



Knowledge Revision Guide

GCSE History - Anglo Saxon and Norman England



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Key topic 1: Anglo-Saxon England and the Norman Conquest, 1060-66	
Anglo-Saxon society	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monarchy and government. The power of the English monarchy. Earldoms, local government and the legal system. The economy and social system. Towns and villages. The role of the Church.
The last years of Edward the Confessor and the succession crisis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The house of Godwin. Harold Godwinson's succession as Earl of Wessex. The power of the Godwins. Harold Godwinson's embassy to Normandy. The rising ambition of Harold and his exile. The death of Edward the Confessor.
The rival claimants for the throne	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The motives and claims of William of Normandy, Harold Godwinson and Edgar. The Witan and the coronation and reign of Harold Godwinson. Reasons for, and significance of, the outcome of the battles of Fulford and Stamford Bridge.
The Norman invasion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Battle of Hastings. Reasons for William's victory, including the leadership skills of Harold and William, Norman and English troops and tactics.

These slides are the bullet points from the exam board - make sure you cover each one.

Key Facts - Topic 1: Anglo Saxon England

The different aspects of Anglo-Saxon society.	The King was all-powerful, the Witan only advised.	Subsistence economy - grew enough to live on in villages. Exchange economy in towns (swapping goods)	Church was very powerful - owned 25% of land. Two archbishops, then bishops and priests in each area.	Law - main punishment was Wergild (fine) Policing through tithings and hue and cry	1065 Godwin family power faded than Harold helped exile
The succession crisis of 1066/the claims to the throne	Edward the Confessor died on 5 Jan 1066- he left no heir	Harold Godwinson - strong chance - he'd been sub-regulus (deputy king) & supported by the Witan & Edward's promise.	William of Normandy - good claim - agreement with Edward (1050) & Pope's support	Edgar Aetheling - strong claim in theory (Edward's great nephew) but only 14.	Harold Godwinson's claim on old agreement between Harthacnut (England) and King Magnus of Norway.

These slides are the key facts you need to know for that topic.

Topic 1 - Anglo-Saxon England, 1060 -66

Topic 1a - Anglo-Saxon England Revision

Powers of the king	Society (hierarchy)	Central and local government	Legal system
The Godwins	Economy	Towns and Villages	The Church

These slides are headings for that topic - use these as the titles for your revision resources.

Topic 1b - The Succession Crisis and 1066

The death of King Edward	The Battle of Fulford Gate	The Battle of Hastings
The Succession Crisis	The Battle of Stamford Bridge	Why William won the Battle of Hastings



Link to Google Drive for more resources, exam questions and exam question guidance:

<https://tinyurl.com/yd9z3agm>

There are 3 topics that you need to cover:

- 1) **Anglo-Saxon England, 1060-66** (slides 4-26)
- 2) **William I in power: securing the kingdom, 1066-87** (slides 27-36)
- 3) **Norman England, 1066-88** (slides 37- 50)

Work through the revision guide, and create revision resources such as mind maps and revision cards for each topic. Once you've done that, use your revision resources to create quizzes to test yourself, or test yourself using the quizzes on the Google Drive.

Anglo-Saxons and Normans: Who's who?

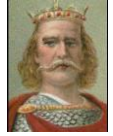
Anglo-Saxons



Edward the Confessor (1003 -1066) - King of England.



Edith of Wessex (1025-1075) - Queen of England (married to Edward) and Harold Godwinson's sister.



Harold Godwinson (1022-1086) - Son of powerful Earl Godwin, King of England from Jan - Oct 1066 when William defeated him at Hastings.



Tostig Godwinson (1026-1066) - Former earl exiled by brother Harold. Supported Hardrada in battles in 1066.



Edgar Aethling (1051-1126) - Great nephew of Edward. Led 2 rebellions against William in 1069.



Edwin (? - 1071) - Earl of Mercia. Sister married to Harold. Lost land after 1066 and rebelled in 1068.

Morcar (c.1040-c.1090) - Edwin's brother Earl of Northumbria. Lost land after 1066 and rebelled in 1068 and 1070-71.



Hereward the Wake (1035-c.1072) - Nobleman who led the guerrilla rebellion at Ely, 1070-71.



Waltheof (c.1060-1076) - Rebelled in 1069, made the last Anglo-Saxon earl. Rebelled in 1075, executed in 1076.

Normans



William of Normandy (1028-1087) - Duke of Normandy from 1035 and King of England from 1066.



Matilda of Flanders (1031-83) - William's wife and often ruled Normandy as regent.



Robert Curthose (c.1053-1134) - William's eldest son. Rebelled against William 1078-80. Inherited Normandy in 1087 and part of a failed rebellion in 1087.



William Rufus (c.1060-1100) - William's son - became King of England in 1087 until his death.



Bishop Odo (? - 1097) - William's half-brother and regent. Imprisoned in 1082 for planning military expedition to England but released on William's deathbed and led rebellion in 1087.



Lanfranc (1005-1089) - Archbishop of Canterbury and regent. Responsible for "Normanisation" of the Church.



William FitzOsbern (c.1020-1071). Earl and close advisor of William and ruled Hereford (marcher earldom)



Roger De Breteuil (c.1051-1087) Earl of Hereford. FitzOsbern's son & a leader of the Revolt of the Earls (1075)

Others



King Canute (990AD - 1035) - King of Norway, England and Denmark.



Harald Hardrada (1015-1066) - King of Norway - invaded England in 1066.



King Swein (1019-1074) - King of Denmark - involved in rebellions in 1069 and 1070-71.



King Malcolm (1030-1093) - King of Scotland - gave refuge to Edgar Aethling after William became king. Invaded the North in second 1069 rebellion but returned home after looting.

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

Anglo-Saxon society

- Monarchy and government. The power of the English monarchy.
- Earldoms, local government and the legal system.
- The economy and social system. Towns and villages. The influence of the Church.

The last years of Edward the Confessor and the succession crisis

- The house of Godwin. Harold Godwinson's succession as Earl of Wessex. The power of the Godwins.
- Harold Godwinson's embassy to Normandy. The rising against Tostig and his exile. The death of Edward the Confessor.

The rival claimants for the throne

- The motives and claims of William of Normandy, Harald Hardrada and Edgar.
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The Norman invasion

- The Battle of Hastings.
- Reasons for William's victory, including the leadership skills of Harold and William, Norman and English troops and tactics.

Topic 1 - Anglo-Saxon England, 1060 -66

Topic 1a - Anglo-Saxon England Revision

Powers of the
king

Society
(hierarchy)

