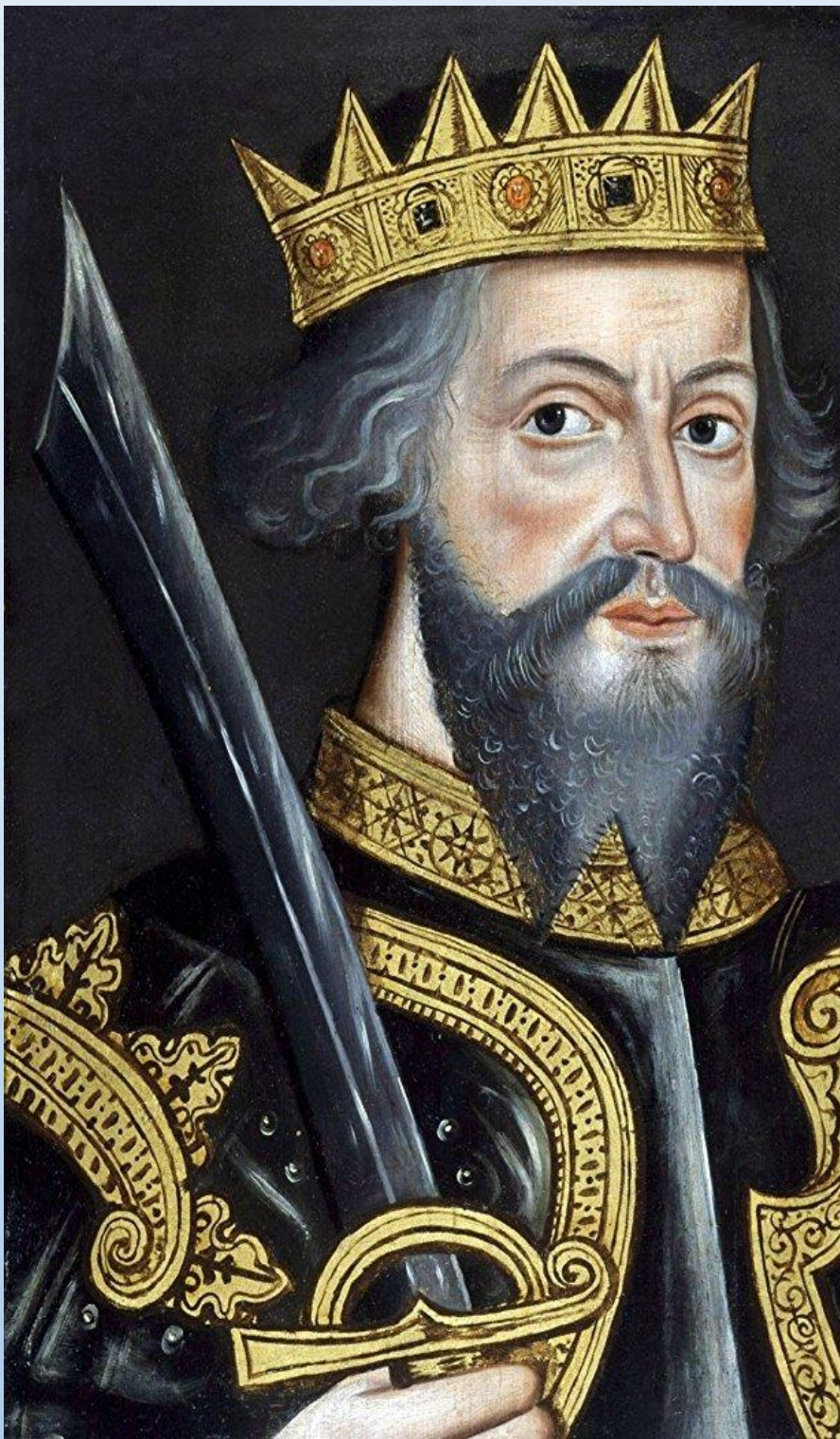




Anglo– Saxon and Norman England

Introduction to Year 12
History



Prince Henry's High School – History department

An introduction to A Level History – Building project for Year 11's

This booklet provides you with an introduction to the A Level History course at Prince Henry's. The aim of this project is to give you an opportunity to read around the topic and to build up your knowledge on Unit 1 before beginning the course in September. There is a wide range of different activities for you to attempt in preparation for the start of Year 12. You are not expected to complete everything included in this booklet but try to attempt as much as you can.

Throughout the A Level, you will study a combination of different time periods which will encompass key events of the 20th century alongside pre 20th century units.

The History course is comprised of four units of work.

Unit 1 Anglo Saxon England and the Norman Conquest 1035-1107: (25%)

- This unit includes the last Kings of the Anglo Saxons, The Norman invasion and rule under William I and II.

Unit 2 The Cold War in Asia 1945 – 1993: (15%)

- This unit covers Western influence in Asia, The Korean War, Indochina and the Wars in Vietnam and Cambodia

Unit 3 Civil Rights in the USA 1865 – 1992: (40%)

- This unit covers African Americans, Native Americans, Women, the New Deal, Malcolm X and Black Power

Unit 4 Coursework: (20%)

- This unit covers an independent study on one of three essay questions. The essay questions focus on either the reasons that women won the vote in WW1, the USA in Vietnam or the death of William Rufus.

The History course at A Level includes 3 written exams at the end of the course. The coursework element is covered at the end of the first year and is completed during the second year.

General Information:

Teaching Styles: History at A Level is taught with the aim of providing variety within lessons. Activities include group work, presentations, revision songs, use of ICT and class discussions in order to provide you with a deep understanding of the course content.

This booklet focuses on the first unit only. It centres on life before and during the reign of William the Conqueror.

Checklist of key topics studied for Unit 1.

Period Study: England 1035–1087

- Anglo-Saxon England 1035–1066: Viking influence (Harold I, Harthacnut); Edward the Confessor; succession, consolidation, government and administration; religion, economy and society
- Norman invasion and Battle of Hastings 1066: plans; course of events; impact
- William I's consolidation of power: securing succession; methods of control; extent of opposition
- Norman government and administration 1066–1087: political structures; role of barons, earls, knights and bishops; the Church; impact on economy and society and the Domesday Book

Enquiry: Norman England 1087–1107

- William II, 'Rufus', and his consolidation of power and government: succession, methods of control, opposition, personality, role of the Anglo-Norman elite, political structures, law and order
- William Rufus and the Church: development of the English Church and relations with the papacy, bishops and clergy
- Death of William Rufus and succession of Henry I: political challenges, circumstances of Rufus' death; issues of succession, Henry's consolidation of power and security of the throne by 1107.

Recommended important texts and resources are:

Fellows, N. and Holland, A. OCR A Level History: Early Medieval England 871–1107 (Core important textbook for next year)

Barlow, F. (2002) The Godwins: The Rise and Fall of a Noble Dynasty

Barlow, F. (2000) William Rufus

Carpenter, D. (2003) The Struggle for Mastery: Britain 1066–1284

Clanchy, M.T. (1998) England and its Rulers 1066–1272

Douglas, D.C. (1999) William the Conqueror: The Norman Impact upon England

Erskine, R.W.H. and Williams, A. (ed. 2003) The Story of Domesday Book

Golding, B. (1994) Conquest and Colonisation: The Normans in Britain 1066–1100

Harvey, S. (2014) Domesday: Book of Judgement

Howard, I. (2008) Harthacnut: The Last Danish King of England

Huscroft, R. (2005) Ruling England 1042–1217

Huscroft, R. (2009) The Norman Conquest: A New Introduction

Loyn, H.R. (2000) The English Church 940–1154

Mason, E. (2005) William II: Rufus the Red King

Morillo, S. (1996) The Battle of Hastings

Morris, M. (2012) The Norman Conquest

Mortimer, R. (ed. 2009) Edward the Confessor: The Man and the Legend

Stafford, P. (1997) Queen Emma and Queen Edith

Thomas, H. (2003) The English and the Normans: Ethnic Hostility, Assimilation and Identity 1066–c.1220

Wood, H. (2008) The Battle of Hastings: The Fall of Anglo-Saxon England

De Re Militari

Range of articles and resources

<http://deremilitari.org/>

Khan Academy

The Bayeux Tapestry (Dimbleby)

<https://www.khanacademy.org/humanities/medieval-world/latin-western-europe/romanesque1/v/bayeux-tapestry>

Timelines TV

Norman Conquest video clip

<http://timelines.tv/index.php?t=1&e=1>

English Heritage

Battle Abbey resources page with links to articles

<http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/visit/places/1066-battle-of-hastings-abbey-and-battlefield/history/sources/>

Battle 950

Commemoration and events site

<http://www.battlelocalhistory.com/battle-950.html>

Battle 1066

Short biographies, commentaries and links

<http://www.battle1066.com/intro.shtml>

National Archives

Domesday Book

<http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/domesday/>

Westminster Hall

Commentary and links

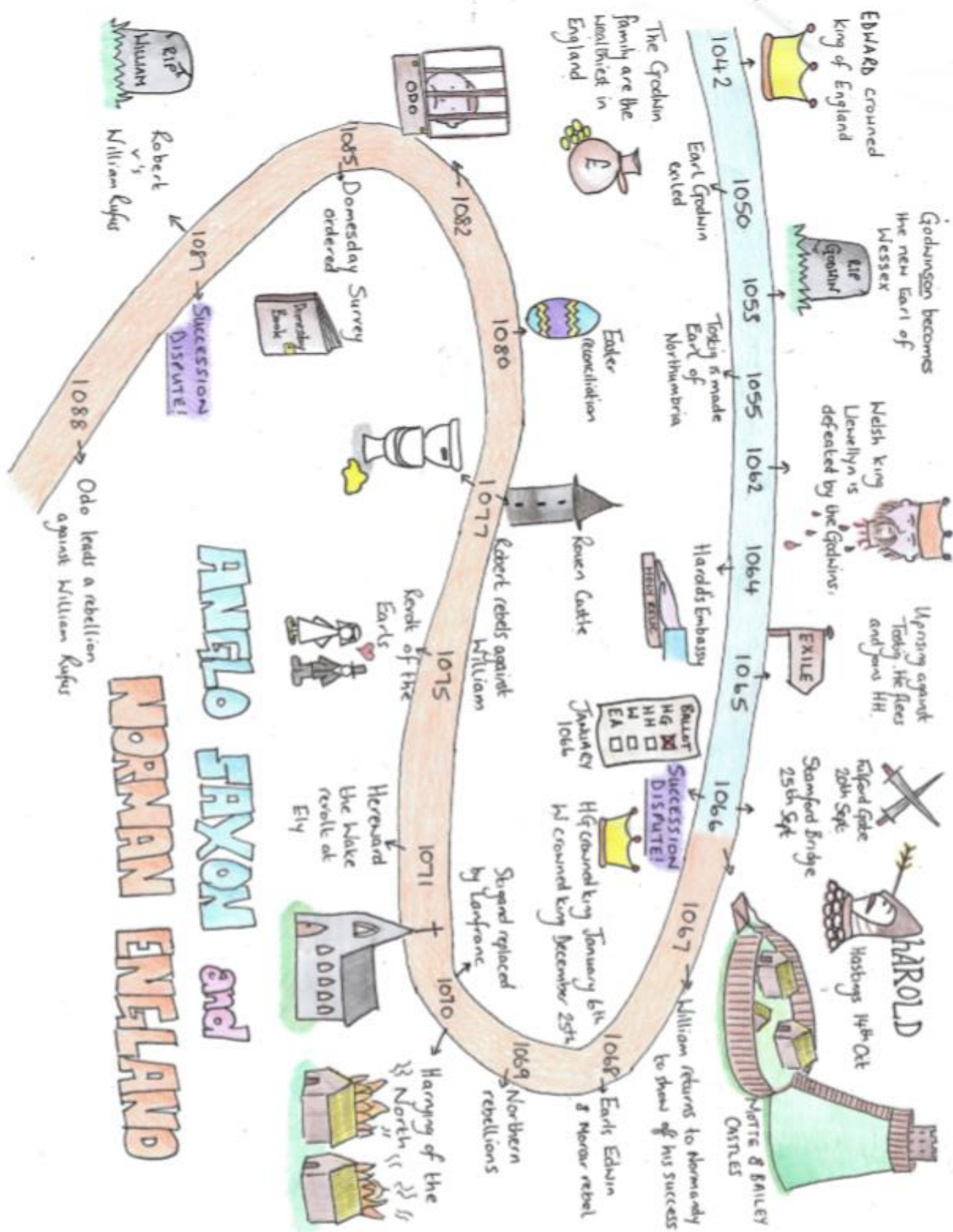
<http://www.parliament.uk/about/living-heritage/building/palace/westminsterhall/>

Essential Norman Conquest (Osprey)

Day-by-day account and links

<http://www.essentialnormanconquest.com/>

The rest of the booklet includes a range of knowledge-based tasks on life before and during the reign of William the Conqueror.



KT1 – Anglo-Saxon society and the Normans, 1060-66

Introduction

On the evening of 14 October 1066 William of Normandy stood on the battlefield of Hastings. He must have been exhausted, relieved and uncertain about what would happen next. He had won the battle, but one victory did not give him control of the whole of England. Over the next few years the English rebelled time and time again, but William was always proved successful. William dominates this unit so the best place to start would be with William himself when he set sail to conquer England. He was nearly 40 years old. What qualities and experience did he have to help him conquer England?

Despite William's fame we know very little about what he looked like. No one at the time wrote a detailed description of his appearance. None of the illustrations of William look alike. They were created to show William as a powerful ruler, not to be realistic. He may have been about 5ft, 10 inches tall but that depends on whether a thigh bone in his tomb is really his. The rest of the skeleton disappeared when his grave was ransacked in 1562 and we cannot be sure that the bone is his. It is likely that he was very strong, as chroniclers suggest he could fire five arrows from a heavy bow while on horseback, steering the horse with his legs. They also tell us that he had a harsh, rough voice, which probably added to his commanding appearance.

William was born about 1027, the son of Robert, Duke of Normandy, and Herleva, the daughter of an undertaker and tanner. His parents were not married, which is why he is sometimes referred to as 'William the Bastard'. William became Duke of Normandy before he was eight after his father's death in 1035. Violence then erupted between Norman lords and knights who fought over land and power, putting the young Duke in danger. On occasion he was hidden in poor people's cottages to keep him safe. William finally won complete control of Normandy in 1047 when his army defeated his cousins who was trying to take over Normandy.

William stamped out opposition ruthlessly. When the town of Alencon rebelled against him, he cut off the hands and feet of 32 of its inhabitants. However, William also won support by giving important positions to local landowners. They realised there were benefits in supporting William – if they didn't, he would take their land away and exile them. William also won the support of religious leaders who were very influential. He appointed Odo, his half-brother, as Bishop of Bayeux, one of the most powerful positions in the Norman Church. William was deeply religious, attending Mass most mornings, he built spectacular cathedrals and monasteries in Normandy.

William's first objective as duke was to make Normandy more secure. He was especially concerned about the threat of the Count of Anjou, whose lands lay to the south of Normandy. In 1049, he led his army to defeat Anjou and in the 1050's he twice defeated invasions from the combined forces of Anjou and France. One on occasion, he attacked as his enemies were crossing a river, making it hard for them to deploy their forces effectively. William proved himself a brilliant strategist, especially skilled in building and capturing castles. William ensured that other rulers in northern France supported Normandy by conquering Maine and defeating Brittany. By 1060, William was secure from attacks by other rulers and dominated northern France. He could not have considered invading England if Normandy had still been threatened.

William married Matilda, daughter of the Count of Flanders, a powerful landowner in northern France. The marriage therefore added to William's power and influence. William and Matilda had 9 children, 4 of them were boys.

Task: Read through the information on William of Normandy above and highlight. Make notes on the grid of examples where he has shown one of these qualities.

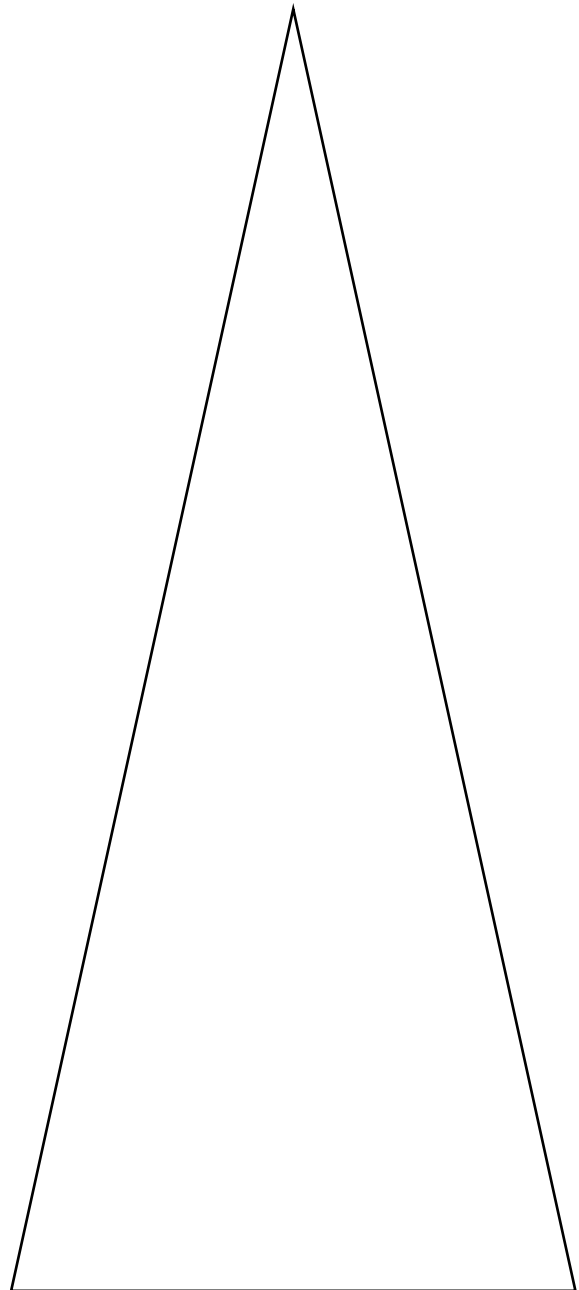
Qualities needed to conquer and control England	Evidence that William had developed these qualities before 1066	Success rating (1-10)
1. Military Skills		
2. Keep the kingdom peaceful and secure		
3. Ability to organise a system of government		
4. Ability to win the support of his nobles		
5. Ability to raise money when needed		
6. Maintain a good relationship with the Church		
7. Produce an heir to inherit the kingdom.		
Extension – Which quality do you think will help William conquer and control England and why?		

