History
KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER
Paper 2: Anglo-Saxons and Normans
What's in my knowledge Organiser?

1. **Unit Sheets / Checklists**
   
   This will help you know what is required at each stage of your learning.

2. **Powerful Knowledge**
   
   The key information you need to recall

3. **Practice Pages**
   
   Use the knowledge from section 2 to practise exam questions here.

4. **Revision Tools**
   
   Tasks to help you embed your knowledge.
1. *Unit Sheets / Checklists*
   
   This will help you know what is required at each stage of your learning.
KNOWLEDGE CHECKLIST

Key Topic 1: Anglo-Saxon England and the Norman Conquest, 1060-66

ANGLO-SAXON SOCIETY
Monarchy and government (Power and role of the King and the Witan)
Earldoms, local government and the legal system.
The economy
The social structure (Pyramid of power and the roles within it)
Features of towns and villages
The role and power of the Church

EDWARD THE CONFESSOR AND THE SUCCESSION CRISIS
The Godwin family (Power, position and Harold)
Harold Godwinson's visit to Normandy and promise to William
The Northumbrian uprising against Tostig and his exile.
The death of Edward the Confessor and reasons this caused a succession crisis.

THE RIVAL CLAIMANTS FOR THE THRONE
The motives and claims of William of Normandy, Harald Hardrada, Harold Godwinson and Edgar the Aetheling.
The coronation and reign of Harold Godwinson in 1066.
The reasons for and significance of the outcome of the battles of Gate Fulford and Stamford Bridge.

THE NORMAN INVASION
The Battle of Hastings
Reasons for William's victory. (Leadership skills of Harold and William, Norman and English troops and tactics)

Key Topic 2: William I in power: securing the kingdom, 1066-87

ESTABLISHING CONTROL
The submission of the earls to William in 1066 and his coronation.
Rewarding of followers and establishment of control on the borderlands through use of the earls. Creation of the Marcher earldoms.
Reasons for the building of castles, their key features and importance.

CAUSES AND OUTCOMES OF THE ANGLO-SAXON RESISTANCE, 1068-71
The revolt of Earls Edwin and Morcar in 1068.
Edgar the Aetheling and the rebellions in the North, 1069.
Hereward the Wake and the rebellion at Ely, 1070-71.

THE LEGACY OF RESISTANCE TO 1087
The reasons for and features of the Harrying of the North, 1069-70.
The immediate and long-term impact of the Harrying, 1069-87.
Changes in landownership from Anglo-Saxon to Norman, 1066-87.
How William I maintained royal power (oath taking, coinage and writs, journeys around England etc).

THE REVOLT OF THE EARLS, 1075
Reasons for and features of the revolt.
The defeat of the revolt and its effects.
### Key Topic 3: Norman England, 1066-88

#### The Feudal System and the Church
- The feudal hierarchy. Including: the role and importance of tenants-in-chief and knights, the nature of feudalism and forfeiture.
- The Church in England. Including: Its role in society and relationship to government (Stigand and Lanfranc), Normanisation and reform of the Church.
- The extent of change to Anglo-Saxon economy.

#### Norman Government
- Changes to government after the Conquest. Centralised power and limited use of earls under William I. The role of regents.
- The office of sheriff and the demesne. Introduction and significance of the 'forest'.
- Domesday Book and its significance for Norman government and finance.

#### The Norman Aristocracy
- The culture and language of Norman aristocracy.
- The career and significance of Bishop Odo.

#### William I and His Sons
2. Powerful Knowledge

The key information you need to recall
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1053</td>
<td>Harold Godwinson became Earl of Wessex.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1055</td>
<td>Tostig Godwinson became Earl of Northumbria.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1064</td>
<td>Harold Godwinson visited William of Normandy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1065</td>
<td>Tostig banished. Morcar became Earl of Northumbria.</td>
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<tr>
<td>January 1066</td>
<td>Death of Edward the Confessor.</td>
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<tr>
<td>January 1066</td>
<td>Coronation of Harold Godwinson.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 1066</td>
<td>King Harold prepared forces in the south against invasion.</td>
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<tr>
<td>July 1066</td>
<td>William of Normandy prepared forces for an invasion of England.</td>
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<tr>
<td>September 1066</td>
<td>Harald Hardrada of Norway invaded England.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 September 1066</td>
<td>Battle of Gate Fulford.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21 September 1066</td>
<td>King Harold marched his forces north to face Hardrada.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 September 1066</td>
<td>Battle of Stamford Bridge.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28 September 1066</td>
<td>William of Normandy landed at Pevensey.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 October 1066</td>
<td>Harold began his march south to face William.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 October 1066</td>
<td>Battle of Hastings.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1068</td>
<td>Revolt of Edwin and Morcar.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1069</td>
<td>Rebellions in the North.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1069-70</td>
<td>Harrying of the North.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1070</td>
<td>Lanfranc became Archbishop of Canterbury.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1070-71</td>
<td>Rebellion of Hereward the Wake.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1075</td>
<td>Revolt of the Earls.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1077</td>
<td>Completion of the Bayeux Tapestry.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1079-80</td>
<td>William I in conflict with his son Robert.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December 1085</td>
<td>King William ordered the Domesday Survey.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1086</td>
<td>Domesday Book completed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1087</td>
<td>Death of William I.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1088</td>
<td>Rebellions against King William II.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1088</td>
<td>Rebellions failed. Odo exiled and disinherited.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Paper 2: Anglo-Saxon and Norman England

Topic 1: LIFE AND SOCIETY IN ANGLO-SAXON ENGLAND
## Key Term | Definition
---|---
Blood Feud | A revenge system based on family loyalty. If someone was killed, the victims family had the right to kill someone from the murderer's family.

Ceorls (Pronounced Cherl) | ‘Free’ peasant farmers not tied to their land - they could go and work for another lord.

Collective Responsibility | Everyone was responsible for each other's behaviour.

Danelaw | Part of England where Danish (Viking) power had been strongest and which kept some of the Danish laws rather than Anglo-Saxon ones.

Earls | Highest Anglo-Saxon aristocracy.

Embassy | An official visit by representatives of one rule to another ruler.

Fyrd | Anglo-Saxon army and fleet. Every 5 hides provided one man for the Fyrd.

Geld Tax | Tax on land, originally went to pay off the Vikings (Danegeld). It went to the king.

Hierarchy | Different people had different responsibilities from the king and the royal household at the top, to the slaves at the bottom.