Central and
local
government

Legal system

The Godwins

Economy

Towns and
Villages

The Church

Topic 1b - The Succession Crisis and 1066

The death of
King Edward

The Battle of
Fulford Gate

The Battle of
Hastings

The
Succession
Crisis

The Battle of
Stamford
Bridge

Why William
won the Battle
of Hastings

Key Facts - Topic 1: Anglo Saxon England

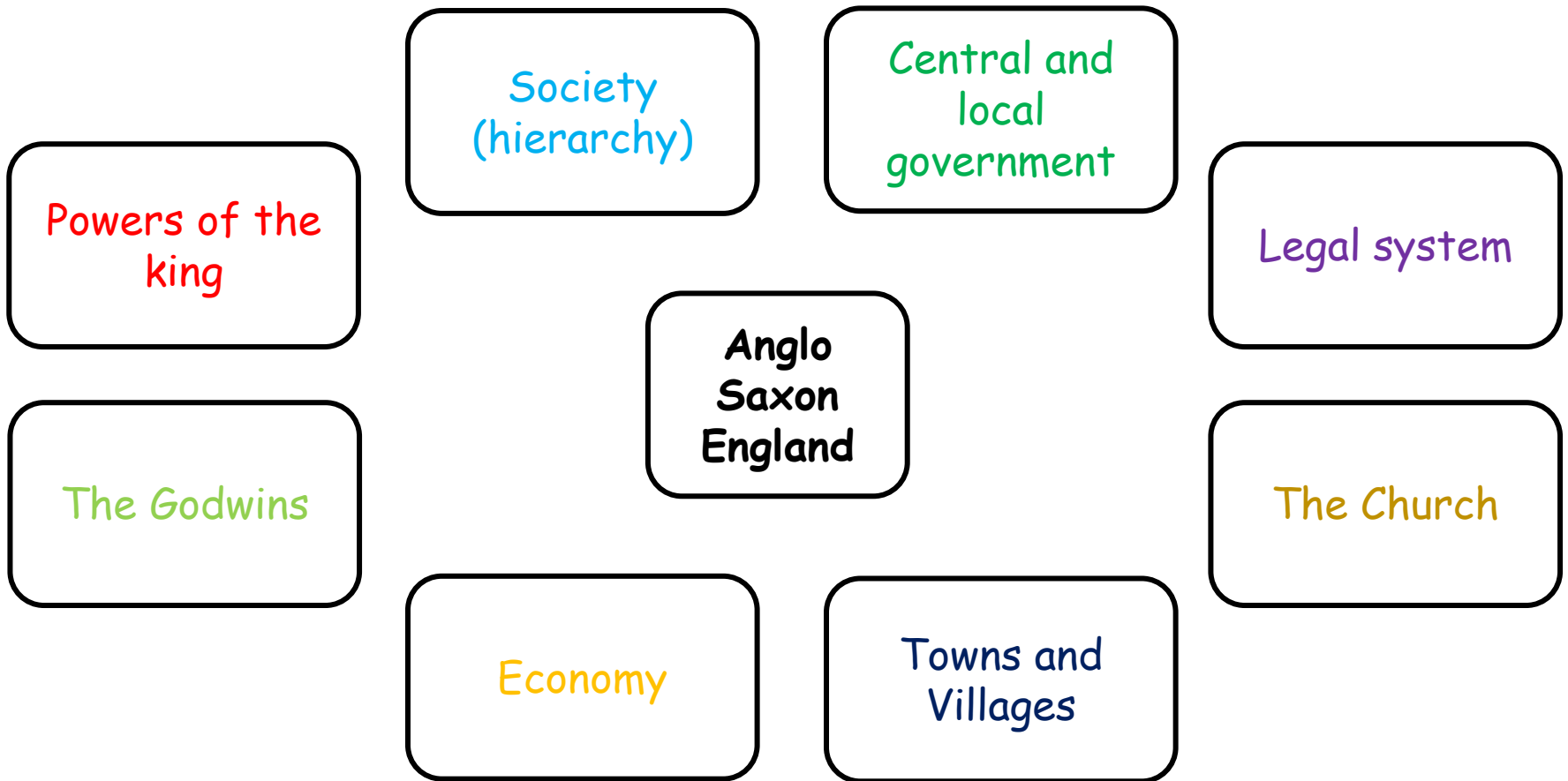
<p>The different aspects of Anglo-Saxon society.</p>	<p>The King was all-powerful, the Witan only advised.</p>	<p>Subsistence economy - grew enough to live on in villages. Exchange economy in towns (swapping goods)</p>	<p>Church was very powerful - owned 25% of land. Two archbishops, then bishops and priests in each area.</p>	<p>Law - main punishment was Wergild (fine) Policing through tithings and hue and cry</p>	<p>1065 - Godwin family most powerful family and wealthier than king. Harold helped to exile Tostig.</p>
<p>The succession crisis of 1066/the claims to the throne</p>	<p>Edward the Confessor died on 5 Jan 1066- he left no heir</p>	<p>Harold Godwinson - strong chance - he'd been sub-regulus (deputy king) & supported by the Witan & Edward's promise.</p>	<p>William of Normandy - good claim - agreement with Edward (1050) & Pope's support</p>	<p>Edgar Aethling - strong claim in theory (Edward's great nephew) but only 14.</p>	<p>Hardrada - weak claim - claim based on old agreement between King Harthacnut (England) and King Magnus of Norway.</p>

Key Facts - Topic 1: Anglo Saxon England

The first two battles of 1066	Battle of Gate Fulford 20 September 1066 .	Hardrada and Tostig's army beat Edwin and Morcar's Saxons at Fulford Gate.	Battle of Stamford Bridge 25 September 1066.	Godwinson now north to take on Hardrada and Tostig. Saxon victory - Hardrada and Tostig dead.	Both sides used the shield wall tactic - however Godwinson won because the Viking's defence broke.
The Battle of Hastings and reasons why William won.	14 October 1066 - William (Norman) vs Harold Godwinson (Anglo-Saxon)	William's leadership - fought on horseback so could easily direct his men.	Norman tactics - used a mix of tactics - archers and cavalry	Saxon weakness - fell for feigned retreat and just had defensive strategy.	Luck - the wind changed at the right time for William to set sail.

Topic 1a - Anglo-Saxon England Revision

Copy the diagram below, or get some revision cards.
You need to create a revision resource that has at least two key features of each area of Anglo-Saxon England.



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The last years of Edward the Confessor and the succession crisis

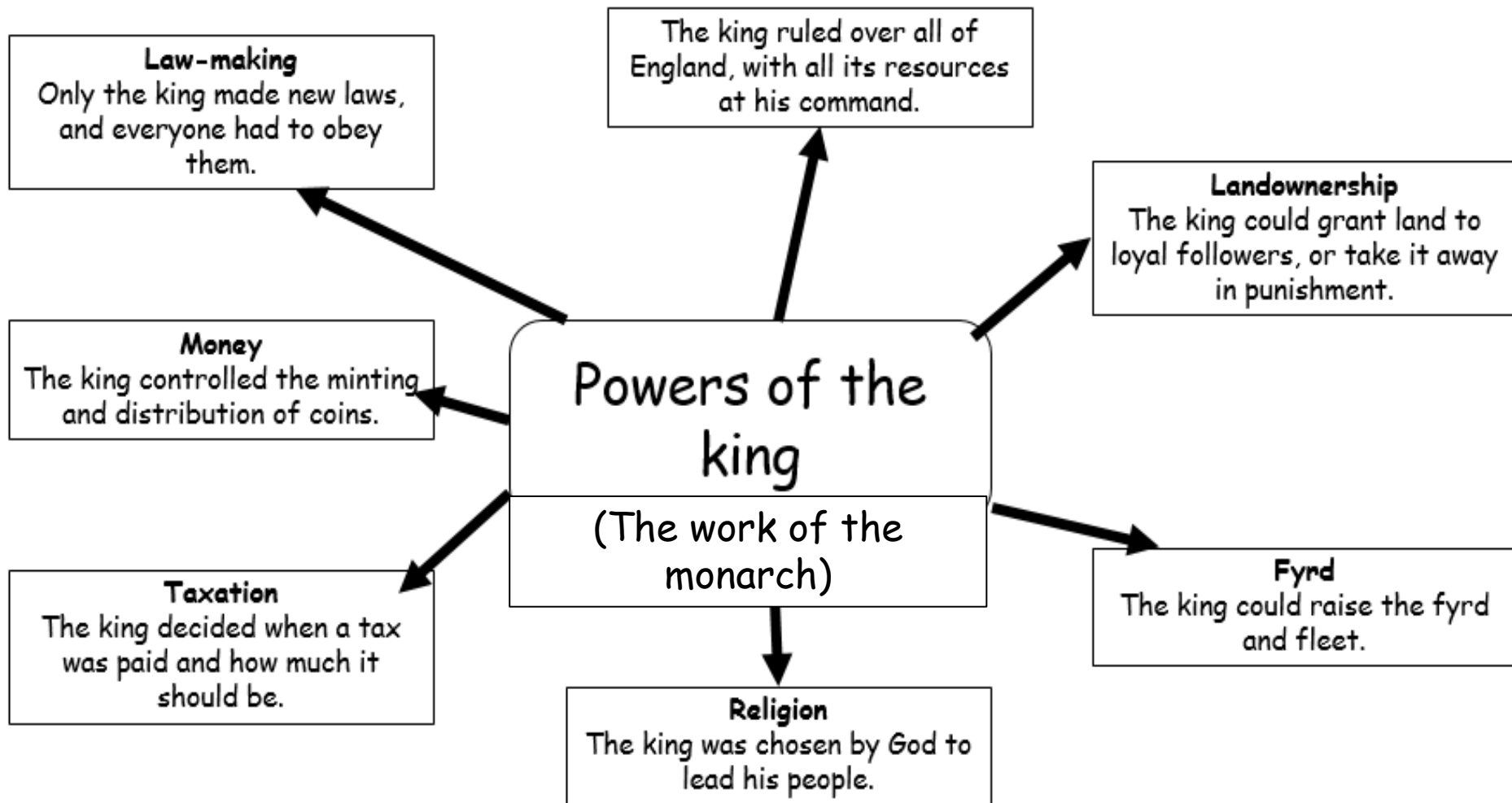
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The Norman invasion