Anglo-Saxon Society

Anglo-Saxon society was hierarchical, which meant it was arranged in a clear order of rank or status. Everyone knew their status, and what was expected of them. A person's status could increase if they paid for it. A slave could save up and buy his freedom to become a peasant. A ceorl could become a thegn if he built up a large estate. People could also move down in status if they committed a crime. Anglo-Saxon law ruled that some crimes were punishable by being made a slave.

Task: Read through the information about the feudal system and highlight the important text. Annotate the triangle to show what the feudal system looked like.

- The King's most important tasks were to defend his country from attack, to pass good laws and to make sure the laws were obeyed. He also had power over the Church.
- The earls were the most powerful lords and owned huge areas of land. There were usually no more than 6 earls. However, there were roughly 4000-6000 Nobles who were just as powerful as the Earls (made up 9% of the population). They were the King's advisers, ensured the King's laws were enforced in their regions, and raised men for the King's army. They were expected to protect people on their lands from attack.
- Thegns (less than 1% of the population) were nobles, but less powerful than earls. They were primarily warriors who defended the King. In return, he granted them land. They carried out local duties such as guarding tax from attack and organising the repair of fortifications, roads or bridges.
- Ceorls (roughly 10% of the population), sometimes called freemen, owned their own small area of farmland. Being free meant they did not have to work for their lord every week, unlike the peasants and slaves. All male ceorls had to serve in an army if needed.
- Peasants (over 70% of the population) had to work on the lands of their lords for up to 3 days a week and do any jobs he requested, such as taking animals to market. On other days they farmed their own rented land to grow enough food to survive and pay their rent which could be paid in money or goods like milk, eggs or pigs). Every male peasant could be asked by their lord to fight in wartime.
- Slaves (around 10% of the population) were not free and had no land. They worked on their lord's land or in his house as servants. Their master dictated every aspect of their life, including the amount they worked, the food they ate, and sometimes even who they would marry.



The King was the head of the government and took all the important decisions. His most important decisions. His four most important tasks were to:

1. Defend his country and his people from attack, usually by commanding the army himself; military skills were therefore important, although not essential
2. Pass good laws and to make sure the laws are followed.
3. Defend the church and appoint its leaders
4. Manage his earls and other nobles so they co-operated with his decisions and helped him run the country effectively. The king was the only person with the power to settle disputes between the country effectively. The king used a combination of two things to manage their nobles – they rewarded nobles with land and wealth and dominated them with their strong personalities.

The king had only a small number of administrators. The administrators wrote down the king's laws and sent out written orders called writs to officials around the country. The groups of people around the king were known as the royal household and the royal court. The household and court were not physical buildings but groups of people who moved around the country with the king.

The King's household consisted of the king, his family and his household soldiers, called housecarls, plus the servants needed to care for the royal family.

The court consisted of the king's household plus his advisors – the chief landowners and bishops were the king consulted on important decisions.

When king's needed advice on important issues they called a meeting known as the Witanagmot, or Witan – an Anglo-Saxon word meaning 'meeting of wise men'. The Witan did not have regular meetings or a regular membership. It met whenever the king decided to hold a meeting and only those who he summoned could attend. The men summoned included earls, thegns and senior members of the church, including arch-bishops and bishops. Even then the king took the final decision. However, by consulting the most powerful men in the country, he had shown that he respected their views and they were more likely to support his decision. The Witan's most powerful role came if there was doubt about who would be the next king. Then the Witan would meet and make a recommendation or decision, but in most cases the real decision was made by who had the most military support.

Task: Read through the information above and highlight any important text. Give a brief description of the role of each group	
The King	
The King's household	
The King's court	
The Witan	

Legal system and punishment

The king was the centre of the government, so he and his administration are known as the 'central government'. However, the king could not govern every part of the country directly from the centre. He needed other people to govern each local area, making sure criminals were punished and taxes were collected. This work and the work of the officials who did it are described as the local government.

Task: Read through the information below and highlight any **IMPORTANT TEXT**. Create a diagram to show the format of the local government in the box below.

- The very top layer of the local government was the Witan, it was a select group, chosen by the king and aided in the decision making processes of the land. They advised the king of major decisions. They could be ignored but it contained the most powerful and some of the wisest men in England, so to ignore it would be foolish. When there was no clear successor they also had the job of selecting a new king/queen to take the throne from the potential claimants.
- Below this were the earls, the most powerful landowners. The four main earldoms were Wessex, Mercia, Northumbria and East Anglia. In these vast areas the earl was expected to ensure that there were no rebellions and that crimes were punished, and crimes raised for the king. Earls therefore second only in power to the king and could rival the king if they banded together.
- However, earls owned such large areas of land they were not able to collect every tax or punish every crime in their lands. Therefore, kings created a more detailed system of local government that was very effective – the shires and the hundreds.
- There were about 40 shires or counties. The king appointed a local thegn as sheriff – his chief official in each shire. The king sent him instructions in documents called writs.
- Sheriffs were expected to collect taxes and fines owed to the king, carry out justice in the king's shire-court and raise soldiers for the royal army whenever they needed.
- Shire-courts dealt with the most serious crimes – murder, theft and disputes over ownership of land.
- The hundreds were sub-divisions of shires. Hundreds each contained around 12 villages. Each hundred had its own reeve who held a hundred court each month to deal with less serious jobs.

The shire- and hundred- courts were the heart of the legal system, along with the king's laws. These laws were very detailed, although king's had to accept that there were different legal customs around the country. For example, in parts of Northumbria, men still took part in a blood feud. If a relative was injured or killed, family members believed that they had the right to take own revenge, often through violence, rather than taking the criminal to court for punishment.

Task: Read through the information and highlight in one colour the punishments, in another the policing system, and in another information about the trials.

- The Wergild was a fine paid to the victims of crime or their families as compensation. The level of the fine was laid down in the king's laws and is a reminder of the hierarchy of Anglo-Saxon England. The wergild for killing a nobleman was 300 shillings, for killing a freeman was 100 shillings and for killing a peasant was even lower.
- There were also fines for injuring different body parts. The wergild for a disabled shoulder was 30 shillings, a severed thumb was 20 shillings and a lost big toe was 10.
- A small number of serious crimes carried the death penalty, such as treason against the king or betraying your lord. This was to deter others and show the importance of loyalty to the king.
- As the church was equally important, anyone who stole from churches paid a fine and suffered the extra punishment of having a hand cut off.
- Reoffenders were punished harshly. Punishments for repeat offenders included mutilation, such as cutting off a hand, ear or nose or 'putting out' the eyes.
- Prisons were rarely used because they were expensive to build and run as prisoners would have to be fed and the prison officers paid. Therefore, prisons were only used to hold criminals before trial, so they could not escape.
- Anglo-Saxon England did not have a police force. People lived in small communities, so they could keep an eye on each other's behaviour. Therefore, Anglo-Saxon kings created a self-help system known as a tithing.
- Every male over the age of 12 joined a tithing, a group of 10 men who were responsible for each other's behaviour. If one broke the law, the other members of the tithing had to bring him to court, or pay a fine. This meant there was collective responsibility for stopping crime.
- If a crime was committed the victim or witness was expected to raise the 'hue and cry'. The entire village was expected to stop what they were doing and join the hunt to catch the criminal. If a person did not join the 'hue and cry' then the whole village would pay a heavy fine.
- The Anglo-Saxons used two types of trial; trial by jury or trial by ordeal.
- A trial by jury was in the hundred or shire court. The jury was made up of men who knew the accuser and the accused. The accuser and accused both gave their version of events and it was up to the jury to decide who was telling the truth. If there was no clear evidence, then the jury would decide based on what they knew about the two people.
- When the trial by jury could not decide who was guilty, the trial was then moved to a church where God became the judge. Before the trial the accused had to fast for 3 days and hear Mass.
- There were different kinds of trial by ordeal. Trial by hot water involved plunging your hand into boiling water to retrieve an object. If the wound healed cleanly it would be a sign by God that they were innocent, but if it did not heal then they were guilty and should be given the correct punishment.

Task: Come up with a list of strengths and weaknesses about the Anglo-Saxon legal system

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The economy and social system

Anglo-Saxon England was one of Europe's wealthiest countries with strong trading links across the seas. England's towns were trading centres, though almost everyone worked in farming.

Task: Highlight the IMPORTANT TEXT about England's strong economy during the Anglo-Saxon period

What gave England its strong economy?

- ✓ There was a good climate for farming, especially in the south and east for crops and in the west for livestock.
- ✓ England had strong trade links across the North Sea to Scandinavia and across the Channel to Normandy and Flanders.
- ✓ The efficient tax system boosted the earnings of the king and also the income of his nobles and the Church, who kept some of the tax.
- ✓ Central control of money supply and trading centres (burhs) meant that money was reliable (kept its value) and trade could be taxed, benefitting the nobility.

Extension – Why might the reasons above make England a desirable place to possible invaders?

Task - Look at the big picture on pages 16-17 and answer the following questions:

1. What was the average number of houses in each village?
2. Who owned the houses?
3. What other buildings were there in villages?
4. What did people in villages near the river or sea sometimes pay their rent in?
5. What was one of the most important buildings in the village?
6. Which farming item was one of the most important items in the village? Why?
7. Describe the inside of a typical Saxon house.
8. What were Saxon houses made of?
9. What were sheep used for?

Anglo-Saxon village life

2.5 Village life

People were among the most valuable items in a village as they were essential for making the fields ready to grow crops. A team of eight oxen was used to pull a plough.

Not all villages had an early's personal estate within them. Those villages far from an early's estate would be subject to raids and crops from the rest of the area.

There were many millions of sheep, which were used for their wool, meat and milk. Pigs, cows, chickens and geese were also raised, which enjoyed plenty of land for pasture fields for feeding animals.

A house was one large room with a fire in the centre for the smoke could escape from a small hole in the roof and different zones for cooking, sleeping and sitting. Animals would be brought in when the weather was particularly bad because peasants and cows lived on them for work and food and didn't want to run the risk of them dying in the cold.

The church was one of the most important buildings in the village. Many churches were built of wood, although by the eleventh century some were being built in stone.

An early's personal estate included a large wooden hall for entertaining and housing. There was a large earth floor, but the walls were decorated with tapestries and the early's gold and silver items would be on display. Some had their own private chamber for sleeping.

This picture is called an 'artist's reconstruction'. This means the artist has used evidence from Anglo-Saxon England to reconstruct what a village probably looked like. Much of the evidence from this period is archaeological evidence. If you watch the internet for 'Anglo-Saxon archaeological sites' you can investigate the evidence for yourself. In the 1080s there were approximately 2 million people in England. Ninety per cent of them lived in villages making a living from farming.

The early had stone houses, great houses, workshops, stables, servants' houses, a bake-house or kitchen, a straw-bale storage, enclosures for geese and a turning area for his oxen.

Many villages contained just twelve or fifteen houses, owned by lords and peasants.

Peasants were made of earth and stone. Walls could be brick, twigs, or straw from porches. Ditch was cut soil, clay, sand, gravel, flint and gravel covered to make a kind of cement to hold the walls together. These materials did make houses waterproof but they also needed frequent repair.

Because if the words you choose from the Word Wall to describe Anglo-Saxon villages on page 11 are correct, or if you tried to change them.

Anglo-Saxon Church

The Anglo-Saxon Church influenced life in England in two key ways:

1. It was very rich and powerful and played an important part in government of the country.
2. It played a big part in the everyday lives of all villages and towns.

The Church was very clearly organised. At the top were the archbishops, of Canterbury in the south and York in the North. Each archbishop was in charge of the Church in his region. There was also about 15 bishops, each one in charge of an area called a *diocese* or *see*. The bishops were responsible for making sure the village priests obeyed the church's laws and carried out religious services properly.

There were also abbey's – monasteries and convents, which housed monks and nuns respectively. They were headed by Abbots (monasteries) and abbesses (nunneries). The main task of the monks and nuns was to pray, but they also wrote histories, created beautiful tapestries and acted as teachers and advisors to lords. Selling crops grown on monastery farms also made the monasteries wealthy. The Church was therefore a very powerful and rich organisation. It owned 25% of the land in England. Its archbishops and bishops were often members of the witan and acted as royal advisors.

Anglo-Saxons believed that Heaven and Hell were real places. They knew that after death their souls would go to Heaven or Hell, depending on how religious they had been and how well they had lived. Therefore, it was vital for their souls that people went to church to worship God. This meant that the priest in each village had a very important role, safeguarding the souls of the people in his village.

People prayed regularly because they knew that God played a major part in their everyday lives. They believed that God sent diseases or healed the sick and sent good harvests or bad harvests which decided whether they had enough to eat through the winter and spring. Religion also played a big part in celebrations and holidays. People did not work on major *Holy Days* of the religious year – Christmas, Easter and others – and they celebrated saints' days, often with feasting and games. This meant that they had plenty of opportunity for time away from work in the fields.

Doom Painting depicting Heaven and Hell. These were in most Anglo-Saxon churches to remind people about Heaven and Hell.

The remains of Whitby abbey in Yorkshire. Henry VIII destroyed the majority of the abbeys in England.



Task: read through the key features of an Anglo-Saxon church and highlight the IMPORTANT TEXT .	1. Bishops were rich and important. They controlled large Church districts. The witan always included important bishops.	2. Very few people in Anglo-Saxon England were literate, so the Church provided all the king's clerks and record-keepers
3. Most local priests farmed like peasants, were not well educated and were married.	4. This was true for monk and nuns too: they lived as part of the general community.	5. The Church was resistant to reforms from Europe. English bishops stuck to their own ways.



An Anglo-Saxon church in Barton Upon Humber in Yorkshire. Many churches in England were built by the Normans but there are a few Anglo-Saxon churches still present in British society today.

Rivalry to the throne

When Edward the Confessor died on the 5th of January 1066, there was the problem of who would become the next King of England. This was for a variety of different reasons:

- English customs about the succession
- King Edward's lack of a strong blood heir
- King Edward's attitude to the succession
- The claims and motives of Harold Godwinson, William of Normandy, and Harald Hardrada

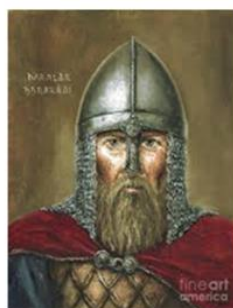
The main contenders and their supporters.



Harold Godwinson



Tostig Godwinson



Harald Hardrada



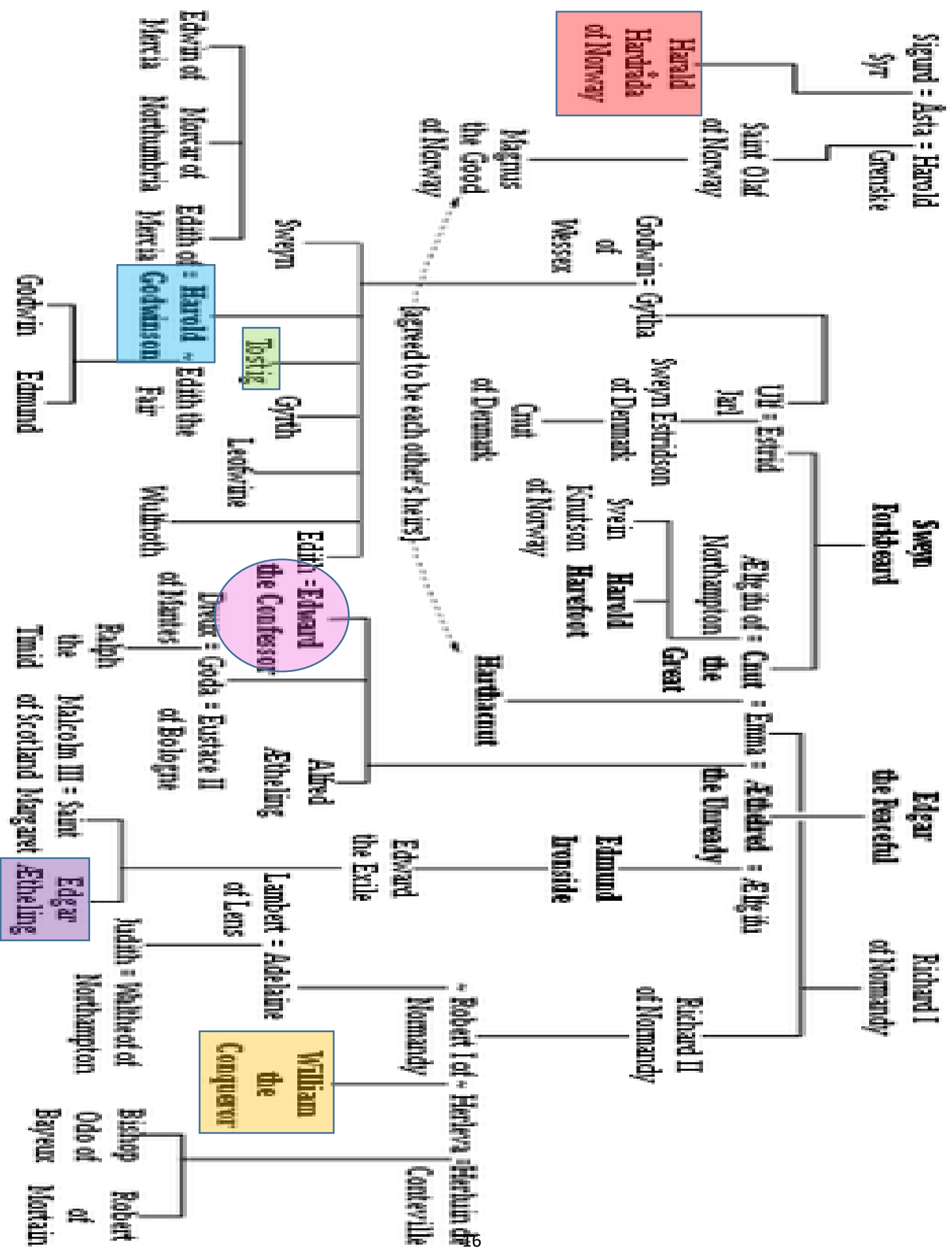
Edgar Ætheling



William of Normandy

A timeline of events leading to the Succession crisis.

