Finance

*Bankrupt England*

* Gerald considered the Quit-claim of Canterbury ‘a piece of vile commerce and a shameful loss to the English crown’
* In troops, war equipment and money Richard was to outshine all the other leaders of the crusade. £5,000 on ships and bought 50,000 horseshoes from the ironworks of the Forest of Dean.
* Ransom- Emperor wanted £60,000. Eleanor and justiciar set about raising ransom. Richard and john proposed they would pay £1000 for every month they kept Richard or £100,000 for him to be handed over. Henry VI made Richard hand over England as a fief and pay £5000 a year.
* Eleanor and the jsuticiars levied a 25% tax on income and moveable property
* A years wool crop was taken from Cistercian monasteries
* Gold and silver plate was taken from churches
* Many contemporaries felt he was selling the ‘family silver’ (rights of the crown)
* (Gerald de Barri) ‘The king is like a robber permanently on the prowl, always probing, always searching for the weak spot where there is something to steal.’
* (Barlow) Regarded his kingdom merely as a source of supply
* (McLynn) Henry II had left as much as 900,000 marks in the treasury and Richard ran through it all in a trice
* (Vincent) Richard’s taxation, his sale of justice and his debased reputation for respecting the terms of even those privileges which he himself had granted led inexorably towards the sense of common grievance against the crown which was to cause such problems for his brother John.

*Did not Bankrupt England*

* (McLynn) The huge sums that were raised were a direct consequence of the Third Crusade , and that in turn can be condemned only if we use anachronistic hindsight
* Raised money needed- Exchequer audited £31,089 in 1190- x2 as much as the previous year.
* Quit-claim of Canterbury put
* £6000 into Richards treasury
* secured peace with Scotland until 1215
* Meant that Scotland remained loyal to Richard even when John was attempting to rebel