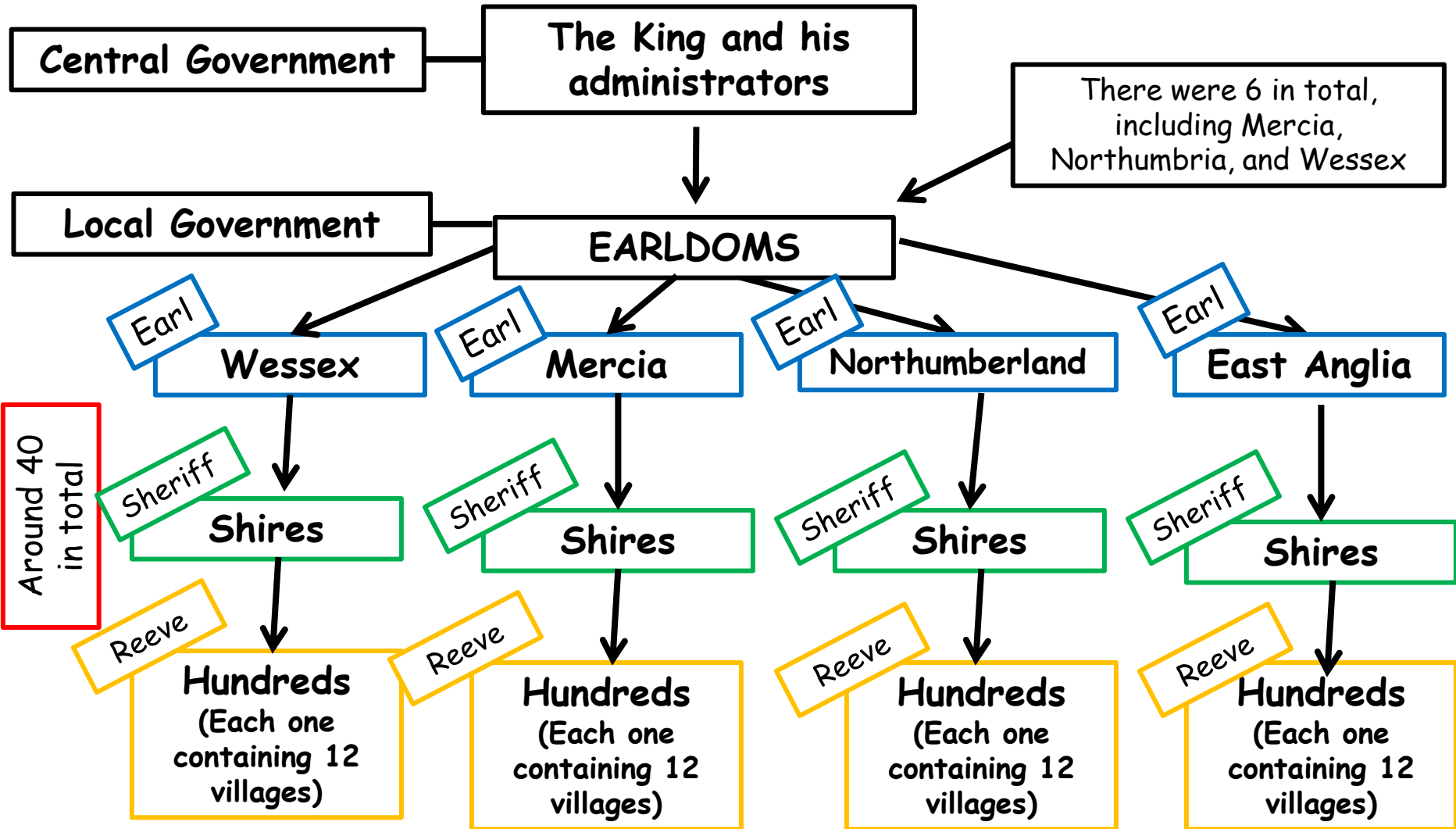
- The Battle of Hastings.
- Reasons for William's victory, including the leadership skills of Harold and William, Norman and English troops and tactics.



SOCIETY

Earls	High ranking nobility. There were usually 6 of them, one for each of the great kingdoms such as Wessex and Northumbria. They oversaw the collection of taxes in their earldom, law and order, and also had military powers - they led the thegns in battle against the king's enemies. Large earldoms meant that the earls could become very powerful in Anglo-Saxon England.
Thegns	Around 1% of the population, they were local lords. They were also called upon as part of the fyrd and carried out local legal and administrative duties.
Ceorls	Around 10% of the population. They were very similar to peasants but they were free and could therefore work when and where they wanted.
Peasants	Over 70% of the population. These people were farmers for their lords and had to do anything they were asked for. They lived off what they grew. They had to work their lords' land for at least 3 days a week.
Slaves	Around 10% of the population. They were very similar to peasants; however they weren't free and couldn't work when and where they wanted. Their master dictated every aspect of their life.

CENTRAL AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT



THE LEGAL SYSTEM

The Anglo-Saxon legal system was based on the idea of **collective responsibility** - if one member of a tithing broke the law, the rest were responsible for bringing him to court or would be punished themselves. Anyone in the community could call on others to help them to track down a criminal - **hue and cry**. The sheriff could also call on the community in the same way. There was NO police force.

There were two types of court:

- **Shire court** - these were held in each shire and normally heard more serious cases for example murder.
- **Hundred court** - these met in every hundred and normally heard less serious cases - local disputes.

Shire and hundred courts used a jury made up of people who knew both parties in the cases. The jury listened to the evidence and came to a judgement. If the two courts could not come to a final decision, then **trial by ordeal** followed this took place in a church.

Punishments:

- **Wergild** was used to compensate victims of crime. The more important the person, the higher the compensation.
- **Capital punishment** was used for those who committed treason, or betrayed their lord or ruler.
- Crimes against the church could mean **mutilation**.