House of Godwin | Richest family in England by 1066.

Housecarls | Highly trained troops that carried large axes and swords.

Hundreds | Shires were divided down into hundreds.

Oath | Promise to do something. Usually swear on holy relics.

Sheriff | Collected fines, tax and provided men for the Fyrd.

Thegns | Local lords

Tithings | 10 households.

Witan | A council that advised the king on issues of government.
Part 1: The National Government

The king's powers

- Only the king was allowed to make laws. There were no judges or parliament. Everybody had to obey the King and his laws.
- All power belonged to the king. He controlled everything in England and owned all resources.
- The King had the power to give or take land. He gave it to his followers and took it away from others for punishment.
- The King was the only person who could create money and distribute it so he had control over the economy.
- The King was the only person who could create taxes and take the money.
- The King was said to be chosen by God to lead his people. This made him more powerful. If you disagree with the king, you are disagreeing with God.
- The fyrd was an army of peasants that the King had full control over and could use at any point.

Law-making

- Only the king was allowed to make laws. There were no judges or parliament. Everybody had to obey the King and his laws.

Power

- All power belonged to the king. He controlled everything in England and owned all resources.

Land

- The King had the power to give or take land. He gave it to his followers and took it away from others for punishment.

Money

- The King was the only person who could create money and distribute it so he had control over the economy.

Tax

- The King was the only person who could create taxes and take the money.

Religion

- The King was said to be chosen by God to lead his people. This made him more powerful. If you disagree with the king, you are disagreeing with God.

The Witan:
The Witan was a council that advised the king on issues of government. It was made up of the most important aristocrats of the kingdom, including earls and archbishops. It discussed possible threats from foreign powers, religious affairs and land disputes.

1. The king decided who should be appointed to the Witan.
2. The king decided what the Witan should advise him on.
3. The king did not have to follow the Witan's advice if he did not wish to.

Hierarchy:
England was split into a sort-of class system. Different people had different rights and responsibility from the King and the royal household at the top, to slaves at the bottom:

- Royal household: A group of people close to the King who would advise him daily. Made up of his own family, favoured soldiers, landowners and clergy (church leaders).
- Earls: High ranking nobility. There were usually 6 of them, one for each of the great kingdoms such as Wessex and Northumbria. They oversaw the collection of taxes in their earldom, law and order, and also had military powers – they led the thegns in battle against the king's enemies. Large earldoms meant that the earls could become very powerful in Anglo-Saxon England.
- Thegns (theysns): Around 1% of the population, they were local lords. They were also called upon as part of the fyrd and carried out local legal and administrative duties.
- Ceorls (churls): Around 10% of the population. They were very similar to peasants but they were free and could therefore work when and where they wanted.
- Peasants: Over 70% of the population. These people were farmers for their lords and had to do anything they were asked for. They lived off what they grew. They had to work their lords' land for at least 3 days a week.
- Slaves: Slaves made up about 10% of the Anglo-Saxon population. They were bought and sold by richer people such as thegns and earls. They were treated like property and therefore were often not harshly punished for crimes as they needed to be fit and healthy to work. Owning slaves was a normal part of Anglo-Saxon society.
Part 2: The Local Government

England was ruled by the King. But without the use of modern communication, he had to divide his country up into smaller areas so that they could carry out his laws and take in taxes.

The largest areas were the **SIX earldoms**. These were ruled by earls who were the richest men in England. Some were even richer than the King.

Each earldom was then divided into many **shires**. These are similar to our counties today such as Nottingham **SHIRE**. The earls appointed sheriffs to help them carry out the king's laws and taxes as well as running the shire courts.

Shires were then divided into **hundreds**. So called because they had around 100 villages (tithings). There would be a court in every hundred so that sentences could be passed on anyone breaking the law.

Finally, the hundreds were divided into tithings. These were around 10 households making up a small village. The people in these tithings would carry out law themselves by punishing people and sending them to the hundreds courts.

**Sheriffs**

Sheriffs had many roles in local government including:

- Collecting tax from each shire (after the king had decided to levy tax).
- Collecting fines from the shire court.
- Judge cases and witness laws being enforced at the shire court.
- Provide men for the fyrd and ensure that all roads and defences were well-maintained.

This map shows the 6 earldoms of England:

- Essex
- Wessex
- Cornwall
- East Anglia
- Mercia
- Northumbria
Part 2: The Local Government

The legal system

To maintain control over all the people of England, there had to be a clear legal system. However this could differ between areas. There were usually some similarities though, including:

**Collective responsibility** - Within the tithings everybody was responsible for each other's behaviour. This meant that if someone from one household committed a crime and wasn’t caught and punished, the whole of the tithing would be punished instead!

**Hue and Cry** - To make sure a criminal was caught, the sheriff would put out a "hue and cry". This is a fancy way of saying that he was sounding the alarm the whole tithing to go and find the criminal and bring them to trial as there weren’t any police.

**Trials** - The shires and hundreds both had their own courts. They were done in the same way with jury (group of around 10) who all knew the accused and victim to try and make the trial fair.

- **Hundreds courts** dealt with low-level crime and were often held in an open field as there were no physical court buildings to hear the trial.
- **Shire courts** heard the more serious crimes and were done more formally in official buildings.

If the trials in the courts couldn’t reach a verdict, the courts would ask for a **Trial by ordeal** instead, for instance:

- **Trial by water** - The accused would have their hand plunged into boiling hot water. If this healed cleanly without infection they would be innocent. If not it was a sign from God they were guilty.
- **Trial by fire** - The accused had to carry a red hot iron rod for ten paces or walk bare foot over fire. Again, healing was a sign of innocence.

**Punishments**

**Prison** - Prison was not used often. It was too expensive so instead they would often use:

- **Wergild** - The wergild was just another term for a fine. There were different amounts for different crimes and different people.

- **Capital punishment** - Serious crimes against the king were punished by death.

- **Physical punishment / Mutilation** - Repeat offenders would have their eyes poked out with hot iron rods or having their ear, nose, or hand chopped off (particularly for stealing from the Church).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Murder of a:</th>
<th>Thegn or higher</th>
<th>300+ shillings</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Geal</td>
<td>100 shillings</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peasent</td>
<td>20-50 shillings</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Damage to a:</th>
<th>Shoulder</th>
<th>30 shillings</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Thumb</td>
<td>20 shillings</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Big toe</td>
<td>10 shillings</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Most villages had around 12 or 15 houses that the ceorls and peasants lived in. The houses were made from wattle and daub. Wattle was sticks, twigs or reeds from ponds and daub was wet soil, clay, straw and animal dung used like a cement for the wattle. These materials meant that homes were waterproof but often needed lots of repairing.

