

## ***Hauteville Dynasty in Italy and Sicily, Part 1***

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I intend to prepare and teach a Part 2 this summer. Contact me on Facebook or by email for more information. Part 2 will take us through Roger II to the end of the Dynasty.

Scope of class is from 1016 to 1101.

### **Important Dates:**

1016	Melus of Bari asks for help establishing independent Lombard city-state.
1017	Fourty Norman knights arrive in Italy to help the Lombards.
1018	Battle of Cannae, led by eldest Drengot, Gilbert Buatère, ended Lombard hopes of independence..
1030	Rainulf Drengot receives first Norman land grant in Italy, in Aversa.
1035	William, Drogo and Humphrey de Hauteville arrive in Italy.
1041	William Bras de Fer leads the Normans to success against Byzantines at second battle of Cannae.
1042	William made Duke of Apulia
1046	Robert de Hauteville and Richard Drengot arrive in Italy. First revolt of the populace against Norman brigandage. William dies.
1047	Henry III makes Drogo Duke of Apulia and Calabria
1052	Drogo is assassinated, Humphrey elected by Normans. Leo IX builds an army against the Normans. Robert marries Alberada of Buonalberga, whose dowry includes 200 knights led by her brother.

1053	Battle of Civitatae, an attempt to run the Normans out of Sicily, led by the Pope, with allies of Frederick of Lorraine, the Byzantines, and Italian vassals of the Roman Empire, fails despite overwhelming numbers due to some luck and the superior movement and discipline of the Normans.
1054	Long standing disputes with the Eastern church have been building over theology, liturgy and politics. Leo, partially because of his anger at the Byzantine army for their failure to arrive at Civitatae, and partially because of his belief in the ultimate power of the papacy, precipitates the Great Schism. Cardinal Humbert and Frederick of Lorraine pen documents stating Roman claims and leaders of the East and the West Church excommunicate each other.
1057	Humphrey dies. Robert takes Abbey of Monte Cassino back from Frederick of Lorraine and installs Desiderius (who later becomes Victor III) as abbot.
1058	Robert sets aside Alberada with new papal rules on consanguinity, making Bohemund illegitimate. He marries Sichelgaita of Salerno as a more advantageous union.
1059	Because of aid from Robert against Henry IV, Robert is granted all of Sicily by the Pope Nicholas II. Nicholas changes how a pope is chosen, mostly guided by Hildebrand the reformer. Norman causes in Apulia and Sicily take on crusader overtones due to Saracen occupation in Sicily and the Byzantine control in Apulia.
1060	The first attempt at taking Sicily from Messina is a failure.
1061	A second attempt with Roger and Robert in Sicily gains some success and an outpost is established in Messina. Roger marries Judith d'Evreux
1062	Roger and Robert are pitted against each other over Roger's claim to dowry for Judith. Robert is forced to concede and grants co-ownership of Calabria.
1068	Byzantine aid to Saracens in Sicily is stopped due to pressure on the Empire from the advance of Seljuk Turks.
1069	Robert builds a navy.
1071	Robert, with help from Roger, drives Greeks from Southern Italy for the last time. They turn their energies back to Sicily, making use of the navy in a siege on Palermo.

1072	In January, Robert and Roger enter Palermo as conquerors for the first time.
1073	Hildebrand becomes Gregory VII. Citizens of Amalfi ask Robert to become their liege.
1075	In his Lenten Synod, Gregory declares all investitures by laymen invalid, thus setting up conflicts with Henry IV.
1076	Robert claims Salerno including areas claimed as papal lands in a document that dated back to Carolingian times. Gregory excommunicates Germans and Normans.
1077	Robert moves his capital to Salerno. Henry IV does penance to the Pope.
1078	Richard Drengot falls ill, makes peace with the Pope and dies.
1080	Robert and Gregory make peace, his excommunication is lifted. Henry elevates Clement III as Pope while Gregory is still alive and active.
1081	Using a dishonored betrothal of his daughter to a son of the Byzantine Emperor as a justification, Robert mounts an invasion on the Empire. Venice hands him a bitter naval defeat. Henry heads to Rome to work up support against Gregory.
1082	Undeterred by his loss of most of his navy, Robert moves on by land and takes Illyrium, and while heading east, he hears of Henry's movements and intentions. Henry tries unsuccessfully to force Tuscany to turn against Gregory but changes strategy and heads to Rome.
1083	Henry takes the Leonine City. Roger puts down a rebellion in Calabria from his son Jordan and is brutal to all rebels except his son.
1084	Gregory sends Desiderius to ask Robert for help against Henry. He brings his army, including Saracens from Sicily and finds that Gregory has been exiled. Robert takes Rome in a single day. However, his men plunder and rape, and already not popular with the Roman people, Robert is surrounded. Jordan brings reserves and releases him and the Normans break into a disorganized retreat, burning Rome in the process. Gregory leaves Rome with them, never to return.
1085	Robert Guiscard dies. Sichelgaita successfully maneuvers for her son Roger Borsa as heir. Roger throws his support behind Roger Borsa.

