Year	[,] 11 Curriculum Area – The rise of the Nazi Party and life in Nazi Germany						
What concepts	Curriculum mapping for students – Weimar Germany						
will we be	Key concepts:						
covering this half term?	Answer the case study – was the Weimar republic doomed to fail? Investigate the rise of the Nazi Party						
	What was life like in Germany for women, children, working classes and minority groups?						
	(Key concepts are causation and significance)						
	Key Questions to consider:						
	1. Why was the Munich putsch a blessing in disguise for the Nazi Party?						
	2. To what extent were the lean years ones of improvement for the Nazis?						
	3. To what extent is it correct to say that economic issues were the main reason for Hitler's						
	election success in 1933? 4. How did Hitler tur Germany from a democracy to a dictatorship?						
	5. What was life like in Nazi Germany – case studies?						
	What knowledge/understanding do you need?						
	A good chronological understanding of the key events, people and issues of the time period and						
	the impact these had on the failures/success of the Weimar government.						
	Power words						
	 Depression, Enabling Act, Reichstag, SA, SS, totalitarianism, gestapo, concentration camp, 						
	ideology, lebensraum, Aryanism, eugenics, repression, censorship, Volksgemeinshaft,						
	Fuhrer Princip, propaganda, militarism, resistance, indoctrination, anti-Semitism.						
What resources	Websites:						
can you use to	Early development of the Nazi Party, 1920-22 - Hitler's rise to power, 1919-1933 - Edexcel -						
support your learning?	GCSE History Revision - Edexcel - BBC Bitesize						
iearning:	 <u>The creation of a dictatorship, 1933-34 - Nazi control and dictatorship 1933-1939 - Edexcel</u> - GCSE History Revision - Edexcel - BBC Bitesize 						
	 Nazi policy towards women - Life in Nazi Germany, 1933-1939 - Edexcel - GCSE History 						
	Revision - Edexcel - BBC Bitesize						
	• Exam guidance for Weimar and Nazi Germany, 1918–39 - Weimar Germany - exam						
	preparation - Edexcel - GCSE History Revision - Edexcel - BBC Bitesize						
	History: Edexcel GCSE Weimar and Nazi Germany, 1918-39 (senecalearning.com)						
	 <u>9-1 Weimar & Nazi Germany (stchistory.com)</u> A range of lessons and resources to 						
	 complete Weimar and Nazi Germany, 1918–39 Quizlet 						
	 GCSE Paper 3 – Weimar and Nazi Germany – History with Hayley (history-with-hayley.com) 						
	 GCSE History - Weimar and Nazi Germany - YouTube 						
	Oak National Academy:						
	<u>The early development of the Nazi Party: what did Hitler believe in? (thenational.academy)</u>						
	Who were the SA and what was their role? (thenational.academy)						
	 <u>What was the Munich Putsch? (thenational.academy)</u> What were the consequences of the Munich Putsch? (thenational.academy) 						
	 What were the consequences of the Munich Putsch? (thenational.academy) What were the Nazi Party strategies during the lean years? (thenational.academy) 						
	 What were the Nazi Party so successful after 1929? (thenational.academy) Why were the Nazi Party so successful after 1929? (thenational.academy) 						
	 How did political developments in 1932 result in Hitler becoming Chancellor in January 						
	1933? (thenational.academy)						
	 Why was Hitler 'invited' into power? (thenational.academy) 						

Tasks to complete so we can assess your understanding/ Key Performance Indicator tasks	 How did the Nazis remove political opposition? (thenational.academy) How did Hitler consolidate power by 1934? (thenational.academy) How far did the Nazi party control the state through propaganda? (thenational.academy) How far did the Nazi party create a police state? (thenational.academy) How much resistance existed in Nazi Germany before 1939? (thenational.academy) What were Nazi attitudes and policies towards women? (thenational.academy) How successful were Nazi policies towards women? (thenational.academy) Why were young people so important to the Nazi Party? (thenational.academy) Why was controlling education so important to the Nazi party? (thenational.academy) How far did the lives of German workers improve after 1933? (thenational.academy) How did the Nazi party view and portray minorities in society? (thenational.academy) How did the Pazi party view and portray minorities in society? (thenational.academy) How did the persecution of the Jews escalate after 1933? (thenational.academy) How did the persecution of the Jews escalate after 1933? (thenational.academy) Watch any of the documentaries/websites listed above and write 10 facts you have learnt from the resource. *Create a museum exhibition with 10 chosen objects that represent what you have learnt about Germany 1929-1939. Explain what your object is and what it teaches visitors about the past. *Extension activities – complete in full or create detailed plans for answering the Anglo-Saxon and Norman exam questions.
What can you do if you need help/ support?	If you need help please email your teacher and regularly check SMHWK. Your teacher can email you additional knowledge organisers to support your home learning if you request a copy.

ANELO - SAXON LESSO	What were the features of Anglo-Saxon society and the power of the monarchy?
AND NORMAN	KEY TERMS:
ENGLAND 1060-1088	Society Aristocracy Anglo-Saxon Slaves Thegns Hides Earldoms Earls Ceorls Loyalty Service
✓ There we ✓ There we ✓ They he ✓ They he ✓ On their ✓ ThegnsReligion: Christianity	Earls Earls Earls were the most important aristocrats. They were only second to the King in importance. The Earls competed to get the most loyalty, rewards and land from the King. The Earls were expected to be 100% loyal to the King in order to gain more. Earls would control vast areas of Anglo-Saxon England called 'Earldoms'. Thegns (Lords) were between 4 – 5 thousand thegns by 1060. tel large areas of land called 'hides'. r land they would live in a manor house and have a separate church. were also seen as a 'warrior' class and would be expected to equip themselves with a helmet ainmail, a sword and spear. They were expected to be ready to fight to the death for their Lord. Figure 1 Figure 2 Fig
return for service. Population: 2 millionAnglo-Saxons.Food sources: Mostfarmed their land to grow	Peasant Farmers ade up roughly 85% of the Anglo-Saxon population. Ented small farms from their local lord and farmed the food they and their family needed. so produced food and good for the local lord. and could be taken away if they did not produce goods for the local lord. beasant farmers were free to farm other land for the lord. These farmers were called Ceorls.
structured from the aristocracy (most powerful to the slaves (least powerful) TASK: Write the key terms on a different sheet of p	 Slaves Slaves made up roughly 10% of the population. Slaves could be bought or sold and were seen more like property. The Anglo-Saxons believed that 'owning' people was normal. Aper. Write about

TASK: Write the key terms on a different sheet of paper. Write about them WITHOUT using the fact sheet first. Fill in any missing knowledge using the fact sheet afterwards.

TASK: Tell someone you know all about Anglo-Saxon society in 1 minute. **TASK:** Write down the titles of each section of Anglo-Saxon society in the order of most importance.



1. Describe two <u>features</u> of Anglo-Saxon society [4]

EXAM TIP

A **feature** is an aspect of a particular part of history. Describe this part of history and then support it with a detailed fact to add more detail. Make sure your additional fact **links/relates** to the feature you have described.

ANELO - SAXON	much power die	l Edwa	ard the (Confessor have b	y 1060′	?	ESSON 2	
AND NORMAN ENELAND 1060-108		KEY TERMS:						
ENGLAND 1060-108	Oath Shire Reeve	Pious	Danelaw	Earl Godwin of Wessex	Military	Taxation	Fyrd	
The powers of Edward t	ne Confessor	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			The Limit of Edward the Con	ifessor's po	owers.	
CONTROLMONEYHe controlled all the land and people of England.He controlled how many silver pennies 	LAND He owned vast estates of land. He could grant land to his followers but also take it away.			'Danelaw'. Thi kept some of its	N d to rule the whole of England, but s was where the Viking rule had s laws. Some people in these are uled by their own men and to follow	been at its str as accepted l	rongest and so Edward's rule	it had
ARMY He had the ability to raise an army when needed. They were called the Fryd.	TAX He decided when taxes were paid and made sure everyone in the country owed him this tax on a national scale.			POWERFUL E Wessex was th challenge from owned just as r land, they ruled		n England. Eo n. Earl Godw ist as rich . A a strong milit a	dward faced a vin and his fam s they owned ary – even stro	nily lots of inger
MAKING LAW He created laws and made sure they were enfor reeves (sheriffs) who collected taxes and ran low Why was Edward the C		AA	some of Godwin his sons. Edwar Confessor had the throne.	n's men into important church pos ard struggled to control the power no children to succeed him and s d help Edward was that he was m	sitions and giv of Earl Godw o felt under th	ve more earldo vin. Edward the nreat from God	oms to e Iwin for	
STRONG MILITARY: Edward had the ability and power	RELIGION				The duty of the English pe	ople to the	King	
to lead the army. The king's earls and warriors were a powerful military who had defeated the Vikings. If an enemy was defeated, Edward had the powerLAWS Edward respect maker.	& PEACE:Edward was very piwas a(religious). It was bthat a good king wordfod's blessing to hicountry.country. It was beliedto couldEdward had a specied	ious believed buld give iis ieved		 To use the kin To pay the tax To offer militation 	ore an oath when he reached 12 ng's coins – using forged coins w xes	vas a serious	crime.	
 TASK: For each power that Edward had, explain over the Anglo-Saxon people. TASK: Explain why Earl Godwin was a threat to E TASK: Edward the Confessor was NOT a warrior he was so respected by the Anglo-Saxons? TASK: In what ways could the Danelaw threaten 	CREVISIO AND EEXAA		EXAM A feature is a history and t	e two <u>features</u> of Edward TIP an aspect of a particular part of h hen support it with a detailed fac nal fact links/relates to the featu	istory. Descr	ibe this part o e detail. Make	f	

ANELO - SAXON LESSON 3 AND NORMAN ENELAND 1060-1088

The Witan

as earls and archbishops. It helped the king on

• The king did not have to follow their advice and

Earldoms

• An earldom was a vast area of the country ruled

by the most powerful family and earl. England

the most famous earldoms was 'Wessex'. This was ruled over by Godwin, Earl of Wessex who

was divided into 4 great earldoms in 1015. One of

• It also had a say in approving a new king.

could decide who was part of the Witan.

proved to be loyal to the king.

How was England governed & controlled?

The Earls had three respons • This was the name for the group who **advised** the 1. ECONOMIC CONTROL - Responsible collecting taxes. They then had a large king. It was formed with important aristocrats such the tax (a third). This meant they were issues such as threats from abroad, religion and land. 2. LEGAL CONTROL - Responsible for la

punishment. Only the king could make the earls had responsibility to maintain They had great control over how peop

3. MILITARY CONTROL - Responsible for They had an elite, well trained group of and bodyguards called Housecarls. The control the Housecarls to protect the e

THE 'HUE AND CRY' If a crime had been

committed, it was the

responsibility to call

tithing of a crime.

out the 'Hue and Cry'

collective

Keeping Law

THE KING & LAWS COLLECT The King made all RESPONSI laws. His aim was If someone in a the 'Keep the King's had committed Peace'. Crimes it was the Colle Responsibility against the King's Peace were **punished** community to harshly. The people worked in the s looked to the king to villagers where knew each othe maintain peace.