Villages were always built near a river, containing lots of fish. The rivers and the sea provided much of the food for Anglo-Saxon people.

The church was one of the most important buildings in the village. Most were wooden buildings and everyone in the village would worship there.

The earl or local thegns also owned many other buildings in the village. These would include storehouses, guest houses, workshops, stables for horses, a chapel for praying, houses for their servants and slaves, enclosures for animals and training areas for their soldiers.

Eight oxen were used to pull ploughs. They were very valuable as they meant the fields were ready to grow crops.

Inside the houses would be one large room. At the centre would be a fire and different areas would be used for cooking, sleeping and sitting. Animals would often live inside the houses to make sure they survived if the weather was bad.

Animals were a huge part of village life. They were used for their meat, wool and milk. That meant pigs, cows, chickens and sheep would take up a large part of the village.
Part 3: Town and Village life

Towns

About 10% of Anglo-Saxon people lived in towns. This meant that there were only about 100 in the whole of England. Ludenwic (London) was the largest with 10,000 people living there. The second largest towns had 5,000 people. These were places such as Eofofwic (York), Hamwic (Southampton) and Winchester.

Buildings

- In many ways towns were very similar to villages. Houses were made from wattle and daub and they were built near rivers, with the church being one of the most important buildings.

Protection

- Apart from their size, another difference between towns and villages was that towns had a wooden fence that surrounded it as protection. This fence led to towns being referred to as burhs.

Markets

- Towns had marketplaces where people could buy and sell food, clothes and any other items they had made. Merchants also sold more exotic items from countries such as France, Italy and even the Middle East.

Money

- Towns also had a mint. This was a building in which coins were made by a moneyer.

Work

- Many animals lived inside the town, just like in villages, however there were grazing fields outside the town wall/fence. Townspeople would also grow crops in fields outside of the town.
Part 4: Economy and the Church

The Economy

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.

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.
- The efficient tax system boosted the earnings of the king and also the income of this nobles and the Church, who kept some of the tax.
- England had strong trade links across the North Sea to Scandinavia and across the Channel to Normandy and Flanders.
- Central of money supply and trading centres (burhs) meant that money was reliable (kept its value) and trade could be taxed, benefitting the nobility.

Villages had a subsistence economy: they produced enough food for themselves and some were able to produce other materials for themselves. Some goods could be traded at local markets and either bartered or sold.

Towns would have weekly markets where goods were bartered or sold. Craftsmen would also trade their hand-made goods. Towns with mints would make silver coins, overseen by a royal official.

The Church

(not “A” Church, but “THE” Church – i.e. the whole religion of Christianity)

There were many reforms to Church teachings and practices happening in Europe by 1060 but, unlike in Normandy, English bishops were not involved in these changes. The English Church was very traditional.

Five key features of the Anglo-Saxon Church:

- England was divided into large areas by the Church. Each area was controlled by Most local priests farmed like peasants, were not well educated and were married.
- Bishops who were rich and important. The Witan always included important Bishops.
- Very few people in Anglo-Saxon society were literate, so the Church provided all the king’s clerks and record-keepers.
- Some monks and nuns lived separate lives devoted to God and prayer. However monasteries and nunneries were declining and many monks and nuns lived in the local community alongside the rest of the village or town.
Paper 2: Anglo-Saxon and Norman England

Topic 2: THE SUCCESSION CRISIS AND NORMAN CONQUEST
Part 1: The Godwins (AKA Godwines / Godwinsons)

Who were the Godwins?

The Godwins, sometimes spelt Godwines, was the richest family in England by 1066. They owned more land than the king, running three of the six earldoms in the country including Wessex the wealthiest of them all.

Godwin, the leader of the family was Earl of Wessex until his death in 1053. At that point his son Harold Godwinson took over. Another of Godwin's sons, Tostig became Earl of Northumbria, his other two sons were earls too and his daughter was Edward the Confessor's wife and Queen!

How did this affect the strength of the Godwins??

1. 15 years before Edward the Confessor's death, there was a fall-out with the Godwins. On Godwin's land in Dover, there was a fight between the townspeople and a visiting French Count and his men. Godwin refused to punish his men.
   - Edward realised he had to get support elsewhere as he didn't have enough power to defeat the Godwins.
   - He went to Normandy and asked William, Duke of Normandy, to help him defeat the Godwins.
   - It's possible that at this point Edward promised William the throne on his death.
   - Luckily a battle never occurred, and Godwin and Edward renewed their unity but William had still been promised the throne.

2. The family ties between the King and the Godwins made their position strong. With the King being married to Edith Godwinson and Harold Godwinson running Wessex, he became the obvious new contender for the throne.

3. Harold was also sent to Normandy on an Embassy for Edward: Although nobody is quite sure why. However while he was there, he was captured by a French count and William saved him! Harold then swore an oath of fealty (promise of support) to William and that he would support his claim as heir to the throne of England on Edward's death. Later Harold claimed that he only did this as he and his family felt threatened.

4. Final proof of Harold Godwinson's power was his marriage to Edith of Mercia. She was the sister of Edwin, Earl of Mercia and Morcar who would become Earl of Northumberland. Meaning that he had even more land and men at his disposal.

“Edward, king of the English, who had already established William as his heir and whom he loved as a brother or a son. To confirm his promise to William he sent to him Harold, of all his subjects the greatest in riches.”

William of Poitiers (an 11th Century biographer of William the Conqueror).

Normans claimed that the embassy was about the plan for William of Normandy to succeed to the throne of England after Edward died. William used it to legitimise becoming king after the Conquest.

Normans used the embassy to claim that Harold was an ‘oath breaker’ when he took the crown himself rather than supporting William’s claim. This had implications for Norman rule.

It shows that Harold was King Edward’s trusted right-hand man for politics as well as for leading military campaigns.

The importance of the Embassy to Normandy (1064)
How did Harold become Edward’s heir?

Tostig’s rebellion:
Harold’s younger brother TOSTIG was Earl of Northumbria from 1055. Many disliked him for being too harsh on his people though.

