

Norman England 1066-1100 Exam

Preparing for the exam.

You have four tasks to complete to prepare for the exam.

1] Flash Card Revision: How did the Normans Change England?

Read the Card. Cover the card. Write what you can remember on the 'Norman England 1066-1100' revision grid.

Keep doing this until you have all facts in each grid.

The grid must be ready to show your teacher in class on: _____

2] Sum up Your Learning Why did Norman's Build Castles?

Read 'Why did the Norman's Build Castles?' Write down five things you have learned at the end.

The sheet must ready to show your teacher in class on: _____

3] Mind Mapping:

Read 'Why did the Norman's Build Castles?'

Draw a mind map to show how and why the Normans built Motte & Bailey Castles like Lincoln.

The sheet must be ready to show your teacher in class on: _____

4] Question Cards

Read 'How did the Normans Change the church.'

Write down a question about the changing the Church on each card.

The sheet must be ready to show your teacher in class on: _____

Your exam is on _____

Land Ownership

Animals

Language

Society

Migration

Laws

The Church

International Relations

Land Ownership

William took land from any Anglo-Saxon lord who was against him.

By 1086 only 5% of land was owned by English lords.

England was now owned by foreigners.

Land Ownership

Before 1066 most English Peasants were villeins. This meant they were not free. They could not leave village without permission and had to work a certain number of days a year for their lord. The Normans did not change this.

Animals

The Normans brought fallow deer and rabbits to England. The fallow deer were bought to hunt. The rabbits were kept in man-made warrens. They were farmed for meat and fur.

Land Ownership

A large number of Anglo-Saxon land owners was replaced by less Norman lords, who owned more land individually.

Language

French became the official language of the rulers. It was the language of the King and his court till the 14th century.

French words came into English like Cabbage; candle; castle, wicket; pocket; fork table and garden. 28% of 'English' words are French.

Language

English remained the language of the people. The most common words were from English. By 15th Century the King spoke English.

Society

By 1086 only 6 of the major Lords were English. The rest were French. Society was run by the French.

Society

The Normans got rid of slavery. In 1086 about 10% of people were slaves. By 1200 slavery had ended.

Migration

8000 Normans and other French allies moved into England. Many of them took over important jobs.

Migration

Many Anglo-Saxons, especially the thanes, left England. Some ended up in Constantinople [Istanbul, Turkey]. They served as soldiers for the Byzantine Emperor. Some set up home in the Crimea, Black Sea.

Laws

Poaching Laws. To stop the peasants hunting their deer, the Normans brought in new hunting laws. Anyone caught had two fingers cut off for a first offence and were blinded for a second.

Laws

Trial by combat was introduced. If someone was accused of a crime they could fight to prove they were innocent.

The Church

The French took over the church. By 1096 no Bishop was English. Most monasteries were led by French Abbots.

The Church

European building styles came to England. The centre of church power moved in many places. Cathedrals were built in cities, such as Lincoln and Rochester Cathedral.

International Relations

From 793 England had been connected to Denmark and Norway. Some Kings of England were also Kings of Denmark and Norway. After 1070 England was not ruled from Denmark and did not get involved in Danish Wars.

International Relations

From 1066 the King of England was also a landlord in France. Until 1558 Kings of England would fight wars with France to either defend their French lands or take more land from the French kings.

Why did the Normans build castles?

Why build castles?