1002	King Ethelred II of England married Emma, the sister of the Duke of Normandy.
1015	King Swein of Denmark and his son Cnut began a campaign to take control of England. Emma sent her son Edward to Normandy to keep him safe.
 1016	King Ethelred and his son, Edmund Ironside, died. Cnut, already King of Denmark, became King of England too.
 1042	Edward, the son of Ethelred II and Emma of Normandy became King of England after the deaths of Cnut and his sons.
1043	Edward married Edith, the daughter of Earl Godwin and sister of Harold Godwinson.
1051	Edward invited William, Duke of Normandy, to his court. Edward and Edith had no children and Edward allegedly promised to make William heir to the throne.
1053	Earl Godwin died. His sons inherited his lands. Harold became Earl of Wessex, the richest earldom in England.
1055	Tostig Godwinson (Harold's brother) became Earl of Northumbria, increasing the family's power.
1057	Edward needed an heir. Some sources claim that Edward convinced his nephew and possible heir, Edward the Exile, to return from Hungary. Edward the Exile died not long after returning to England. His son, Edgar, lived in Edward the Confessor's court. He was the only living blood relative of the King, but in 1066 was only aged about 14.
1064	Edward allegedly sent Harold Godwinson to Normandy to repeat Edward's promise to William. Some sources say that Harold swore an oath to support William's claim to the throne.
1065	There was a rebellion against Tostig in his earldom of Northumbria. Harold advised the King to remove Tostig from power. Harold and Tostig became enemies and Tostig went abroad, perhaps to Norway and Denmark.
 1066 January	Edward died. Some sources claim that just before he died he entrusted his wife and his kingdom to Harold Godwinson's 'protection'. Next day, the Witan nominated Harold Godwinson as Edward's successor and he was crowned King Harold II. When he heard the news, William of Normandy started planning to invade England.
1066 spring	King Harald Hardrada of Norway prepared to invade England. He allied with Tostig, who was still very angry with Harold.



The Contenders and their claims

Edgar Aetheling

An adult son was the best possible heir- Edward did not have any sons at all but the only blood relative was Edgar Aetheling, Edward's nephew. He was descended from King Ethelred- a Saxon King. 'Aetheling' means throne worthy. At some point, he was seen as a possible future king.

However, by 1066, Edward and his Lords did not consider Edgar as a suitable King. The Witan did not choose him after Edward's death either for two reasons:

Edgar was only about 14 when Edward died- he would not be strong enough to rule.

He did not have any supporters amongst the earls to support him as king. The earls backed Harold instead.

Task: Answer the questions using the information above.

1. How were Edward and Edgar related?
2. What were the issues with his claim to the throne?

Harald Hardrada, King of Norway

And Harald Hardrada?

Hardrada had a weak claim to the English throne based on an agreement made between King Harthacnut of England (died 1042) and King Magnus of Norway that, if one of them died childless, the other would take his throne. Harthacnut did die childless but his throne was inherited by his half brother, Edward the Confessor. So when Edward died childless, Harald used this past agreement to claim the throne. In practice his claim was based on the power of his battle-axe as Hardrada was a fearsome and strong warrior who had a vast army behind him.



Task: Highlight IMPORTANT TEXT about why Harald Hardrada believed he had a claim to the throne of England and summarise it in a paragraph below.

William of Normandy

In the 1050's Earl Godwin had grown too powerful for Edward the Confessor's control. Edward the Confessor attempted to exile the Godwin family after Godwin refused to follow Edward's orders to punish the people of Dover after they attacked a visiting French nobleman. Edward saw this refusal as a test of power and exiled the family to Flanders in France. However shortly after the Godwin family returned with a fleet of warships and a large army quickly winning the support of many Earls and the common people, forcing Edward to give Godwin back control of his land. Later Edward attempted to reduce the power of the Godwin family in a different way in 1064.

Task: Write a narrative account explaining what happened when Harold visited Normandy.

Extension: Why might the story be so detailed but only have appeared after 1066?

Extension 2: Why do you think this story was not seen/ heard in English Historical sources at all?

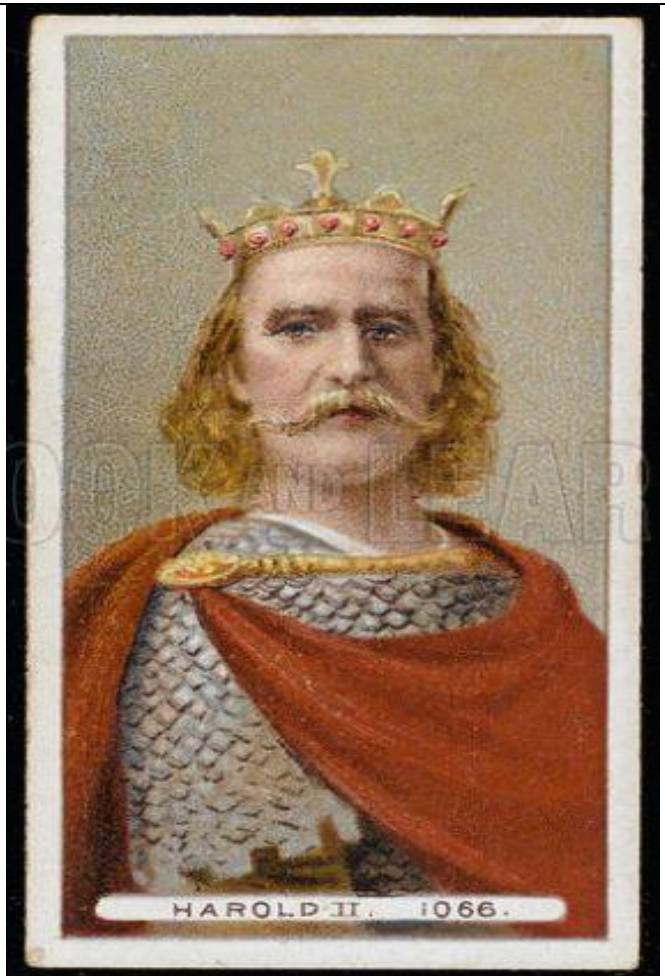
House of Godwin

In 1065 the Godwins were by far the most powerful family in England. Earl Godwin married Gytha, daughter of a Danish earl, which won him many Danish allies. Godwin was at the centre of government in England under both King Cnut and then Edward the Confessor. He supported Edward when he became King in 1042 and his daughter, Edith, then married Edward once he had become King. When Godwin died, Harold Godwinson, his oldest son, succeeded him as Earl of Wessex. Harold, along with his brothers, continued to build up the family's wealth and power. The best evidence of this is the fact that in 1065, the Godwinson brothers had more money than King Edward himself. Edward's lands produced an income of about £6,000 a year whereas the Godwinsons received about £8,500 a year from their lands.

Task: Read through the information above and highlight the IMPORTANT TEXT.

Task: Read through the information and highlight the IMPORTANT TEXT. Use this information to create a fact file on Harold Godwinson.

- Even though we know Harold Godwinson became the next King of England after Edward the Confessor, we do not know what he looked like.
- We do know that between 1055 and 1063 he led many military campaigns in Wales with his brother Tostig due to violence due to rebellious Welsh princes.
- His wealth and military successes won him many supporters and many local thegns gave him their support. He also developed strong links to some of the most influential bishops and showed strong religious beliefs.
- He had the support of northern England as he had an unofficial marriage to Edith Swan-neck, a rich landowner in the region. This marriage lasted at least 20 years and they had 5 children.
- At the beginning of 1066, Harold then had an official marriage to another Edith, the sister of the Earl of Northumbria which also gave him support in the north.
- In around 1064, Harold allegedly went to Normandy on behalf of Edward the Confessor to promise William the throne of England once Edward had died. There is no proof of this in any English sources however, only Norman ones.

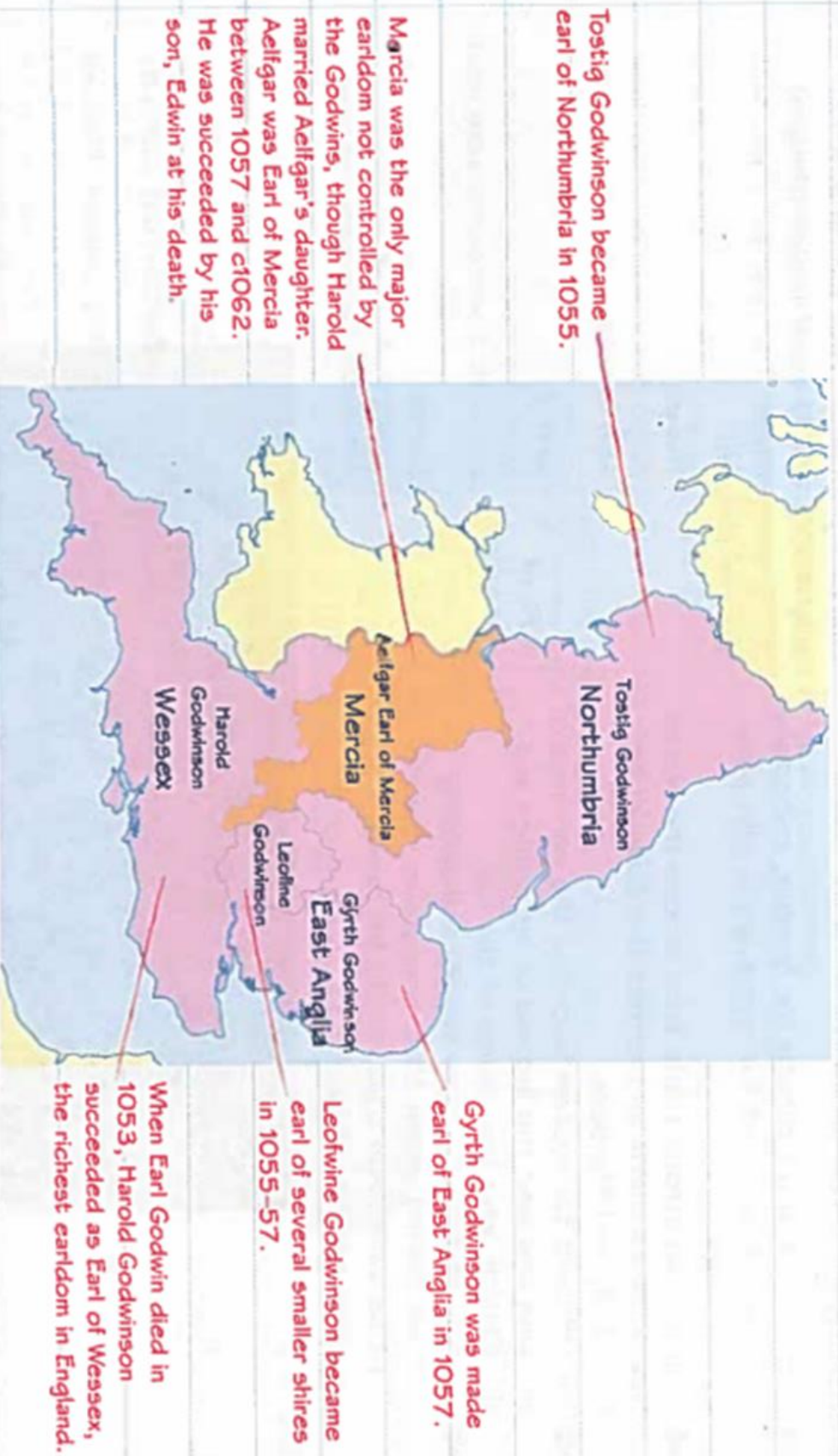


Extension – What does this information tell us about why Harold Godwinson became the next King of England after Edward the Confessor died?

The power of the Godwins

By the 1060s, the 'House of Godwin' had come to dominate Anglo-Saxon politics, building a powerbase from Wessex out to all the major earldoms of England, except one: Mercia.

Godwins in control



Earl Tostig's Rebellion

Tostig Godwinson had been made the Earl of Northumbria in 1055, a very important but difficult responsibility. As earl of the north, Tostig had to raise armies to defend the north against Scottish invaders, and to defend the north-east coast against Danish and Norwegian raiders. However, Tostig was never accepted by the people of the Northumbria. They seem to have been suspicious of him because he was an outsider from the south. When they challenged his authority, he dealt with them very heavy-handedly. This made him even less popular. To make matters worse, Tostig spent a lot of time away from Northumbria at King Edward's court.

In October 1065, the 21 thegns of Yorkshire rebelled against Tostig and occupied York, killing Tostig's officials and calling for a new earl. They wanted Morcar, the brother of Earl of Mercia, to replace Tostig. King Edward sent Harold Godwinson to speak to the rebels. Harold probably realised that Tostig could not keep control of Northumbria and this would weaken the defence of the north of England. Therefore, Harold recommended that King Edward accept the rebels' demands. Morcar became Earl of Northumbria. Tostig left England and went into exile abroad, probably going to Harald Hardrada.

These events made the brothers Harold and Tostig enemies. Tostig accused Harold of encouraging the rebellion against him. He tried to raid the coast around the East of England, but Earls Edwin and Morcar defeated him. When Harold became King no one knew how Tostig would react – would he make peace with his brother or continue to make trouble?

Task: Read through the events between Harold and Tostig's feud. Create a storyboard to show what happened between the two brothers.

Task: Read through the reasons why there was a rivalry for the throne in 1066. Highlight the IMPORTANT TEXT and then explain why this would cause rivalry and how serious of a problem it was.

Causes for a rivalry to the throne	Why this would cause rivalry to the throne	How serious of a problem this was. 1= not serious, 6 = most serious. Why?
There were no set rules over who would become the next King if there was a peaceful succession (not taken over in war). It was helpful if you were a blood relative of the king, but this was not necessary. Also, it was important that you were identified by the past king as his successor, and that you were accepted as king by the English nobles. Ideally the next king would be the son or close relative of the last king, but this depended on the individual. If he was a child, a criminal, lacked support or had no military experience then the Witan would need to discuss this.		
King Edward and his wife did not have any children. This meant that Edward did not have a direct heir to the throne who could inherit the throne. However, Edward did have a male relative who could be identified as an heir. This was his great nephew, Edgar Aetheling. In the late 1050's King Edward might have thought about identifying Edgar as his successor, but he had changed his mind by his death in 1066. There are two reasons why Edward and his lords did not think Edgar would be suitable for the throne. Edgar was only about 14 when Edward died and would not provide strong military leadership against invasions. Also, he did not have any supporters amongst the earls, instead they supported Harold Godwinson.		
As Edward was King for over 20 years, it is natural that he would change his mind over this period for who he wanted to be his successor. Because of this, Edward may have promised multiple people the crown over his reign which created uncertainty when he died. In around 1051 Edward promised William of Normandy the crown as his mother was a Norman and he had spent 20 years in Normandy during his youth as he was exiled there. Also during 1051, Edward had argued with Harold Godwinson's father and it is possible that he did not want the Godwins' to take the throne. It has also been claimed that in 1064, Edward the Confessor sent Harold Godwinson to Normandy to promise William		

the throne once again, but we cannot be sure whether this happened. English sources tell us that Edward ‘granted’ the kingdom to Harold, and ‘entrusted to realm’ to Harold and asked him to protect his wife Edith, and the kingdom. This however was not a public event and some people have questioned whether protect and rule are the same thing. We will never know who he promised or who intended to be king when he died.		
There are no records of the meeting of the Witan after Edward the Confessor died so we do not know exactly why the supported Harold Godwinson, but it happened extremely quickly. Edward died on the 5th of January 1066, and Harold Godwinson was crowned King of England on the 6th of January in the same ceremony as Edward’s funeral. Sources suggest that some people were unhappy with how fast Harold was crowned King but there was no strong opposition to stop Harold from being crowned.		
Harald Hardrada was King of Norway, and had a lot of military experience during his rule. He had also formed an alliance with Tostig Godwinson to invade England and become the new king. Hardrada claimed that an agreement was made with his and Edward’s grandfathers that if one of them died childless the other would take their throne. Harald was using this as the basis of his claim.		
William was an experienced and respected ruler in Europe, and by becoming the King of England he would further cement his power. He argued he was promised the throne in 1051 & 1064, as well as the fact that Archbishop Stigand was corrupt and therefore Harold Godwinson’s coronation was not legal.		

Extension – Who do you think had more of a claim to the throne and why?

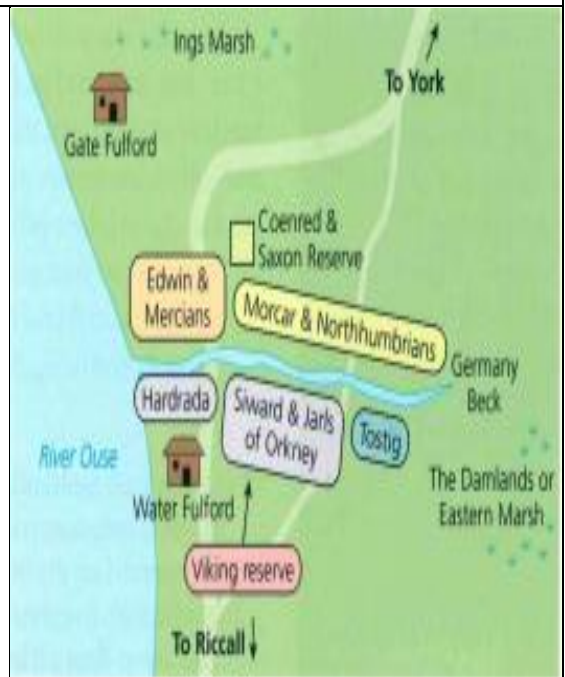
The Battle of Gate Fulford and Stamford Bridge

Harold's fyrd were ready to defend England's southern coast all through the spring and summer of 1066, but as September came, the fyrd had to be disbanded for the harvest. By mid-September, Hardrada and Tostig had launched their invasion, which Harold heard about on the 19th September 1066.

Task: Read through the information about the Battle of Gate Fulford and Stamford Bridge and highlight the **IMPORTANT TEXT**. Use the map to help you visualise the route and experience that Harold Godwinson's fyrd had during these events.