In 1065 the Northumbrians, led by Harold’s brother-in-laws, Edwin and Morcar, rose up against Tostig killing many of his supporters. Harold was then sent by Edward to deal with Tostig. Harold felt that Northumbria would never support Tostig now and he was exiled. Essentially Harold had chosen the King (and Edwin and Morcar) over his own brother making his own position stronger!

Edward the Confessor’s death:
Harold claimed that Edward promised him the throne on his deathbed. The story goes that Edward awoke from a dream of ships heading for England. He asked Harold to “protect” his country and his wife. Harold decided this means he was telling him to take his position as King. However the story isn’t very clear and there were no witnesses!

Part 2: The Succession Crisis

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Harold Godwinson</th>
<th>Strength of claim</th>
<th>Chance of success</th>
<th>Summary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Appointed successor by the king on his deathbed.</td>
<td>Good - supported by witnesses (ones already loyal to Harold) who probably weren’t actually there at the death bed!</td>
<td>Excellent - Harold had the support of the Witan.</td>
<td>Harold had been Edward’s sub regulus, he was proven in battle, he had shown he was willing to go against Tostig for the good of the country, and he was King Edward’s brother-in-law. England backed him.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edgar Aethling</td>
<td>Strong in theory but he lacked support - neither Edward the Confessor or the Witan had chosen him as successor.</td>
<td>Weak - Edgar was only 14/15 years of age when Edward died. The threat of invasion was too great to risk him as king.</td>
<td>Although Edward the Confessor had planned to make Edgar his heir in the 1050s, he didn’t take his plan further. NB. After Harold was killed, the Witan chose Edgar as his successor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harald Hardrada</td>
<td>Weak but Harald had a huge army he could call onto to back up his claim.</td>
<td>Good – Hardrada had 300 ships and 15,000 warriors, huge battle experience and expected the Danelaw regions to support him.</td>
<td>Hardrada could also make his claim as a descendant of King Cnut, the Danish king of England. Hardrada probably did not consider acting on his claim until Tostig persuaded him that the throne could be his.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William of Normandy</td>
<td>William received the pope’s backing – he claimed that Harold’ coronation was illegal because Harold had been crowned by Archbishop Stigand. Stigand had been declared corrupt by Pope Alexander. BUT it was not backed up with evidence.</td>
<td>Quite good because of William’s military strength, but only if he was able to get his army across the Channel to England.</td>
<td>William’s claim was based on an agreement with Edward the Confessor in the 1050s when, William said, Edward promised him the throne in return for Normandy’s help against Edward’s rebellious earls. The Pope’s backing for William was linked to a plan to reform England’s Church.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Harold Godwinson becomes King – 5th January 1066

Harold Godwinson was crowned king on the same day as Edward the Confessor’s funeral on 5 January 1066, but there were other strong claimants to the throne due to agreements Edward had made in the past and because Edward died without a son: a succession crisis.

A quick coronation!

The Witan decided he was the strongest English claimant crowned him in private the day after Edward the Confessor died: 5 January 1066. It suggests they expected trouble as they would usually wait for a huge ceremony!

Gaining support of the Earls

Straight after his coronation, Harold went to York to make sure that he secured the support of the north. Harold also married Edith, sister of earls Edwin and Morcar. This cemented his power as king and secured alliances with the two powerful earls.

Protecting his position

Harold also put together the largest army England had ever seen in the south of England. A fleet also patrolled the Channel.
Part 3: The Succession Crisis

1066 - The basics

In preparation for William’s arrival Harold Godwinson placed his army on the South Coast of England. It included:

- Around 7,000 untrained men of the **Fyrd** (these were mostly local peasants armed with pitchforks and knives as well as some **thegns** who would have swords and armour.
- Around 1,000 **Housescarls** (Highly trained warriors who carried large axes and swords).

William similarly prepared his army in Normandy, northern France. He had to wait for the wind to change over the channel so spent his time:

- Visited Pope Alexander and gained his support as he claimed Edward had broken his **holy oath** of fealty. The Pope gave him a banner to carry into battle. The Normans were now fighting with God on their side which gave the men spirit!
- Built ships to carry his vast army of around 6,000 foot soldiers and 1,000 knights as well as 2,000 horses and the 13 tonnes of grain and hay to feed them!
- Spent time training his foot soldiers ready for battle. They practiced against each other.
- Built pre-made castles ready for defence in England.

**Gate Fulford**

20th September 1066

Harald Hardrada, teamed up with Tostig in Scotland, and led an army of around 10,000 Vikings to England on 300 warships.

- The Vikings arrived at Gate Fulford near York in the NORTH of England.
- As Harold Godwinson’s men were all in the south it was largely unprotected.
- The Earls in the North (Edwin and Morcar) gathered around 6,000 men local. They were outnumbered and not as well trained as the Viking warriors.
- Hardrada outsmarted the English. He put Tostig’s weaker soldiers nearest to the English. When the English surged forward to attack them, his stronger housecarls circled around the back, trapping and defeating them.
- The English tried to escape over boggy marshland but many were killed and the rest taken hostage. It was a huge **VICTORY FOR THE VIKINGS**.
- The city of York then surrendered to the Vikings and they stayed there for a few nights, pillaging and partying as well as taking further hostages to bargain with.
- Harold’s army had to march and ride 190 miles in 5 days to reach York. This was an unprecedented speed and took the Vikings by surprise.
- The English took a small hill overlooking Stamford Bridge on the River Derwent just outside the city of York.
- The surprise meant Hardrada’s army was unprepared. Many had left their armour back on the ships in York. They were also tired from Gate Fulford as well as days celebrating and getting drunk!
- The Vikings also felt lied to. They thought the English hated Harold Godwinson and would easily defeated. This was not the case and the English easily broke their shield wall.
- Harold Godwinson’s victory was so successful that only 24 of the original 300 ships were needed to carry the men back to Norway.
- Both Tostig and Hardrada were killed in battle.

**Stamford Bridge**

25th September 1066

Hearing of Edwin and Morcar’s defeat at Gate Fulford, Harold Godwinson took his army North.

- Harold Godwinson placed his army on the South Coast of England. It included:
  - Around 7,000 untrained men of the **Fyrd**
  - Around 1,000 **Housescarls**

There was no time for celebration. The wind changed over the English Channel and news soon travelled to Harold by that William had landed in the unprotected SOUTH while his army was fighting Vikings in the NORTH!
1. William asked the Pope for support against England. The Pope agreed that he could call his invasion a holy crusade against England as they were not as Christian as the Normans. This made the Normans feel like God was on their side.