A fine or comp anyone who ha 'Wirgild'. This revenge killing line with a pers 20 shillings, a theg to alert others and the 00 shillings and an earl 3,600 shillings in compensation.

KEY TERMS: Witan Earldoms Housecarls Earl Godwin Shire Hundred Tithing Hide Shire Reeve Fyrd Geld Tax King's Peace Blood Feuds Wergild Shillings **Collective Responsibility**

sibilities		The structure and power of local government						
e for ge share of re VERY rich.		SHIRES						
laws and ke laws but	aws and			Each shire provided troops for the fyrd (part time soldiers who were called upon when the king needed them)				
in the laws. ple lived.		HUNDREDS	Each	shire was then divided into a hundred	i.			
for the army		TITHINGS	Each	hundred was divided into a tithing. T	his was usually a unit of 10 homes.			
of soldiers he earls could		A HIDE	This	was a piece of land of about 120 acres	, and which owed a tax.			
earldom.	The role of the Shire Reeve The role of the Fryd							
vs and Order		• The shire reeve (or sheriff) was	Men from each group of 5 hides					
CTIVE SIBILITY a local area ed a crime, lective y of the o help. This e small re everyone her.	LITYMen over the age of 12ocal areawere expected to takecrime,part in a group called aive'Tithing'. These menthewere responsible forlp. Thishunting down theallcriminal and takingveryonethem to the local court		ake ed a า r	 the king's local government official. They had the responsibility to carry out the king's instructions. They would collect taxes, collect fines and provided men for the fyrd. The king told them what to do with a 'writ' – this was a written instruction with a seal stamped by the king. 	 had to provide a man for the military. These men were called the fryd. These were part time soldiers who could be called upon when needed. The 2 types of Fyrd were: 1. Select Fyrd – men who were chosen to fight anywhere in England. 2. General Fyrd – men who would fight in their local area. 			
WIRGILD pensation was paid to the family of had been attacked. This was called a s would stop the family carrying out a g called a Blood Feud. The fine was in rson's status. E.g. a peasant was worth thegn 1,200 shillings and an earl 3,600 mpensation.			AM Flocal					

• The earls would be punished if they did anything to threaten the power of the king. Earls could, gain more power over the king if he was seen as weaker. E.g. under the rule of Edward the Confessor.

How powerful were the earls?

• The earls could be threatened by the **thegns** in their earldoms. E.g. Earl Tostig (Godwin's son) lost his earldom after protests from the thegns in the earldom of Northumberland.

TASK: List the methods and people used to control Anglo-Saxon England.

REVISION

TASK: Define each of the key terms from the top. **TASK:** List the powers and responsibilities of the earls.

ANELO - SAXON LESSON 4 AND NORMAN ENELAND 1060-1088

Anglo-Saxon Law, **Economy and Church**

KEY TERMS: King's Peace Justice Blood Feud Wergild Silver Collective Responsibility Economy Trade Sheep Crops Silver London York Fortifications Burghs Wool Cloth Manor Houses Church Saints Bishops Monasteries

Anglo-Saxon Law and Order	Anglo-Saxon Economy	Anglo-Saxon Religion and the influence of the Church
 The King made laws in Anglo-Saxon England in order to keep the 'King's Peace'. There were harsh punishments for those who challenged the King's authority and broke the King's peace as a deterrent. 	 Wool and cloth were produced to trade with other countries. There was sheep farming in the west of England and plenty of crop farming in the east. There were over 6,000 mills in the country to grind grain for flour and bread. The economy was strong. Anglo-Saxon coins were made of silver. The silver was brought in from 	<u>The Importance of Religion</u> Religion was a key part of everyday life. People heavily believed in the messages from the church. People believed that living a holy life on earth would mean going to Heaven. Hell was very much feared by all. Saints
Blood Feuds If a family member was attacked or killed, traditionally, others would find the person responsible and punish or kill them as retribution	 Germany. This means that Germany must have bought plenty of Anglo-Saxon goods to trade their silver with. The king controlled the minting (making) of coins and there were harsh punishments for any forging of coins. 	Religious beliefs had stayed the same for many years in Anglo-Saxon England. The church believed in the role of saints . Saints were often linked to specific local areas where people had grown up believing in them. Many places and churches were named after these saints. E.g. Saint Piran in Cornwall. The Role of the Bishop
(getting their revenge). Blood Feuds could sometimes lasts many years and affect whole village communities with one attack, leading to another. <u>The Wergild Punishment</u> To stop blood feuds, a new punishment called a Wirgild was introduced. The family who had suffered an attack would be paid compensation	The Economy in Towns Only 10% of the population lived in towns by 1066. Each town had a wall around it (fortified) so people were safe from Viking raids. London and York were the biggest cities with a population of 10,000 people. York would trade many goods with the Vikings and London would trade goods with Europe, especially France and Germany. Towns were key to trading. The king's laws said that large amounts of trade should happen in a town so tax could be easily paid to the king.	Bishops controlled the church over larger areas. They were rich and powerful men who would often advise the King. There was tension between the Bishops and their local priests and the priests did not want to be controlled too closely. The Role of the Priest Local priests were ordinary members of the community. Many could not read Latin (the language of the Church) and were not always well educated. They had a small amount of land and many went against the rule to be celibate (single) and had wives and children.
(money) by the attacker's family. This prevented revenge attacks. <u>Collective Responsibility</u> Everybody had a part to play in preventing crime and catching criminals. Men were put into groups called 'tithings' to hunt for criminals. They would call the 'hue and cry' to alert the people of the village. Collective Responsibility worked as everybody in a rural village would know each other.	<u>The Economy in Villages</u> Homes in the villages were made from wood and thatched with straw. Lots of relatives would live in the same home. Thegns would also live in the countryside but in bigger manor houses . Thegns often built a church on their land and even employed a priest to hold services for them. The local village would be united (brought together) by the church. Markets were important for people to buy and sell in each village.	Monasteries and NunneriesThere were religious communities of monks and nuns run by abbots. However, the numbers were declining and some monks even lived within their local community rather than separately.King EdwardKing Edward spent much of his later life devoted to rebuilding Westminster Cathedral. The King was expected to act as God's representative on earth and so set a religious example to his country. People believed if the king did any act that was unholy, the whole country could be punished for his behaviour.
REVISION TASK: Use the information from the past four facts a map outlining Anglo-Saxon society. Think about the which key words will help you demonstrate knowled	headings you will need and $\Box X \lambda \Lambda$	 Describe two <u>features</u> of Anglo-Saxon law and order. [4] Describe two features of the Anglo-Saxon economy. [4] Describe two features of Anglo-Saxon religious life. [4]

TIP: Use simple images to help you remember each strand of the mind map!

3. 2.1 Ľ٢

KEY TERMS:

Godwin, Earl of Wessex

□ House of Godwin

□ Harold Godwinson

D Tostig Godwinson

Gyrth Godwinson

□ Vikings/Norway

□ Bishops

Oath

□ Embassv

□ Normandy

Leofwine Godwinson

□ William, Duke of Normandy.

□ Earls/Earldom

D Pilorimage

The power of the 'House of Godwin'

Earl Godwin and Wessex

This is quite a complex story about the most **powerful family** in Anglo-Saxon England. The family was known as 'The House of Godwin'. Earl Godwin led the family from 1020 until his death in 1053. During this time he gained great **influence** in government, plenty of land and a lot of money from his Earldom. His Earldom of Wessex was the biggest in the country and by 1065, the House of Godwin had control over almost all England.

> Why did Edward the Confessor give the Godwins so much power?

✓ Edward the Confessor married one of Harold Godwinson's sisters called Edith. This created a very strong family link. He needed to keep them on side for Edith.

England was under threat from Norway and Edward needed strong military leaders in the north. Tostig was made Earl of Northumbria as this was a likely invasion point from the Vikings and Tostig had already shown military leadership in Wales. The Godwins had all made that if Edward kept them on side, he could also use these links to his own advantage if

✓ It was important for Edward to have a strong defence in Wessex as this was the likely invasion route from European enemies.

ANELO - SAXON AND NORMAN ENGLAND 1060-1088

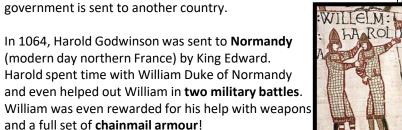
How was Harold Godwinson so powerful?

- ✓ Harold was a close and trusted **advisor** to King Edward the Confessor.
- ✓ Harold gained huge influence over local thegns because he was able to prove his own military leadership.
- Harold was able to end widespread violence and rebellions against Edward the Confessor in Wales. Between 1055-1063, he and his brother Tostig led military campaigns to stop rebellious Welsh princes. This gave him even more loyalty to the king.
- Harold made strong links to the most powerful bishops which meant he had the support of the Church. The Godwins cleverly convinced King Edward to appoint bishops who favoured the Godwin family.
- Harold proved great religious belief when he went on a **pilgrimage** to Rome and supported the building of abbeys.

The Godwin Control of Earldoms

By 1060, the Godwins had almost total control of the country.

- In 1055, Tostig Godwinson (Harold's brother) became the new Earl of Northumbria. This gave the Godwins power in the north of England to protect against Viking threats.
- In 1057, the earldom of **East Anglia** was given to Harold's teenage brother, Gyrth.
- In 1057, a smaller earldom in the Midlands went to another younger brother called Leofwine.



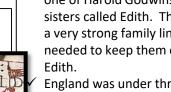
Harold's embassy to Normandy (1064)

An embassy is when a trusted advisor or messenger of the king or

However, the Norman version of what happened next is different from the English interpretation.

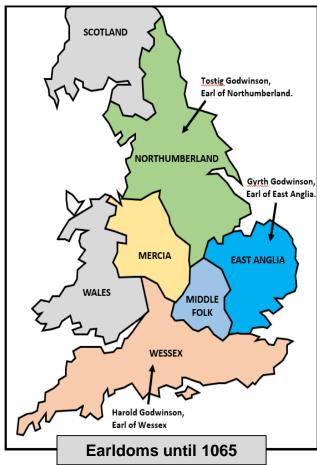
- 1. The Normans claimed that Harold swore a religious oath that he would support William to be the next King of England and that Harold would support William to do this.
- 2. The Anglo-Saxon version of events simply claims that Harold's embassy to Normandy was to take back two hostages from William.

Either way, when Harold Godwinson became the next King of England, the Normans saw this as Harold breaking his oath - even more reason to invade England in 1066.



- \checkmark political marriages which meant needed.