	Bohemund begins a rebellion in Apulia that will continue until he leaves for the First Crusade. Gregory dies in exile.
1086	Against his own better judgement Desiderius becomes Pope Victor II.
1087	Roger takes Enna from Saracen leader Ibn Hammud.
1088	With the help of Roger and Roger Borsa, Urban II is consecrated Pope, but Henry IV and Roman support forces him to flee. He visits Roger in Sicily and builds an alliance in which Urban sees Roger as a crusader for the faith.
1094	End of Saracen holdings in Sicily. Urban returns to Rome.
1098	Roger receives an Apostolic Ligation; permission to invest bishops in Sicily. This includes funds for creating new monasteries, to balance Roger's diplomatic investment in Eastern rite churches in Sicily. During a siege of Capua, the Pope and the Archbishop of Canterbury visit the encampment, setting up their own lavish camp. Roger is criticized for defending the Saracens from efforts to convert them and his faith is questioned.
1101	Roger dies at age 70 leaving a young wife and two very young sons

### Historians of that time:

Leo of Ostia  
Ann Comneno  
Amatus  
William of Apulia  
Malaterra

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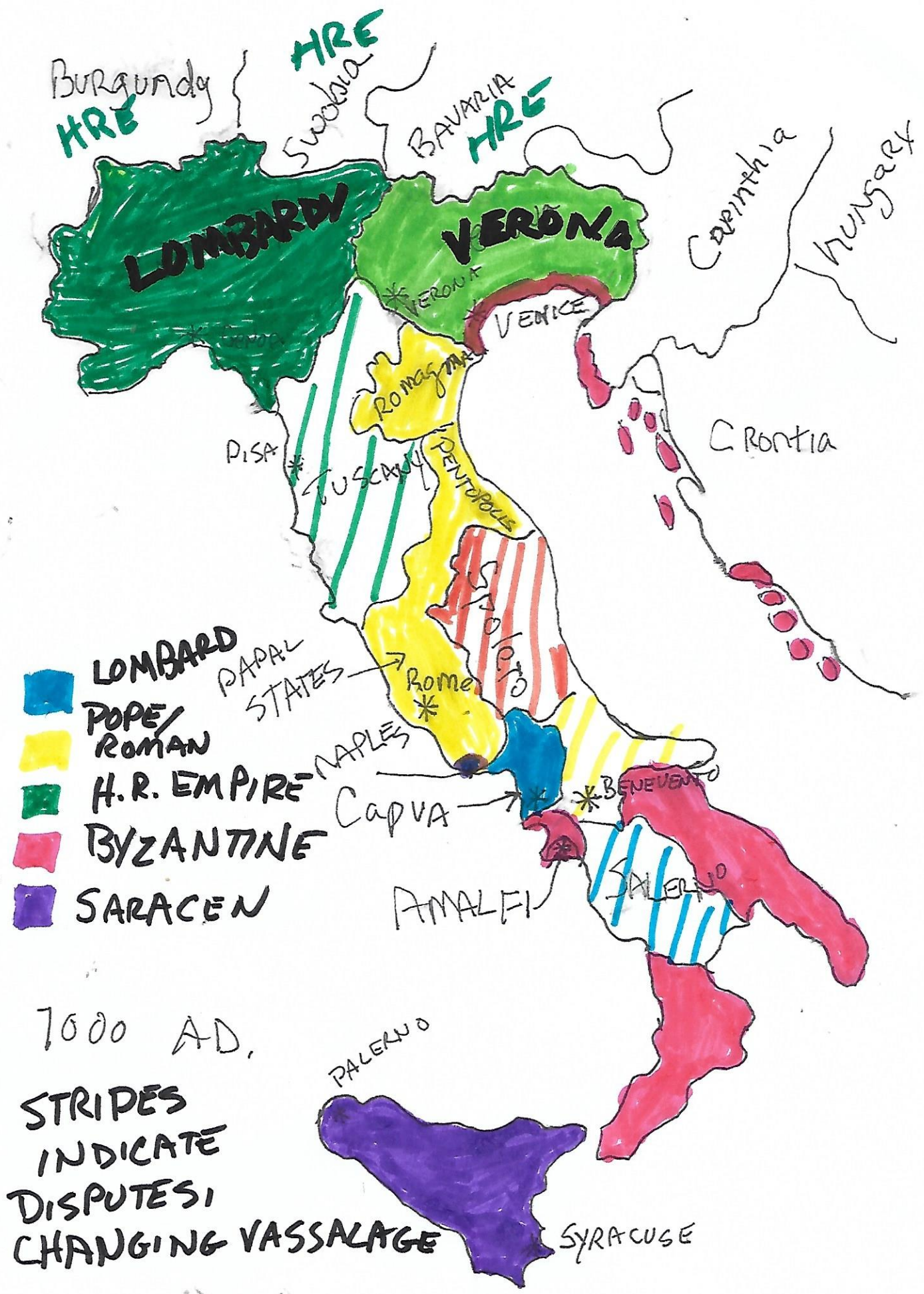
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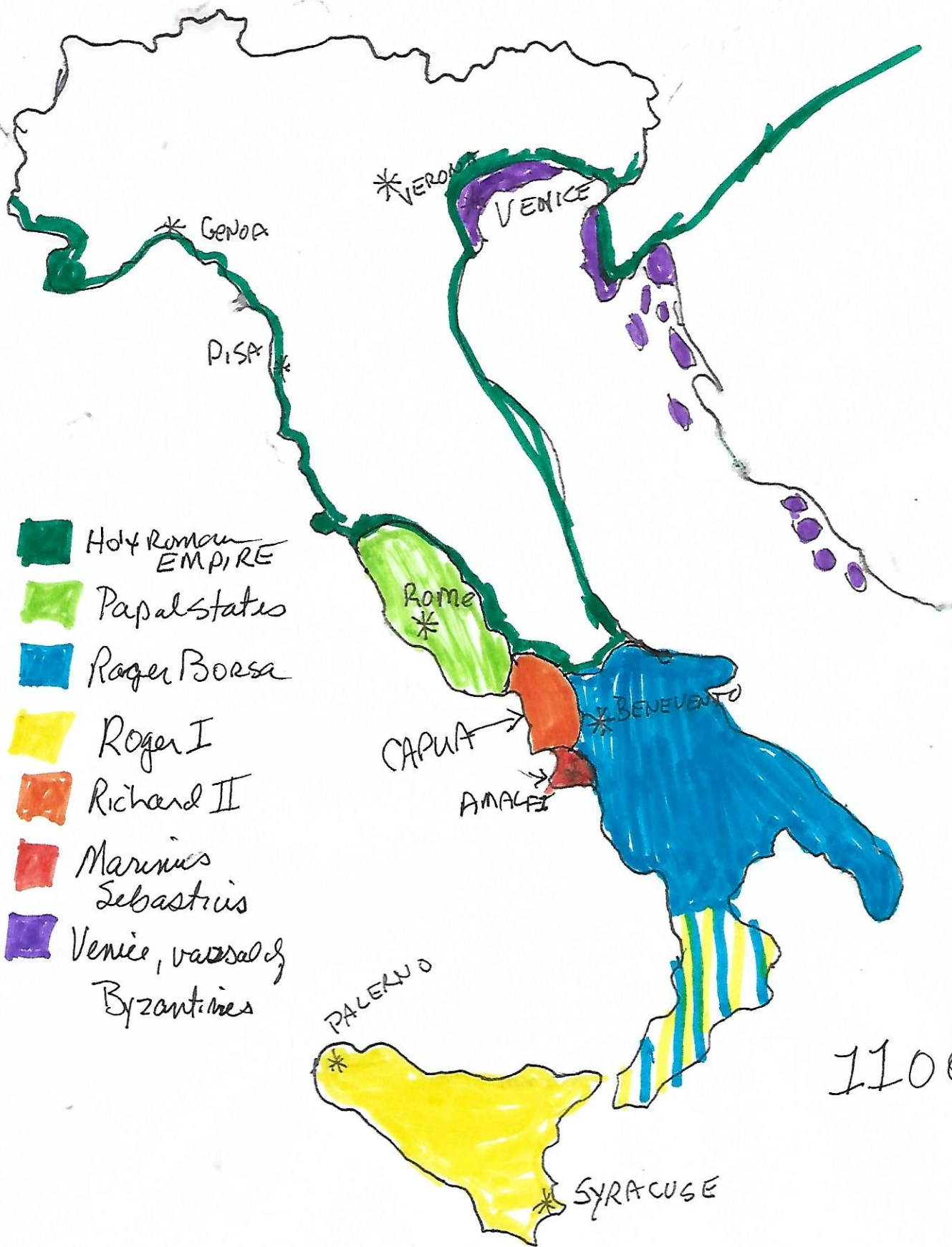
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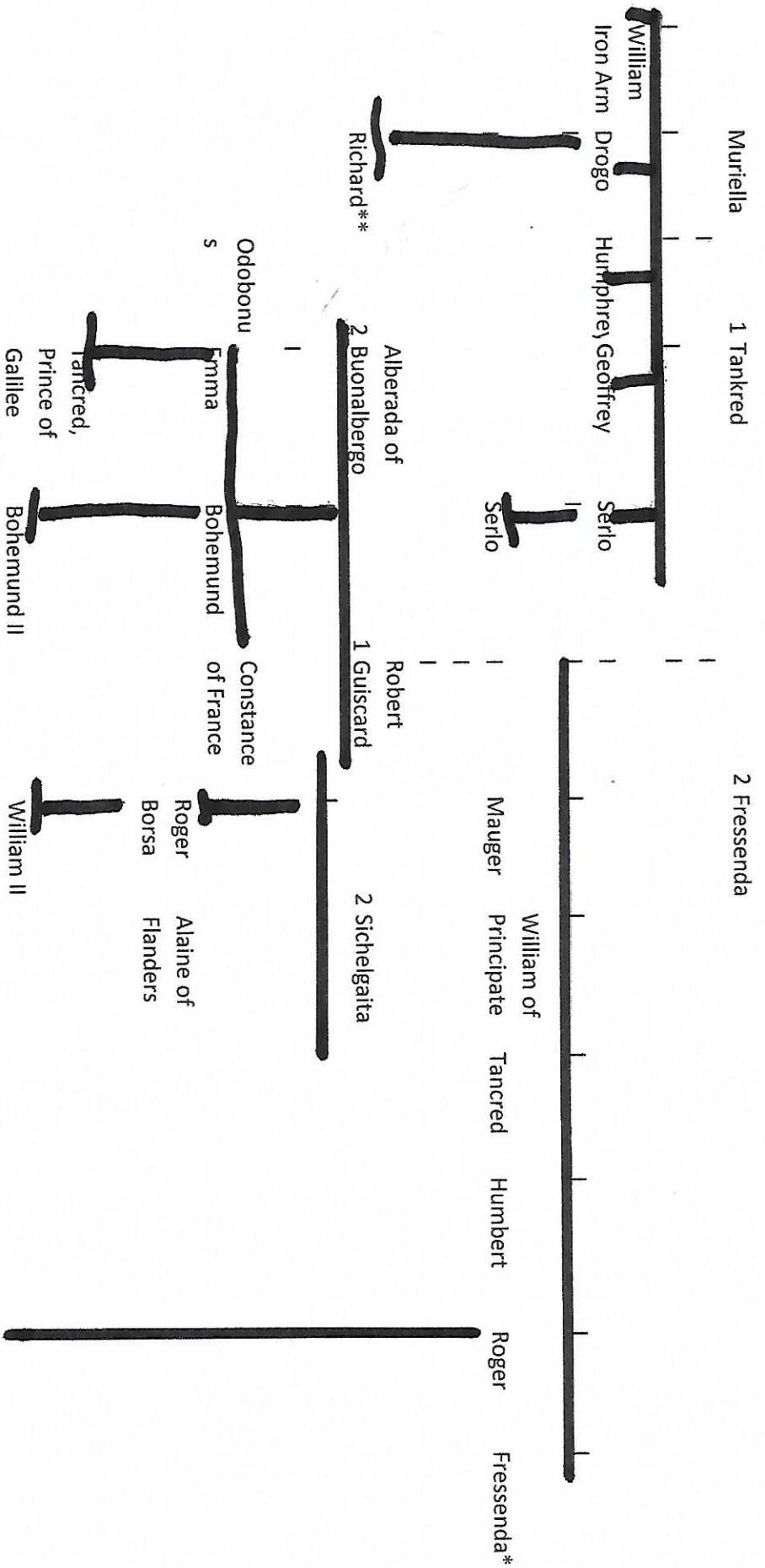
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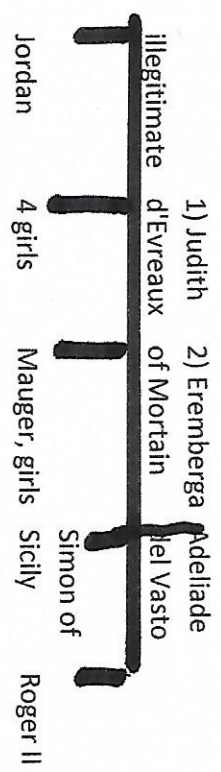