2. During Spring and Summer 1066 William had ships built big enough to carry 2,000 horses. They also gathered 13 tonnes of grain and 13 tonnes of hay every day to feed them.

3. William couldn’t cross the channel as the wind was blowing against him stopping his ships leaving France. Some of his ships attempted to cross the channel but were wrecked in a storm. Some of William’s men drowned.

4. The Normans finally set sail on 27th September 1066. They landed in Pevensey the next day. Harold was still in the North so William managed to build castles and plunder local villages for supplies. His men were tired and battle-weary.

5. As Harold finished fighting at Stamford Bridge he found out that William had invaded. He took his men South and stopped in London to gather new soldiers. He still didn’t have as many as he had before the Viking battles though. His aim was to get to Pevensey quickly and surprise William.

6. The Normans were not surprised by Harold’s army as their scouts spotted the English coming. Harold therefore stopped at the top of Senlac Hill in Hastings to take the high ground.

7. Harold’s front line was made up of well armed housecarls, experienced warriors. They stood in a shield wall at the top of Senlac Hill.

8. William’s men were arranged in three sections. In the middle was William with the Pope’s banner or flag. In each section there were archers, cavalry on horseback and foot soldiers. He had about 7,500 men.

9. The Battle of Hastings started on 14th October 1066. The Normans initially struggled to attack up Senlac Hill.

10. Eventually the Normans began to weaken. They continued to attack the Anglo-Saxon shield Wall but eventually fled back down the hill. Some English followed the Normans down and were slaughtered.

11. The Norman now started to fear the worse. They had small victories with the English following down the hill but the shield wall remained tight.

12. There was a pause during the battle. Medieval battles often stopped for each side to eat, drink and take back the wounded. At this point Harold still held the high ground and held his shield wall. If he could hold on until nightfall he could easily defeat the Normans in the dark.

13. As fighting started again, William sent up his men to attack the shield wall. At this point the Normans used their master plan - a feigned (fake) retreat. As the English started to defend the shield wall the Normans ran back down the hill and the English chased them. Breaking the shield wall severely weakened the English and a hole started to appear in the line.

14. In one final push, William sent all his men up the hill while archers fired on the English line. They broke through the gap in the line and started a full scale battle.

15. Harold was eventually killed, most likely with an arrow through his eye. Many of the surviving English fled and the remaining soldiers were surrounded and killed by the Normans as they came out victorious.
Paper 2: Anglo-Saxon and Norman England

Topic 3: William in Power
Unit 3: William I in power: securing the kingdom, 1066-87.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key Term</th>
<th>Definition</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bailey</td>
<td>Outer part of the castle, surrounding the motte and protected by a fence or wall.</td>
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<td>Castellan</td>
<td>The governor of a castle and its surrounding lands.</td>
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<td>Excommunication</td>
<td>Cutting someone off from the Church community. The idea was to convince people to act properly so they could re-join the Church.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Harrying</td>
<td>'Laying waste' to something, to devastate it.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Magnate</td>
<td>A great man – an important and influential figure.</td>
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<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>An Anglo-Saxon term for border.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Motte</td>
<td>Mound of earth that the castle stood on.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Palisade</td>
<td>Strong fence surrounding the bailey.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Regent</td>
<td>The deputy for a king whilst he is abroad.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Submission</td>
<td>Formal acceptance of and surrender to authority</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tenants-in-chief</td>
<td>Large landowners of Norman England who held their land directly to the king.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tenure</td>
<td>‘To hold’ in Latin. It is a short but precise way of talking about landholding and land ownership.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vassal</td>
<td>Someone who held their land in return for services to their Norman lord.</td>
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</table>
Part 1: Reward or scare?

Problems for William:

- England is a large country. I need to take over the South quickly and show the rest of the country I'm in charge.
- I have 7,000 soldiers... but England has a population of 2,000,000.
- Many of the English landowners survived and don't like me!
- The only way to give land to my Norman followers is to take it from the English.
- There is still support amongst the English for their earls and church leaders.

Solutions:

- The coronation (crowning)
  - On reaching London William had himself crowned immediately at Westminster Abbey. He chose to have the Archbishop of York (Aldred) crown him as a sign of power. Stigand of Canterbury had crowned Harold and been a close ally of his.
  - The quick ceremony showed how nervous William was. People outside in the crowd cheered the coronation but William's guards thought they were rioting. They set fire to the nearby houses and murdered members of the crowd.

- Appeasing the English
  - Rather than take land from the English and give it to the Normans he made a series of promises to the English people:
    - He would use Edward's laws
    - He would let Edwin and Morcar keep their land and power
    - English thegns could "buy" their land back from him.
    - Stigand and Aldred could stay in their positions.
  - In this way William was trying to prove he was Edward's heir as he had the same rules and ideas.

- Laying waste to the South
  - William took his army on a winding route from Hastings to London rather than attack it directly.
  - He was picking off each area a bit at a time. He "laid waste to" or "harried" the land in each major settlement they passed. This means that his men burned the homes and buildings as well as killing the animals and destroying the crops.

- The Submission of the Earls
  - At each stage of the route the leaders "submitted" to him - they said they would follow him as their leader.
  - Out of the major leaders the first was Stigand at Canterbury. Then Edgar Aetheling. When William reached London Earls Edwin and Morcar also submitted to him.

- Rewarding the Normans
  - Unlike in Edward's reign, William now owned every bit of land in England. The people essentially looked after it for him and could take a share rent and taxes.
  - William gave land to his soldiers in two ways to keep them and the English happy:
    - He gave them the land of the dead English landowners. His top knight William fitzOsbern was given Wessex.
    - He created three new Earldoms on the Welsh border. This helped protect from Welsh rebels as well as giving new powers to his own followers without taking too much from the English earls. They were known as the MARCHER EARLDOMS
      - Chester - Hugh d'Avranches
      - Shrewsbury - Roger of Montgomery
      - Hereford - William fitzOsbern
Part 2: Castles

How did castles help keep control?

Castles symbolised the power that the Normans had over the English.

They were placed on key crossing points such as rivers or roads. This allowed the Normans to oversee trade and easily defend themselves as all English had to pass by.

One main aim of castles was to be in a place where they could oversee all goings on. It was important to supervise the English if they wanted to contain them and enhance their own power.

A final purpose of castles was their use as homes and training grounds for the soldiers. They offered safety for the Normans.