THE CHURCH

Five key features of the Anglo-Saxon Church:

1. England was divided into large areas by the Church. Each area was controlled by a Bishop.
2. Bishops who were rich and important. The Witan always included important Bishops.
3. Very few people in Anglo-Saxon society were literate, so the Church provided all the king's clerks and record-keepers.
4. The Church was very powerful: it owned 25% of land.
5. The Church had a lot of influence: people were very religious and went to Church regularly, and used religion instead of science to explain things.

TOWNS AND VILLAGES

Five key features of towns and villages:

1. Most people lived in villages in houses made from wattle and daub.
2. Towns were had a fortified wall to protect them from attack. They were called burhs.
3. People relied on the land to survive: the main economy was a subsistence economy (growing enough to survive on).
4. Peasants worked on land held by a lord and made their money by selling or exchanging crops or by pursuing craft activities like blacksmithing.
5. Peasants were often trained craftsmen, and sold/bartered with the goods they produced.

ECONOMY

Five key features of the Anglo-Saxon economy:

- England had strong trade links across the North Sea to Scandinavia and across the Channel to Normand and Flanders.
- The efficient tax system boosted the earnings of the king and also the income of this nobles and the Church, who kept some of the tax.
- 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.
- **Villages** had a **subsistence economy**: they produced enough food for themselves and some were able to produce other materials for themselves. Some goods could be traded at local markets and either **bartered** or sold.
- **Towns** had an **exchange economy**: they would have weekly markets where goods were **bartered** or sold. Craftsmen would also trade their hand-made goods. Towns with mints would make silver coins, overseen by a royal official.

THE GODWINS

Five key facts about the Godwins:

1. They were the most powerful family in 1060: they controlled all the major earldoms (Northumbria, East Anglia and Wessex) apart from Mercia.
2. Harold Godwinson's sister (Edith) was married to King Edward.
3. Harold was King Edward's deputy, and led an army against Welsh rebellions in the 1050s.
4. Harold went on an embassy to Normandy in 1064-65: he swore an oath on holy relics to William, but we do not know for certain if he promised William the throne.
5. Harold supported a rebellion against his brother Tostig, leading to Tostig losing his earldom and being exiled: they became sworn enemies.

Topic 1b - The Succession Crisis and 1066

The death of
King Edward

The Battle of
Fulford Gate

The Battle of
Hastings

The
Succession
Crisis

The Battle of
Stamford
Bridge

Why William
won the Battle
of Hastings

For each sub-topic, you can create:

- revision cards (on cards or use Quizlet)
- a poster
- a mind map
- bullet pointed notes etc.

Aim for at least 5 facts per sub-topic.

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The Norman invasion

- **The Battle of Hastings.**
- **Reasons for William's victory, including the leadership skills of Harold and William, Norman and English troops and tactics.**

The Succession Crisis of 1066

In January 1066, Edward the Confessor died without an heir. This caused a succession crisis (a crisis over who would be king next).





Reasons why there was a succession crisis in 1066:

1. Edward had no heir (no children)
2. Edward's promises
3. Harold's embassy to Normandy (his promise to William)
4. An old agreement between previous kings

Do not just name each claimant to the throne - they're not reasons.



Who should be the next King of England? CLAIMANTS TO THE THRONE

	Main reasons why they should be king.	Main reasons why they should <u>not</u> be king.
 Harold Godwinson	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • King Edward's deputy king (sub regulus) • From the richest family in England • King Edward was married to his sister • Claimed that Edward had promised him the throne on his deathbed • Claim was supported by the Witan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is claimed that Edward was not of sound mind when he promised Harold the throne • It is alleged that Harold had made a religious oath to William in 1064, promising him the throne.
 William the Conqueror	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Experienced military leader • Claimed that King Edward promised him the throne in 1051 when he visited England • Claimed that Harold Godwinson swore on holy relics that William would be king next • His claim was supported by the Pope 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Only a distant relative of Edward • He was a foreign ruler
 Harald Hardrada	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strong military leader • Supported by Tostig Godwinson 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Claim is weak - based on an agreement that was 30 years old.
 Edgar Aethling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Edward's only male blood relative (his great-nephew) • Named by Edward as his heir in the 1050s • His name means "throneworthy" 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Only 14 years old so can't lead an army • It is said that Edward changed his mind about Edgar being his heir • The Witan supported Harold Godwinson's claim

The 3 battles of 1066: Key facts

Battle	Key people	Key events	Reason for victory
Fulford Gate (20 th Sept)	Edwin & Morcar (Saxons) vs. Hardrada and Tostig (Vikings)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Hardrada and Tostig had landed with 10,000 warriors on the River Humber and then marched up towards York. 2. Morcar and Edwin decided to meet in open battle at Gate Fulford rather than defend the city of York. 3. Morcar and Edwin 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). 4. Hardrada and Tostig won taking many English hostages. 5. York also seems to have surrendered to the Viking army, recognising Hardrada as their king. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Hardrada had more men 2. Hardrada's tactics 3. Godwinson didn't lead the Saxons
Stamford Bridge (25 th Sept)	Harold Godwinson (Saxons) vs. Hardrada and Tostig Godwinson (Vikings)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Harold and his army moved quickly - covering 190 miles in just five days - surprising the Viking army at Stamford Bridge who had left their armour with their ships. 2. Both sides were at different sides of a river: the Saxons managed to kill the Viking axe man who killed around 40 Saxons, meaning they could cross the river. 3. Harold's army broke the Viking shield wall and defeated Tostig and Hardrada. 4. Both men were killed, removing two rivals for the throne in one go. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Godwinson's tactics 2. Hardrada was unprepared 3. Godwinson's leadership

Make a revision resource of the reasons for victory for both battles. Write a reason (point), then 2/3 facts that support it (evidence).

E.g. Fulford Gate - Hardrada had more men (point) - Hardrada had 10,000 men, outnumbering the Saxons who were waiting for William on the south coast.

The two armies: types of soldiers

Saxon soldiers (Harold's army)



Housecarls - These were full time professional soldiers who were well trained & paid.



Fyrd - These were part time, unpaid soldiers who were called up when the country was in danger.

The bulk of Harold's army was the fyrd. Thegns (experienced, part-time soldiers) also fought.

Norman soldiers (William's army)



Infantry- These were foot soldiers who were the main part of William's army.



Archers- These can kill a man from about 180 metres away using a bow and arrow.



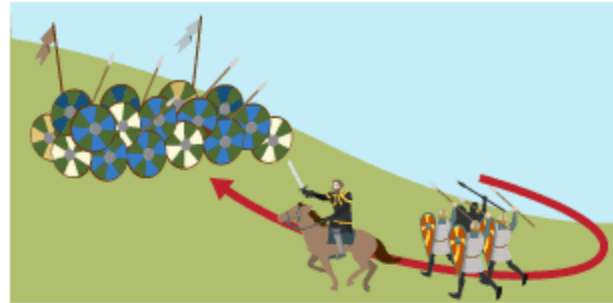
Cavalry (knights)- Highly trained and loyal professional soldiers who fought on horse-back.

William's army was comprised of well-trained and well-equipped soldiers.