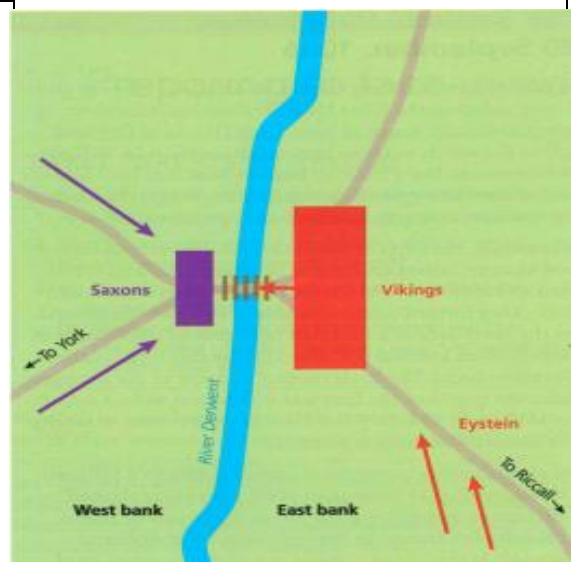
Battle of Gate Fulford, 20th September 1066

- Morcar, Earl of Northumbria, and his elder brother Edwin, had gathered an army to defend the north.
- Hardrada and Tostig had landed with 10,000 warriors on the River Humber and then marched up towards York.
- Morcar and Edwin decided to meet them in open battle at Gate Fulford rather than defend the fortified city of York.
- Edwin and Morcar were outnumbered.
- As the English shield wall surged forward against Tostig's weaker troops, Hardrada hit the English troops with his best warriors from the side (a clever flanking tactic)
- The English were positioned with marshland behind them, which meant that when they were pushed back they became stuck in the mud and were massacred.
- Thousands of English troops were killed or wounded, making them unavailable to fight against the Norman invasion. Hardrada and Tostig took many English hostages.
- Harold was forced to come north to deal with Hardrada and Tostig, with consequences for the Battle of Hastings.



Battle of Stamford Bridge, 25th September 1066

- Having led a rapid march to the north, gathering troops on the way, Harold's army surprised the Viking army at Stamford Bridge.
- Harold was victorious. Tostig and Hardrada were both killed in the battle. Hardrada was shot with an arrow to the throat.
- The Vikings had left their armour on their ships as they were unprepared, and the English broke their shield wall.
- King Harold achieved great victory, defending England from invasion.
- However, William invaded the south while Harold was in the north.
- Harold had to move rapidly south again, tiring his army
- Harold's victory may have made him complacent (unworried) about William's threat.
- The battles in the north may have prevented troops reaching Hastings from Mercia and Northumbria.



▲ The positions of the armies as the battle of Stamford Bridge began.

Extension – identify as many reasons as you can why Harold Godwinson won the battle of Stamford Bridge.

Battle of Fulford

1. Who attacked England first in September 1066?
2. Where did the attack come from?
3. Who were the invaders attacking?
4. How many ships were part of the attack?
5. How big was the army (men) that attacked?
6. What city were they attacking?
7. How many soldiers did the English have?
8. What tactic did the English army use during the battle of Fulford?
9. How did the Viking army beat the English Army?
10. What weapons did the two armies use?
11. Which army won the battle of Fulford?

Battle of Stamford Bridge

1. Who marched north to meet the Viking army after the battle of Fulford?
2. What 2 different types of soldiers were used in battles at this time?
3. What were the differences between these 2 types of soldiers?
4. Where did the English army arrive with their army?
5. What were the Vikings doing when the English arrived?
6. Where had the Vikings left their armour?
7. What barrier/obstacle separated the two armies from each other?
8. Who was stopping the English from crossing this obstacle/barrier?
9. Whose army was bigger?
10. Which important leader died in the battle and how?
11. Who won the battle of Stamford Bridge?
12. Who was going to invade England afterwards?

The Battle of Hastings

William's fleet set sail 27th September 1066	Harold leaves York 2nd October 1066	Harold leaves London 12th October 1066
28th September 1066 The Normans land at Pevensey	6th October 1066 Harold reaches London	14th October 1066 The Battle of Hastings happened
Task: What can you learn from this timeline about why Harold Godwinson lost the Battle of Hastings?		

William's scouts spotted Harold's advancing army – Harold failed to achieve a surprise attack	Harold's army was able to position itself along the ridge at the top of a hill. That meant that William had to attack up hill.	The battle lasted 8 hours, a very long time for a medieval battle. This was because the two sides were evenly matched. There were different phases of the battle	William's archers were the first to attack, but the archers had to stay out of the English javelin range and the English shield wall knew how to catch the arrows on their shields.	William's foot soldiers and knights were beaten back by the shield wall initially. The English housecarls did great damage to horses and men with their two-handed axes.
At one point the Norman army was panicking that William had been killed. William tipped back his helmet back to show he was still alive.	A feigned retreat meant that the English fyrdsmen left the shield wall to chase after retreating Normans. The English were then surrounded and cut down.	A shield wall gradually thinned out. Norman knights then charged through it and caused great damage. Norman archers also became more effective as the shield wall failed.	Harold and his brothers, Gyrth and Leofwine, and their housecarls, made final stands at the top of the hill, fighting to the death. Harold and his brothers died.	The rest of the English army then ran for it. The Bayeux tapestry end with the words (in Latin) 'and the English turned and fled'

Group	Advantages	Disadvantages	Extra information
Norman knights	Highly trained heavily armoured mounted knights could launch devastating charges using their height advantage from being on horses to defeat their enemies.	Horses were vulnerable to attack, advantages of a cavalry charge were lost if horses had to run uphill.	William's foot soldiers were a mixture of Normans and mercenaries from across Europe. There were lightly armoured archers and crossbowmen and heavily armoured foot soldiers. Foot soldiers may not have trained with knights, making coordinated attacks difficult.
English Housecarls	A disciplined shield wall was very hard to break. Housecarls knew how to fight together and their axes were highly effective.	Once the shield wall began to break, housecarls were vulnerable to cavalry and archer attacks	Thegns had good weapons, but many of Harold's general fyrd would have had farm tools and long knives. There were few archers. General fyrds men were not well trained.
Task: Based on the information you have just learnt about the Battle of Hastings, who would you expect to win and why?			

Task: Colour code information into positives for William which allowed him to win, and negatives for Harold which made him lose			
The English shield wall could only defend the English but not attack.	William's innovation, he used the knights against the shield wall.	William had waited for the fyrd to disband before he attacked.	William survived the storm as he crossed the Channel.
Harold had involved all his soldiers in all 3 battles and had no reserves.	The shield wall was a predictable tactic, so William was already prepared for it.	William used a mix of 3 tactics over the 8 hours of the battle to keep the English on their toes.	William crossed the Channel in September as he knew that William would not be expecting him to do that.
William had luck in the battle which Harold did not have.	Harold's plan to surprise William was ruined as they were spotted.	Harold did not have as many archers as what William had.	William used the feigned retreat 3 times, and each time the English fell for it.
William had time to build a castle at Pevensey and fortify their surroundings.	Harold's invasion gave William more time to settle in the south of England.	Harold raced from the north of England to London, tiring out all his soldiers before battle.	William 'harried' the surrounding area so that the Anglo-Saxons were already threatened before the battle had even began.
	Reasons why William won		Reasons why Harold lost

Extension – which reason do you think was the most important why William won and why?

Battle advantages	
Harold ➤ Harold was fighting on home ground: Wessex ➤ The house carls were experienced, disciplined and skilled warriors ➤ The English had the best position on the battlefield: on a ridge at the top of the hill	William ➤ William's troops were trained in tactics that the English had never experienced before, including the feigned retreat ➤ His troops had to fight to survive: they would not be able to retreat or escape ➤ William had obtained the pope's blessing for his invasion and he and his men believed that God was on their side
Battle disadvantages	
Harold ➤ The men of the general fyrd were inexperienced and lacked discipline ➤ The core of his army were tired from fighting at Stamford Bridge and marching south. They may also have been demoralised by having to fight yet another battle. ➤ A lack of archers – it is possible that English archers were among the fyrd troops who arrived in London after Harold had already rushed off to Hastings	William ➤ Having to fight uphill made knights and archers less effective ➤ Although his knights had trained for years in their battle tactics, many of his foot soldiers were mercenaries who had not trained to fight in combination with knights ➤ Knights had trained to charge against other knights: charging a shield wall was probably something entirely new

Battle of Hastings

1. Who gave William their blessing?
2. How many ships and men did William have?
3. Why had William put off invading England?
4. How had the English Army organised themselves?
5. What kind of armour did soldiers wear?
6. What special soldiers and weapons did the Normans have?
7. What special Norman tactic was used in the battle?
8. What rumour went round during the battle about William?
9. How did William deal with this rumour?
10. Who won the battle of Hastings?

Key Topic One Quiz

Task: Complete this test without looking at your notes as a recap	
1. Give two reasons why the church was important in Anglo-Saxon society	
2. Name the three main earldom's in Anglo-Saxon England	
3. Place the Battles of Hastings, Gate Fulford and Stamford Bridge in chronological order. (add dates for extra marks!)	
4. Describe three features of Anglo-Saxon Towns.	
5. Give two reasons why William said he had the right to be king of England.	
6. List two reasons why the Anglo-Saxons won the Battle of Stamford Bridge.	
7. Describe two features of Harold's career before he became king.	
8. List in order of hierarchy the groups of people in Anglo-Saxon society.	
9. What titles did Edwin and Morcar hold in 1066?	
10. Describe three features of Anglo-Saxon economy.	
11. Describe three features of Anglo-Saxon government.	
12. What did you find the hardest to understand in this key topic? How are you going to help yourself to understand it?	
Score out of 11 = ____/11	
Go back through the areas you struggled with and revise these sections further.	

KT2 – William I in power: Securing the kingdom, 1066-87

Submission of the Earls

Task: Read through the information and highlight the **IMPORTANT TEXT**. Annotate the map to tell the story of how William established control after the Battle of Hastings.

- Following the Battle of Hastings, William and his men marched to Dover where they became very ill with dysentery.
- In London the remaining English nobility chose Edgar Aetheling as Harold's successor, but they did not attack William at Dover
- Having recovered, William led his army on a brutal march through south-east England, destroying homes and farms
- Towns and villages were intimidated and surrounded. William led his army round London to Berkhamsted rather than attacking London directly.
- Edgar Aetheling, Edwin, Morcar and the other English nobles came to greet William as their new and legal King in Berkhamsted.



Extension – How did this first event of William's 'reign' help him secure control?

Task: Read through the information about why Edgar Aetheling, Edwin, Morcar and the rest of the English nobles submitted (accepted) William as their new king and complete the table

Reason why they submitted	Why this meant they submitted	Importance out of 5 (1 = most important, 5 = least important)
William had seized the royal treasury so Edgar Aetheling had little to offer followers in the way of reward		
William's march round London may have threatened to cut the city off from supplies		
England's best warriors died at the Battle of Hastings		
Did the surviving English nobles believe William's victory was God's good will?		
The English should have attacked William at Dover. Perhaps Edgar and the earls couldn't agree on what action to take.		

Task: Read through the information and highlight the **IMPORTANT TEXT**. Explain who you thought had the strongest position?

Strengths of the earls' position  London was strongly fortified and William would lose a lot of men if he attacked it directly. The earls and other leading noblemen had rallied around Edgar, who had a much better claim to the throne than William. William might have gained control of the earldom of Wessex, but Mercia (Edwin) and Northumbria (Morcar) were the two next strongest earldoms, representing over half the country.	Weaknesses of William's position  William and his troops were deep into enemy territory with no secure place to retreat to. William's claim to the throne was irrelevant if the Witan had already chosen a new king, backed by the Church. William's troops may have been reinforced from Normandy, but the numbers in his army were tiny (possibly 5,000) compared to a fyrd levied from the earls. Many Normans had also recently been very ill.
Weaknesses of the earls' position Although London was a stronghold, William's route threatened to cut it off from reinforcements from the north. He may also have spotted weaknesses in the defences. Edgar had only recently arrived in England, without ready-made support. He took no decisive action as king, probably because the earls and he couldn't agree on what to do. The Battle of Hastings had been a crushing defeat. The best warriors in England had been killed. Many Anglo-Saxons thought that God had decided they should lose in order to punish England for being sinful.	Strengths of William's position William acted quickly to seize Winchester. That gave him control of the royal treasury. Without his treasury, Edgar could not reward followers, while William could. Although his army was weakened by battle and illness, William was an extremely effective leader. His followers continued to obey him despite all the dangers. Destroying everything in the path of his army with fire and the sword was a brutally effective strategy for William that did not require huge troop numbers. People rushed to submit to William rather than face destruction.

Castles

The Norman's motte and bailey castles were almost unknown in Anglo-Saxon England. They had a huge military and psychological impact that made it easier for the Normans to establish control.

Task: Read through the information and use it to label the drawing of a Motte and Bailey castle underneath

A palisade (strong fence) was made of solid timbers driven deep into the ground: it was strong and quick to build. Sometimes a double fence with earth packed in-between.

Access to the keep was either up steep steps cut into the motte or, in some castles, up a sort of bridge.

A strong wooden tower called the keep provided a lookout point, an elevated attack position for archers to defend the whole area of the castle and a final point of defence from attack.

Access into the castle was controlled through the gatehouse. Sometimes a drawbridge over the ditch could be pulled up to defend the gatehouse from attack.

The bailey was the enclosure below the motte and also protected by the palisade and outer defences, where the stables and barracks would be for the garrison of troops. During attacks, local people and livestock could take shelter here.

A ditch was cut that surrounded both the bailey and the motte. Sometimes the ditch was filled with water, protecting the palisade.

The motte was a large mound of earth, typically 5-7 meters high. Because it was earth, it was fire proof. With enough peasant labour a motte was quick to build. Historians think most motte and bailey castles took before 4 and months to build.



The stones that made the castles were very strong, making them hard to destroy. Much stronger than wooden castles.	The construction of these castles was for the new Norman lords. These new Norman lords replaced old Saxon earls and this caused tension.
The castles were a symbol of Norman strength, they showed the military power of the Norman army were a local presence of Norman power and as a result showed William to be strong.	The drawbridge was very thick so that the enemies' battering rams couldn't penetrate it.
The Saxon people did not like the construction of these castles due to the heavy taxes which were implemented to pay for the construction.	The castles were positioned on top of hills to allow for the observation of large areas, attackers could be seen from far away.
There were arrow slits on-top of the walls to allow the archers to take cover from ballistas and some arrows that did get over the walls.	The towers have only one way up, so if the attackers are going up the path the defenders have nowhere else to go.
Castles were expensive to build and the materials were also heavy, making them slow to build, particularly stone castles.	The stone walls were a few meters thick so they were hard to knock down, forcing enemies towards the gate where attackers could kill them easily.

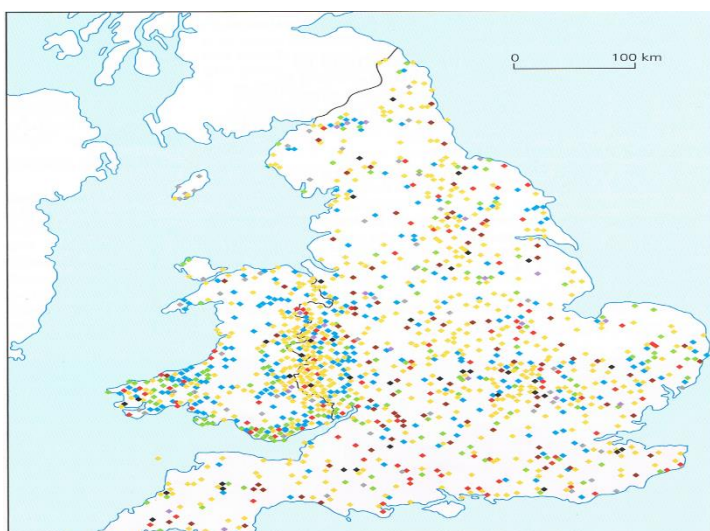


Positive of castles



Negative of castles

Why were castles important?		
They were located in important places, like river crossing to make it easier to watch what was happening	They were used as the base for attacks and could ride out of the castle to stop any rebellions but could return if it got too much	They were used to control areas, towns felt dominated and watched and were more likely to behave.
How were castles different to Anglo-Saxon burhs?		
Burhs protected Anglo-Saxons, castles were built to control them	Burhs were large and designed to protect everyone, castles were designed to just protect those inside	Castles were part of the Norman domination. Burhs took longer to construct and were designed to defend attacks not prevent them



**They are all
castles built
after 1066 by
the Normans!**

Marcher Earldoms and Land distribution.

William faced many problems and was concerned that the English could rebel. Therefore, despite the destruction carried out by his army on their march to London, William tried to avoid provoking the English into rebellion. At first, therefore, William:

- Promised to rule within King Edward's laws and to work with the surviving English lords
- Allowed Earls Edwin and Morcar to keep their titles and most of their lands as earls
- Allowed English Thegns to buy back their lands from him as long as they had not fought at Hastings
- Retained Stigard and Aldred as archbishops and did not replace them with Normans

These decisions were intended to show the English there was no need to rebel because William was Edward the Confessors legitimate heir and he was providing continuity to the Anglo-Saxon kings. However, William did need to reward the men who fought for him at Hastings. He had to show that he was keeping his word to reward them and was an honourable lord. He also still needed their support to conquer England completely. Therefore, William gave his men the lands of the English landowners who had died at Hastings. For example, King William's boyhood friend, William fitzOsbern, received much of the land held by Harold Godwinson when he had been Earl of Wessex. King William still owned this land but fitzOsbern and the other held their land from him as long as they remained loyal.

After Hastings, rebellion and disorder broke out on the border between England and Wales caused by the local Welsh princes that Harold had also had to face before he was king. More dangerously for William, these Welsh princes carried out raids into England and were potential allies for English rebels fighting against William.

In order to restore peace in the Marchers and defend the border with Wales, King William created three new earldoms. These new earls were men he trusted.

- Hugh d'Avranches, who became the new Earl of Chester
- Roger of Montgomery, Earl of Shrewsbury
- William fitzOsbern, Earl of Hereford.

All three men brought peace to their lands, building castles to dominate the areas. They also extended their power into Wales, increasing their own wealth and giving William more security.