**Motte and Bailey Castles:**

- **The Keep** was the most secure part of the castle. It kept the Norman lord safe and gave a great lookout point for defence.
- **The Motte** was a large manmade hill that imposed on the local community. It could be seen for miles around.

Around most castles was a **ditch** to stop attackers. Sometimes it would be flooded with water and become a **moat**. There would be dangerous holes and spikes to stop invasion.

- **The Bailey** provided living space for the Normans. It also gave the soldiers room to practise their skills. Food and water could be stored here in case of attack.

Castles were built on major transport networks. For instance they would be on road or river crossings or built near the coast. This meant trade could be controlled as well as watching over the movement of people.
Part 3: Rebellions against William

**General Rebellions**

- More northern rebels supported Edgar in 1069. They invited the Vikings over to help them try and kill William.
- The King of Denmark sailed to England in 1070-71. Just like Hardrada he wanted to kill William so he could get more power in England.
- 1067 - A small group of rebels tried to take over William's best castle at Dover while he was in France.

In 1068 Harold Godwinson’s sons appeared in England and were beaten in battle. They went back to Ireland and came back again with 60 ships wanting revenge for their father's death.

---

**1068 revolt of Earls Edwin and Morcar**

In 1067, William returned to Normandy and took Edwin and Morcar with him. When they returned to England in 1068, Edwin and Morcar fled from William’s court and went to their lands in the midlands and the north. They immediately began to gather allies against William.

William acted quickly and sent an army northwards.
He built castles at Warwick and Nottingham (in Edwin’s lands) and another in York (Morcar’s lands).
William also allowed his men to harry the land.

Edwin and Morcar surrendered without any fighting taking place.

---

**Edgar Aethling and the rebellions in the north, 1069**

Edgar was a successor of Edward the Confessor and by 1069 was around 17 years old.

**Rebellion 1: Early 1069**

A Norman army sent to take control of the north was attacked at Durham. Many Normans were killed along with their leader, Robert Comyn. Another English army then laid siege to the new Norman castle in York.

Meanwhile Edgar Aethling crossed the border from Scotland and came south to lead the rebellion.

William once again acted with speed and sent an army to the north. They managed to take back control of York Castle and Edgar fled to Scotland. William then built a second castle in York.

**Rebellion 2: summer and autumn 1069**

A large fleet of 240 Danish ships appeared off the coast of Kent. They sailed northwards, pillaging and raiding. They anchored in the River Humber. There was a threat that Danes, Scots and northern England might form an alliance against William.

William led his army to York. The English fled. The Danes meanwhile stayed on their ships. The Scots did not invade.
### Part 4: Harrying of the North

#### Causes:

- **His troops were too thinly spread.** Every time a new rebellion broke out elsewhere he left the North without control.
- **The Northern rebels refused to meet William in an open battle, so they were difficult to fully defeat as they only came out in ambush attacks.**
- **Thousands of Normans had been killed at York including a key Norman, Earl Cumin (William’s new Earl of Northumbria).**
- **William’s methods of minor short term destruction, castle building and appointing Normans to rule the area had not worked - he needed to punish the rebels and ensure they did not try to rebel again.**
- **William feared further rebellions in the North as the Vikings were willing to support the northern rebels. There was a real possibility of a Viking invasion of the country.**
- **William wanted revenge for the Normans killed, and castles destroyed, by the people in the north.**
- **The rebellions in the North were triggering rebellions elsewhere in the country.**

#### Impacts

<table>
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<th>Short-term</th>
<th>Long-term</th>
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<tr>
<td>- It has been said that 100,000 people died in the Harrying of the North. (The total population of England was probably 1 - 1.5 million)</td>
<td>- The northern aristocracy was replaced with Normans who ran the North from this point on.</td>
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<td>- Some were murdered, but some starved to death as livestock and food had been destroyed. Many froze to death as their homes had been destroyed.</td>
<td>- By 1100 AD the population had been reduced by 75% as people moved from the North to the South to find work and better life.</td>
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<td>- William’s troops destroyed seeds and sowed the land with salt to prevent them starting again</td>
<td>- Almost 20 years later, the Domesday Book recorded that 60% of the land in Yorkshire was ‘waste’ (unsusable).</td>
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<td>- Thousands of refugees fled the region</td>
<td>- The population was forced to move towards the larger cities of Norman control such as Leeds and York so that they could be controlled more easily.</td>
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<td>- There were reports of cannibalism and people selling themselves into slavery for food</td>
<td>- There was never another rebellion in the North during the Norman period.</td>
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<td>- The death of many “Anglo-Danes” meant that ties with Denmark were severed for good.</td>
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Part 5: Land Changes

The introduction of Tenants-in-Chief

Key term:

**Tenant-in-chief**

To help control the country, William REPLACED the role of the landowners (such as earls and thegns) with the tenants-in-chief, also known as barons. Earldoms still existed but the earls were simply tenants rather than land owners now.

The key difference was that William owned all the land in England. His tenants simply looked after it for him.

This meant that they could be removed, swapped or given more land. It was therefore in their best interest to do a good job and keep control of the English well. They also needed to be loyal to the king.

There were around 10 “great-tenants” who ran the majority of the land. There were then around 1,000 further tenants.

Changes to land ownership

In 1066 there had been 5,000 English landowning thegns.

By 1085 there were only around 100 left. The rest worked for Norman tenants.

By 1085 there were 1,000 tenants-in-chief. Only 13 of them were English.

William held twice as much land as everybody else put together.

His income from the rent and taxes on this land alone was £13,000 a year (£65 million in today’s money). He then collected tax from all the other tenants in the country.

The large earldoms of Wessex, Mercia and Northumbria were dismantled.

They were replaced by smaller earldoms such and small ones such as the Marcher Earldoms of Chester, Shrewsbury and Hereford. This prevented earls getting too powerful like the Godwins had.

Earl Hugh of Chester for example had an income of £800 a year (the equivalent of around £4million)
Part 6: New methods of royal control under William

Military Strength
- William was a strong military leader
- Anglo-Saxons respected warriors and meant that they respected him!
- This also made him a legitimate leader

Travelling around England
- William travelled far and wide to show all the people who was king.
- The events were celebrated as a great occasion as people in the different regions were excited to see the king.

Royal ceremonies
- William swore to keep Edward's laws exactly as they were.
- When he was crowned, sacred oil was placed on the crown to confirm he was appointed by God (Divine Right)
- He then wore his crown three times a year to prove how Christian he was: Christmas Day, Good Friday and Easter Sunday.

