

The growing power of Pembroke, who is better known by his surname of *Strongbow*, induced Henry to assert his own superior authority. Strongbow did homage with the other chieftains. In 1172 Henry returned to Normandy, leaving Ireland nominally annexed to England, but with the power of the native rulers practically unbroken.

12. Henry's numerous possessions and his large family made the division of his dominions a matter of much difficulty. He arranged that on his death, his eldest son, Henry, should have England, Normandy, Anjou, Maine, and Touraine; to his second son, Richard, he assigned Guienne and Poitou; Geoffrey, the third, was to have Brittany; while Ireland was reserved as the patrimony of John, his youngest son. As Ireland was still in the hands of its native rulers, John received the not inappropriate surname of *Sansterre*, or "Lack-land."

13. In his later years Henry suffered much annoyance from the unfilial conduct of his sons. The elder Princes, Henry, Richard, and Geoffrey, demanded immediate possession of their shares of the paternal dominions; and, when their requests were refused, they fled to France. Their mother, Queen Eleanor, whose affection the King had estranged by his cruel and licentious conduct, sided with the Princes. The King of France also took up the cause of Prince Henry, who was his son-in-law. The opportunity was embraced by William the Lion, King of Scotland, to attack England from the north.

14. Henry proved more than a match for all his opponents. His sons were soon compelled to submit. In passing from Normandy to Scotland, the King paused at the tomb of Saint Thomas at Canterbury, and performed the acts of penance to which we have previously alluded. On the following morning he received the welcome tidings that the Scottish King had been defeated and captured at Alnwick. William was compelled to yield the northern fortresses in his possession, and to perform an act of formal homage.

15. In 1183 the Princes renewed hostilities against their father. These, however, were suspended by the death of Prince Henry the same year. In 1186 Geoffrey was killed in a tournament. In 1188 Richard, supported by Philip Augustus, King of France, obliged his father to sue for peace, and acknowledge his right to the succession.

16. On finding that his youngest and favorite son John had shared with Richard in the guilt of rebellion, Henry experienced a shock from which he never recovered. He gave full vent to his rage and disappointment, and the violence of his excitement brought on an attack of illness from which he died in July 1189, in the fifty-eighth year of his age.