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**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 Flounders, 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.**

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| **Task: Read through the information on William of Normandy above and highlight and SFD. 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.**

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| **Task: Read through the information about the feudal system and highlight the SFD. 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. 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 of 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**
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.**

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| **Task: Read through the information above and highlight any SFD. 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.**

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| **Task: Read through the information below and highlight any SFD. Create a diagram to show the format of the local government in the box below.** | |
| * **The very top layer of the local government consisted of 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.**

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| **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 five 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 it 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-Saxon use 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.**

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| **Task: Highlight the SFD 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.**

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

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| **Task: Read through the information about Burhs and highlight the SFD. Then in the right column draw a Burh from the description and label it.** | |
| * **Burhs were the fortified main town of each shire.** * **People from the countryside would take refuge in the burh when the Vikings or other invaders were around.** * **All significant trade had to be carried out in the burhs by law. This trade was when taxed.** * **Around 10% of the population of England lived in towns in 1060. Everyone else lived in family groups in the countryside.** * **Strong walls and ramparts (watch towers) made the towns difficult to attack by Viking raiding parties.** |  |

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

**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 that King Edward himself. Edward’s lands produced an income of about £6,000 a year whereas the Godwinson’s received about £8,500 a year from their lands.**

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| **Task: Read through the information above and highlight the SFD.** |

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| **Task: Read through the information and highlight the SFD. 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 tells us about why Harold Godwinson became the next King of England after Edward the Confessor died?** | |

**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 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?**

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

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| **Task: Read through the reasons why there was a rivalry for the throne in 1066. Highlight the SFD 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 Aethling. 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.** |  |  |

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| **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.**

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| **Task: Read through the information about the Battle of Gate Fulford and Stamford Bridge and highlight the SFD. 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.** |

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

**The Battle of Hastings**

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| **William’s fleet set sail**  **27th September 1066** | |  | | **Harold leaves York**  **2nd October 1066** | |  | | **Harold leaves London**  **12th October 1066** | |  | |
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|  | | **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?** | | | | | | | | | | | |

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| **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.** |
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| **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’** |

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| **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 fyrdsmen 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?** | | | |

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| **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.** | | **Hardrada’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 event began.** |
|  | **Reasons why William won** | |  | **Reasons why Harold lost** |

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

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| **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 change against other knights: charging a shield wall was probably something entirely new** |

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| **Task: Explain the importance of the ‘feigned retreat’ as an explanation for William’s victory at the Battle of the Hastings (12 mark)** |

**Key Topic One Quiz**

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| **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** |  |
| 1. **Name the three main earldom’s in Anglo-Saxon England** |  |
| 1. **Place the Battles of Hastings, Gate Fulford and Stamford Bridge in chronological order. (add dates for extra marks!)** |  |
| 1. **Describe three features of Anglo-Saxon Towns.** |  |
| 1. **Give two reasons why William said he had the right to be king of England.** |  |
| 1. **List two reasons why the Anglo-Saxons won the Battle of Stamford Bridge.** |  |
| 1. **Describe two features of Harold’s career before he became king.** |  |
| 1. **List in order of hierarchy the groups of people in Anglo-Saxon society.** |  |
| 1. **What titles did Edwin and Morcar hold in 1066?** |  |
| 1. **Describe three features of Anglo-Saxon economy.** |  |
| 1. **Describe three features of Anglo-Saxon government.** |  |
| 1. **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**

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| **Task: Read through the information and highlight the SFD. 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 Aethling 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 intimated and surrounded. William led his army round London to Berkhamsted rather than attacking London directly.** * **Edgar Aethling, Edwin, Morcar and the other English nobles came to greet William as their new and legal King in Berkhamsted.** | http://www.conceptdraw.com/How-To-Guide/picture/map-of-england/Maps-UK-Map-Map-of-English-Regions.png  Hastings |

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| **Extension – How did this first event of William’s ‘reign’ help him secure control?** |

**The submission of the Earls**

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| **Task: Read through the information about why Edgar Aethling, 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 Aethling had little to offed 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.** |  |  |

**Castles and the Marcher Earldoms**

**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.**

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| **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 bailed 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.** |
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| **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** |

**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 work 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. There 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.**

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| **Task: read through the information above and highlight the SFD. 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**

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| **Task: Read through the information and highlight SFD. 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 Aethling 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 Aethling’s rebellion in 1069.** * **Edgar Aethling’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 reply 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 Aethling’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**

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| **Resentment at Norman take over** | **Edgar Aethling hoped to be king** |
| **Fear of losing land to the Normans** | **Expectation that the Danish and Scottish help would lead to success** |