Oaths / Promises
- Oaths to kings were taken very seriously and done in big ceremonies.
- The main tenants in one oath all swore to William in 1086 to always defend against the Vikings.

Coinage
- Just like with Anglo-Saxon kings, William was in control of the royal mint.
- William had his face imprinted on coins to show the public he was in charge.
- He also had his face printed on writs (royal laws and proclamations)

Legitimate Successor
- William wanted to prove that Edward's promise to him was legitimate.
- The story was told over and over in public to try and get people to believe him!

Part 7: Revolt of the Earls
Who was revolting and why?

Roger FitzOsbern, Earl of Hereford
My father was William FitzOsbern, a chief knight of King William.
The king created the Marcher Earldom of Hereford for my father.
When my father died in 1071, King William didn't respect me as much as my warrior father.
He gave me less land and power than my dad 😞.

Ralph, Earl of Norfolk
My father was also a chief knight of King William.
The king split East Anglia into different Earldoms. One was Norfolk and given to my father.
When my father died in 1069, King William didn't respect me as much as my warrior father.
He gave me less land and power than my dad 😞.

Waltheof, Earl of Northumbria
I'm the last earl in the country who is actually English!
I submitted to William in 1066 but joined rebels in 1069...then submitted again.
In 1072 I was given the Earldom of Northumbria after the king married me to his niece.
He gave me less land and power than the previous earl. I was only given the Northern half of Northumbria.
Part 7: Revolt of the Earls
Who was revolting and why?

The three plotters met and created their plans at a wedding:
The Groom - Ralph, Earl of Norfolk
The Bride - Emma Fitzosbern
The Bride’s brother - William Fitzosbern
Guest of honour - Waltheof, Earl of Northumbria

Unfortunately it wasn’t very successful

The rebel plans were poor, vague and HUGELY optimistic. They hoped to defeat William by getting help from the Vikings. The Vikings had had enough of invading and losing though, and never turned up.

The Vikings turned up. But not to fight. They used the revolt as a distraction and pillaged York while there was nobody around.

They waited until William was in Normandy. However they hadn’t counted on the fact that he’d left a regent in charge - Lanfranc, the new Archbishop of Canterbury.

The aim was to kill William, take control of England and then split it between the three leaders.

They hadn’t actually decided who should be king or who would lead the rebels during the revolt.

Lanfranc found out the plans after Waltheof basically got scared and told him everything.

Lanfranc used the plans to separate the three leaders and convince them to stop. He wrote a letter to Roger appealing him to remember his father’s loyalty to the king.

Roger and Ralph went ahead with the revolt anyway. They raised two rebel armies and aimed to meet in the South. Lanfranc raised two royal armies and stopped them meeting.

Outcomes for the plotters

Roger FitzOsbern, Earl of Hereford
• Captured by Lanfranc’s soldiers.
• All his land was taken and given to other tenants-in-chief.
• He was imprisoned perpetually (forever!)

Ralph, Earl of Norfolk
• Cornered by Lanfranc’s army.
• Fled to Norwich and then to France. He left his new wife behind to defend Norwich castle. She eventually surrendered and fled to France too.
• His surviving soldiers were blinded with hot pokers as a message to further rebels.

Waltheof, Earl of Northumbria
• The only man to be put on trial was Waltheof.
• He was made an example of as the last English noble. Beheaded and thrown into a ditch, Waltheof symbolised the end of Anglo-Saxon agitation.
3. Practice Pages

Use the knowledge from section 2 to practise exam questions here.
Q1: Describe two features of... (4 marks)

Make sure you give features of the exact point

One feature of ____ was ___________________________
An example of this was / this is supported by / this is shown by...
_________________________________________________

Another feature was _________________________________
An example of this was / this is supported by / this is shown by...
_________________________________________________

1. The Anglo-Saxon social structure/system.
3. The Anglo-Saxon Church.
4. The power of the Godwin family.
5. Harold Godwinson's embassy to Normandy.
7. The Battle of Gate Fulford/Stamford Bridge.
8. Early Norman castles.
10. Anglo-Saxon resistance to William.
12. William's rewards to his Norman followers.
13. The Harrying of the North, 1069-70.
14. Changes to landownership under the Normans.
15. The Feudal System.
17. Church reforms under Lanfranc.
19. Role of the regent.
20. The forest in Normand England.
21. The Domesday Book.
22. The Norman aristocracy.
23. The revolt in Normandy, 1077-80.
24. The career of Bishop Odo.
25. William I's settlement of the succession in 1087.
<table>
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<th>Question number</th>
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Explain why... (12 marks)

Your answer needs THREE BTA paragraphs with three separate points.

You may use the two prompt points (or not) but you need to bring in your own knowledge.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Knowledge</th>
<th>Explain</th>
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<tr>
<td>One example of...</td>
<td>Because...</td>
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<td>This is supported by...</td>
<td>Therefore...</td>
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<td>Another...</td>
<td>As a consequence...</td>
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<tr>
<td>Furthermore...</td>
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2. William won the Battle of Hastings in 1066.
4. There was resistance from the Anglo-Saxons to William.
5. William harried the North in 1069/70.
7. William ordered the Domesday Book.
8. The rebellion against William Rufus in 1088 was settled.
9. There was a disputed succession in 1087.

1. Explain why there was rivalry for the throne in 1066.
Explain why William won the Battle of Hastings

William won the battle because:

Therefore

As a consequence he won the battle...

Explain why William carried out the Harrying of the North

William harried the North because:

Therefore

As a consequence he did it because...
Explain why William built castles throughout England.

William built castles because:

Therefore

As a consequence...

Explain why William took control of the land after the invasion.

William took control of the land because:

Therefore

As a consequence he did it because...
Explain why there was resistance from Anglo-Saxons to William.

Explain why there was disputed succession in 1087.
The main reason William I was able to keep control of England in the years 1066-75 was because of his ferocious punishments of rebels.' How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

On the one hand, I agree with the statement

I agree with the statement because:

Therefore

As a consequence I agree because...

On the other hand, I disagree with the statement

I disagree with the statement because:

Therefore

As a consequence I agree because...

Furthermore I disagree with the statement because:

Therefore

As a consequence I agree because...