The wealth of the 'House of Godwin'. After Earl Godwin's death in 1053, his son, Harold became the new Earl of Wessex. He was therefore know as 'Harold Godwinson'. Wessex was now the richest earldom in England. Harold and his brothers had significantly more money than the King, Edward the Confessor. Edward had an income of around £6,000 a year. The Godwinsons received around £8,500 a year!



LESSON 6 KEY TERMS: People Earl Morcar Tostig Godwinson Harold Godwinson Malcom III Places	The Uprising Against T Backg As you will already know, the 'House of Godwin' was very per Tostig became Earl of Northumbria in 1055 . It is believed the military skills and leadership by fighting against the Welsh . If future Viking invasion attempts. However, 10 years later, in of local thegns against him. As a consequence, Tostig was se	ground Information owerful. While Harold Godwinson was the Earl of W nat Edward the Confessor rewarded him this title as It also meant that Edward had a strong earl to prote a 1065 , Tostig had become unpopular and there was	Vessex, his brother Tostig had proven his ect Northumbia against s a successful uprising	ELO - SAXON ND NORMAN AND 1060-1088
□ York	Why was Northumbria so important?	LONG TERM REASON: Control	LONG TERM REASON: Scotland	LONG TERM REASON: Unjust
 Northumbria Scotland Terms Thegns Assassination Danelaw Unjust (unfair) Uprising Taxes Exile 	It was one of the biggest earldoms and protected the border with Scotland . There was a long history of Viking invasion and settlement so the Earl of Northumbria needed to protect against future Viking invasion. It was such a long way from the power of the king in London, that the Earl of Northumbria needed to make sure the king's orders were followed this far north. This was difficult as Northumbria still lived under the older Viking rules and customs called Danelaw . This caused tension	Northumbrians were used to being ruled by other northerners. Other Anglo-Saxon kings had simply allowed the earldom to rule itself and did not interfere with it. However, Tostig was both a southerner and tried to control the earldom more. The people of Northumbria never really accepted him as their leader. This was especially true of the thegns who did not respect Tostig as their military leader.	Northumbria were rivals/enemies with Scotland who bordered the north. However, Tostig had a grea friendship with the King of Scotlan – Malcom III . This meant Tostig di not always defend the border from Scottish attacks . While Tostig was away in 1061 , Malcom III invaded and caused much destruction.	Tostig had been unfair by imposing new laws (from the south) and abusing his power to get rid of his rivals in the north. Tostig's enemies complained that he falsely accused people of crimes in order to take their money and land.
	between those living there and the Anglo-Saxon rulers such as Tostig.	LONG TERM REASON: Absence	Tostig did not seek revenge .	LONG TERM REASON: High Taxes
Т	The Events of the Uprising	Tostig spent a lot of time away from Northumbria visiting King Edward in London. This caused the Northumbrians to believe	Causes of the uprising against Tostig	Tostig taxed Northumbria too heavily. Under Danelaw, people were not used to paying high

- □ In October 1065, the **thegns of Yorkshire** took over York, **killed Tostig's officials** and called for a new earl. They wanted Morcar.
- □ King Edward send Tostig's brother, Harold Godwinson to speak with the rebels. Harold learned that Tostig could no longer control Northumbria as he did not have the support of his thegns.
- Harold therefore recommended to Edward that Tostig was removed from power and replaced with Morcar. This made the brothers Tostig and Harold enemies.
- Tostig left England and went into exile abroad.
- **Q** Rather than helping his brother Tostig, it is possible that Harold wanted to remove Tostig to help Harold become the next king of England after Edward's death.
- □ King Edward died 3 months later on 5th January 1066. With no children there was a **succession** crisis.



The Bayeux Tapestry shows Edward holding hands with Harold on his death bed in the company of the Archbishop of Canterbury. Some sources claim that this made Harold Godwinson believe he was to be the next King of England. However, he was not alone in thinking this!

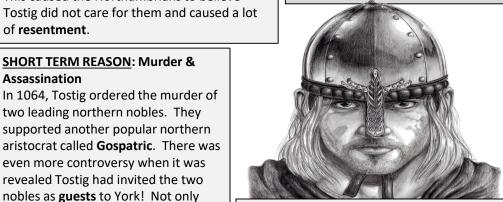
Assassination In 1064, Tostig ordered the murder of two leading northern nobles. They supported another popular northern aristocrat called **Gospatric**. There was even more controversy when it was revealed Tostig had invited the two nobles as guests to York! Not only this, but soon after, **Gospatric** was himself assassinated when he was on

Tostig to King Edward.

of resentment.

SHORT TERM REASON: Murder &

his way to London to complain about



LONG TERM REASON: An alternative There was a popular call for another earl to replace Tostig. They wanted Morcar who was the brother of the Earl of Mercia.

were not used to paying high taxes and so the Northumbrians resented this greatly.

LONG TERM REASON: Cultural Differences

Tostig was a southerner, attempting to rule in the far north. He will have found understanding the language difficult as many words were different. There were cultural differences such as local customs which he would not have understood fully. This would have been **frustrating** for the people he was trying to rule.

LESSON 7 ANELO - SAXON The rival claims to the throne after Edward's death in 1066 AND NORMAN **KEY TERMS: Background Information** 1060-1088 ENELAND People You will already know that on the same day as Edward's death (January 5th 1066), Harold Godwinson was selected by the Witan as **Edgar Aethling** King of England. However, this was not such a simple decision as other rulers believed they had a claim to the throne. This therefore □ Harald Hardrara led to a succession crisis and a number of rival claims. In this lesson you will understand why there was a succession crisis after the The Witan death of Edward, and then what the claims and motives were of each rival. We will focus on Harold Godwinson, Edgar Aethling, U William, Duke of Harald Hardrada and William of Normandy. Normandy. □ The Pope **Rival 1: HAROLD GODWINSON** Why was there a Succession Crisis? **Rival 2: EDGAR AETHLING Edward Confessor** Tostig Godwinson No clear set of rules. HAROLD'S MOTIVES **EDGAR'S CLAIM TO THE THRONE** Places Unlike today, there were no rules about the heir Harold had a **family link** to Edward (**brother-in-law**), he had □ The nearest male heir was named Edgar □ Norwav to the throne having to be the nearest related to influence over the earls and thegns as well being able to prove Aethling who was Edward's Great Nephew. □ Normandy the old monarch. However, 3 factors made it more his many military successes. Edgar was a member of the royal family and was □ Westminster **U** The **Witan** were a group of nobles who had the responsibility of likely: even given the name 'Aethling' which means **1** – Being a **blood relative** of the deciding Edward's successor. They immediately chose Harold on Terms 'throne-worthy'. This suggests that at one point previous king (not always the the same day as Edward's death. This was very unusual for □ Throne he was believed to be a possible king. the time (some kings waited a year). It is likely that Harold and □ Claim nearest relative) Edward clearly **liked** Edgar as he brought him his supporters put pressure on the Witan. One English Monk 2 – The previous king making it clear □ Claimants back from exile in Hungary when he became who was to be his successor in public. suggests that Harold used 'speed' and 'force' to make sure he □ Danelaw king. Edgar was in Hungary as he did not agree became king. 3 – Being accepted as king by the □ Militarv with the previous king, Cnut. There was no strong opposition to Harold becoming king and he English nobles and thegns. Blood Heir Let the selieved Edward may have initially wanted immediately had the support of nobles and thegns. **Coronation** □ Harold believed he had the right to be king as he had proven Edgar as king, however he changed his mind by No blood heir □ Succession the time he died. himself in protecting the country and his king. Edward and his wife Edith had no children. Anglo-Saxon It is not known why this was but some historians Chronical HAROLD'S CLAIM TO THE THRONE The Witan believed Edgar was believe that as Edward was so religious, he wanted □ Bayeux Tapestry too young to be king as he was □ Harold Godwinson was with Edward when he died. to remain celibate. However, we don't know. □ Interpretations only 14. They believed he would Harold claims the words spoken by Edward on his death not give England a strong Saxon bed prove that he was chosen as king. This has been Lack of decision making king during a time when there supported by the **witnesses** there but these witnesses Edward was king for over 20 years and it was a threat of invasion from favoured Harold anyway. is likely that he will have changed his the Vikings and Normandy. □ The Anglo-Saxon Chronical states that Edward 'granted' attitude and decision about the next in Edgar did not have the vital the throne to Harold and Harold should 'protect' the line to the throne. It is possible that support needed from the earl kingdom. However, is 'protection' the same as ruling as Edward will have **promised** one rival the and thegns. throne at one point and then another rival king? It was also not a public event which means very This would be essential if he was promised when he changed his mind. few people were a witness to this claim. was to show his control and This made the crisis even worse as no □ The **Bayeux Tapestry** shows the death of Edward and he stop a potential rebellion clear and public choice had been made.

shown reaching his hand out to Harold.

against him.

The rival claims to the throne after Edward's death in 1066



3: HARALD HARDRADA

HARALD'S MOTIVES

- □ Harald Hardrada was **King of Norway**. Harald's nickname **'Hardrada**' meant **'strict ruler**' and he was **feared** across Europe.
- Before he became king he was forced to flee from Norway after it was invaded by King Cnut of Denmark. While he was away, he gained a lot of **military experience** and fought in many places around Europe and Asia.
- □ He returned to Norway with a lot of wealth and followers. He was then able to use this experience to conquer Norway and become its king. As a consequence, Harald wanted to conquer even more land and saw England as an opportunity.
- Harald Hardrada then made allies (friends) with Tostig Godwinson. Tostig had just fallen out with his brother Harold Godwinson and so encouraged Harald to invade England. Apparently, Tostig gave Hardrada the impression that his brother Harold Godwinson was very unpopular in England, especially in the north. The north was also still under Danelaw which convinced Harald he would gain huge support as King.
- □ Harald had perhaps **15,000 warriors** and **300 Viking longships** at his command as well as 12 ships belonging to Tostig.

HARALD'S CLAIM TO THE THRONE

- Harald's Claim to the throne was **weak**.
- It was based on a very old, vague
 promise which was apparently made
 between a previous king of England
 and king of Norway.
- However, it was strong enough to motivate Harald to launch an invasion of England to take the throne.

4: WILLIAM, DUKE OF NORMANDY

WILLIAM'S MOTIVES

- William was Duke of Normandy which was a small country (smaller than Northumbria) in what we know as modern day France.).
- U William was an **experienced soldier** and ruler.
- For example, he had made successful conquests in France. His relatives had also built up their power by invading other lands. William wanted this legacy to continue and make Normandy even more powerful.
- England offered a chance of real wealth and power for William who already had links with Edward.
- ❑ William also managed to secure the backing of the **Pope** for his claim to be king which also gave him a lot of support for his invasion in 1066.