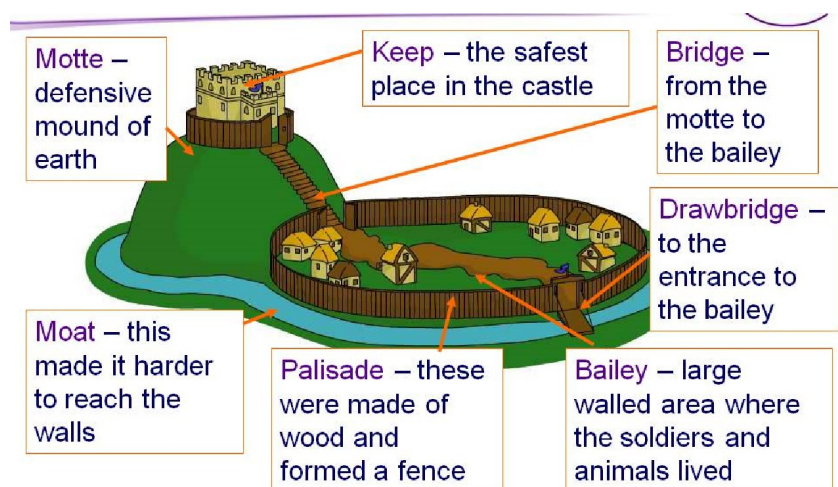
When William the Conqueror took control of England he did not have many men. He needed to have safe places for his men to rule the land from. England did not have castles before the Normans came. William built castles because:

- Castles were safe places to defend. The threat was mostly from small groups of English peasants. The wooden walls could keep the peasants out till help came from other castles.
- The Castle was a symbol that the Normans were in charge. The English would be aware that the Normans were safe and near and that might stop them planning a rebellion.
- They could be bases for his knights to ride out from and attack any trouble making Saxons.

Motte and Bailey Castles

The first castles were Motte and Bailey castles. These could be built very quickly as they only used mud and wood. Some, like Stafford Castle, were very big but some, like Lilbourne Castle, were tiny.

The important thing was a castle could be built in under three weeks. This meant the Normans could take over an area and



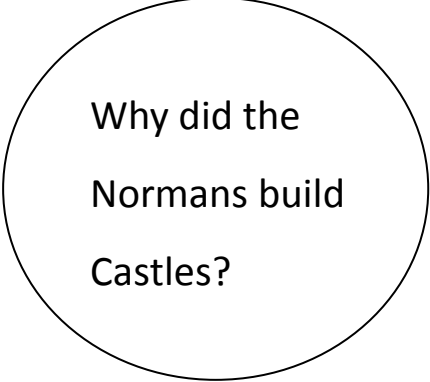
The motte was a man-made hill. The tower on top of it was small and only used for defence. The knights lived in the bailey, which was bigger. A castle was not just a fort. It was also a home for a knight or lord's family.

Lincoln Castle was built in 1068. It was built on top of a ridge, 60m above the town of Lincoln. Lincoln was an important trading town—of 6-8,000 people. The castle was a reminder that the Normans were in control. Lincoln castle occupied the site of an old Roman Fort. It was centred around two large Mottes with a tower on them.

In 1069 Edgar the Atheling led a raid from the sea into Lincolnshire. Norman troops from Lincoln Castle rode out to deal with Edgar's men and killed all but a handful of them.

THE FIVE MOST IMPORTANT THINGS I HAVE LEARNED ARE:

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- *
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Why did the
Normans build
Castles?

How did the Normans Change the Church?

French Rule

William's invasion had been blessed by Pope Alexander II . William was a friend of Pope Gregory VII. With the Pope's support William:

- Got rid of the English Archbishop of Canterbury and put Lanfranc, a Norman in charge.
- By 1096 no Englishmen were bishops. Most of the important monasteries were run by Normans.



More Monks

Before 1066 there were about 1000 monks and nuns in 60 religious houses [eg Monasteries]. William encouraged more monasteries. By 1135 there were 250 monasteries and 4-5000 monks and nuns.

Cathedrals

The Normans changed the church physically.

- The Saxons had built ministers [regional headquarters] in small towns and country areas. The Normans built cathedrals in the cities.
- Normans built big. They brought in the Romanesque style. This meant round arches, huge column and high ceilings.



Roman Rules

Pope Gregory VII wanted to reform the church. One of the things he wanted was for priests to be celibate—not to marry. The Normans made sure this rule was obeyed.

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Question:
Who did William make the new Archbishop of Canterbury?

Answer:
Lanfranc

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