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

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| **Task: Read through events of Edgar Aethling’s first revolt and highlight SFD. 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!** |
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**Edgar Aethling’s second revolt, summer and autumn, 1069**

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| **Edgar Aethling leading English rebels in the north who seized control of York**  **A large Danish invasion fleet raiding the coast, led by the King of Denmark and his sons** | **Invasion by King Malcolm III of Scotland**  **Rebellions in the south-west and on the Welsh border** |
|  | **Attacks on Normandy by local rivals in France** |

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

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| **Task: Read through the events of Edgar Aethling’s second revolt and highlight the SFD. 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** |
| * **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 of 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).** |  |
| **Task: Read through the consequences of Edgar Aethling’s second revolt and highlight the SFD. 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.** |  |

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| **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**

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| **Task: Read through the mind map and highlight the SFD on the Harrying of the North** |

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| **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?** | |

**Hereward the Wake’s rebellion, 1070-71**

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| **Task: Read through the information about Hereward the Wake’s rebellion and summarise it in 5 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 Turold. 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.**

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| **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?** | | |

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| **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 …** |

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| **Task: Read through the information below and highlight the SFD. 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.** | 1. **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.** | 1. **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.** |
| 1. **In 1085 there were 1,000 tenants-in-chief – the major landowners. Only 13 of them were English.** | 1. **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.**

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| **Task: Read back through the information on how William controlled England (KT2) and prevented revolts. Add SFD to each of the methods William used.**  **Mutilation of rebels**  **Destruction of English towns and villages**  **Castle-building throughout England**  **Imprisonment of leaders of rebellions**  **Confiscating lands and titles from English landowners** |

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| **Extension – Which method do you think played the most important park 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.**

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| **Task: Who were the earls involved? Read through each fact file and highlight the SFD,** | | |
| **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.** |
| **Task:**   1. **How is this different from the other rebellions that William has faced?** 2. **Which rebellion do you think help the greatest threat to William’s reign and why?** | | |

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| **Task: Read through the reasons why the revolt began. Highlight the SFD.**  **Extension – Which reason do you think was the most important why the revolt began and why?** |  |

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| **Task: Read through what the plan was, and what actually happened. Highlight the SFD.** | |
| **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.** | **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.** |
| **Extension - Was it Lanfranc’s swift action or the lack of help from the Danish which made the rebellion fail and why?** | |

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| **Task: Read through what happened to the leaders and highlight the SFD.** |
| **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?** |

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| **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**

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| **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?** |  |
| 1. **Which two of King Harold’s brothers died at the Battle of Hastings?** |  |
| 1. **Where was Hereward based when he led resistance against the Normans?** |  |
| 1. **Name three English leaders who submitted to William as King in the autumn of 1066.** |  |
| 1. **What were the Marcher Earldoms?** |  |
| 1. **List the three earls involved in the 1075 revolt.** |  |
| 1. **List what happened to each earl after the 1075 revolt.** |  |
| 1. **What were the three new Marcher Earldoms called?** |  |
| 1. **Who defeated the 1075 Revolt of the Earls on behalf of William?** |  |
| 1. **Why did William allow many English lords to keep their lands and titles at first?** |  |
| 1. **Give the two rives 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.**

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| **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.** |

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| **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.** |

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| **Task: Read through the roles of tenants-in-chiefs and knight service. Highlight the SFD** | |
| **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.** |

**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.**

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| **Task: Read through the ways that the church influenced society and government in Norman England. Highlight any SFD.** | |
| **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** | |

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| **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.** |

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| **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** |  |

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| **Task: How did Lanfranc change the church? Read through the information and highlight the SFD, 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 hed 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.** |

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| **Opposition to religious changes (highlight the SFD)**  **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) or a monk who would not accept a Norman abbot.** |

**Norman government and legal system**

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| **Task: Read through the information and highlight and SFD.** | | |
| **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 …** | | |

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| **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 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.** | * **Trade with Scandinavia was reduced, and trade with Normandy increased. This effected the north 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 that Edward the Confessor had been able to access, and more power than William had as Duke of Normandy.**

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| **Task: Read through the information on how William centralised Norman England and highlight SFD. 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 ¾ 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.**

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| **Task: Give two key features of Norman government and laws (4 marks)** |

**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.**

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| **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.** |

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| **Task: Why were some sheriffs resented? Highlight the SFD 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?** |

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| **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?** |

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| **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 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.**

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| **Task: Read through the information and highlight the SFD** |
| * **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?** |

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| **Task: Read through and match the statements to the used 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 Bok 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 Bok is organised suggests it was a handy guide to working out what reliefs should be charged when land we 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.** |

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| **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.**