WILLIAM'S CLAIM TO THE THRONE

- William argued that Edward had promised him the throne way back in 1051.
- □ The Norman Chronicals also support this.
- William also argued that during Harold Godwinson's 'Embassy to Normandy' that Harold confirmed this promise and said he would help William become king. After Harold became king instead, William wanted revenge for this betrayal.
- □ It was likely there was a strong link between Edward and William as Edward and his family as Edward's mother spent nearly 20 years in Normandy.
- □ Also in **1051**, Edward had an argument with **Earl Godwin**. It is possible after this that Edward did not want any other Godwins to take the throne and so in this year promised the throne to William instead of Harold Godwinson.
- William also believed that Harold's coronation was unlawful as it was performed by Archbishop Stigand who the Pope had said was corrupt and should not be archbishop. This was further support from the Pope which would encourage William to invade even more.

HAROLD GODWINSON'S CORONATION

- It was the Witan had to agree who should become king. They were a selected group of nobles who had this responsibility. They selected Harold Godwinson.
- □ The coronation (the crowning ceremony) took place on the same day as Edward was buried, 6th January, 1066.
- □ Often, the choice of successor was obvious, but not always. The Witan were influenced by the needs of the country. For example, they would appoint a strong military leader if an invasion was a threat. This made a strong military leader more important than a direct family member.
- The Witan were already in London at Westminster Cathedral for Edward's funeral and so took the opportunity to decide the next king. It is believed they did not want William as their king, and believed Edgar was too young and so quickly moved to announce Harold. This way, Harold would have enough time to prepare an army to defend England against a Norman threat.



LESSON 8 To explain the events and consequences of the Battles of Gate Fulford and Stamford Bridge ANELO - SAXON Despite being king, there July 1066 May 1066 January 1066 Tostig then fled to Scotland where it is believed Harold and his AND NORMAN were still threats to There was opposition from some in he made contact with King Harald Hardrada of brother Tostig had the North against Harold **Harold Godwinson** ENGLAND **Norway**, telling him it was a perfect time to Godwinson. Harold therefore fallen out when Harold argued Tostig invade. Tostig promised his support to 1060-1088 married the sister of northern Earls **From the North** – The people Hardrada with ships and his loyal men. Edwin and Morcar (who ruled was weak and should living under Danelaw still did be replaced as Earl of Mercia and Northumbria). This not trust a southern king. created an alliance with two Northumbria. Tostig 8th September 1066 From Normandy - Harold raided the south-east powerful northern earls. Meanwhile, Harold's troops in the south were was expecting an invasion coast at a place restless, bored and underfed. William had not from William of Normandy to February 1066 called Sandwich. arrived. They were mainly Fryds (part time fight for the English throne. Harold's men forced Harold believed he would be **KEY TERMS:** soldiers called upon when needed). It was also From Tostig - Harold's him to retreat but threatened by William of People harvest time and the men needed to go home brother Tostig was wanting to Tostig continued to Normandy and so positioned □ Harold Godwinson to reap crops in their village. Anyway, it was find a way to get revenge for attack before being troops and ships along the **south** □ Tostig believed by now that the sea conditions were Harold forcing him out as the defeated by Earls coast with no idea when or if an □ Harald Hardrada too rough for William to sail over. Earl of Northumbria. Edwin and Morcar. attack would happen. □ William of Normandy □ Earls Morcar & Edwin 15th September 1066 20th September – Battle **Edith** 21th September Harald Hardrada and Tostig Places York surrendered to the Viking army and saw Hardrada as Battle of of Gate Fulford sailed up the River Humber their new King. They even promised to help fight against Hardrada's army of around and camped just outside of □ Northumbria Godwinson. Rather than take over York, Hardrada returned Gate 6,000 – 7,500 men began York. They had around 200- River Humber to his camp. However, he agreed to meet the people of York fighting with the Saxon army. 300 ships with around 10,000 □ Gate Fulford near the village of **Stamford Bridge**. The people of York Fulford Vikings. A chain of beacon □ Sandwich agreed to hand over hostages, soldiers and money. Hardrada's men fought hard fires informed Harold Terms Hardrada wanted to use these in his next fight with and pushed the Saxon army Godwinson (who was in the □ Invasion Godwinson. from the high ground into the south waiting for William) of □ Alliance muddy waters behind them the Norwegian attack. □ Fleet 19th September where some were **drowned** or □ Fyrd Turn Godwinson's new allies. Earls **killed** in the marshlands. 18th September □ Housecarls Edwin and Morcar called for to □ Vikings Now aware of the Viking an army of around 5,000 men Edwin and Morcar survived □ Beacon Signals attack, Godwinson made the page to York to fight the Vikings. but their Saxon army was □ Military decision to recall his army and They formed a shield wall on 2

- □ Strategic
- □ Hostages

defeated by Hardrada's Vikings.

march his troops to the north.

high ground ready to fight.

To explain the events and consequences of the Battles of Gate Fulford and Stamford Bridge

ANELO - SAXON AND NORMAN ENGLAND 1060-1088

KEY TERMS:

People

- □ Harold Godwinson
- □ Tostig
- □ Harald Hardrada
- □ William of Normandy
- □ Earls Morcar & Edwin
- **D** Edith Places
- □ Northumbria
- **River Humber**
- □ Gate Fulford
- □ Sandwich
- Terms □ Invasion
- □ Alliance
- □ Fleet
- Fyrd
- □ Housecarls
- □ Vikings
- □ Beacon Signals
- □ Military
- □ Strategic
- □ Hostages



25th September: Stamford Bridge

The Vikings and Harold Godwinson's Saxon army met outside of York in a location known as Stamford Bridge.

25th September: Battle Begins

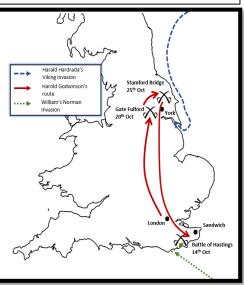
- The Norwegian army were on the east of the River Derwent and guarded a narrow wooden bridge which stopped Godwinson's Saxon army getting over from the west.
- However, a Saxon warrior got under the bridge undetected and thrust his sword up, killing the Viking who guarded the bridge. The Saxons moved forward towards Hardrada's men.
 - Why did Harold Godwinson win at Stamford Bridge?
 - □ The Viking army had weapons and shields but had left their armour on the ship as it was a hot day.
 - □ The Vikings left 1/3 of their men on the Viking ships.
 - □ Harold took the Vikings by surprise and so they had no time to plan their attack.
 - □ Hardrada's army had already fought at Gate Fulford for 5 days and were not expecting to fight again so soon.
 - Harold's Housecarls had great endurance and strength and were able to break down the Viking defensive shield wall.

25th September: The Fighting

Both sides fought hand to hand with the Saxons breaking up with Viking defensive formation. Finally, with the **Vikings tiring**, the Saxon army picked off the Vikings one by one to gain victory.

25th September The end of battle

- King Harold moved forward with the message that Tostig could have Northumbria back if he gave in, but Hardrada could only have 7 feet of earth - just enough to bury him in! Both refused.
- Harald Hardrada and Tostig were then both killed along with most of their men.



The Consequences of the Battle of Stamford Bridge

Continued

The Vikings had won against the

so soon!

recovered.

25th September

- □ It was a huge victory for Harold Godwinson as it showed his **power** in a place where previous kings had struggled to control.
- □ It also proved that Harold had the **ability to raise an army** very quickly and ask them to carry out such a huge task of marching to the north in only 5 days.
- **Tostig** and **Hardrada** were **dead** which was another powerful message to the Vikings.
- Godwinson allowed Hardrada's son, **Olaf** to sail back with an **oath of friendship** and an oath to never invade again. He only returned with 25 ships of men out of the 300 they arrived with.
- □ Harold then heard the news that **William** had landed in the south and was pillaging (destroying and taking) land which fed Harold's army.
- Leaving the south coast was a risk for Harold but he did not believe that William would be able to sail across with strong winds still blowing from the north.
- Harold was now in the north and **out of place** for a Norman attack.
- Letwin and Morcar had not been killed at Gate Fulford but were not able to fight in Hastings which weakened Harold's army.
- Harold's march south **weakened** the Saxons even further.
- □ Perhaps the victory in York had made Harold **over confident** and rather than waiting for William in London, he decided to head **straight to battle** after the march south.

To explain the events of the Battle of Hastings and the features of each side. SHEET 1

ANELO - SAXON **AND NORMAN** ENGLAND

INTRODUCTION: In this lesson, you will look at the main events of the Battle of Hastings and also the similarities and differences between the Norman army and the Anglo-Saxon army. You will then use this information to help explain the reasons for William's victory in the next lesson.

1060-1088	KEY DATES:		BASIC MAIN EVENTS OF THE DAY OF THE BATTLE					
	27TH September: William's Fleet sets	<u>1. WILLIAM'S EARLY</u> <u>WARNING</u>	2. HAROLD'S HEIGHT Both armies attempted to	<u>3. BATTLE BEGINS</u> William sent in archers	4. A LONG BATTLE The battle lasted 8	<u>5. William Alive</u> William was aware of the rumour		
ARAB	sail with the wind now behind them.	William had scouts (look outs) who were able to warn him that Harold had	gain high ground . Harold won and gathered on a hilltop called Caldbeck Hill	but the English shields protected them. Norman foot soldiers then went	hours. Waves of Norman attacks continued but the	about him and so tipped his helmet back to show he was still alive and from then, rallied and		
KEY TERMS: <u>People</u> □ Harold Godwinson	28 th September: William's Normans land on Pevensey	set off from London to attack. This gave William	where his men were ordered to build a shield wall .	up the hill but the heavy axes of the English caused	Anglo-Saxon shield wall stood firm. There	motivated his troops further.		
 Gyrth Godwinson Leofwine Godwinson 	beach near Hastings.	time to leave Hastings and plan his attack and make sure his soldiers and 2,000	Harold's troops directly at the top were Housecarls who were full time, experienced	a lot of damage. The Norman cavalry then climbed the hill but failed	was even a rumour around the Normans that William had been	<u>6. Shield Wall Broken</u> Some of Harold's army, mainly		
Places □ Caldbeck Hill □ Pevensey Bay	<u>2nd October:</u> Harold hears about William's invasion	warhorses were full of energy for the invasion. This time, Harold was <u>not</u>	soldiers with axes and swords. Behind the Housecarls were the part	to break the shield wall as the ground was muddy and slippery.	killed.	the fyrd (part-time soldiers) , came down from the hill to chase		
<u>Terms</u> □ Scouts □ Archers	and his troops leave York.	able to achieve a surprise attack like in Stamford	time soldiers called the Fyrd. There was marshland around			away William's men in the belief that they had won as William was dead. Harold was on foot and		
Archers Shield Wall Cavalry	<u>6th October:</u> Harold's Saxon	Bridge – William knew he was coming to meet him.	the hill to stop the Normans surrounding them.			too far away to give the order to stop the fyrd soldiers from running.		
□ Rumour □ Housecarls □ Fyrds	army arrive briefly in London to collect more			XXX		7. Anglo-Saxon Slaughter		
□ Standards □ Knights	troops. <u>12th October:</u>	<u>10. Final Stages</u>	9. Last Men S	tanding		As the Anglo-Saxon shield wall began to dismantle, Harold's men		
□ Lance □ Javelin □ Sword	Harold and his men leave London	Harold and his brothers were killed and the Housecarls fought to the last man. The	Harold, his brothers Gyrth an Housecarls (full time professi position at the top of the hill	onal soldiers) held their	8. Norman Cavalry The Normans kept	were slaughtered and cut off as they reached the bottom of the hill. This is where some historians		
□ Mace □ Chainmail □ Battle Axe	to travel to Hastings. <u>14th October:</u>	remaining Fyrd attempted to flee. William had won. The battlefield was covered in	outnumbered by foot soldiers cavalry. The Normans were of energy on killing Harold. He w	s, archers and the prdered to focus their was killed, perhaps by	attacking the Anglo- Saxons with cavalry charges which broke up	claim that the Norman soldiers used the tactic of a 'feigned retreat', where they ran away in		
Agricultural tools	The day of the Battle of Hastings	blood and Harold's body was hacked to pieces.	an arrow in his eye or maybe knight with a sword – account		the formation of the Anglo-Saxons.	order to get the Anglo-Saxons to move from the top of the hill.		