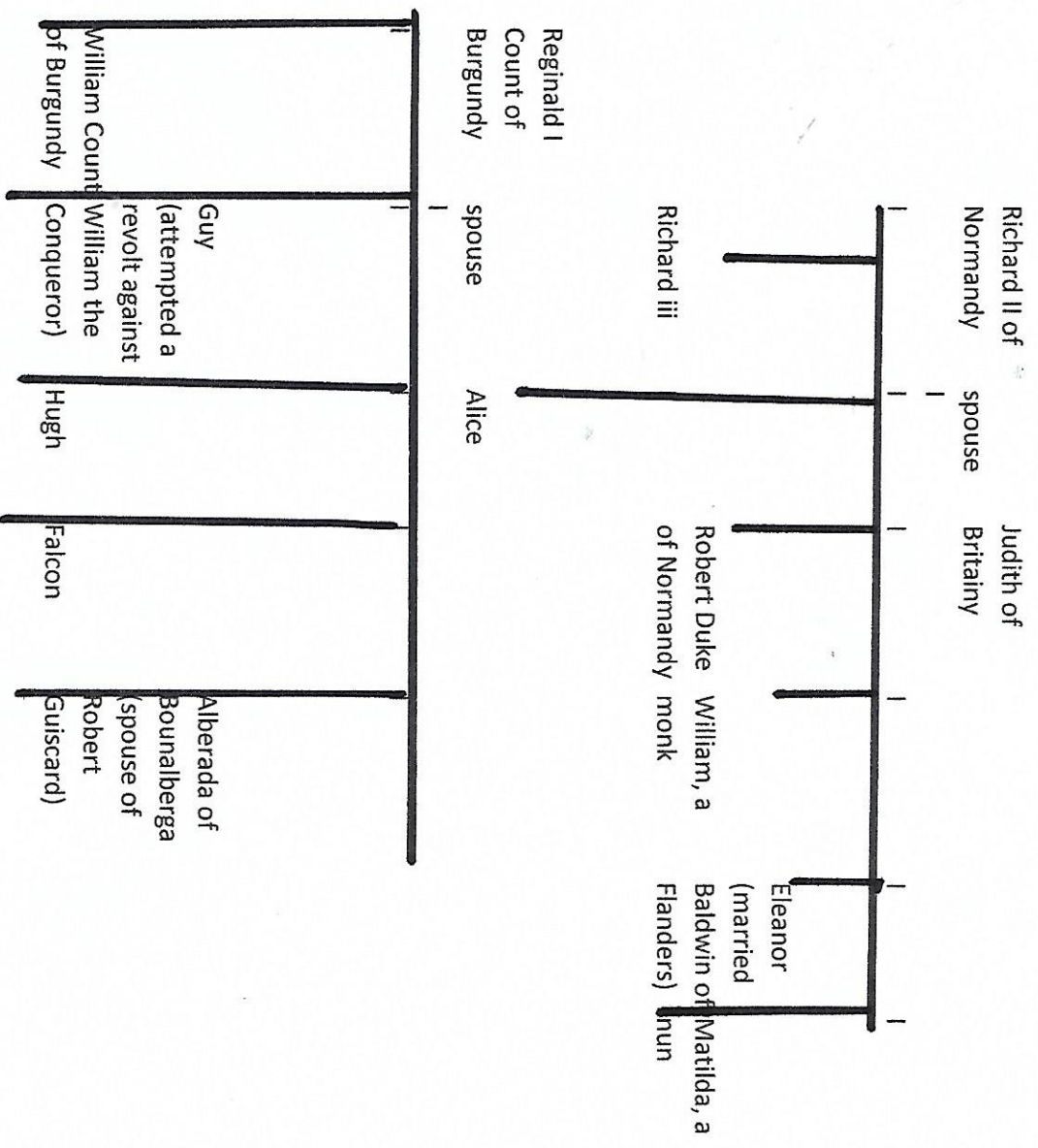


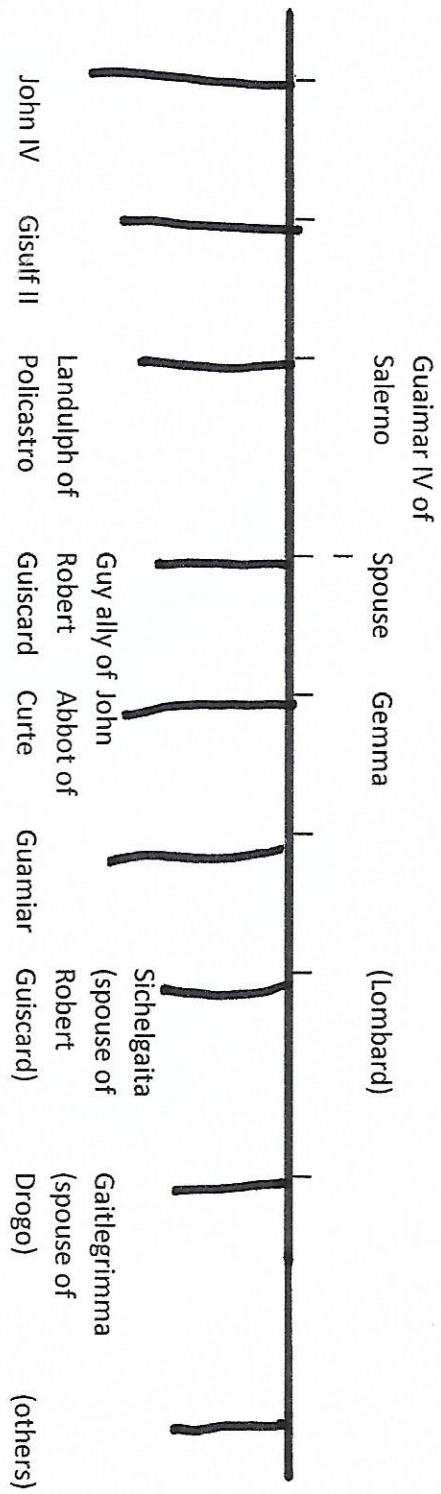
This chart has been simplified in a number of ways.  
 \*\* Only Norwich shows Alberada as remarried

\* wife of Richard Drengot  
 Judith's mother was a 2nd cousin of William the Conqueror  
 Little is known about Eremburga, her father was a Norman count  
 Adelaide was from an Italian noble family in what would become Monferrat  
 Adelaide's sister married Roger's illegitimate son Jordan.  
 In 1112, as Roger I's widow, she married Baldwin I of Jerusalem

