. Now ecclesiastical authorities had to maintain a large army.

Christianity appeared in England and Wales in the first century AD. In 597, by order of Pope Gregory I the Great in the Kingdom of Kent arrived first official apostolic mission, which has established links with Rome. In 598, Augustine of Canterbury, a Benedictine monk, became the first Catholic Archbishop of Canterbury.

In 1534 at the initiative of King Henry VIII's Reformation Church was held, which resulted in the Catholic Church of England separated from the worldwide Catholic Church and formed a new Church of England at the head

of which stood the king. During the reign of the son of Henry VIII, Edward VI, England, the church began to increasingly be influenced by Protestantism. After the death of the young king, came to power, his sister, Queen Mary I, brought up on the traditions of Catholicism, she returned to the bosom of the Church of England the World Catholic Church in 1555. However, during the reunion did not last long, as the next Queen of England, Elizabeth I, severed the connection Church of England and Rome in 1570. The Catholic Church has maintained its presence in England and Wales, but went underground until 1832, published 'the Act on Freedom of Catholics', which greatly weakened or even canceled many restrictions imposed on the Catholic Church in England. Pope Pius IX restored the Catholic hierarchy in England and Wales in 1850, and established 13 new dioceses suffragan instead of areas that existed previously.