To explain the events of the Battle of Hastings and the features of each side. **SHEET 2**

THE MAIN FEATURES OF HAROLD'S ANGLO-SAXON ARMY AND WILLIAM'S NORMAN ARMY

ANELO - SAXON **INTRODUCTION:** As well as knowing the events of the Battle of Hastings on the 14th October, 1066, you may even be asked to describe the 'features' of each side. This sheet will help you do that using specific historical details to make sure you achieve full marks. Both sides had their core of 'elite' troops but both **AND NORMAN** armies were made up of more ordinary soldiers. William had maybe 800 knights and up to 6,000 foot soldiers. Harold had up to 7,000 soldiers in total but it is ENGLAND unknown how many were Housecarls after some were killed at the Battle of Stamford Bridge. Many of Harold's men were part-time soldiers known as the Fyrd. 1060-1088

KEY TERMS: People □ Harold Godwinson Gvrth Godwinson Leofwine Godwinson **Places** Caldbeck Hill □ Pevensey Bay Terms □ Scouts □ Archers □ Shield Wall □ Cavalry □ Rumour

- □ Housecarls □ Fyrds
- □ Standards
- Knights
- □ Lance
- □ Javelin
- □ Sword
- □ Mace
- □ Chainmail
- □ Battle Axe
- □ Agricultural tools

Advantage of Horses: The ability to **charge** at the enemy. A **height** advantage

for the knight to strike down with a weapon. Speed over most types of ground. Intimidating to the enemy.

Disadvantage of Horses: Horses were **vulnerable** when attacking and would

struggle on ground which was steep or muddy.

Horse Equipment: A saddle, stirrups, spurs to hold the Norman

knights **tightly** in place on the horse so their arms were free to fight.

from other places in Europe.

armour called gambesons.

They were mainly archers and crossbow men.

The Knights **Gonfanon:** A battle ornament was used to signal

NORMANS

tactics and manoeuvres to each section of the army.



Horse Skills: A Norman knight would have

years of **training** to fight on horseback and use special manoeuvres in battle.

Foot Soldiers

Any foot soldiers wore their own heavy, padded jackets as

□ The rest of William's army were from **Normandy**, but also were '**hired**'

Other foot soldiers would have chain mail, shields and javelins or swords.

Shields:

Shields were kite shaped to protect the left side of the body and also the legs.

Armour:

Norman knights had chain mail to cover the body and a cone-like, iron helmet to protect the face.

Weapons:

A lance, javelin, sword and mace.

Horses:

Specially bred to be strong enough to carry a soldier with armour and trained for battle.

ANGLO-SAXONS

The Housecarls Elite Skills:

Armour:

Chainmail or metal plate armour would be worn. A conical helmet with a nose piece to protect the face.



Housecarl soldiers were trained in tactics such as the shield wall, using long handed axes and were highly disciplined and fit. Harold's Housecarls were the most **elite** foot soldiers in Europe and would be prepared to fight for the king until death.

Disadvantages: All of these skills depended on discipline and endurance/fitness. Once a shield wall was broken up, the opposition could attack easilv.

Axeman: Housecarls were trained to leave enough of a gap in the wall for their axemen to attack through before closing the shield wall again.

Weapons: Housecarls would

long axes and swords. They

were trained to use their axes

be trained to use javelins,

with such force that a well

directed blow could cut off

the head of a horse before

Shields: Anglo-Saxon shields

were usually **round**, leather

a central metal 'boss'.

3 lines thick behind it.

Housecarls formed their

covered, wooden shields with

shield wall with troops two -

killing its rider.

Advantages: A well disciplined shield wall was a great defence against arrows and hard to break. Heavy axes caused severe injuries and took down horses.

The Fyrd

- Harold's ordinary soldiers were men that were quickly gathered up on his trip south from York after the Battle of Stamford Bridge.
- □ Some of the soldiers did not actually turn up but Harold decided to take on William without them.
- □ Thegns had very good weapons and armour, however, the Fyrd will have only had basic agricultural tools.
- □ There were **few** Anglo-Saxon archers.

To explain the reasons for William's Victory at the Battle of Hastings.



KEY TERMS:

People

- Harold Godwinson
- William of Normandy
- Places Caldbeck Hill
- Pevensy Beach
- Terms
- □ Shield Wall
- □ Feigned retreat
- Norman Knights
- Cavalry
 Housecarls

- HorsemanshipDiscipline
- □ Foot soldiers
- Leadership
- Outflank
- Brutality
- Luck (God's will)
- Crusade
- Pillaged
- Scouts

INTRODUCTION: It is vital that you not only understand the events of the Battle of Hastings but you are able to clearly explain a variety of reasons why William won and Harold was defeated. To do this, it is essential that you can categorise the reasons but also think about the weight of each reason. Why did William win and what were the most significant reasons for this? Was it the actions of William or the failure of Harold?

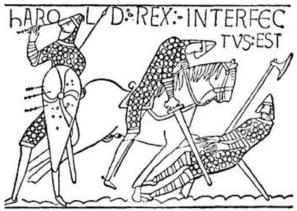
HAROLD AND THE SAXONS

Harold's Leadership

- It was clear that Harold had the **respect** and **authority** of his men after they were prepared to travel such distances without rest and food for him.
- Some of the **Fryd** were not as disciplined as the Housecarls and took it upon themselves to chase after the Norman army when they saw them fleeing. Harold was not able to do anything about this as he was **too far away** at this point and had **no horse** to travel quickly to stop them.
- Some historians believe that Harold did not have to rush down to the south to fight William as **another option** could have been to stay in London and wait for William to come to him.

Harold's Tactics

- Harold aimed to march back down from Stamford Bridge to surprise William (like he had successfully done against the Vikings). It would also prove to his men that he was keen to protect the country from invasion.
- Harold formed his Housecarls at the **top of the hill** with woods and marshland either side so William's men could not **outflank him**.
- The Housecarls at the top of the hill were ordered to use the **shield wall tactic** with the less experienced thegns and fyrd behind them. This was a 'modern' and effective tactic which had worked at Stamford Bridge.
- Harold would have known that shield walls were effective against archers and it was clear that William had many archers in his ranks.
- Early in the battle the shield wall proved to be highly effective as the Normans struggled to attack as long as Harold stayed on top of the hill.
- Harold made sure he had **height advantage** at the start of the battle and it was difficult for William's archers and cavalry to attack up hill.



Harold's Motivation

- Harold had won a clear victory at the Battle of Stamford Bridge which gave him the confidence (maybe overconfidence) and his troops the morale to fight against William.
- Harold was keen to **prove himself** as the new King of England as he had only been crowned in January. He needed to prove he could **protect** his country and his people.

Harold's Preparation before the battle

- After Harold realised William had invaded, he **marched south** and only paused briefly in London to allow his men to briefly rest and collect more soldiers.
- Harold had little time to prepare his troops fully as they had just fought in York.
- Harold's men were **not fully fit** after the battle of Stamford Bridge, weapons needed repairing or replacing and his men needed their energy back/.
- Harold had called for an army to defend England as early as May. This shows that he was prepared but it also meant that these men had to be fed and watered throughout this time. Some of the men got **bored** and some had to return to **harvest their crops**.

Harold's Army and weapons

- Harold's army had marched **190 miles** north, fought at the Battle of Stamford Bridge and then marched **190 miles** down within **3 weeks**.
- It is likely that Harold had around **6,000 men** at the Battle of Hastings.
- Many soldiers from the northern Earldoms of Mercia and Northumbria had been killed at the Battle of Stamford Bridge.
- The **Housecarls** were experienced soldiers fighting with battle axes and swords.
- The Fyrd had some military training and had javelins, swords, bows and axes – but there were few archers.
- The Fyrd were not as disciplined as the Housecarls.
- Some of the Fyrd did not have good quality weapons and had to rely on their own **agricultural tools**. One theory about why they left the security of the shield wall on the hill was so they could run down and collect any **Norman weapons** and armour that had been left.
- Harold did not have a wide range of troops and so the **tactics** he could use were limited.
- The battle lasted around **8 hours** which was a long time. The Norman army would have had more fitness and strength compared to the already tired Saxon army.

ANELO - SAXON

AND NORMAN

ENELAND

1060-1088

KEY TERMS:

□ Harold Godwinson

□ Caldbeck Hill

□ Shield Wall

Pevensy Beach

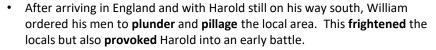
Feigned retreat

□ William of Normandy

SHEET 2

WILLIAM AND THE NORMANS

William's Leadership



- It is believed that William gave a **speech** to his men before the battle, reminding them of God's support and their reasons for fighting.
- In the late afternoon, William spoke with and rallied his troops again for a final push. He ordered his archers to fire the arrows higher and his cavalry charged. He also ordered a group of Normans to focus their efforts on killing Harold, whose position on the battlefield was shown by a large banner.
- William's scouts had told him that the Saxon army were on their way down from London to attack and so he could better prepare and order his men for battle.

William's army and weapons

- It is likely that William had around 7,500 men
- William's army was not just Norman soldiers. William also had the support of Bretons with soldiers from France, Picardy and Flanders.
- William had a wide range of troops and weapons and so could use a variety of tactics throughout the battle.
- William brought many well trained and experienced knights on **horseback** with him which could provide height, speed and power. Harold had no cavalry.
- More of William's men were professional, full time soldiers.
- William's soldiers had a mixture of lances, javelins, chainmail, bows and arrows, maces and swords.