In conclusion, (I slightly/strongly agree / disagree OR neither agree or disagree) with the statement because
1. ‘The main reasons why there was rivalry over the throne in 1066 was because Edward the Confessor did not have a son.’ How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

2. ‘The main reason for the Norman victory at the Battle of Hastings was Duke William’s leadership.’ How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

3. The main reason for Harold’s defeat at the Battle of Hastings was his poor judgement as leader.’ How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

4. ‘The main reason William I was able to keep control of England in the years 1066-75 was because of his ferocious punishments of rebels.’ How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

5. ‘The main reason for the defeat of Hereward’s rebellion was King William’s leadership.’ Do you agree? Explain your answer.

6. ‘The main consequence of the Harrying of the North was the prevention of further rebellions in the north of England after 1071.’ Do you agree? Explain your answer.

7. ‘The main reason for the failure of the Revolt of the Earls in 1075 was Waltheof’s warning to Lanfranc’. How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

8. ‘The main consequence of changes in government after 1066 was that the king had more power than his Anglo-Saxon predecessors.’ How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

9. ‘The main consequence of religious reforms was that English cathedrals were all rebuilt.’ How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

10. ‘The main consequence of the appointment of Lanfranc as Archbishop of Canterbury in 1070 was an increase in cathedral building.’ How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

11. ‘The main consequence of William I’s decision about the succession was that William Rufus inherited the English crown.’ How far do you agree? Explain your answer.
On the one hand, I agree with the statement
I agree with the statement because:
Therefore
As a consequence I agree because…

On the other hand, I disagree with the statement
I disagree with the statement because:
Therefore
As a consequence I agree because…
Furthermore I disagree with the statement because:
Therefore
As a consequence I agree because…

In conclusion, (I slightly/strongly agree / disagree OR neither agree or disagree) with the statement because

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As a consequence I agree because...

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Therefore
As a consequence I agree because...

In conclusion, (I slightly/strongly agree / disagree OR neither agree or disagree) with the statement because

On the one hand, I agree with the statement

I agree with the statement because:
Therefore
As a consequence I agree because...

On the other hand, I disagree with the statement

I disagree with the statement because:
Therefore
As a consequence I agree because...

Furthermore I disagree with the statement because:
Therefore
As a consequence I agree because...

In conclusion, (I slightly/strongly agree / disagree OR neither agree or disagree) with the statement because
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In conclusion, (I slightly/strongly agree / disagree OR neither agree or disagree) with the statement because
4. Revision Tools

Tasks to help you embed your knowledge.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1053</td>
<td>Harold Godwinson became Earl of Wessex.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1055</td>
<td>Tostig Godwinson became Earl of Northumbria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1064</td>
<td>Harold Godwinson visited William of Normandy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1065</td>
<td>Tostig banished. Morcar became Earl of Northumbria.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>January 1066</td>
<td>Coronation of Harold Godwinson.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 1066</td>
<td>King Harold prepared forces in the south against invasion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 1066</td>
<td>William of Normandy prepared forces for an invasion of England.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September 1066</td>
<td>Harald Hardrada of Norway invaded England.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 September 1066</td>
<td>King Harold marched his forces north to face Hardrada.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21 September 1066</td>
<td>William of Normandy landed at Pevensey.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 September 1066</td>
<td>Harold began his march south to face William.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 October 1066</td>
<td>Battle of Hastings.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1068</td>
<td>Revolt of Edwin and Morcar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1069</td>
<td>Harryng of the North.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1069-70</td>
<td>Lanfranc became Archbishop of Canterbury.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1070</td>
<td>Rebellion of Hereward the Wake.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1070-71</td>
<td>Revolt of the Earls.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1077</td>
<td>Completion of the Bayeux Tapestry.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1079-80</td>
<td>William I in conflict with his son Robert.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December 1085</td>
<td>King William ordered the Domesday Survey.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1086</td>
<td>Domesday Book completed.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1087</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1088</td>
<td>Rebellions against King William II.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1088</td>
<td>Rebellions failed. Odo exiled and disinherited.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The King's powers
Create revision flashcards on the social hierarchy using the information in your knowledge organiser.
Create a mind map about control within the whole of England using your knowledge organiser.
Part 2 Local Government - The legal System.

Complete the graphic organisers on the legal system, then answer the 4 mark feature question.

Q1: Describe two features of Anglo-Saxon Punishments.

(4 marks)

Feature 1: ____________________________________________
__________________________________________
__________________________________________
__________________________________________
__________________________________________
__________________________________________
__________________________________________

Feature 2: ____________________________________________
__________________________________________
__________________________________________
__________________________________________
__________________________________________
__________________________________________
__________________________________________

Q2: Describe two features of Anglo-Saxon Trials.

(4 marks)

Feature 1: ____________________________________________
__________________________________________
__________________________________________
__________________________________________
__________________________________________
__________________________________________

Feature 2: ____________________________________________
__________________________________________
__________________________________________
__________________________________________
__________________________________________
__________________________________________

#challenge What would you do to make the system fairer?
Part 3 Town and Village life - Towns and villages.

Complete the graphic organiser on life in town and villages using your own knowledge.

Reasons why towns were better than villages

Reasons why villages were better than towns

Biggest problem with living in a town:

Biggest problem with living in a village:

Which was best? BTA
Complete five key features of Anglo-Saxon Church and the Economy on your hands.
Using your knowledge organiser, complete the table below.
Using your knowledge organiser, complete the hexagon sheet about Williams preparation.

In preparation for William's arrival Harold Godwinson placed his army on the **South Coast** of England. It included:

- Around 7,000 untrained men of the **Fyrd** (these were mostly local peasants armed with pitchforks and knives as well as some thegns who would have swords and armour.
  - Around 1,000 **Housecarls** (Highly trained warriors who carried large axes and swords.
Using the knowledge organiser, look at Gate Fulford & Stamford Bridge battles and describe Harold/English weaknesses.
Using the knowledge organiser, complete the table showing the different reasons that helped William to win the BOH.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Luck</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Harold’s Poor Leadership</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>William’s Good Leadership</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

1066 Preparations
Create revision flashcards on the problems for William and his solutions.
Label the features of a motte and bailey castle, include how each feature helped with control.
Using your knowledge organiser, complete the questions about each rebellion and its impact.

1068 revolt of Earls Edwin and Morcar

1. Why did the rebellion fail?
2. How did this help William to control the English?

Edgar Aethling and the rebellions in the north, 1069

1. Why did the rebellion fail?
2. How did this help William to control the English?

Hereward the Wake and the rebellion at Ely, 1070-71

1. Why did the rebellion fail?
2. How did this help William to control the English?
Describe the features of the new methods of royal control under William.