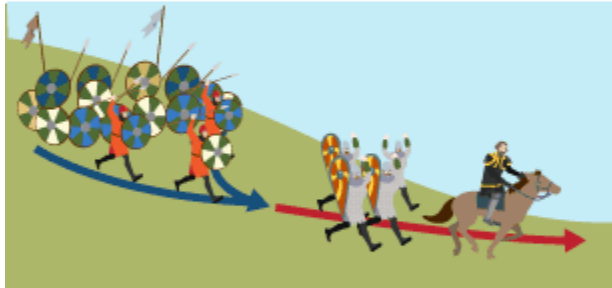
The Battle of Hastings



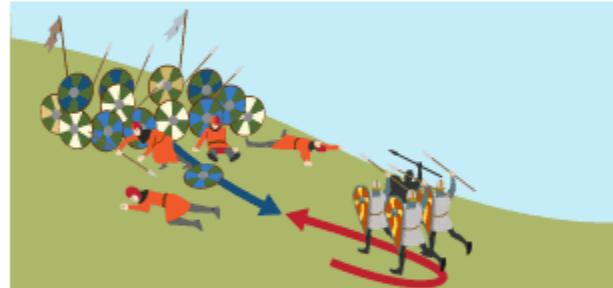
1. English Army form shield wall on Senlac Hill. Norman soldiers ride out, but are forced back



2. Some Norman soldiers began to flee because they thought William had been killed. William took off his helmet to prove he was still alive, and leads second attack



3. Norman cavalry feigns a retreat, some English leave shield wall to attack



4. Norman cavalry turn around and launch an attack on the English



5. Harold is shot in the eye, and the English Army are defeated by William and the Normans

The 3 battles of 1066: Key facts

Battle	Key people	Key events	Reason for victory
Hastings (14 th Oct)	Harold Godwinson (Saxons) vs. William of Normandy (Normans)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. William was more prepared, as he invaded whilst Harold was in the north. Had the weather been in better conditions, he would have invaded whilst Harold waiting for him. 2. Harold's forces were about 6000 and William's at least 7500 (some estimates place his forces as high as 15,000). 3. William's scouts spotted Harold's advancing army so he was not able to launch a surprise attack BUT Harold was able to position his men at the top of Senlac Hill. 4. The battle lasted eight hours - a very long time for a medieval battle. This was perhaps because the two sides were evenly matched. 5. William's archers were the first to attack. William's cavalry struggled to get up the hill. 6. Eventually some of the Normans appeared to flee, thinking William was dead. William confronted his troops, showed he was alive (some say he pulled off his helmet) and rallied them. 7. A feigned retreat (or a real retreat) meant English fyrdsmen left the shield wall to chase after retreating Normans. The English were then surrounded and cut down. 8. Norman knights then charged through what was remaining of the shield wall. Norman archers became more effective. 9. Harold and his brothers, Gyrth and Leofwine were killed. 10. Resistance crumbled and William was victor. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. William's leadership 2. Norman tactics 3. Harold's weaknesses 4. Luck

Make a revision resource of the reasons for William's victory. Write a reason (point), then 2/3 facts that support it (evidence). There is more info on the next slide.

REASONS FOR WILLIAM'S VICTORY (more detail)

William's leadership:

- ✓ Invasion - organised supplies, horses, troops, built a castle on landing. Raided the area around Pevensey to supply his troops.
- ✓ William spoke to his troops before the battle which boosted morale - support from the Pope = crusade, flew the papal banner.
- ✓ Raised his helmet during the Battle when his troops thought that he had been killed.
- ✓ William was able to move amongst his troops on horseback.

Harold's leadership:

- × Raced down from London before the fyrd was complete.
- × Failure to surprise William forced Harold into a defensive battle.
- × Harold was on foot - more difficult to move between his troops.

William's troops and tactics:

- ✓ Changed his tactics later in the day allowing his different types of soldiers to attack simultaneously - archers and crossbowmen, cavalry and infantry.
- ✓ William's army was better equipped than Harold's.
- ✓ 'Feigned' retreat broke Harold's shield.
- ✓ William had obtained the Pope's blessing for his invasion and he and his men believed that God was on their side.
- × Having to fight uphill made knights and archers less effective.
- × Although his knights had trained for years in their battle tactics, many of his foot soldiers were mercenaries who had not trained to fight in combination with knights.
- × Knights had trained to charge against other knights: charging a shield wall was probably completely new.

Harold's troops and tactics:

- ✓ The housecarls were experienced, disciplined and skilled warriors.
- ✓ The English had the best position on the battlefield: on a ridge at the top of the hill.
- × Army was spotted by William's scouts meaning that he could not launch a surprise attack.
- × Shield wall could only defend and not attack. It was also a predictable tactic.
- × The men of his general fyrd were inexperienced and lacked discipline. Also had a lack of archers.
- × The core of the army was tired from fighting at Stamford Bridge and marching south. They may also have been demoralised by having to fight yet another battle.

Luck was on the side of the Normans when the English decided to chase the fleeing soldiers.

Topic 2 - How William established (gained) and maintained control of England and Rebellions

William's
route to
London

Castles

Rewarding
followers

The
Harrying of
the North

The
Submission
of the Earls

Marcher
Earldoms

Rebellions
1068-1075

Changes to
Land
Ownership

Topic 2 - How William established (gained) and maintained control of England and Rebellions

Key topic 2: William I in power: securing the kingdom 1066-87.

Establishing control	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The submission of the earls, 1066.• Rewarding followers and establishing control on the borderlands through the use of earls. The Marcher earldoms.• Reasons for the building of castles; their key features and importance.
2 The causes and outcomes of Anglo-Saxon resistance, 1068-71	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The revolt of Earls Edwin and Morcar in 1068.• Edgar the Aethling and the rebellions in the North, 1069.• Hereward the Wake and rebellion at Ely, 1070-71.
3 The legacy of resistance to 1087	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The reasons for and features of Harrying of the North, 1069-70. Its immediate and long-term impact, 1069-87.• Changes in landownership from Anglo-Saxon to Norman, 1066-87.• How William I maintained royal power.
4 Revolt of the Earls, 1075	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Reasons for and features of the revolt.• The defeat of the revolt and its effects.

KEY FACTS - Topic 2: Establishing and Maintaining Control

How William established (gained) control of England 1066-67	<u>Fear and violence -</u> Harrying and castles on his way to London (1066)	<u>Land ownership -</u> made himself the only land owner - feudal system.	<u>Defence -</u> Built motte and bailey castles and created the Marcher Earldoms.	<u>Rewards -</u> gave land to his followers who had fought for him at Hastings	<u>Oath -</u> earls had to swear an oath of loyalty to William (called paying homage)
The rebellions that William faced 1068-75	1068 - Edwin and Morcar fled William's court and gained supporters - ended before fighting started.	1069 - 1. Saxons killed Norman army leader - Edgar Aethling came down to lead rebellion.	1069 - 2. King Swein and Edgar Aethling - William stops rebellion again and Danes stay on ships.	1071 - Hereward the Wake led rebels at Ely - supported by Morcar - W. built causeway	1075 - Norman "Revolt of the Earls" - Roger De Breteuil confessed plan to Lanfranc - easily stopped.
How William maintained (kept) control of England 1066-87	<u>Fear and violence -</u> Harrying of the North (1069) and castles.	<u>Land ownership -</u> made himself the only land owner - feudal system. Created Marcher Earldoms.	<u>Oath -</u> earls had to swear an oath of loyalty to William (called paying homage)	<u>Military strength -</u> Conquered England, defeated rebellions, built castles	<u>Role as king -</u> Took control of the minting of coins and stressed he was the legitimate heir (Edward's promise)

William's Route from Hastings to London

8. Berkhamsted to London
As William moved towards London, he laid waste to (destroyed) homes, property, crops and farm animals spreading fear as he went.

7. Berkhamsted
At Berkhamsted, William built another castle..

6. Wallingford
William crossed the River Thames at Wallingford where he built a castle.

9. Berkhamsted
Archbishop Stigrand met William at Berkhamsted and submitted to him. Next, Edwin, Morcar and Archbishop Aldred, met William at Berkhamsted and submitted to him.
This is known as the **Submission of the Earls**.