William's motivation

- William had the blessing of the Pope after it was believed Harold had broken the sacred oath that promised William the crown of England.
- The Pope's support meant that William could persuade more Normans to fight as the invasion was like a holy crude which promised a reward from God.
- William made sure he held the papal banner during the battle which reminded the Norman troops of God's backing.

Williams Preparation before the battle.

- Over the months before the invasion, William **built ships** strong enough to carry enough men and war horses. The transport of war horses on this scale had never been done before.
- During the months before the invasion, while William was waiting for the wind to change direction, he kept his men and horses well fed. He needed to organise 13 tonnes of grain and 13 tonnes of hay every day just for the 2,000 horses.
- Transporting his men and war horses showed that William was prepared to take risks in his invasion.
- After landing at **Pevensy**, William was able to march his army inland ready to prepare for battle.
- After reaching England, William ordered his men to build a **basic motte and bailey castle** to protect them. These castles had been pre-made in Normandy and brought over in a way which they could be fitted together quickly.
- William's horses were very effective once the shield wall had started to break as his mounted knights Lould attack.

William's Tactics

- After arriving in England and with Harold still on his way south, William ordered his men to plunder and pillage the local area. This frightened the locals but also provoked Harold into an **early battle**. Some historians believe this was a **tactic** of William's to be as **brutal** as possible to encourage Harold into battle and intimidate the Saxon people.
- It was clear that William needed another tactic after his cavalry struggled to attack the Saxon army in muddy and slippery conditions up the hill. William was able to **adapt**.
- Many believe that in the afternoon, William ordered his men to pretend to run away. This was called a **feigned retreat**. This would encourage more of the ill-disciplined Fryd to break the shield wall at the top of the hill. The shield wall became weaker in the late afternoon which gave William an opportunity to attack and win before sunset. William's final tactic of ordering the archers to aim high and the cavalry to charge resulted in the **death of Harold**. He was either shot in the eye or brought down by a knight's sword during a cavalry attack.

Chance/Luck/'God's Will'.

- Some historians argue that the battle could have easily changed outcome if an arrow had landed in William's eye or William was killed. Perhaps the outcome was more luck.
- Perhaps is was simply luck on William's part that Harald Hardrada had invaded in the north and forced Harold to fight. If this had not happened, Harold's army would have been in a far better condition.
- The wind direct had to change in order for William to sail to England when he did. The weather could not be predicted and so this can be seen as an 'act of God' and just lucky timing.

Norman Knights □ Cavalrv □ Housecarls

People

Places

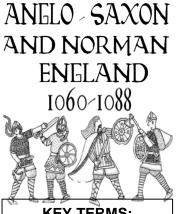
Terms

- □ Tactics
- □ Archers
- □ Horsemanship
- □ Discipline
- Fyrd
- □ Foot soldiers
- □ Leadership
- □ Outflank
- Brutality
- □ Luck (God's will)
- □ Crusade
- Pillaged
- □ Scouts

LESSON 11	To explain why the Saxon earls submitted to William after the Battle of Hastings in 1066.					
ANELO - SAXON AND NORMAN ENELAND 1060-1088	BACKGROUND: Now that William had defeated Harold at the Battle of Hastings, he needed to make sure he kept his control of any opposition before he was officially crowned king. However, despite King Harold being killed in battle, there were still a number of powerful and important earls and archbishops still alive who may have caused a problem for William. In this lesson, you will learn about the events directly after the Battle of Hastings and then be able to explain exactly why the earls ' submitted ' to William so soon after Hastings.					
IU00-IU00 KEY TERMS: People □ Witan	 1. What did the Normans do after the Battle of Hastings? William and his surviving troops returned to Hastings. William waited to see if the Anglo-Saxon nobles would now come and surrender to him. However, they did not arrive. 2. What did the Anglo-Saxons do after the Battle of Hastings? 3. William now needed control of the south. William now needed control of the south. William now needed control. He was waiting for reinforcements to come over from Normandy to help him do this. He sent troops to the town of Winchester on the south coast. This is where England's Royal Treasury (money and gold) was held. 4. Missed Opportunity When reaching Dover, William and his men became very ill. If the Anglo-Saxons had been quick enough, they could have attacked and killed William at this point due to the illness. They never did. 					
 Witan Edgar Aethling Earls Edwin Earl Morcar Archbishop Ealdred Places Winchester Dover London Berkhamstead 	 8. William in Berkhamstead One town outside of London was Berkhamstead. He was met her by Edgar Aethling, Archbishop Ealdred and Earls Edwin and Morcar. Here they all submitted (surrendered) to William. They swore oaths to obey him and offered him the crown of England. William promised to be a 'gracious lord' to them. 7. Reaching London 9. London was a fortified city and it did not surrender. Instead of heading straight to London which could have resulted in another battle, William led his troops around the towns of London and continued their destruction of local towns and villages on the outskirts. 9. Here William was further showing his strength and was able to get more inhabitants to submit to him. 6. William's Brutality On the march to London, his troops were ordered to destroy homes and farms. This intimidated those living in the towns who quickly surrounded to him. William was proving his control and strength. 9. William led his troops on a march from the south coast to London. 9. It was clear the Anglo-Saxons were not coming to surrender and so he would have to come to them and force them to submit. 					
 Westminster Abbey <u>Terms</u> Reinforcements Treasury 	William was quickly surrounding, destroying and controlling the areas around London. If this continued he would be able to block off any Saxon reinforcements from the north.Why did the earls submit to William soWilliam acted quickly to seize the royal treasury at Winchester. He now had control of the royal wealth and could use this to reward his new Saxon followers.					
 Submission Intimidation Fortified Oath Warriors Rebellions Resistance Successor Coronation 	and had only just arrived back in the country. He made no decisions to help. Soon after the Rettle of Bettle of Leader. His troops continued to obey him despite the					
	Many Saxons believed after Hastings that it was 'God's Will' that they should lose and were willing to accept William as their king. Anyway, the surviving troops experienced such a crushing defeat their morale was low					
	The best warriors of England had been killed at the Battle of Hastings and it was difficult to think of fighting against William again. Especially as he had sent for reinforcements himself which would be arriving from Normandy soon. William before their land was destroyed.					

LESSON 12	To understand how V	Villiam secured control by r	ewarding	followers and creating	the Marcher Earldoms			
ANELO - SAXON AND NORMAN ENELAND	BACKGROUND: On 25 th December, 1066, William was crowned King of England by Archbishop Ealdred in Westminster Cathedral. William swore an oath that he would rule England like the best Anglo-Saxon kings had, as long as the English people were loyal to him! This lesson, you will learn how William was able to gain further control of England by using his new wealth to reward his followers and also ensure that attacks from other nations were prevented by securing the borderlands around England – especially the border with Wales.							
1060-1088	REWARD			CONTROLLING BORDERLANDS: THE	MARCHER EARLDOMS			
KEY TERMS:	Why did William reward as well as punish? While William wanted to make sure he controlled England, he also wanted his take-over to be as trouble free as possible. He knew it was important to have Anglo-Saxons in important roles of government as they understood the country. William offered rewards for loyalty. These rewards would be in the form of money, titles and land. Wales had long been a threat to England, even during the reign of Edward the wanted the border between England and Wales to be stronger and secure . De been built on the border. The border was known as the 'March' William set up smaller earldoms down the border between England and Wales: Hereford , Ch These three earldoms were therefore known as the <u>Marcher Earldoms</u> .			nger and secure. Defences had already arch' William set up three new and Vales: Hereford, Chester and Shrewsbury.				
<u>People</u>	Key Anglo-Saxon Rewards	Rewarding his own Norman followers	FEAT	URES AND WILLIAM'S REASONS FOR	R THE MARCHER EARLDOMS			
 Archbishop Ealdred Archbishop Stigand 	 Earl Edwin remained the Earl of Mercia. William also promised that he could marry his daughter 	William needed to make sure his own men stayed loyal to him & reward them for their role in the invasion. He promised his soldiers	Feature	Details	Reason why – purpose of it.			
 Earl Gospatric Earl Morcar Earl Edwin The Pope 	but this never happened.land, money and religious forgiveness. WilliaEarl Morcar remained Earl of Northumbria.made good on his promises.1.He sent gifts from the Royal Treasury to the	land, money and religious forgiveness. William	Smaller size and based around a town.	Other earldoms were big and contained several 'shires' with many more towns. Marcher earldoms were smaller and based around one key town.	The smaller size made them easier to control with more security along the border. It also meant the Marcher earls had power but not as much as the king.			
Places ☐ Westminster Cathedral ☐ Wales ☐ Chester, Hereford, Shrewsbury. Terms	 Ealdred kept their positions as Archbishops. A Lord, Lord Gospatric was made Earl of Northern Northumbria (after giving William a lot of money) 	 2.He set up a 'Geld Tax' which was described a 'very heavy' which give him money to pay his soldiers. 3.He declared that all land in England now belonged to him and so he was free to grant land to those who served him well. 	Special privileges to build.	The Marcher Earls were given more rights, & some rights only a king would have. E.g., they could create new towns and new Norman style churches to replace the Anglo-Saxon ones.	These rights helped attract people from Normandy to settle in the Marcher Earldoms as a form of colonisation . This way more Norman traditions could spread.			
 Borderlands March/Marcher Marcher Earldoms Oath Geld Tax 	• William punished the Anglo-Saxons who fought against him as they lost their rights to their land. This gave him some of the richest and powerful land in England. For example, the land of the Godwinssons such as Wessex . William also		Earls granted the full power of the law.	In other earldoms, sheriffs held the power of the law. In Marcher Earldoms, the sheriffs worked for the earl who had full control over laws & punishments	The earls became even more feared and respected and could quickly and firmly respond to any unrest or disobedience against the king.			
 Sheriffs Colonisation Service 	 kept all of the Royal Estates for himself (this was around 1/5th of the land in England!). William was still able to give land to his followers, close family and advisors who were all Normans. It was accepted that a king who had gained victory would reward his own followers. For example, William's half brother, Bishop Odo was 			Marcher Earls did not have to pay tax to the king unlike other earls in the rest of England.	This was to reward their loyalty & to ensure the earls had money to spend on new border defences and settlements.			
 Defences March 'border' of Wales. Marcher Earldoms. 	given all of Kent and made Earl of Ke given large areas in the west. Robert	ole, William's half brother, Bishop Odo was nt. William Fitzosbern , a trusted advisor was of Montgomery who looked after Normandy in the south & made Earl of Shrewsbury	The right to build castles.	Elsewhere, earls had to apply to the king for permission to build a castle. Marcher Earls had the freedom to build them wherever they were needed.	Castles were used to launch attacks into Wales & protect. They were key to controlling the Marches & intimidating symbols of William's power.			