Task: read through the information above and highlight the IMPORTANT TEXT. Answer the questions below using this information

1. Why did William need to be cautious in distributing English lands to his French supporters?
2. How did he try to retain the loyalty of powerful English landowners?
3. Why were the Marches a danger to William?
4. How did William secure control over the Marches?

Revolt of Edwin and Morcar, 1068

Task: Read through the information and highlight IMPORTANT TEXT. Then complete the questions below.

Causes	Events	Consequences
- Edwin was unhappy because William promised Edwin he could marry William's daughter, but he went back on his word and reduced the size of Edwin's land. - It was reported that Odo of Bayeux and William fitzOsbern had seized land unlawfully and allowed soldiers to rape Anglo-Saxon women without punishment. - Morcar was unhappy because his earldom was reduced in size by William giving parts of it away to Tostig's old thegn, Copsi, and to Maerlswein, who have been a steward of King Harold's. - William imposed a heavy geld tax in December 1066. He returned to Normandy in the spring of 1067, taking with him a lot of English treasure. It became clear to Anglo-Saxon earls that William planned to take money from England to make Normandy richer. - Castles were resented as being a symbol of Norman domination. Housing was cleared to build castles and people were forced to provide resources for the castle garrison. - The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle for 1067 reports: 'When William returned (from Normandy) he gave away every man's land'. Odo and fitzOsbern's land grabs were repeated all over the country, with William's followers seeking to expand their grants by every means possible.	- A sequence of events began when the English leaders fled from William's court. Edgar Aetheling fled to Scotland, Edwin and Morcar to their lands in the Midlands and the North. - The two earls then began to gather allies against William, including support from Welsh princes who had, in the past, fought alongside Edwin and Morcar's father. - Hearing about this, William took his forces north into Mercia, Edwin's earldom, and Northumbria, which Morcar governed parts of. - William first took control of the burhs of Warwick and then Nottingham and built castles in both places, destroying houses to make way for their construction. - As soon as William took control of Warwick, Edwin and Morcar came down to Warwick with their men and submitted (re-accepted) William as their king. - Edwin and Morcar's actions meant that the rest of the revolt collapsed. Edgar Aethling and other rebels escaped to Scotland under the protection of their king, Malcolm III. - William pardoned Edwin and Morcar, and they returned to William's court as 'guests' until 1071 when they escaped again.	- William decided that he needed to put a Norman in charge of the north. The man he put in charge, Robert Cumin, was a trigger for Edgar Aetheling's rebellion in 1069. - Edgar Aetheling's escape to Scotland created a new centre of resistance to Norman control. Edgar would attack England again very soon. - Castles proved very effective at bringing areas under control. Edwin and Morcar's rapid surrender to William probably came after they concluded that the Normans were too strong to resist. - There were other revolts at the same time as Edwin and Morcar's revolt: for example, Eadric the Wild's rebellion against the Marcher Earldoms, and in Exeter. Some Anglo-Saxon's fought against these revolts, meaning that William was able to rely on some Anglo-Saxon troops to suppress Anglo-Saxon resistance.

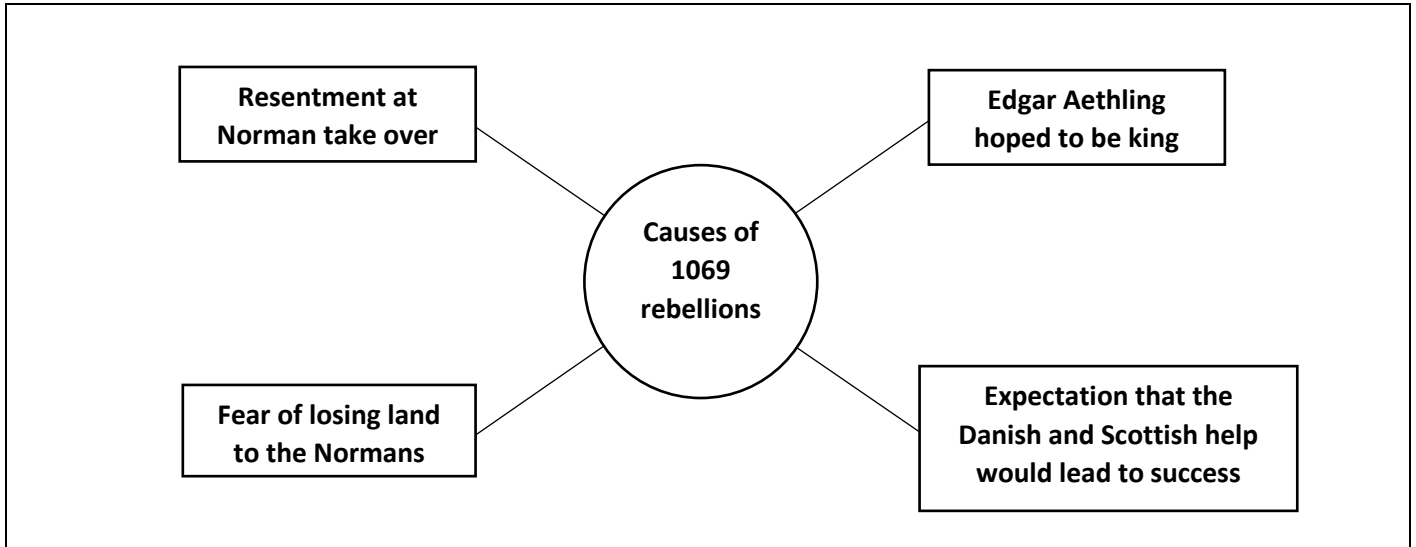
Q1. Summarise why Edwin & Morcar planned a revolt in 1068

Q2. Summarise what actions William took to end this revolt?

Edgar Aetheling's revolts, 1069

The rebellions on 1069 were the greatest danger William faced as King of England. There were two outbreaks of rebellion, the second much more dangerous, but they were linked by the involvement of Edgar Aethling, the 'throne worthy' heir of Edward the Confessor, who was now about 17 years old.

Causes



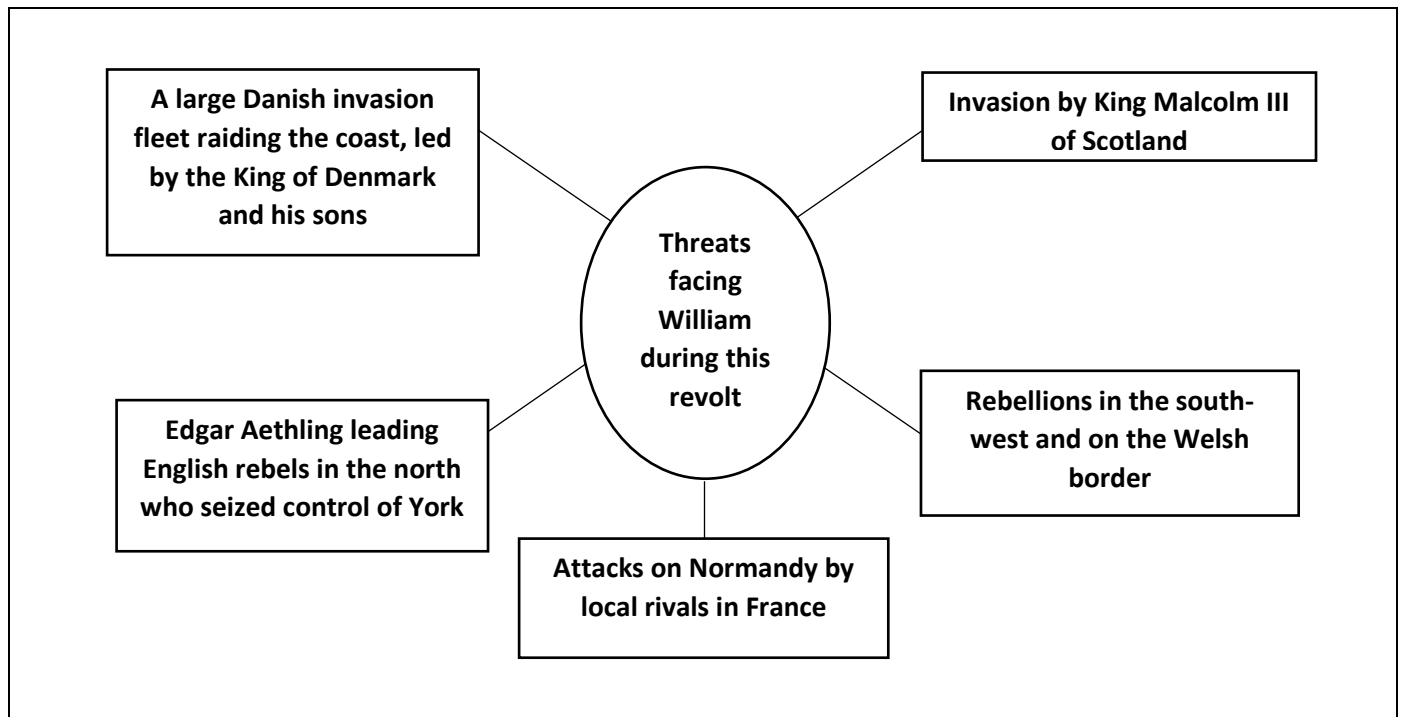
Extension – which factor do you think was the most important cause of the rebellion and why?

Task: Read through events of Edgar Aethling's first revolt and highlight **IMPORTANT TEXT**. Create timeline of revolt below.

In January 1069 the Normans suffered their greatest shock since Hastings. A Norman army sent to control the north after Edwin and Morcar's rebellion were attacked at Durham by local forces. Many Normans were slaughtered in the streets and their leader, William's friend, Robert Cumin (Comyn) was burnt to death when he took shelter in the Bishop of Durham's house. The news of the attack gave new life to the angry northerners who resented the Norman take-over. Another English army gathered and advanced on York, laying siege to the new Norman castle. At the same time, Edgar Aethling crossed the border from Scotland and came south to lead this rebellion.

Again, William acted with great speed and savagery. He marched his army north, leaving a trail of destruction of homes, farmlands and animals behind him. His arrival broke the siege of the castle and the rebels fled, Edgar heading back to Scotland. William then built a second castle in York and headed south to spend Easter in Winchester. He seemed to have dealt with the problem, but he had not!

Edgar Aethling's second revolt, summer and autumn, 1069



Task: Which threat facing William do you think he should deal with first and why?

Task: Read through the events of Edgar Aethling's second revolt and highlight the IMPORTANT TEXT. Condense this information in the next part of your grid by summarising what happened. You can do this in notes or images.

Events	Summarised Notes
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• At the heart of the threat was the danger from King Swein of Denmark. In the summer of 1069 a large fleet of about 240 ships appeared off the coast of Kent, then sailed northwards up the east coast of England, pillaging and raiding coastal towns until they got to the River Humber which led to York. • At the same time, another rebellion broke out in Yorkshire. Edgar Aethling headed south from Scotland once again and this time his army seized control of York and its castles, slaughtering the Norman garrisons (army).	
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Task: Read through the consequences of Edgar Aethling's second revolt and highlight the **IMPORTANT TEXT**. Condense this information in the next part of your grid by summarising what happened. You can do this in notes or images.

Consequences	Summarised Notes
• William now faced a real threat. The northerners had a strong record of fighting for their independence and King Malcolm III of Scotland might take advantage of trying to win control of Northumbria for himself. At this time the border between England and Scotland was flexible and not fixed. The Danes might also be about to launch a full-scale invasion like Hardrada did in 1066. • This meant that there was the possibility of an alliance between the Danish, Scottish and Northern English, led by an Englishman who had a blood claim to be king of England. • At the same time as this, William was also having to deal with rebellions in the south-west and Wales and attacks on Normandy. If he was ever going to lose England, this was the time. • William faced the greatest of these threats head-on. For the third time in a year he did what King Harold had done at Stamford Bridge and march his army north at a fast pace and stormed into York. • The English fled, the Danes stayed on their ships rather than fight William. William celebrated Christmas 1069 in York where he wore his crown in a great ceremony to show that he was truly king. Around him, most of York was in ruins, with houses burnt during the fighting. • William's success was partly based on his own leadership, yet again. He had ruthlessly and quickly destroyed his opposition and showed immense energy leading his army.	

- However, he had been helped by his enemies. The Scots had not invaded England. Edgar Aethling did not lead his army against William. The Danes stayed on their ships and were not interested in supporting the English rebels are Edgar become king.

Extension – Which reason do you think was the most important reason why the revolt failed – William’s actions or his enemies’ actions? Why?

The Harrying of the North, 1069-70

William had defeated the English army but not all of the English nobles had fought at Hastings. They might still try to oppose him. First he captured the castle at Dover and then he captured the cities of Canterbury and Winchester.

In December, William marched to London. He showed how powerful he was by burning down property and killing the English. Soon the English nobles told him they would accept him as king. He was crowned at Westminster Abbey on Christmas Day, 1066.

William told the English nobles that if they swore an oath of loyalty to him they could keep their lands. However William also gave a lot of land to men who had fought for the Normans at Hastings. The English did not always like their Norman lords and fought them, especially when taxes were put up. In 1067 there were rebellions in Kent and Exeter.

But the most important rebellion took place in the North in 1068-9 under the leadership of Edgar Aetheling. The North was the most independent part of England so William tried to put his men in charge of it. With help from the Danes, English rebels burnt William's castle in York to the ground and killed many Normans.

William decided to teach the English a lesson. All through the winter of 1069-70 he led his army across the North, burning houses and killing people. He destroyed whole villages and farms and he killed all the livestock. When he had finished there was a blackened waste ("scorched earth"). This was known as *The Harrying of the North*. It caused a terrible famine and many people died of starvation! William wanted to ensure that any future Viking landings would have nothing to live off which would hopefully discourage rebellion. This brutal suppression meant the unrest came to an end and many feared William.

"People were so hungry that they ate human flesh as well as horses, cats, and dogs. It was horrific to see human corpses decaying in the houses and roads, and there was a terrible smell because there was no one alive to bury them. For 9 years no one lived in the villages between York and Durham."

An English Monk writing in the 12th century.



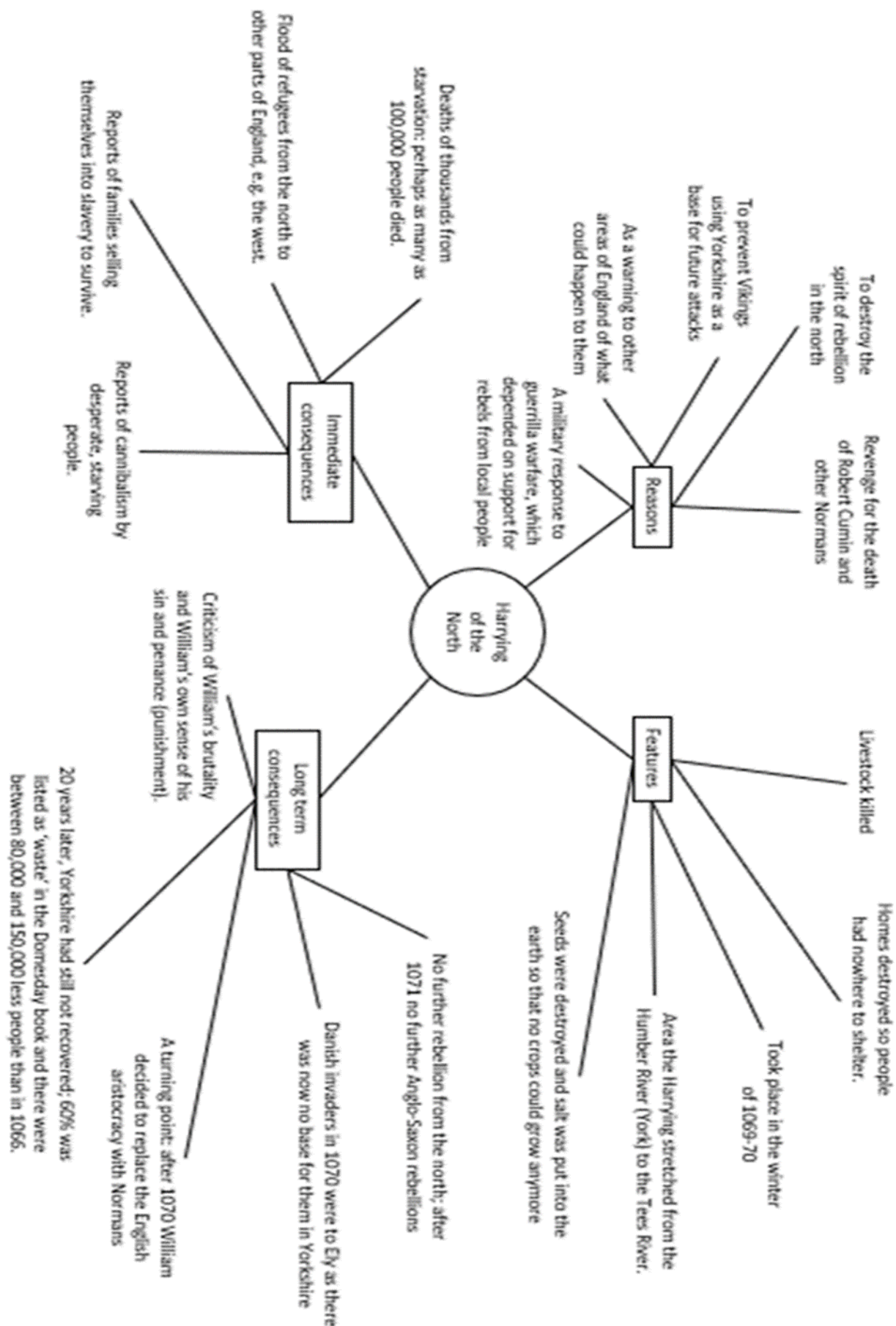
The land was deprived of anyone to cultivate it, reduced for 9 years to an *extensive emptiness*. There was no village inhabited between York and Durham.

*Simeon of Durham
12th Century*

I persecuted the native inhabitants of England beyond all reason. Whether nobles or commons, I cruelly oppressed them; many I unjustly disinherited; innumerable multitudes, especially in the county of York, perished through me by famine and sword...I am stained with the rivers of blood that I have shed."