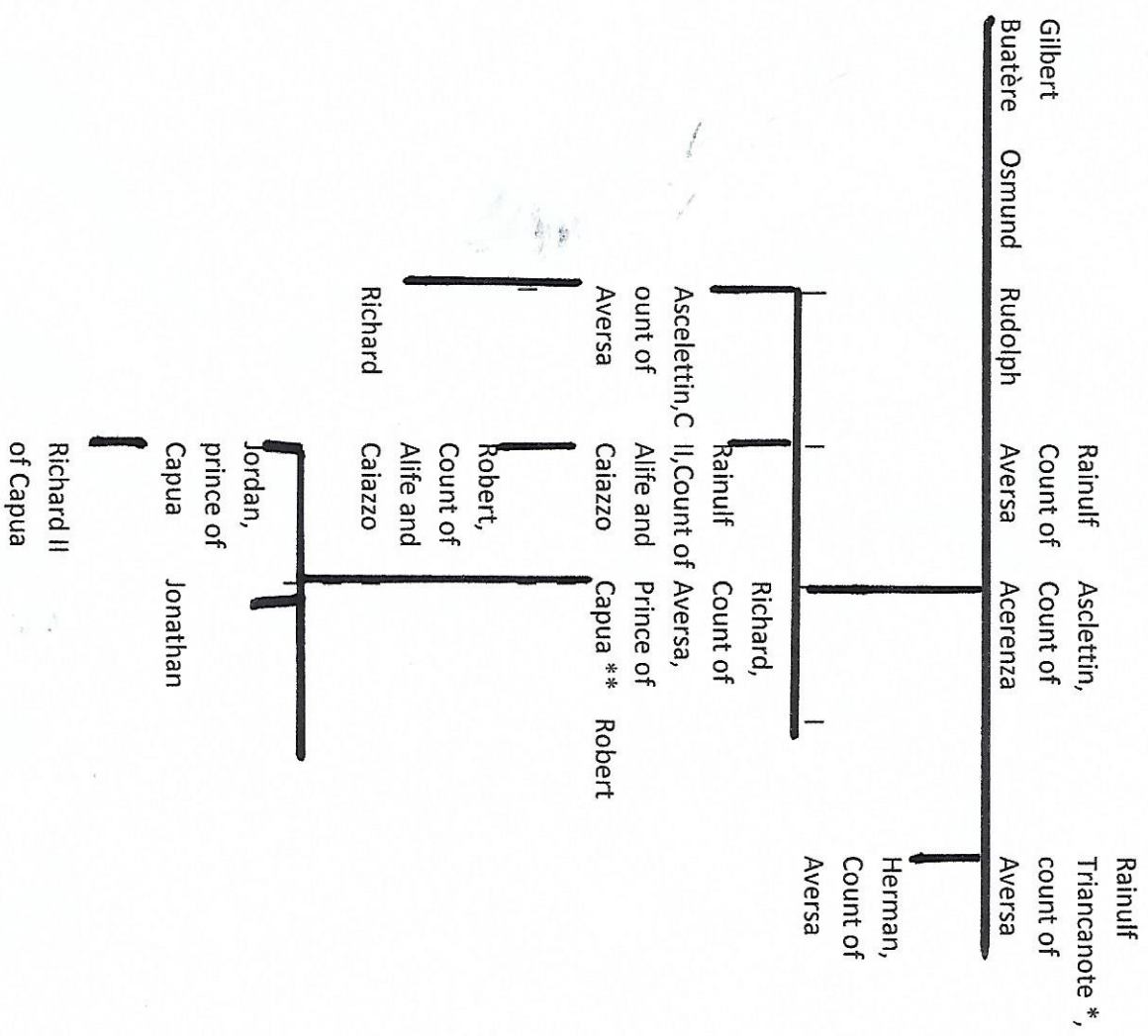


Ancestry of  
Alberada of  
Buonalberga





Drengot Family



\* exact relationship unknown

\*\* spouse of Fressenda, daughter of Tancred de Hauteville

Parents of original siblings unknown