LESSON 13	To describe the featu	res of and William's reasons for bu	ilding castles during his reign.				
ANELO - SAXON AND NORMAN ENELAND	common in Anglo-Saxon England compared with No	ormandy and so they really stood out in the landscapes wher s brought over from Normandy to be built quickly once he h	timated that over 500 were built during his reign. Castles were not re they were built. His first castle was at Pevensey , where he first ad gained victory. Historians agree that a motte and bailey castle				
1060-1088	Features of the Norman Motte and Bailey	The reasons why William built castles and why they were so important.					
	<u>1. A Palisade :</u> A strong fence made of solid timber, driven deep into the ground. It would be strong and quick to build. Some castles had doubled fences with earth between them.	 CONTROL It was a way for William to keep control over England. Many castles were built in towns where they could dominate a large number of people. 	DEFENCE DEFENCE They needed to be built quickly as William understood that the Anglo-Saxon people may want to rebel against him. Important Norman earls could live here in safety. 				
KEY TERMS: People	<u>2. Motte Steps:</u> These were steep steps cut into the earth of the motte or constructed using wood.	Building the castles sometimes involved burning down houses and destroying land. This was a way to intimidate local residents to keep control (although it	 From a castle, Norman soldiers were able to ride out to deal with trouble but then retreat into them if attacked. The castle design allowed the Norman soldiers to protect their 				
 ☐ William I <u>Places</u> ☐ Pevensey 	3. Wooden Keep: This was a strong wooden tower at the top of the motte. It was a lookout point and a place to attack. Many had 360 degree views and so	also risked rebellion). For example, 300 houses in York were destroyed where the Normans built two castles.	horses more inside the bailey. This also showed how important the cavalry was to the Norman army.				
□ Exeter □ York	archers could defend the whole area.	 They were a way to dominate land, in particular key towns where there might be unrest in the area. 	LOCATION Castles were built in strategic locations. For example at river				
T <u>erms</u> Motte and bailey Palisade Wooden Keep 	<u>4. The Motte:</u> The motte was a large mound of earth, 5-7 metres high. The earth was compacted and with enough peasant labour, quick to build. It also had the added advantage of being fireproof .	ATTACK: The Marcher Earls used their castles in order to launch attacks and invasions into Wales.	 crossings or near mountain passes. The Marcher Earls built castles along the Welsh border as a way to defend and attack. Castles were build all over England which meant the Normans would always have a place of safety to return to. In rebellious 				
❑ Gatehouse❑ Keep	5. The Gatehouse: Access in and out of the castle was controlled through the gatehouse. There was	If troops were beaten back, they could then take refuge in the castle before another attack the next day.	areas, castles were spaced at 32 km intervals to make sure they were always in distance.				
 Defence Attack Enclosure 	sometimes a drawbridge over the ditch which could be pulled back to further defend the castle from attack.	3 3	A SYMBOL OF POWER Castles were new to the Anglo-Saxon people and they dominated the environment.				
 Bailey Stables/warhorses Barracks Gatehouse Strategic Base 	6. The Bailey: A bailey was the enclosure area at the bottom of the motte. It was protected by the palisade. It was a place for stables for war horses , barracks for soldiers to live and keep their weapons . During attacks, local people and livestock could also		 Castles were a symbol of Norman power and control as everyone in the area would see the castle towering above them. This was a reminder of who ruled them. Local people were intimidated by the castled and their size was a form of psychological control. 				
 Dominate Symbolic Intimidating Earthworks 	shelter there. <u>7. A Ditch:</u> A ditch was dug that surrounded both the bailey and motte. Sometimes the ditch was filled with water to provide even more protection .		A BASE Castles were built to provide a safe base for the lords and earls of the area. They would also provide protected accommodation for the King when travelling the country.				



KEY TERMS: People Earl Edwin Earl Morcar **Edgar Aethling** □ Bishop Odo □ William Fitzosbern **Places** □ Normandy Northumbria □ The Midlands □ Mercia Terms □ Rebellion □ Resentment □ Aristocrats □ Injustice □ Tyranny □ Castellan □ Geld Tax

3

□ Castles

□ Humiliation

□ Surrender

- □ Trust **D** Power
- □ 'Harry'

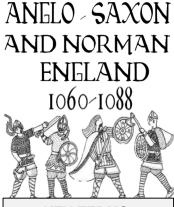
Causes and Consequences of Anglo-Saxon Resistance: Rebellion of Earls Edwin and Morcar in 1068.

BACKGROUND STORY: William returned to Normandy early in 1067 and went on a tour to show off his victory against the English. He forced with him Earl Edwin, Earl Morcar, Edgar Aethling, many Anglo-Saxon aristocrats plus a lot of English treasure to show off the victory. He left his half brother, Bishop Odo and a close friend William Fitzosbern in charge of England. Despite some threat of rebellion, William and his men had done enough to stop an Anglo-Saxon rebellion. The main English leaders were either dead or had submitted to William, the brutal destruction of property and land as well as the building of castles had intimidated and caused fear among the Anglo-Saxons. However, in the summer of 1067 there was a small rebellion in Kent which Norman troops based in Dover castle dealt with and an attack from Wales on the Marcher Earldom of Herefordshire. William returned from Normandy in December 1067 and was faced with 3 years of rebellions. The first starting in 1068 by Earls Edwin and Morcar. We will look at why they revolted against William (who they had sworn and oath to support) and the reasons why it failed.

CAUSES OF EDWIN & MORCAR'S REVOLT WHY DID THE REVOLT FAIL? One reason why Edwin submitted to William was Castleries were set up which were units of land What happened? because William had promised that Edwin could controlled by the castle governor called a Castellon. Edwin and Morcar fled from William's court. marry his daughter. William broke this promise. They could order the people in the castlery to provide They travelled north to their earldoms and Edwin felt betrayed, no longer trusted William & the castle with anything they wanted. This made the collected many others in rebellion against William lost the chance of a very powerful marriage. Anglo-Saxons feel taken advantage of. **REASONS FOR FAILURE** William's Geld Tax was deeply resented (bitterness Morcar also kept his earldom but it was reduced in size and importance. William gave the northern part & anger about) by all Saxons. They felt it was unjust William guickly William was able to send On the journey of Northumbria to an Anglo-Saxon Thegn who had his army north to Mercia responded as soon north, William Castles were hated and feared wherever they shown a proper submission to William. Parts of as he realised he and then Northumbria. again had castles appeared as they were a symbol of Norman Yorkshire were also given to a former advisor to King was threatened. built in key towns dominance and their control over and area. Harold. Loss of land led to a loss of power and money. On the journey north, such as Warwick. William had land and William allowed York and While William was in Normandy, Bishop Odo and Edwin & Morcar had no choice but to go with William property destroyed. his men to 'Harry' Nottingham. William Fitzosbern were reported to have allowed to **Normandy**. They likely felt humiliated by being wherever they It was likely that Edwin and shown off as the defeated, conquered prisoners. their soldiers to rape Anglo-Saxon women. The Edwin and Morcar went to. This Morcar did not have the soldiers went unpunished. means they did not have the leadership needed to unite Bishop Odo and William Fitzosbern were reported to full support they destroved houses. people against William. needed for revolt. William had promised Edwin that he could keep his have seized land from Anglo-Saxons unlawfully while burnt crops as a warning to the title of Earl of Mercia. William kept this promise but William was in Normandy. After their surrender. William's castle made the earldom smaller and made it far less people. Edwin & Morcar were building was to important. It made Edwin feel like he was not It was not just Bishop Odo and William Fitzosbern forced as 'guests' in imposed control. The only who grabbed land from the Anglo-Saxon earls. All trusted by William. William's court where he A rebellion was alternative king, over England, William's followers were granted land. could control them. difficult as **Edgar Aethling** It was believed by many Anglo-Saxon earls that William's men had escaped to William planned to take English money from the Castle building caused huge resentment as it meant William's guick and brutal castle strongholds Scotland. Geld Tax back to Normandy. They resented English the destruction and clearance of Anglo-Saxon homes. actions proved to any and barracks all wealth benefitting the people of Normandy and not As well as this, it was the Anglo-Saxon people who potential rebels that he over England. the people of England. were used as slave labour to build them. was too strong to defeat.



Causes & Consequences of Anglo-Saxon Resistance: Edgar Aethling and the Rebellions in the North 1069.



Places

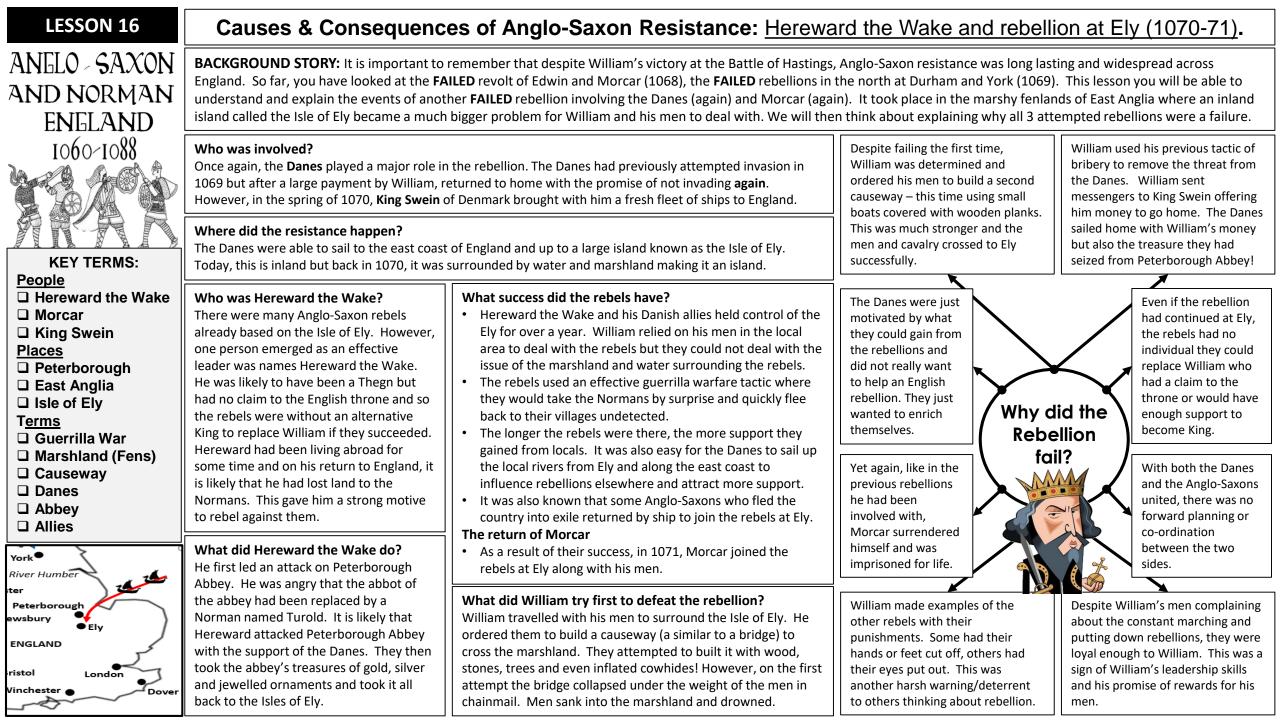
Terms

□ Invasion □ Bribery

KEY TER People Edgar Aeth Robert Cor King Swein Denmark □ King Malco Scotland □ Durham □ Scotland □ Denmark/D River Hum □ Yorkshire South Wes □ Wales □ Rebellion Resentment □ Slaughtere □ Laying sie □ Pillaging □ Raiding

BACKGROUND STORY: As the attempted rebellion of Earls Edwin and Morcar proved in 1068, there was widespread resentment against Norman rule. Through the leadership and strengths of William's forces, and the weaknesses of the Anglo-Saxon rebels, William was safe. However, by the following year, William was faced with his greatest challenge yet from a number of threats within England and abroad. Most of these took place in the north of England where there seemed to be the biggest hatred of William's rule. Both of the rebellions were linked by the involvement of Edgar Aethling who was now 17 years old. Let's find out who the threats were from, what happened and how William again succeeded in defeating them.