5. Canterbury to Newbury
William moved through the countryside continuing to destroy villages and farmland as he went. He killed anyone who resisted him.

4. Dover
William attacked and took over the castle. He then spent eight days fortifying it.

10. London
Christmas Day 1066
William was crowned King of England by Archbishop Aldred in Westminster Abbey.

1. Pevensey
William and his men landed at Pevensey on 27 September 1066. They immediately built a castle.

2. Hastings
On 14 October 1066, William and his men defeated Harold Godwinson at the Battle of Hastings.

3. Romney
William and his men attacked the small town of Romney. The town had killed some of his men who had come ashore there before the Battle of Hastings. William burnt down homes, destroyed food crops and killed people living there.

How did William establish control in England?

1. Harried the land:

William took a long route when he travelled from Hastings to London.

Along the way, he laid waste to many areas. He burnt homes, destroyed food crops and killed anyone who resisted him. For example, he destroyed the small town of Romney.

This led to the **Submission of the Earls:** Edwin, Morcar and Edgar paid homage (swore loyalty) to William.



2. Built Castles:

William built castles. As soon as he landed at Pevensey, a castle was built.

After Hastings, while he was on his way to London, he took over the castle at Dover and fortified (strengthened) it. He also built castles at Wallingford, Berkhamsted, Winchester and Oxford as well as in London on the banks of the Thames.



3. Rewarded followers:

Anglo-Saxons - those who submitted to William were allowed to keep their land e.g. Edwin and Morcar both kept their land.

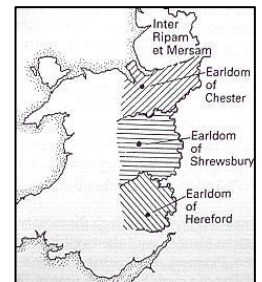
Followers from Normandy - land was taken from those who had fought against William at Hastings and given to his supporters. Eg Odo, Bishop of Bayeux = Kent, William FitzOsbern = Isle of Wight, Hampshire and large areas in the west, Robert of Montgomery = Essex and Sussex.



4. Created Marcher Earldoms:

Created three new earldoms on the border between England and Wales - Chester, Shrewsbury and Hereford.

To ensure the loyalty of the earls in these areas, they were given special rights e.g. they could build churches and castles, and establish towns without William's permission. Earls in these areas also did not pay tax on the land they held.



Rebellion	Causes (why it happened)	Events (what happened during the rebellion)	Consequences (results/effects)	Reason for failure
Edwin and Morcar (1068)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Loss of land: Edwin and Morcar's earldoms were reduced in size. 2. Castles: Built throughout the country 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. After returning from a humiliating tour of Normandy, Edwin and Morcar fled north and met Edgar the Aetheling. 2. William was informed and went north with an army, building castles as he went 3. Edwin and Morcar surrendered - no fighting took place. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Edgar the Aetheling escaped to Scotland 2. More castles were built. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. William's strong leadership 2. Weakness of the rebels
Edgar Aethling (1069)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Edgar the Aetheling hoped to be king. 2. Expectation that help from the Scottish and Danish would lead to success of the rebellion. 	<p><u>Rebellion 1:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Anglo-Saxons murdered a Norman army leader (Robert Comyn) 2. Edgar and the English attacked William twice. Burning down his one castle in York this first time. 3. William marched north, harrying the land as he went and broke the siege in York. Edgar fled to Scotland. <p><u>Rebellion 2:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The English burnt down two castles in York. 2. William marched north, stormed York and the rebels fled. The Danes stayed on their ships instead of fighting William. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. English: <u>The Harrying of the North, 1069-70.</u> This included burning crops in fields, destroying seed crops, burning down houses and entire villages, killing livestock and people in the area. 2. Danes: William bribed them with gold to leave 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. William's strong leadership 2. Weakness of the rebels 3. The Danes had other motives/plans
Hereward the Wake (1070-71)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. King Swein of Denmark wanted to raid and pillage (steal from) England. 2. Hereward the Wake wanted his land back. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The isle (Ely) was surrounded by marshland and water and therefore the rebels were difficult to attack. This meant they held the land for a year. 2. 1071 - Morcar joined the rebels. (Edwin was killed around this time). 3. William arrived to deal with the rebellion and built a causeway (bridge) to get across to the isle, where he was able to defeat the rebels. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Danes: Bribed with gold to leave again. 2. English rebels: Hands and feet were cut off or eyes were put out. Acted as a warning to other rebels. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. William's strong leadership 2. Weakness of the rebels 3. The Danes had other motives/plans

Consequences of the Anglo-Saxon rebellions 1068-1070

1. The rebels were punished
2. The Harrying of the North - learn in detail
3. Changes to land ownership - learn in detail
4. There were no more Anglo-Saxon rebellions.

The Harrying of the North: causes, events, consequences

- The Harrying of the North was the total destruction of the north of England. It began in Yorkshire, then spread to Durham and Northumberland.
- It was caused by the Northern rebellions: William wanted to intimidate the North of England.
- It involved: burning crops in fields, rubbing salt into the ground (to prevent more crops from growing), burning down houses and entire villages, killing livestock (animals) and killing people in the area.
- People starved or froze to death. It is estimated that 100,000 people died.
- Refugees fled the region.
- As a result of starvation, some turned to cannibalism (eating people) or sold themselves into slavery.
- The English were terrified: there were no further uprisings in the North.

Changes in land ownership

Pre 1069

Continuity with the reign of Edward the Confessor.

Co-operation between Normans and English.

REBELLIONS AND HARRYING OF NORTH

Destruction of English landowning classes.

Post 1069

Replacement of English with Norman and French landowners.

What changes did William make to land ownership after the rebellions?

Key points:

1. Changes were a response to rebellions
2. William owned all the land: his supporters 'held' it as long as they were loyal
3. The huge and powerful English earldoms of Wessex, Northumbria and Mercia disappeared
4. Barons (lords/earls) were granted smaller amounts of land in confined places to make it harder to build up a power base, preventing rebellions



The Revolt of the Earls 1075

The revolt of 1075 was different from the rebellions of 1068-71 because it included Normans rebelling against William and the Anglo-Saxons defending their king. For this reason, it is sometimes called the 'Revolt of the Norman Earls'.

CAUSES

ANGLO-SAXON Waltheof, Earl of Northumbria

Had submitted to William in 1066 and then taken part in the northern rebellion 1069, before submitting again. Wanted land and power.

NORMAN Roger de Breteuil Earl of Hereford

Son of William FitzOsbern. Did not inherit the lands he expected on the death of his father.

NORMAN Ralph de Gael, Earl of East Anglia

Wanted more land. William did not support his marriage to Emma FitzOsbern, sister of Roger de Breteuil.

EVENTS

At the wedding of Ralph de Gael to Emma FitzOsbern, the plan was hatched. With support from the Danish, they hoped to defeat William and take over his English lands. The kingdom would then be divided between the three of them with one being king. HOWEVER ... Waltheof told Bishop Lanfranc about the plan (Lanfranc was in charge while William was in Normandy)

Lanfranc wrote to Roger asking him to back down. He refused. Lanfranc gathered William's army north. Meanwhile in the west, an army formed to prevent Roger crossing the Severn River while the same thing happened in the east. Meanwhile, William returned and his army came between the armies of Roger and Ralph, preventing them from joining up. A huge fleet of 200 Danish ships arrived but they were too late. Rather than fight, they went north and pillaged York before returning home.