William on his death bed

Task: Read through the mind map and highlight the IMPORTANT TEXT on the Harrying of the North



Task: Use the information above to summarise the Harrying of the North. Try to use 30 words for each section

Reasons

Features

Immediate consequences

Long term consequences

Extension – How far do you think it was the Harrying of the North which prevented rebellions in the north? Why do you think this?

Impact of the Harrying of the North

Task: Colour code the impacts of the harrying of the North.

Vast areas of land were destroyed and the population was in huge distress.

Many areas did not recover for a long time: parts of Yorkshire were still derelict in 1087 according to the Domesday Book.

Many people died and there was a famine due to the destruction of the countryside.

This broke the English will to resist ensuring Mercia and Northumbria never revolted again.

Farms, land and villages were left deserted.

Refugees searched for new homes and many went as far as the south west.



Political



Social



Economic

Hereward the Wake's rebellion, 1070-71

Task: Read through the information about Hereward the Wake's rebellion and summarise it in 10 words or pictures.	
In spring 1070, King Swein brought a fresh fleet to England, threatening an invasion. The fleet was based around Ely, which today is many miles inland, but was then a large island surrounded in water and marshland, making it very difficult to attack.	
The island of Ely became to centre for many English rebels, but the man who emerged as their leader was Hereward. He was an effective resistance leader but could have never won enough support to become King of England.	
Very little is known about Hereward. He may have been a thegn in the area around Ely and Peterborough who lost lands after the Battle of Hastings. His most dramatic act was to lead an attack on Peterborough Abbey whose abbot had been replaced by a Norman called Turolf. Hereward, probably with his Danish allies, seized the abbey's treasure of gold, silver and jewelled ornaments, and took them back to Ely.	
Hereward and his allies held the isle of Ely for over a year. At first William relied on his men in the area to deal with the rebels but they could not overcome the problems of the water and marshland. Therefore, the rebels attracted more support, increasing their threat.	
In 1071 Morcar joined the rebels, though his brother Edwin was murdered at around this time. Another danger for William was that it was easy for the Danes to sail up local rivers and along the coast to raid and perhaps trigger other rebellions. English exiles could also easily travel to Ely by sea.	
William decided to deal with this rebellion himself. The Danes were most easily dealt with because they were interested in enriching themselves, not helping an English rebellion. William sent messages to King Swein offering him money if the Danish went home. This bribe worked, and the Danish sailed off with William's bribe money, and the treasure they had stolen from Peterborough Abbey.	
William then surrounded the Isle of Ely and ordered his men to build a bridge to cross the marshland, using stones, trees and even inflated cow skins, hoping that his knights could ride along this bridge. However, at their first attempt, the bridge collapsed under the weight and men in chainmail and horses sank into the marsh-land and drowned.	
A second bridge was made by tying small boats together and covering them with wooden planks. This proved much stronger and William's cavalry crossed on to Ely. In the chaos of the fighting, Hereward escaped. Morcar surrendered, yet again, and was imprisoned for life. Some rebels had their hands or feet cut off, others had their eyes put out: William's warning to anyone else considering rebellion.	
Extension – How is this rebellion different to others William faced? Come up with as many reasons as you can.	

Maintaining royal power

One of the legacies of Anglo-Saxon resistance against William was the way that Anglo-Saxon aristocracy was removed from power and replaced by Normans. This mainly happened through changes in land ownership.

William’s action before 1069	1069	William’s action after 1069
• Continuity with the reign of Edward the Confessor • Co-operation between Normans and Anglo-Saxons		• Destruction of the English landowning class • Replacement of English with Norman and French landowners
Task: Give two words to describe the extent of change in landownership in 1069		
Why did William change his policy of landownership after 1069?		

Extension – Give two words to describe the extent of change in landownership in 1069.

Word 1 - _____

I have picked this because ...

Word 2 - _____

I have picked this because ...

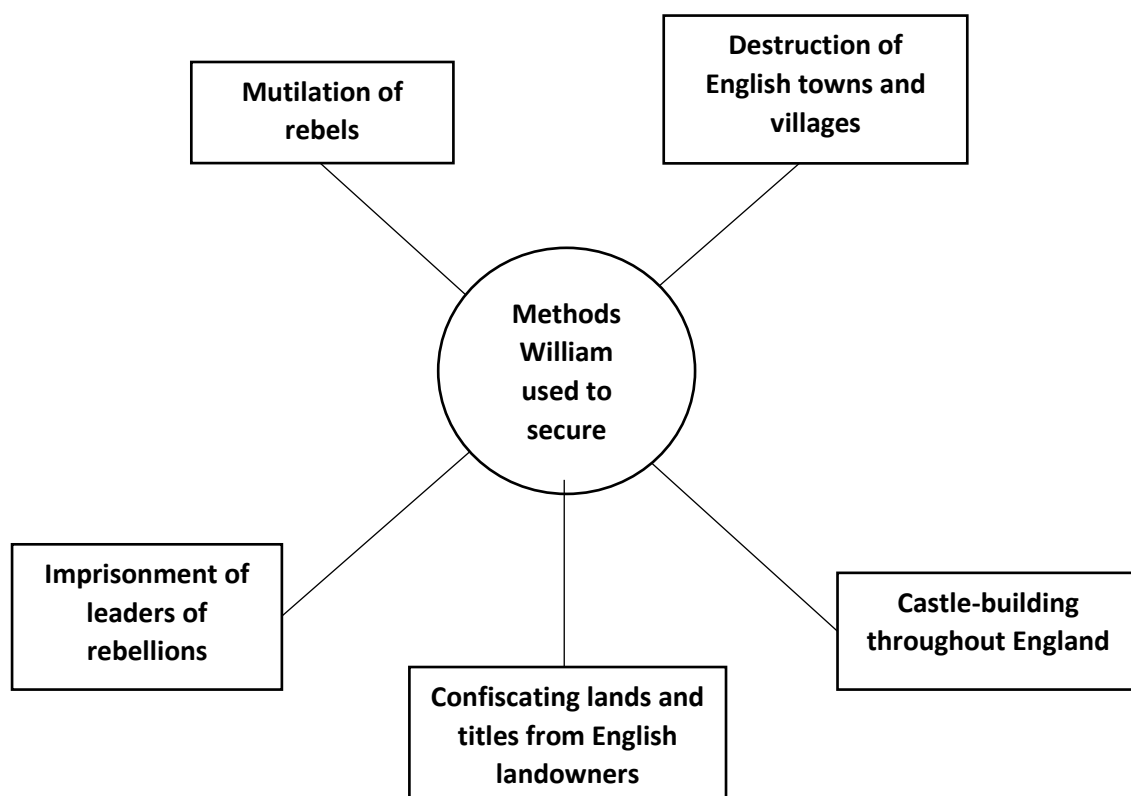
Task: Read through the information below and highlight the IMPORTANT TEXT. Then complete the question below.

1. In 1066 there had been around 5,000 English thegns who held land. By 1085 they had almost all lost their land. Many worked for Norman lords.	2. 25% of the land in England was held by just 10 great Norman barons. For example, Earl Hugh of Chester had an income of £800 a year, which made him one of the multi-millionaires of the time.	3. King William held twice as much land as everyone else put together. His income from his land was £12,600 a year. Next came his brother Bishop Odo with £ 3000 and then the great barons such as Earl Hugh of Chester.
4. In 1085 there were 1,000 tenants-in-chief – the major landowners. Only 13 of them were English.	5. The huge and powerful English earldoms of Wessex, Mercia and Northumbria disappeared. There were new earldoms (such as the Marcher earldoms) but they were smaller and so the earls were less powerful and so could not challenge William	

Task: Describe two ways in which William's changes to landowning made him much more powerful than Edward the Confessor.

After 1072 William spent 80% of his time in Normandy. This was probably simply because he was more comfortable in Normandy amongst his own people who spoke his language. William did try to learn to speak English but failed – after all he had plenty of servants to translate for him. However, the fact that he spent so little time in England suggests that the dangers of rebellion had faded significantly. There was one more revolt in 1075 but that involved very few English people.

Task: Read back through the information on how William controlled England (KT2) and prevented revolts. Add **IMPORTANT TEXT** to each of the methods William used.



Extension – Which method do you think played the most important part in increasing William's security and control of England and why?

The revolt of the Earls, 1075

In 1075, three of William's own earls tried to remove him from power. This was the last revolt William would face in England before his death, 10 years later.

Task: Who were the earls involved? Read through each fact file and highlight the IMPORTANT TEXT,

Roger de Breteuil, Earl of Hereford

- Son of William's good friend, William fitzOsbern.
- Resented the way that William had reduced the size of his earldom in Hereford after his father, fitzOsbern died.
- fitzOsbern was one of William's most trusted followers.

Ralph de Gael, Earl of Norfolk

- Had grown up in Brittany and became the Earl of East Anglia after his father had died in around 1069.
- In 1069 Ralph had helped defend Norwich against a Danish attack.
- However, once his father had died, Ralph had some of his land taken away from him.

Waltheof, Earl of Northumbria

- He had taken part in Edgar Aethling's rebellions in 1069 but submitted to William and was forgiven.
- He was made the Earl of Northumbria once his father Siward, had died and a new earl was needed.
- He was the last Anglo-Saxon earl left in the new Norman England.

The Plotters

The bride's brother:
Roger, Earl of Hereford, son of William fitzOsbern

The bride:
Emma fitzOsbern, daughter of King William's old friend William fitzOsbern

The new husband:
Ralph, Earl of Norfolk

The honoured guest:
Waltheof, Earl of Northumbria, an Englishman

Roger, Earl of Hereford

Roger was the son of King William's old friend, William fitzOsbern, who had played a major part in the invasion and conquest and was King William's most trusted supporter until his death in 1071. Roger inherited some of his father's lands but resented that he was given far less power and land than his father.

Ralph, Earl of Norfolk

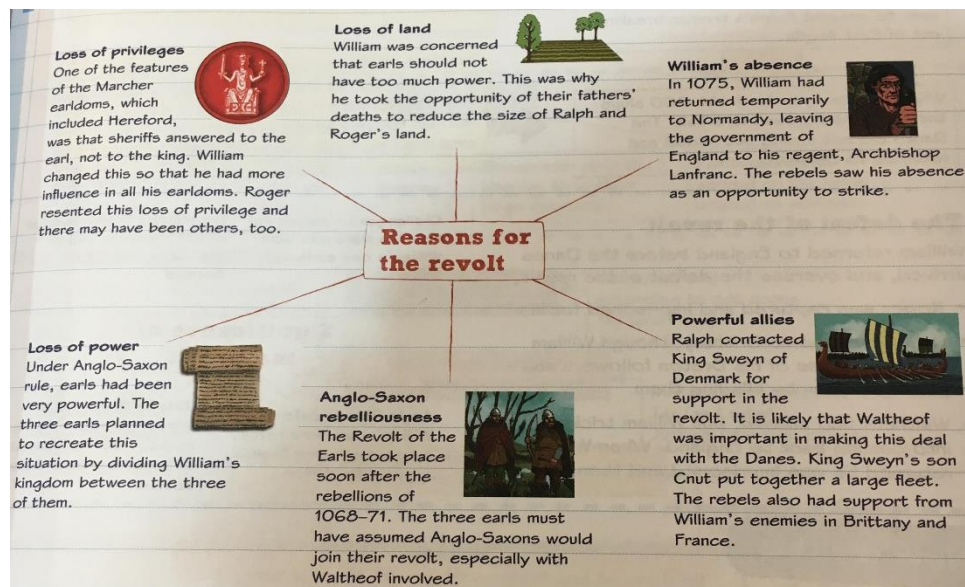
His family came from Brittany and he and his father fought for William at Hastings. His father died around 1069 and Ralph inherited most of his lands and titles. In 1069 he defended Norwich against a Danish attack. However, he seems to have resented that King William had not given him as much power as his father had had.

Waltheof, Earl of Northumbria

Waltheof was the last English earl. Aged sixteen, he submitted to William in 1066, rebelled in 1069, then submitted again. He was pardoned and married King William's niece, Judith. He was given lands in the south of England and made Earl of Northumbria in 1072. However, he was only given the northern half of the earldom of Northumbria and was much less wealthy than Norman earls.

Task: Read through the reasons why the revolt began. Highlight the **IMPORTANT TEXT**.

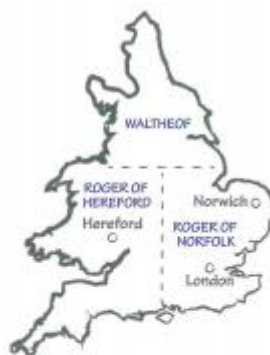
Extension – Which reason do you think was the most important why the revolt began and why?



Task: Read through what the plan was, and what actually happened. Highlight the **IMPORTANT TEXT**.

What the plan was

The rebels plan was unclear and very hopeful, relying on other people to help them fight William's army. They hoped that the Danish would hear about it and come to help them, and the English people would rise against William like they had done in the years 1066-70. They hoped to defeat William's army and take over England using the Danish and the English to help them. The last part of their plan was to split England into three parts, with Waltheof controlling the north, Rodger controlling the west and Ralph controlling the east. One of them would be king, but they had not decided on who that would be. William I was in Normandy at the time, but he had left England in the control of his Arch-Bishop Lanfranc who was very popular in England.



▲ This map shows how the plotters may have intended to split up England once they were successful and in control.

What happened?

Waltheof went to see Lanfranc and told him about his plan to try and overthrow William with his friends Rodger and Ralph. We don't know why he did this, he could have been blackmailed by Rodger and Ralph to take part in the revolt, or he might have felt guilty. Lanfranc tried to stop the rebellion by writing a letter to Rodger trying to persuade him to stop the revolt and think about his loyalty to William. Rodger and Ralph did not back down. They led their armies towards each other from the opposite ends of the country, planning to meet in the middle and prepare their armies for their battle against William. Lanfranc realised his letter had not worked and beat them to it, sending two royal armies to the middle of the country so that Rodger and Ralph could not combine their forces. The Danish finally arrived to help, but as soon as they realised they were in danger they plundered York and sailed home with their treasure and most English people did not get involved. The revolt had failed even before there was any fighting.



▲ The rebel armies never had the chance to combine because of the arrival of royal forces.

Extension - Was it Lanfranc's swift action or the lack of help from the Danish which made the rebellion fail and why?

Task: Read through what happened to the leaders and highlight the IMPORTANT TEXT.

William returned to England to deal with the rebels. Rodger was captured and imprisoned for life. All his land was taken off him and given to other people. The reputation of his family was destroyed. Ralph managed to escape to France, but some of his followers were captured by William where he mutilated and blinded them as a warning to Ralph and his followers of what would happen if they ever tried to revolt again. Waltheof fled abroad but William tricked him into coming back to England where he was put in jail. Months later he was beheaded, and his body was thrown into a ditch for all to see.

Extension - How have the punishments evolved (changed) after each rebellion William faced?

Task: Read through the reasons why the plot was significant and colour code them into positives and negatives.

Challenges to William and his sons were now from William's own earls and barons

The planned Danish invasion of 1075 was the end of the Viking threat to England.

Anglo-Saxons defended William's rule from revolt, suggesting some English support for William

Despite Anglo-Saxon support in defeating the revolt, William continued to suppress Anglo-Saxon nobles.

Positive factors for William

Negative factors for William

Extension – Overall how significant was the plot in William's reign and why?

Key Topic Two Quiz

Task: Complete this test without looking at your notes as a recap	
1. What was the name of the King of Denmark who raided England in 1069-71?	
2. Which two of King Harold's brothers died at the Battle of Hastings?	
3. Where was Hereward based when he led resistance against the Normans?	
4. Name three English leaders who submitted to William as King in the autumn of 1066.	
5. What were the Marcher Earldoms?	
6. List the three earls involved in the 1075 revolt.	
7. List what happened to each earl after the 1075 revolt.	
8. What were the three new Marcher Earldoms called?	
9. Who defeated the 1075 Revolt of the Earls on behalf of William?	
10. Why did William allow many English lords to keep their lands and titles at first?	
11. Give the two rivers where the Harrying of the North stretched to and from.	
Score out of 11= ____/11	
Go back through the areas you struggled with and revise these sections further.	

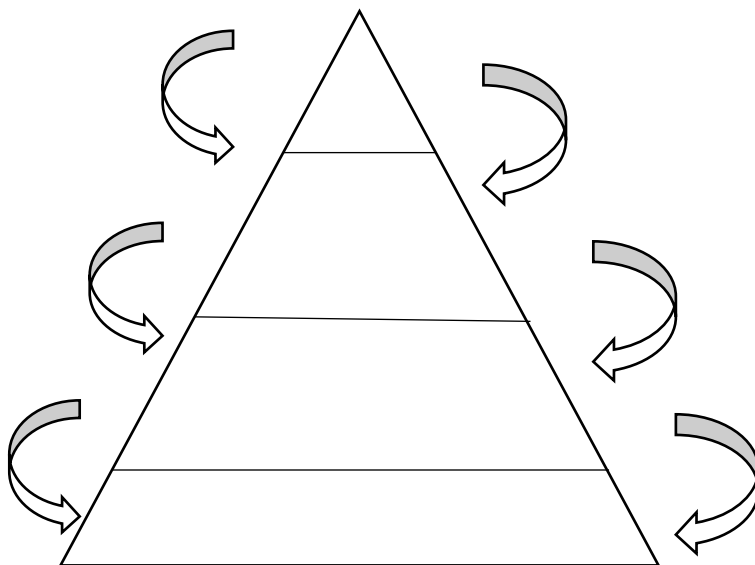
KT3 – Norman England, 1066-88

The Norman Feudal System

When William became King, he established himself as the owner of all England's land. His key allies became his tenants-in-chief, who received huge grants of land direct from the king in return for their military service. They then granted land out to their followers in turn, creating the feudal hierarchy with the king at the top, with huge power to command and control the system.

Task: Read through the information and match the statement to the correct role.		
The king		'I give some of my land to my knights. I might give them one or more villages so that he has enough to pay for his weapons, armour and horse. In return, they agree to do military service and make up the men I need to provide to the king for 40 days of knight service'
Tenants-in-chief		'I am an ordinary farmer, and there are more of us in society than any other group. We are not free to travel and have to stay and work for our local lord. In return for us being allowed to live here, we work on our lords land for between 2-3 days which is called the labour service.'
Knights		'I own all of the land in England, but give land to some of my most loyal supporters. They don't own this land themselves, they just look after it for me. In return they agree to bring men to fight for me for 40 days'
Villeins (Peasants)		'I'm too busy fighting so I give most of my land to the local people, so they can grow their own food. I even get them to grow my own food for me because I am a proud soldier. In return they work 2 or 3 days a week for me and can have the other days to farm on their own land.'