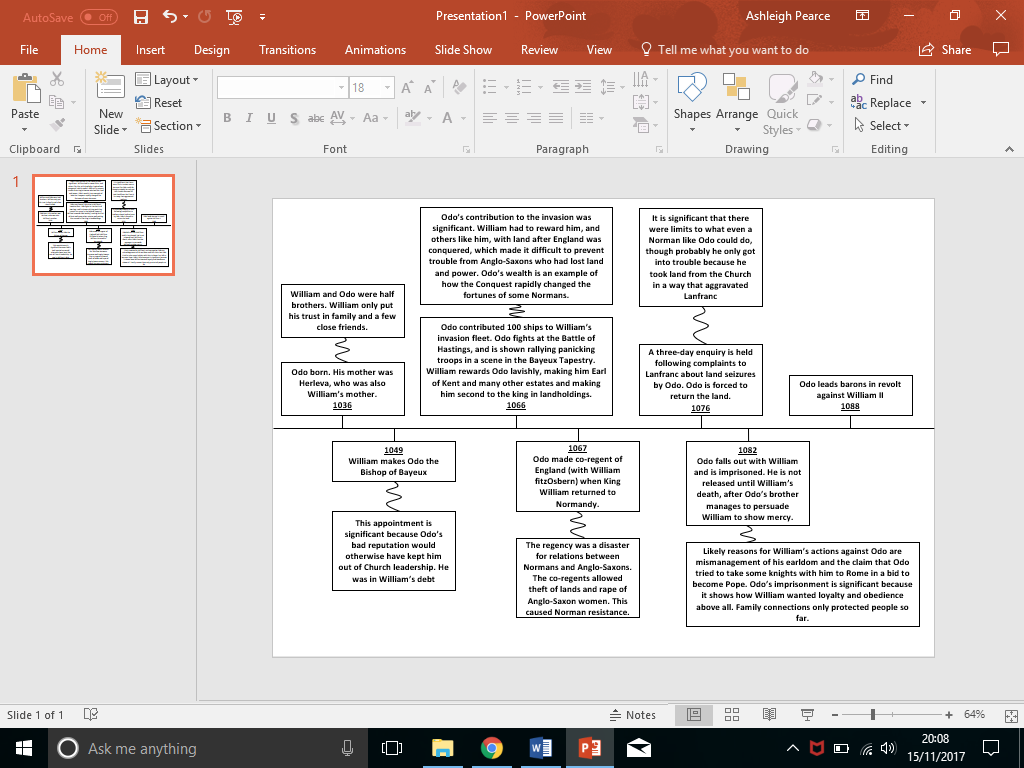
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| **This is a hall like in a lord’s castle in Normandy. As time went by, lords built stone halls and castles like this in England to show off their wealth, their power and status. The lord, his family and their guests sat at the top of the table. They 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 SFD. Use the information to answer questions below.** |
| 1. **Which personal qualities were the most important to the aristocracy?** |
| 1. **Why did the nobles continue to speak French when they lived in England?** |
| 1. **How did the nobles spend their time when not fighting for the king?** |
| 1. **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 supported throughout the Conquest. William rewarded him with the earldom of Kent, making him one of England’s (and Normandy’s) richest men.**

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| **Task: Read through the timeline and highlight the SFD.** |



**William I and his family**

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| **Task: Read through the information and put it into the following categories.** | | | | | | | |
| * **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.** | | | | * **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** |
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| **Task: Read through the information and highlight the SFD. 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.** |
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**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 Roberts revolt.**

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| **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 son’s. 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 numbers 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).**

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| **Task: Read through the information above and highlight the SFD. Summarise what each of William’s 3 sons were left below.** | | |
| **Robert of Normandy** | **William Rufus** | **Henry** |
|  |  |  |

**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.**

**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.**

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

**Key Topic Three Quiz**

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| **Task: Complete this test without looking at your notes as a recap** | |
| 1. **What was knight service?** |  |
| 1. **Why was it important for Norman lords to be generous to their followers?** |  |
| 1. **List three problems in the Church which Lanfranc wanted to solve.** |  |
| 1. **Which castle was at the centre of the revolt against William Rufus in 1088?** |  |
| 1. **What were men who held land directly from the king called?** |  |
| 1. **List William’s three sons who were alive in 1087 - in order of age!** |  |
| 1. **Who or what was Gerberoi?** |  |
| 1. **Name to people who acted as William’s regent in England.** |  |
| 1. **In which year did William die?** |  |
| 1. **List what each of William’s three sons were left once William I died.** |  |
| 1. **Where did Robert order a castle to be built after he defeated the Scottish invasion in 1070?** |  |
| 1. **Why was Odo imprisoned by William?** |  |
| **Score out of 12 = \_\_\_\_\_\_/12**  **Go back through the areas you struggled with and revise these sections further.** | |