REASONS FOR FAILURE

- The rebels didn't win the support of local English people
- The Danes did not arrive in time to support the rebellion
- Waltheof reported the plot to Bishop Lanfranc
- Lanfranc and Odo reacted quickly and effectively to stop the armies of the two earls combining.
- The revolt was poorly planned and never had much support

CONSEQUENCES

- William continued to make earldoms smaller and to reduce the power of the earls.
- The last English earl had also been removed.
- Historians say this was the point when the Norman conquest was completed.
- The rebels: Roger = imprisoned for life. Ralph = escaped to Brittany. Followers blinded or banished. Waltheof = fled abroad but tricked back by William. Imprisoned and executed in May 1076.

How did William maintain control 1066-1087?

MILITARY STRENGTH

Anglo-Saxons had great respect for kings who were great military leaders and William was a great military leader:

- Maintained control of Normandy.
- Conquered England.
- Put down rebellions - 1068, 1069, 1071 and 1075.
- Built castles.
- Laid areas to waste - north 1069/1070
- Mutilated/killed those who rebelled against him.
- Many Anglo-Saxons joined William's armies against the rebels.

CONTROL OF THE LAND

- William's system of land ownership meant that he owned all the land and could take it if they weren't loyal
- William was also constantly exercising royal power: taking back land from rebels or those who had died without heirs and granting it out again to loyal followers, hearing complaints and making judgements about who it should be used.
- William also made sure that no one owned too much land (other than himself!).

ROLE AS KING

- William continually claimed during his reign that the throne had been promised to him by Edward the Confessor - that he was the legitimate successor.
- William took control of minting coins and made sure that they had an image of him on them.
- William travelled to different regions of England - he needed to be seen to maintaining his power.
- Oaths were made to William - 1086 EVERY land owner made an oath to William at Salisbury.

MLK



Topic 3 - Norman England

The Feudal
System

Norman
Government

Norman
Society and
Economy

Robert's
Rebellion in
1077

The
Norman
Church

The
Domesday
Book

Norman
aristocracy
and Bishop
Odo

1087
Succession
Crisis

Topic 3: Norman England

Topic 3: Norman England, 1066-88

The feudal system and the Church

- The feudal hierarchy. The role and importance of tenants-in-chief and knights. The nature of feudalism (landholding, homage, knight service, labour service); forfeiture.
- The Church in England: its role in society and relationship to government, including the roles of Stigand and Lanfranc. The Normanisation and reform of the Church in the reign of William I.
- The extent of change to Anglo-Saxon society and economy.

2 Norman government

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

3 The Norman aristocracy

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

4 William I and his sons

- Character and personality of William I and his relations with Robert. Robert and revolt in Normandy, 1077-80.
- William's death and the disputed succession. William Rufus and the defeat of Robert and Odo.

Key Facts - Topic 3: Norman England

Changes that William made to England (FRED)	<u>F</u> eudal System - The king lent land in return for loyalty (homage).	<u>R</u> eligion - Archbishop Lanfranc "Normanised" the Church - monasteries and Church courts.	<u>E</u> veryday life - castles dominated villages and land had been destroyed.	<u>D</u> omesday Book - first survey - could raise taxes and feed army more efficiently.	<u>G</u> overnment - increased power of king (land) and introduced regents (deputy king).
Norman aristocracy, Bishop Odo, and Robert's rebellion	Aristocracy - believed they were superior - language and learned to read. Enjoyed hunting & chess.	Odo - William's half brother and regent - only William had more land than him.	Odo was imprisoned in 1082 for planning a military expedition to Italy.	Robert Curthose - William's eldest son - he rebelled because he wanted control of Normandy	Robert's rebellion 1077-80 - beat William in battle at Gerberoi in 1079.
The succession crisis of 1087	William died in 1087 after an injury riding his horse.	Robert was given Normandy and William Rufus given England.	This created dilemma for nobles: who to pay homage to	Odo told nobles they should choose - unite behind Robert.	Rebellion broke out in 1088 - William Rufus captured Rochester castle, swiftly ending it.

Norman England Revision

Change and continuity

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Feature	Anglo-Saxon England (before 1066)	Norman England (after 1066)
Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A-S kings were centre of government, using Witan and Writs • The king's main duties was to defend the country and Church, pass laws and ensure they're obeyed, manage the earls and run the country effectively. • King only owned HALF land - no concept that all belonged to him or that heirs had to pay to inherit • Top 3 earls together were as wealthy & powerful as the king • Shire reeves ran the king's own lands in each county and carry out instructions in royal writs, collect taxes and fines, carry out justice - catching and trying offenders in courts, raise soldiers for royal armies when needed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • William was centre of government but he used his household & court • Introduced the role of regent (deputy king) for when he was in Normandy. • Established Feudal System principle that ALL land belonged to king - even greatest lords only tenants • Kept MOST land for himself - Royal Demesne - two thirds of total land, twice as much as all other landholders & more than next ten most powerful earls • Reduced size of Earldoms • Sheriffs were the same as shire reeves
Legal system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two types of court - Shire court (serious crimes) hundred-court (less serious crimes). • Wergild (fines) were main punishments but capital/physical punishment was also used. • tithing: a group of ten men who'd be responsible for each others' behaviour. • 'Hue and cry': when the entire village had to track down a criminal or face a fine. • Two different types of trial: Trial by jury in the hundred and trial by ordeal in the church. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Murdrum fine- whole population of an area had to pay it if a Norman was murdered there (to stop Saxon attacks on Normans) • Executions - used much more than A-S for serious crime • Kept trial by ordeal but added trial by combat • Norman-French used in all law processes & Latin for writing • Church Courts set up as separate for churchmen • Kept majority of Saxon Laws & systems of hue and cry & tithings • Forest Laws, + special officials & courts & punishments - much harsher - huge fines or mutilation for killing an animal or owning a bow or cutting or even collecting wood on William's land.
Church	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Church was a very rich and powerful institution and played an important part in government. • The Church owned 25% of land. • There was a clear structure - the Archbishops of Canterbury and York were equal, then bishops, then priests. • Bishops were responsible for making sure village priests obeyed the Church's laws and carried out religious services properly. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Church was reformed and controlled by Archbishop Lanfranc. • William gained the Pope's support in 1066 by saying he was going to reform the Church to get rid of corruption. • The corrupt Archbishop of Canterbury Stigand was replaced by Lanfranc, and he made his position senior to the Archbishop of York. • Archdeacons (bishop's deputies) introduced to police parts of the Bishopric (a bishop's area of land)

Feature	Anglo-Saxon England (before 1066)	Norman England (after 1066)
Society	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Many towns were surrounded by mud defences or fences and were called burhs. They defended the English. • Men and women were almost equal in the eyes of the law. • Social hierarchy: King, earls, thegns, ceorls, peasants, slaves • Anglo-Saxons and Vikings (especially in the North like Jorvik - York) were the main inhabitants. • Thegns owned a lot of land in villages and would control much of the village. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Castles were built within large towns as a symbol of Norman power. They kept the English separate. • Church was still very powerful. • A Norman Law stated, 'Women's authority nil let her in all things be subject to the rule of men'". • Feudal system: rigid hierarchy: king, earls, knights, villeins. • Villages were run by Norman lords who were harsh and unforgiving. Thegns often became villeins.
Economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A tax, known as geld, was used to gather money for the army. • They relied on subsistence farming (growing enough to live on) • Towns had markets. People came and sold their goods freely and would trade items from foreign lands, particularly Scandinavia. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Geld still used to raise money for government. • They relied on subsistence farming. However the Norman lords demanded supplies from the peasants. • Towns still had markets but mainly traded with Normandy. Southern towns became richer due to this. • Many villages in the North and South East had been destroyed or harried. 60% of Yorkshire villages were now "waste"

Norman England Revision

The End of William's Reign

Topic 3: Norman England, 1066-88

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The significance of Bishop Odo

Bishop Odo was William's half brother. They had the same mother - Herleva, but different fathers. William made Odo Bishop of Bayeux in 1049 and after the conquest of England, gave him land in over 22 counties which was worth over £3000 per year. Only William had more land than him. When William went abroad in 1067, Odo was also left as **regent**.