Task: Now that you can matched the statements to the correct role, complete a diagram of the Norman feudal system with annotations of what they receive, and what they must give in return.



Task: Read through the roles of tenants-in-chiefs and knight service. Highlight the IMPORTANT TEXT

Tenants-in-chief Military: fought for the king and led their knights Social: law courts to deal with land disputes from barons Economic: paid the king tax from their large revenues Political: often served on the royal council as advisors	Knight service Was the duty to provide knights for up to 40 days a year. Some knight service involved guarding the king's castles. The knights had to be equipped and given money to live off during knight service. Other knights were very powerful Norman nobles. Some knights didn't have much more land than peasants.
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Normans and the Church

The church had a huge influence on society in the early Medieval period, and by 1088 William had ensured that Normans had replaced Anglo-Saxons in almost all the leading roles of the Church. This included Archbishop of Canterbury Stigand being replaced by the reformer, Lanfranc.

Task: Read through the ways that the church influenced society and government in Norman England. Highlight any IMPORTANT TEXT.

Society

- Church helped control society by praising the king and teaching the people about their role in society through their church services
- The church was a major landholder. Church tenants worked for the church. The church had to pay taxes to the king.
- Church leaders were involved in shire courts and other legal processes where God's will needed to be interpreted.

Government

- The church taught reading and writing, and the government depended on church officials. Church clerks issued the king's writs.
- Because the church kept collections of laws, the church was able to advise on legal matters.
- Bishops and abbots were good advisors for the king because they were educated and literate (could read)

Task: Summarise the influence of the church overall in Norman England

Why was Stigand removed?

By 1066, Stigand was over 70 years old but was extremely powerful. He had been the royal advisor for decades, but the Pope was very critical of his behaviour.

It was said that Stigand was giving out jobs in the church for money (simony) and that he was listening to a rival Pope in Rome instead of the official pope. He had also not been appointed as Archbishop by the official Pope. This all resulted in Stigand being removed from his post in 1070.

Task: Read the information on the left and write a brief letter from the Pope to Stigand telling him why he is being removed from his post.

Problems with the English Church

Simony - *The selling of Church roles/ posts instead of giving to the best qualified person.*

Nepotism - *Giving Church roles/ posts to friends and family to increase their influence and wealth*

Pluralism - *Holding more than one church post at a time- Stigand did this!*

Marriage - *All priests were supposed to be single and lead a celibate life- many priests broke this rule!*

Task: Read through how the church was 'Normanised' under William I. Explain how this would help William to control England if he had strict control of the church.

- After Stigand was removed from his post in 1070, only one Anglo-Saxon bishop, Wulfstan, had a job in the church under William.
- Every church and cathedral in England was rebuilt under Norman style
- Lanfranc's reforms put the church under central control
- The king appointed new bishops and controlled the communication between the English church and the Pope

Task: How did Lanfranc change the church? Read through the information and highlight the IMPORTANT TEXT, then create a mind map underneath to summarise his reforms (changes)

- Lanfranc wanted the church to be separate from ordinary society so it's members could live a spiritual life or prayer and service to God.
- Priests were now to be celibate and marriage for priests was banned because priests were believed to lead special lives devoted just to God.
- Clergy (people who worked in the church) were not to be tried in 'ordinary' courts. Special, Church-only bishops' courts were created which tried cases involving members of the clergy.
- The number of monasteries and nunneries was increased, and monks and nuns no longer mixed as much with ordinary people.
- By 1086, only 3 abbeys had English abbots, all the others were replaced with Norman abbots. Every bishop apart from one was also Anglo-Saxon (Wulfstan).
- Before 1066 the Archbishops of Canterbury and York had been equal. Lanfranc insisted that he, as Archbishop of Canterbury, was superior and controlled the Church throughout England.
- He also held regular councils (synods) of bishops. Councils had been rare before 1066 but Lanfranc held 10 Councils to discuss and impose Church reforms.
- Every bishop now had deputies called archdeacons who 'policed' parts of the bishopric, making sure that priests were carrying out church services and other responsibilities in the right way.

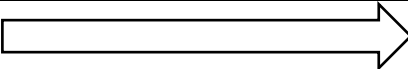
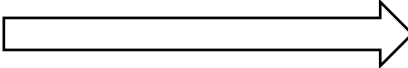
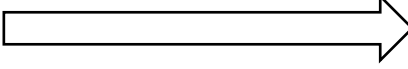
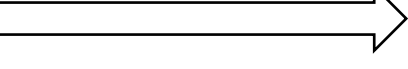
Opposition to religious changes (highlight the IMPORTANT TEXT)

Even amongst monks, the new Norman customs were disliked. They especially disliked the new Norman services and prayers. Norman bishops had also removed the relics and bones of English saints from their cathedrals which caused outrage amongst the English.

At Glastonbury Abbey in 1083 Norman abbot, Thurstan, insisted on Norman services and styles of singing. The monks protested so much that Thurstan sent his knights into the church where some of them fired arrows at the monks. 3 monks were killed and 18 more were wounded. Thurstan was sent back to Normandy by William but the events at Glastonbury Abbey were not an isolated incident, and events like this happened across England. Lanfranc himself ordered the flogging (whipping) of a monk who would not accept a Norman abbot.

Norman government and legal system

Task: Read through the information and highlight the IMPORTANT TEXT.

Anglo-Saxon society, before 1066		Norman Society, after 1066
Slaves made up just 10% of the population		The Normans thought slavery was wrong and freed some slaves.
Peasants (ceorls) made up around 90% of the population. Some were free.		Feudalism bound peasant to their lords. Norman lords may have worked peasants harder, but not a huge change.
4-6 thousand thegns; local landowners with more than 5 hides of land. Military service.		Thegns wiped out as a landowning class and replaced by knights and other Norman vassals of tenants-in-chief.
Some earls were so powerful and wealthy that they posed a threat to the king.		Earls replaced by Normans, and earldoms made much smaller. Earls were tenants-in-chief, dependant on the king.

Task: Pick 3 words to summarise how English society changed under the Normans and why you picked those words

Word 1 = _____ -
I have picked this word because ...

Word 2 = _____ -
I have picked this word because ...

Word 3 = _____ -
I have picked this word because ...

Task: read through the information below and colour code it into things that changed from Anglo-Saxon society to Normans, and things that stayed the same

Farming life went on as before, although Norman landlords may have been stricter.	Although William replaced Anglo-Saxons with Normans, the processes of government, such as writs, continued as before because they were better than the Norman process.
Geld tax was a major way of getting money for the King and allowed William to get money from his	Trade with Scandinavia was reduced, and trade with Normandy increased. This effected the north

new Kingdom. Although Edward the Confessor had not over-used Geld tax, other Anglo-Saxon kings had also used it to their advantage like William.	negatively as they traded mostly with Scandinavia, but the southern part of England positively as they now could trade with Normandy.			
• Castles now dominated the skyline of many English towns. Burhs were cleared to make way for castles.	• William agreed that towns could keep their trade rights and privileges.			
• Lanfranc’s reforms dragged the English church into the 11th century and all churches were re-built.	• William’s new version of the feudal system made the King much more powerful			
• Anglo-Saxons were removed from all positions of power and influence. If they did stay it was only because they proved themselves loyal to William.		Changes in society		Continuity in society

William centralised the existing Anglo-Saxon institutions of government to increase his control over England. This gave him and his successors much more power as king than Edward the Confessor had been able to access, and more power than William had as Duke of Normandy.

Task: Read through the information on how William centralised Norman England and highlight IMPORTANT TEXT . On the right hand side, comment for each statement how this gave William more power to control England.	
• Crown lands - William kept far more land than King Edward in the form of royal demesne and forest (for hunting).	
• The Church – It was easier to control the Church because the king owned all Church land and power was centralised through Lanfranc's reforms.	
• Economy – The king gained revenue through the geld tax and through reliefs, which helped ensure loyalty from his tenants-in-chief.	
• The Domesday Book – This provided a guide to what the king's tenants-in-chief were worth and what the king could expect to earn from them.	
• Feudal system – Everyone who worked on the land depended ultimately on the king.	
• Knights in service – All troops owed their loyalty to the king.	
Extension – Which factor do you think gave William the most power and why?	

The role of regents

Because William was both king of England and Duke of Normandy he had to rely on regents to run Normandy when he was in England, and England when he was in Normandy. He spent up to $\frac{3}{4}$ of his time away from England in the last 10 years of his life.

1. Odo of Bayeux and William fitzOsbern seem to have done a terrible job as the first regents in 1067, undoing all of William's diplomatic approach towards the Anglo-Saxon nobility and helping to cause Anglo-Saxon resistance by upsetting the English.
2. Lanfranc was much more reliable as a regent: in 1075 he managed to contain the Revolt of the Earls until William could return from Normandy. The fact that the rebel earls had timed their revolt for a period when William was away shows how important King William was personally to the central control of England.

Extra information – William's most trusted regent in Normandy was his wife, Matilda.

The role of the Earls

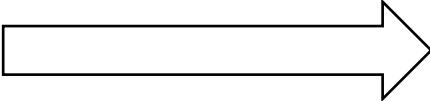
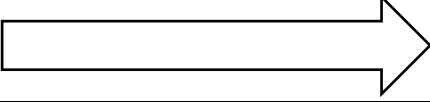
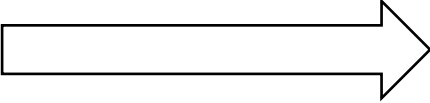
William's control of Normandy had been challenged many times by rivals, so he knew the dangers of letting even his most loyal supporters get too powerful. This is why he reduced the power of England's Earls

Earldoms were made smaller- reduced land = reduced power- less money and men to call on for an army. Reduced the number of earldoms. William increased the power of Sheriffs, who answered directly to the King He limited their military power by using the knight service to make sure he had a large army as king, but no one else had. Finally William used his power over tenants- in – chief to make sure his earls were dependent on him for keeping their lands and to be able to pass them on to their heirs.

Area of Government	What changed?	What stayed the same?
Role of the King	Curia Regis rather than the Witan Use of rituals to demonstrate power such as coronation and wearing crown at the Great Council	The King is in charge-makes national laws and taxes Listens to advice but has final decision. Highest court, Household, Chancery
Inheritance	Primogeniture replaces division of property Feudal Incidents eg.....	
Government by Writ (a written order)	Issued far more orders which reduced the power of the Earls CENTRALISATION	System was continued of a short document which gave notifications and orders to be sent around the country.
Local Government	Powers of Sheriff increased. Some became Castellans who looked after Royal castles and forests. Anglo-Saxon Sheriffs eventually replaced by Normans.	Kept system of land been organised into shires overseen by a <u>SHIRE REEVE</u> (Sheriff) Sheriff very important and powerful. Deputy to landowners (Barons) Organised payments to King Collected taxes Raised armies Presided over Shire Courts

The sheriff and forest laws

Sheriffs had a more significant role in Norman government than Anglo-Saxon government, and some Norman sheriffs exploited their powers to their own advantage, causing much resentment. Another major focus of English resentment was the royal forest and its laws: the forest became a hatred symbol of royal power for ordinary people.

How the role of the sheriff changed from Anglo-Saxon to Norman society.		
Anglo-Saxon society		Norman society
The king appointed the sheriff to manage the king's land in the earldom. But the earl was much more important than the sheriff.		The king appointed the sheriff, who now had much more power: they controlled their shire and answered only to the king.
Sheriffs were responsible for law and order in their shire, answering to the earl.		Sheriffs kept this role, with new laws added that punished anti-Norman rebellion.
Sheriffs were responsible for defence of the shire and gathering together the fyrd.		Sheriffs kept this role, with new responsibilities as custodian of castles in the shire that belonged to the king.

Task: Why were some sheriffs resented? Highlight the IMPORTANT TEXT then answer the question below.

- Anglo-Saxon sheriffs were replaced by Normans following Anglo-Saxon resistance (1068-71). Sheriffs had responsibilities for stamping out English rebelliousness.
- Sheriffs took a share of all the revenues they collected for a king. This gave them an incentive to 'squeeze' the locals – the more revenue they got out of the shire, the more the sheriff could keep for himself.
- Sheriffs paid a set sum to manage the king's estates (demesne) and kept any profit the estate made over and above this amount.
- Sheriffs were also involved in land grabs after the Conquest and their powers meant very little that victims of their grabs could do to get their land back, unless they had access to the king,

Task: Why would this mean that the Anglo-Saxons resented (disliked) the new Norman sheriffs?

Task: Why was royal forests resented?

- William extended hunting land he had in his own demesne by taking land away from other landholders and changing it to 'forest': hunting land.
- When want was reclassified as 'forest' it often meant that local people were evicted from that area.
- Forest laws protected quarry (the animals that were hunted), which meant that harsh punishments for anyone caught poaching the animals, or were caught in forests with tools or dogs that could be used for hunting.
- Forest laws also prohibited damage to the vegetation used by quarry. This meant that harsh punishments for people caught cutting wood or clearing land or building houses in the forest.

Task: Why does this mean that forests were resented?

Significance of the forest

It undermined William's claim to be just and fair – people suffered just so the king could have deer to hunt.

It made the land grabs of other Normans seem more legitimate as the king also did the same.

Harsh punishments (e.g. blinding) for breaking forest laws show the brutal side of Norman rule.

The forest became a source of royal revenue through the fines paid by those caught breaking forest laws and the sale of hunting rights to other nobles.

The Norman Court System

The Kings Court was the most important court in the country and the kings decisions were binding. It dealt with the most serious cases such as murder, treason, arson, robbery and rape. It also heard appeals from the lower courts.

The Shire Courts existed well before 1066. They heard disputes over land or violent crimes. They were supervised by the Shire-reeve, and the judges were local landowners.

The Hundred Courts also existed well before 1066. They were held every month, and were held by the Bailiff, who was appointed by the Shire-reeve. They dealt with minor disputes.

The Honorial Courts were created by the Normans to allow Lords to deal with their tenants. They dealt with local disputes and crimes as well as the sale of property. The Lord would often get advice from his tenants, just as the barons advised the King.

Manor Courts dealt with day to day life such as a labourer not turning up or ploughing being done badly. Male villains also had to pay the manor court for a license to get married.

Everyday life

In the short term, there was destruction in some towns during rebellions. In other towns, homes were knocked down to make way for Norman Castles. This must have caused a great deal of anger and hardship, but by the end of William's reign in 1087 there had been changes and improvements.

The Domesday Book

- The Domesday Book is another example of William's growing power over his conquered kingdom. It was produced as a result of the Domesday survey, ordered by William in December 1085, and told William who held what and what their obligations were to the king.
- After a meeting with his advisors at Christmas in 1085, William ordered an investigation of the landholdings of each shire: who held what land, what taxes they owed the king and whether they could pay anymore. The results of this survey were written up as the Domesday Book.

Task: Read through the information and highlight the IMPORTANT TEXT

- 13,400 place names were recorded in the Domesday book.
- The estimate of England's population being around 2 million in the 1060s come from analysis of the Domesday Book.
- The Domesday Book also gives us information about social roles in 11th century England. It lists: 28,235 slaves, 110,000 villeins (peasants bound to their lords through labour service); 14,000 freemen and 24,000 sokemen – a type of ceorl (80% of sokemen were Danelaw); 1000 tenants-in-chief and 8000 under-tenants.

Task: What does this tell us about Norman England?

Task: Read through and match the statements to the uses of the Domesday book		
Military		The Domesday book meant that the king could see where landowners should be paying more money. It might also have involved ending special tax privileges for tenants-in-chief.
Financial		The Domesday Book contains records of claims by Anglo-Saxons that Normans had taken their lands. Since the Domesday Book surveys were made as fairly as possible, with key people from each hundred saying who owned what, the Domesday Book had a role in sorting out legal disputes.
Financial		The way the Domesday Book is organised suggests it was a handy guide to working out what reliefs should be charged when land was due to be inherited.
Legal		The meeting which decided to carry out the Domesday Survey had been called because of the threat of invasion in 1085. Although the invasion never happened, it is possible William used the Domesday Book to see how many more knights his tenants could provide for knight service.

Extension – How effective do you think the Domesday Book was at helping William control England and why?

Norman aristocracy

The Normans, as the conquerors and rulers, became the aristocracy in England and influenced language and culture.

This is a hall like in a lord's castle in Normandy. As time went by, lords built stone halls and castles like this in England to show off their wealth, their power and status. The lord, his family and their guests sat at the top of the table. They were served first and ate the best food.	Nobles were expected to be generous to the knights who fought for them. Gifts of land, warhorses or hunting dogs showed that a nobleman was a good man to follow because he was honourable and living as a nobleman should.	The children of noblemen were taught good manners, how to eat properly and the importance of being clean. Hands and faces were washed regularly.	Jesters and minstrels sang and played music as entertainment. Two jesters are mentioned in the Domesday Book because they were given lands by their lords.
Hunting was their favourite activity. It was good preparation for war because of the riding and use of bows. Death and injuries while hunting was common. They also hunted using birds of prey such as hawks or falcons.	Boys began to ride aged seven because all knights had to be able to ride. They were taught to use weapons before they were knighted around the age of 18. The ceremony of being knighted was the most important day of a man's life. Every lord was expected to command his men in battle.	Norman lords spoke French. It was a sign of their superiority. Their children probably learned a little English from servants, but spoke French for all important things.	They believed that bravery, loyalty and honour were the more important qualities for a lord. These were the true signs of nobility.

Nobles and their families loved to look wealthy and grand. They wore silks and furs to show off their status. You could not be a lord and look poor.	Lords believed they were superior to everyone and were very proud of their family and ancestors.	Nobles do not need to write – they had servants to do that for them! However, many learned to read so they could read important documents for themselves.	Chess and dice were common games. Both led to a lot of gambling.
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Task: Read through the information above and highlight the IMPORTANT TEXT. Use the information to answer questions below.