.In 1050, Odo was made **Bishop of Bayeux**. Bayeux was an important town and William wanted someone who he could trust in charge of it.

.After the Battle of Hastings, William gave Odo land worth £3,000 over 22 counties. **Only William owned more land.**

.1067 Odo was appointed **Earl of Kent**. This was a vital area in helping to defend England against rebellions and invasion. Also in 1067, William appointed Odo as **regent** while he was away in Normandy. Odo often shared this role with Lanfranc.

.In 1075 Odo led the king's army to defeat the Earl of Norfolk and the end the Revolt of the Earls. Again, in 1080, Odo was put in charge of the army that destroyed Northumbria as punishment of the new Norman bishop of Durham.

.In 1082, Odo planned a military expedition to Italy. William ordered him to abandon the plan; however Odo carried on, so William had him **arrested and imprisoned** for the rest of his reign.



WILLIAM'S PERSONALITY - CHOOSE 2 FEATURES TO LEARN

Key feature (point)	Supporting information (evidence)
Loved hunting	The New Forest was created for hunting and anyone killing the king's deer was severely punished.
Ruthless and cruel	He ordered the Harrying of the North after the rebellions of 1069.
Politically intelligent	He did not take land from Anglo-Saxon landowners immediately after 1066 because he feared this would lead to rebellion.
Energetic	He travelled from Normandy to England many times.
Religious	He founded Battle Abbey and gave a great deal of money and land to the Church.
Brave and inspiring	He was still leading a military campaign in the month before he died, aged 60.
Magnificent appearance	One day, William appeared for dinner wearing so much dazzling jewellery and gold cloth that an observer remarked "Behold, I see God!".

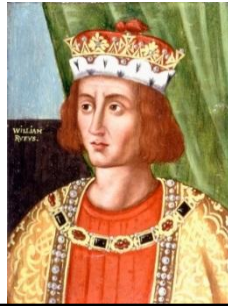
William's Sons

William I married Matilda, daughter of the Count of Flanders, around 1050. They had at least nine children - four sons and five daughters. One son, Richard, was killed hunting while his other sons over time became powerful in their own right.



Robert of Normandy

The eldest of William's sons. His nickname was 'Curthose', which meant 'short boots'. He was a brave soldier and inherited Normandy on his father's death.



William Rufus

William became King of England after the death of William I in 1087. He invaded Normandy twice to try and take it from Robert. William was killed in a hunting accident in 1100.



Henry

The youngest of the brothers. He became king in 1100 and reunited England and Normandy after beating Robert in battle. He held Robert in prison for the rest of his life.

Key points - Robert's rebellion (1078)

- **Causes:** Robert was angry with William: he was meant to be heir to Normandy but William didn't give it to him, so he felt humiliated.
- **Events:** Robert gathered nobles, was given a castle at Gerberoi and raided William's land. William lost their battle.
- **Consequences:** Peaceful settlement: Robert made heir of Normandy. William was weak and vulnerable against enemies so he needed unity within his family.



Robert's Revolt in Normandy 1078-80

Reasons for revolt (causes):

WILLIAM'S DISTRUST OF ROBERT

Robert of Normandy was William's eldest son but by the 1070s William was distrusting him - saw him as spoiled and sometimes foolish

So William did not let Robert rule Normandy for him whilst he was in England: instead he made Matilda regent

ROBERT'S IMPATIENCE/AMBITION

Robert wanted to inherit his lands and get the money so he could reward his supporters.

He asked William to hand Normandy over to him but William humiliated him

THE SILLY BRAWL - THE TRIGGER

In 1078 William's younger sons, William Rufus (aged 18) and Henry (10) urinated from a balcony on the heads of their older brother Robert (28) and his knights.

Robert brawled with them and William had to come and split them up.

Robert was so annoyed that he left the castle overnight and gathered young nobles around him & challenged William.

Events in brief:

The rulers of France & Flanders interfered, gave Robert a castle at GERBEROI so he could hold out against William more strongly

Robert & his followers began raiding Normandy all through 1078-79

William got angry and besieged Robert and his followers in Gerberoi

Robert defeated William in battle - wounding him and William Rufus

Then the king of Scots invaded Northern England while William was distracted

So in Easter 1080 William made peace & confirmed Robert as heir to Normandy

Robert led William's army to defeat the Scots & built a new castle in the North and called it...

Reasons for peaceful settlement:

QUEEN MATILDA

Gave money to Robert all through - begged William to make peace

OUTSIDE ENEMIES

Rulers of Flanders, France and Scotland all wanted to take advantage of Normans being divided against each other - William needed internal unity to defeat outside enemies

WILLIAM'S WEAKNESS

Gerberoi had shown that William was not what he was. Now old and fat and had been wounded - was vulnerable

WILLIAM'S NOBLES

Robert's allies were William's friends' younger sons - they did not want them punished/disinherited.

Reasons for the succession crisis

- 1) **Different traditions** - normally the eldest son, but depended on the King's wishes. Also, it was a new situation for William (not also been King of England before).
- 2) **William's actions** - accidental death so decided on his death bed and sent William Rufus to Lanfranc with instructions to crown him.
- 3) **Bishop Odo** - wants Robert to be King of England so he can manipulate him.

Make sure you learn these



Robert and Odo's Revolt against William II (Rufus) 1087-88

<u>Reasons for revolt:</u>	<u>Events in brief:</u>	<u>Reasons for peaceful settlement:</u>
<p>WILLIAM'S DEATH & THE SUCCESSION In 1087 William died after an injury riding his horse. He had quarrelled with Robert again just before this.</p> <p>William left Normandy to Robert, but said he would leave England up to God - but he made it clear that he wanted William Rufus to succeed him as King.</p> <p>Rufus quickly crossed to England with a letter from William to Lanfranc, who crowned him king.</p> <p>ODO'S INTERFERENCE Robert claimed the throne too. Now the nobles with land in Normandy and England had to choose between Robert and Rufus.</p> <p>Odo suggested Robert should rule both (probably because Robert would be easier to manipulate) and began gathering supporters at Rochester castle in Kent, southern England.</p>	<p>Easter 1088 - William II held his court but many nobles stayed away - plotting rebellion with Odo</p> <p>Scattered rebellions broke out across the midlands & south east.</p> <p>So William II marched straight to Rochester castle (heart of the rebellion), captured Odo and ended the rebellion.</p> <p>Robert never felt strong enough to leave Normandy; the rebels had no figurehead so gave up. The succession crisis was now over.</p> <p>William Rufus exiled Odo to Normandy for the rest of his life. Odo died on the way to the First Crusade in 1095.</p> <p>William Rufus established himself as King of England, and invaded Normandy twice to try take it from Robert.</p> <p>Robert was a successful ruler of Normandy and a hero of the First Crusade.</p>	<p>The nobles on King William II's side argued for mercy and forgiveness for most rebels due to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) Close family interrelationshipsb) Feared that harsh punishments would just spark off more rebellionsc) Normans knew that if they divided against each other, their outside enemies in Scotland and France could exploit the weakness