1. Which personal qualities were the most important to the aristocracy?

2. Why did the nobles continue to speak French when they lived in England?

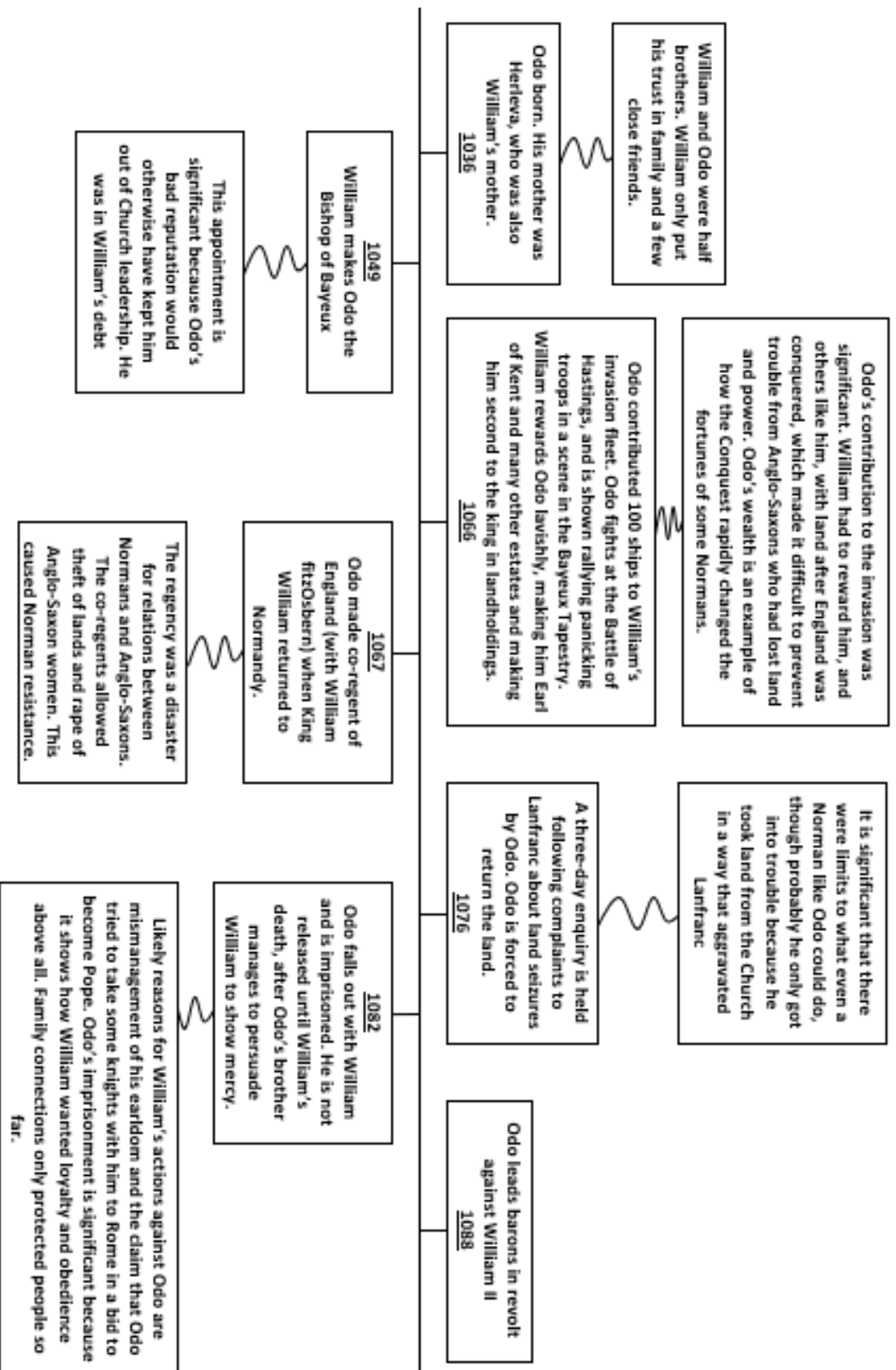
3. How did the nobles spend their time when not fighting for the king?

4. Why was learning to ride so important for Norman aristocracy?

Significance of Odo, Bishop of Bayeux

Bishop Odo of Bayeux was William's half-brother and a loyal supporter throughout the Conquest. William rewarded him with the earldom of Kent, making him one of England's (and Normandy's) richest men.

Task: Read through the timeline and highlight the IMPORTANT TEXT.



William I and his family

Task: Read through the information and put it into the following categories.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> He travelled from Normandy to England many times. He ordered the Harrying of the North after the rebellions of 1069. He founded Battle Abbey and gave a great deal of money and land to the Church. He kept Wulfnoth, Harold's last remaining brother, as a hostage from 1051 until 1087. His leadership at the Battle of Hastings. He did not take land from Anglo-Saxon landowners immediately after 1066, because he feared this would lead to rebellion. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The New Forest was created for hunting and anyone killing the king's deer was savagely punished. He was still leading a military campaign in the month before he died, age 60. He ordered his own half-brother, Odo, to be imprisoned. One-day William appeared for dinner wearing so much dazzling jewellery and gold cloth that an observed remarked 'Behold, I see God!'. William tried to learn English so he could understand court cases without an interpreter, but he never succeeded. |
|---|--|

Loved hunting	Ruthless, brutal and cruel	Politically intelligent	Highly energetic	Religious	Brave and inspiring	Magnificent appearance

Task: Read through the information and highlight the IMPORTANT TEXT. Create a detailed family tree from this information.

William married Matilda around 1050. She was the daughter of the Count of Flanders, another important ruler in France. It seems that William and Matilda had a happy marriage and there is no evidence that he was unfaithful to her. She was close to their children, especially Robert. Matilda acted as regent (William's deputy) in Normandy while he was in England in 1066 and on other occasions. She died in 1083, four years before William.

William had become very fat by 1087 and when he was leading an attack against the French, his horse stumbled and threw William off. This accident gave William internal injuries that eventually killed him. It took from July until September 1087 for William to die, in great pain. On the 9th September, 1087, William died and left great panic over what would happen next.

Robert of Normandy was William and Matilda's first son, born in 1053, he lived until 1134. Robert's nicknames were 'Short Boots' or 'Fat Legs'. He was round faced, talkative and cheerful. He was also getting fatter, but despite this, Robert was a great soldier when he was young, even wounding his father in battle when he rebelled. He later went on a crusade and when he returned to Normandy he had to fight his brother Henry for control of Normandy, but lost. Henry kept Robert in a comfortable prison in Cardiff castle for the rest of his life while Henry rules England and Normandy.

William Rufus, the second son of William and Matilda, was known as just Rufus to avoid being mixed with his father. He was born in 1060 and died 1100. William Rufus became King of England in 1087 after the death of his father, and invaded Normandy twice to try and take it from his older brother Robert. Rufus was killed in a hunting accident in the New Forest in 1100.

Henry was the youngest son, born in 1069, and succeeded in reuniting England and Normandy after he became King in 1100. Henry beat his brother Robert in battle. He was known as a completely ruthless and cruel, but highly successful king.

William and Matilda also had 6 more children. One of their sons, Richard, was killed while hunting. They also had 5 daughters, Adelida, Cecilia, Matilda, Constance and Adela. Adela's son, Stephen, became King of England in 1135 after his uncle, Henry, died.

William, Robert and revolt in Normandy, 1077-80

Robert of Normandy, William's eldest son, was about 16 in 1066 when William became King of England. It seemed that William trusted Robert because he made him the heir of Normandy when he set off to invade England. However, by the 1070's, the sources suggest that William thought Robert was spoiled and sometimes foolish. When William was in England he trusted Queen Matilda to rule Normandy, not Robert. This, along with the information you will read below, caused Robert's revolt.

Task: Read through the information and summarise the revolt in the boxes below.

Robert was around 28 now, and was annoyed that he wasn't given much power within Normandy. As well as this, William was spending more time in England, so Robert couldn't prove himself to him. It started with a brawl with his brothers Rufus (18) and Henry (10). This brawl meant that William was summoned to deal with his sons. William punished Robert but not Rufus and Henry. The next day, Robert fled with a group of followers and tried to take control of William's castle at Rouen. They failed but their revolt had begun. Robert had the support of a large number of young knights, so the revolt was very dangerous. William commented that 'Little Robert Short Boots' wanted to make himself a hero.

The news of the argument between the family was good news to William's enemies. The rulers of France and Flanders took advantage and gave Robert knights and the castle of Gerberoi because they knew it would be harder for William to defeat his son.

Robert and his men carried out raids in Normandy to annoy William. He retaliated by marching an army to Gerberoi and tried to take control of Robert's castle. Robert decided to fight his father, and won. Robert himself wounded his father in the arm. Ironically, William had to be rescued by an Englishman in his army, Toki of Wallingford. Rufus, who was also fighting for his father, was also wounded.

William had also found out that while Robert and William were fighting, Matilda was sending Robert money as she could not bear her family fighting. To make matters worse, the King of Scots decided that this was a good time to invade the north of England.

The revolt was not just William fighting with his son, the young supporters were sons of William's senior nobles who had fought alongside William in the Conquest. This was a revolt of the older generation against the younger generation. William did not know what to do, his nobles did not want any more violence so that in time, their sons could inherit their family land and rule like they had done. Matilda also wanted peace, begging William to end the war in their family. Eventually William gave it and agreed to a peace settlement. At Easter, 1080 William officially restored Robert as the heir of Normandy. Robert then led William's army to defeat the Scottish invaders in England and ordered the building of Newcastle castle.

Revolt:

Reasons for the revolt:

Events in brief:

Reasons for peaceful settlement:

Death, disputes and revolts, 1087-88

William died in 1087 after an internal injury during battle. Rufus and Henry were at William's deathbed, with Robert in exile after even more arguments with his father. The conflicts between William and Robert meant that William did not want his oldest son to become king, and referred his favourite son, William Rufus. However, this was not a situation that Robert was willing to accept.

We cannot be completely sure about what happened in William's last moments or what William wanted because sources give different stories. It seems most likely that William did not want to leave Normandy or England to Robert as he was still angry with his revolt. However, the nobles pleased with William to keep his earlier promise to Robert, and leave him Normandy. William did this, and made Robert Duke of Normandy. But what about England? William had fought for 20 years to keep England and Normandy together ruled by one person. Now he did something different. He gave England to his favourite son, William Rufus. However, sources say that William did not leave England directly to his oldest son, but said that God would decide who became King, just like God decided that William should be king with his victory at the Battle of Hastings. However, William gave Rufus a helping hand by sending Rufus to England with a letter to Lanfranc instructing him to arrange for Rufus to be crowned King of England.

Rufus made good use of his head start. He left for England just before his father died and took control of the royal treasury in Winchester. He was soon crowned King with Lanfranc's support. Henry, his third son was left £5000 by William. However, in 1087 it was worth 80x more than that (£400,000).

Task: Read through the information above and highlight the IMPORTANT TEXT. Summarise what each of William's 3 sons were left below.

Robert of Normandy	William Rufus	Henry

Task – Using the information above, pick out four critical events of the death of William of Normandy and the division of his kingdom and add them to each number in the diagram below.



Odo's Rebellion

What happened next?

In 1087 Odo was released from prison by William, who was dying. In 1088, Odo led a rebellion against William Rufus in support of his nephew Robert. The majority of English barons and the English population supported William II (William Rufus). Odo and his brother, Robert of Mortain, took refuge in Pevensey Castle. Odo then escaped to Rochester castle, waiting for Robert, Duke of Normandy's support, as time went on support for Odo and Robert began to increase.

William Rufus must have realised that a rebellion was underway at Easter 1088. When he held his Easter court, many nobles stayed away. There were outbreaks of rebellion across the midlands and South, creating a serious threat to Rufus. He had a choice- tackle the weaker rebels first or head straight to the dangerous heart of the rebellion?

Rufus headed straight for the heart - to Rochester Castle where Odo was planning the rebellion.

Rufus' aggression worked. He captured Rochester Castle and Odo, bringing a swift end to the rebellion. Rufus was greatly helped by Robert's failure to invade England. Robert had been expected to invade England to aid the rebels, but Robert never left Normandy. Without their figurehead the rebels had nothing to continue fighting for. What should Rufus do next? Punish the rebels or agree a peaceful settlement? The nobles on the King's side argued for a peaceful settlement just as they had when Robert had rebelled. They knew that harsh punishments might well lead to more rebellions. It was better to treat the rebels generously and win them over to support Rufus.

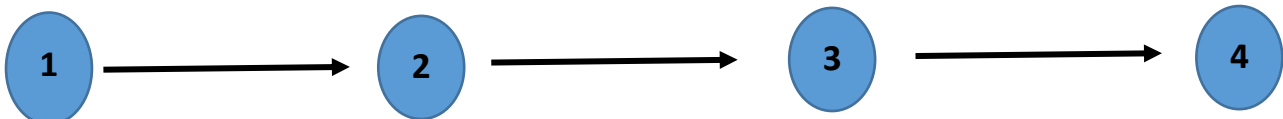
The succession crisis was now over. Odo was exiled from England for life- he lived in Normandy until he died on his way to the Crusade.

William Rufus had established himself as King of England.

Why was the rebellion of Odo and Robert significant?

- Robert, Duke of Normandy, never arrived and Odo was forced to surrender. He was exiled.
- William Rufus was able to defeat Odo and Robert of Mortain, and the many smaller rebellions in England in 1088, because of the support from most Norman barons, almost all the English bishops and the English population.
- Bishop Wulfstan crushed rebellions in the Marcher Earldoms.
- The English fyrd helped defeat Odo and his brother in the south.

Task – Using the information above, pick out four critical events of the revolt led by Odo against William Rufus and add them to each number in the diagram below.



Reasons for the dispute and revolt	How does each reason lead to the revolt?
The relationships between members of William I's family	
William I's decisions about who inherited his land	
Odo's ambitions	
The attitudes and fears of the nobles	
Customs about how land and kingdoms were inherited	

Task: Explain why William Rufus made a peaceful settlement with the rebels.

Extension: Why do you think the English people supported William Rufus rather than Robert?

Key Topic Three Quiz

Task: Complete this test without looking at your notes as a recap

1. What was knight service?	
2. Why was it important for Norman lords to be generous to their followers?	
3. List three problems in the Church which Lanfranc wanted to solve.	
4. Which castle was at the centre of the revolt against William Rufus in 1088?	
5. What were men who held land directly from the king called?	
6. List William's three sons who were alive in 1087 - in order of age!	
7. Who or what was Gerberoi?	
8. Name to people who acted as William's regent in England.	
9. In which year did William die?	
10. List what each of William's three sons were left once William I died.	
11. Where did Robert order a castle to be built after he defeated the Scottish invasion in 1070?	
12. Why was Odo imprisoned by William?	

Score out of 12 = ____/12

Go back through the areas you struggled with and revise these sections further.

Glossary

Abbey The buildings where monks or nuns lived and prayed.

Anglo-Saxon Name given to the period and people in England before the Norman Conquest.

Ambassador A person sent to discuss important matters with the ruler of another country.

Anoint To sprinkle with holy oil during a ceremony such as a coronation.

Bayeux Tapestry An embroidery telling the story of the Norman Conquest (see page 8).

Beacon fire A large fire lit to send warnings quickly over long distances.

Bishopric An area under the control of a bishop, one of the leading men in the Church.

Blasphemy Words that insult or show contempt for God, including swear-words.

Breton Anyone from Brittany, a region in northern France.

Cavalry Soldiers who fight on horseback.

Chaplain A priest who holds services for a king or nobleman and his family.

Chronicler Usually a monk who wrote an account of events he thought were important to remember.

Civil war A war between two groups of people in one country.

Coronation The ceremony when a king or queen is crowned at the beginning of a reign.

Crusade The wars fought by Christian soldiers to gain control of Jerusalem.

Demesne The land owned by a king or lord that he kept to grow his own food and keep animals on.

Domesday Book Manuscript that records the results of the Domesday Survey (see page 92).

Domesday Survey The process of collecting the information summarised in the Domesday Book.

Duchy The area governed by a duke, a powerful ruler in France.

Earl The most powerful noblemen in England in the eleventh century.

Embassy A group of people sent to discuss important matters with a foreign ruler.

Export Sell or exchange abroad.

Fief An area of land held by an individual from his lord or king.

Forfeiture Being forced to hand over land and castles to the king.

Garrison Soldiers who lived in and defended a castle.

Genocide The deliberate killing of very large groups of people, especially those of one nationality or religion.

Holy Days Religious festivals such as Christmas, Easter or saints' Days when people did not work.

'Hue and cry' The process of chasing someone thought to have committed a crime (see page 15).

Import To buy goods such as wine or cloth from foreign countries and bring it to England.

Infantry Soldiers who fought on foot.

Jester An entertainer.

Knight service The amount of time a knight or soldier was on duty for his lord each year. In return he received land from his lord (see page 81).

Labour service The farming work done by villagers for their lord. In return they received lands on which they grew food for themselves.

Mercenary A soldier who fought for wages rather than because he owed knight service to his lord.

Minstrel A singer or musician.

Motte and bailey castle An early type of castle built after 1066 (see page 55).

Nobles The richest and most powerful landowners in the country.

Papal banner A flag given by the Pope to show he supported an individual such as William of Normandy.

Patron saint A saint associated with a particular place, church or group of people.

Pilgrimage A journey to a holy place to pray and perhaps ask God for forgiveness.

Pillage To raid and steal, often with violence.

Plunder To raid and steal, often with violence.

Reeve An Anglo-Saxon official in a county (shire-reeve) or village.

Regent The deputy for a king while he was abroad.

Relic Part of the body of a saint or other holy person or an object belonging to a saint.

Saint A person whom the Church has said lived a life of great holiness.

Saints' days Days dedicated to celebrating the lives of individual saints e.g. St. Andrew's Day.

Shield wall A defensive tactic in battle when soldiers interlinked shields to form a wall and blunt attacks.

Tanner Someone who makes leather or leather goods.

Treason Planning to kill or harm the king or one of his family.

Whit A religious festival held on the seventh Sunday after Easter.

Witan Powerful lords and bishops who were the advisers of Anglo-Saxon kings.

Anglo-Saxon and Norman dictionary

Task: As you go through this booklet, record key words and definitions in this dictionary.

A	N
B	O
C	P
D	Q
E	R
F	S
G	T
H	U
I	V
J	W
K	X
L	Y
M	Z