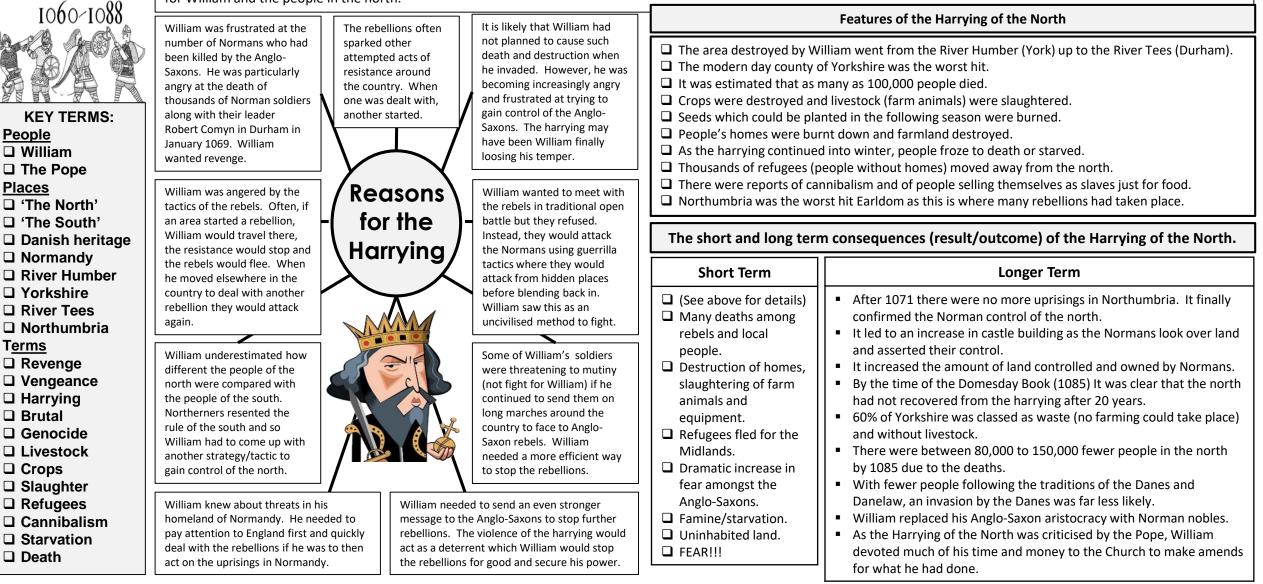
			7			
1088	ATTEMPTED REBELLION 1:	ATTEMPTED REBELLION 2:		October 1069: Meanwhile, other rebellic of Chester and Shrewsbury as well as in I	ons were starting in the Marcher Earldoms	
	January 1069: A Norman army was sent to take control of the	August 1069: King Swein of Denmark had assembled a large fleet of around 240 ships and set sail for southern England. This number of ships would only be created to attempt invasion		travelled to these areas, the rebels retreated and fled in fear.		
	north. However, they were attacked at Durham by local rebels. Normans were			November1069: William still had the threat of the Danes who were still on board their ships, maybe waiting for another opportunity to attack the Normans.		
		8 th September 1069: The Danes were spotted off the Dov coast in Kent and began sailing up the east coast towards y		William needed a way to deal with them.		
ERMS: hthling omyn	slaughtered in the streets and their leader, Robert Comyn was burnt to death as the house he was hiding in was set	21 st September: Now, help from the Danes who had sailed up the River Humber, more rebellions started in Yorkshire. Edgar Aethling once again returned from Scotland.		December 1069: William paid off the Danes with a bribe of large sums of money. The Danes promised they would not invade again. William also started a campaign of the total destruction of the north called the 'Harrying of the North' which would last throughout the winter.		
com of	February 1069: Another uprising occurred in York. Anglo-Saxon rebels laid siege to a new Norman castle, attacked the sheriff of York	23 rd September: The Anglo-Saxons and the Danes united (was still known as the Danelaw) and this time their army to control of York, took over the castles and slaughtered perf 3,000 Norman soldiers. The castles were destroyed and al Norman plunder was taken back to the Danish ships.	ook haps	25 th December 1069: William remained in York to celebrate Christmas. He wore his crown in a great ceremony to show the	SCOTLAND	
/Danes	and killed Norman soldiers. February 1069: Edgar Aethling returned from Scotland and came to York to lead the	October 1069: William acted quickly and led troops straight into the rebel areas of York. However, rather than fight, the Anglo-Saxons fled, Edgar Aethling returned to Scotland an Danes stayed in their ships harboured off the River Humber	he d the	people he was their king. Around him, most of York was in ruins, with burnt out houses and destruction of land.	EP Durham	
mber e	March 1069: William quickly	Why were the rebellions a failure (again)?			Sur Perhil	
property on the way. Wi defeated the rebels and Aethling fled back to Sco	arrived with a large army. His men destroyed land and property on the way. William defeated the rebels and Edgar Aethling fled back to Scotland .	 William believed there would be a threat from King Malcom of Scotland who would team up with the Anglo-Saxons and the Danes, but this never happened. Edgar Aethling fled from attack rather than take charge against the Normans. 	over th • Williar the th	m was constantly able to prove his power he rebels who became fearful of him. m used the tactic of bribery to remove ireat of the Danes. m realised he could not fight the Danes	Vork River Humber Ochester Shrewsbury	
April 1069: William put William Fitzosbern in charge of a newly built castle in York while he returned to celebrate Easter in Winchester on the south coast.		 William acted quickly to defeat each threat. William used great force, intimidation and destruction which caused the Anglo-Saxon rebels to flee. William proved his strong leadership. Despite Norman losses, William had enough soldiers to defeat the rebellions. 	while t had fe instea attem • The Ar	they were in their ships as the Normans ew ships. He was able to use bribery of which had worked with previous pted Danish invasions. nglo-Saxons tended to flee from William's s once they arrived.	WALES ENGLAND Bristol London DEVON DEVON	



LESSON 17TheANGLO - SAXONHISTORICAL CONTEXT: ItAND NORMANDanish traditions. In fact, mENGLANDit is reported that William reported that W

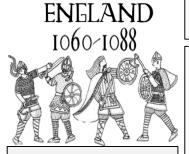
The legacy of the Anglo-Saxon Resistance: The 'Harrying of the North', 1069-70.

HISTORICAL CONTEXT: It was clear to William that resistance was most likely in the **north** of the country. Here, more people rejected William as their king and they still held many Danish traditions. In fact, many people in the north would have preferred a Danish king. William therefore carried out what some historians believe to be the biggest **genocide** in England's history. This was known as the **Harrying of the North** and began in 1069 and continued until the following year. The Norman army caused so much death and destruction, it is reported that William **regretted** his decision to do this for the rest of his life. This lesson will look at William's **reasons** for the harrying, the **features** of it and the **consequences** for William and the people in the north.



ANELO - SAXON

AND NORMAN



KEY TERMS: <u>People</u> Bishop Odo Robert Mortain William FitzOsbern Earl Hugh of

Chester

<u>Places</u>

Marcher Earldoms

T<u>erms</u>

- Landholders
- Tenants-in-chief
- □ <u>Tenure</u>
- □ <u>Tenant</u>
- □ The Church
- Royal Estates
- Revenue
- Thegns

Given the second second

□ Earldoms

Land Grab

VassalsHeirs

□ Charter

The legacy of the Anglo-Saxon Resistance: Changes to Norman Landownership, 1066-87.

HISTORICAL CONTEXT: At the start of his reign, William was keen to keep many Anglo-Saxons as landowners and keep many Anglo-Saxon laws and traditions. However, after the rebellions between 1068-71 this changed. William knew that Anglo-Saxon Earls had great influence over their thegns and could call upon their help to rebel against William whenever they wanted. Even some Thegns such as Hereward the Wake could start their own rebellions with the power they had. The rebellions proved to William that the old Anglo-Saxon Earls, Lords and Thegns could not be trusted. The one way he could take away their power was to take away their land and replace the landownership with Normans. This would give William significant control over the country. Between 1066-1087 the Domesday Book tells us that the Normans replaced the Anglo-Saxons as landowners.

Norman Landowning Facts BY 1087....

- There were around **190** Norman **Tenants-in**-Chief in England. Only two were Anglo-Saxon. A Tenant-in-Chief was granted land directly from William and so this was the second most powerful land owning role in Norman England. The king's royal estates (royal hunting) grounds) took 1/5 of England and less than 5% of land was still owned by Anglo-Saxon nobles. □ Half the land held by the **190 Tenants-in-Chief** was in the ownership of just 11 men. These men included William's brother - Bishop Odo, William FitzOsbern and Robert of Mortain. Earl Hugh of Chester had a land income of £800 a year which made him a millionaire of the time. The Tenants-in-Chief □ William owned ALL the land in England. □ However, he granted (officially gave) land to his trusted men to look after it. These men were the Tenants-in-Chief. Anglo-Saxon Thegns now had a Norman lord who ruled them rather than an Anglo-Saxon earl. □ If a Thegn died, the tenants-in-chief would give
- the Thegn's land to a Norman. If an Anglo-Saxon Thegn refused to follow orders of the Norman Tenant–in-Chief he would instantly lose his land.
- Many Thegns disliked having to be loyal to a Norman Tenant-in Chief and so left for Europe. Thegns that stayed, had to become obedient **vassals** (look after land in return for services to the Norman lords they officially served).

Anglo-Saxon Landownership before 1070

- Anglo-Saxon tenure (the owning of land) was very secure. It was very difficult to lose control of the land and there were many 'landowners' across the country.
- □ There were **2 different types of tenure** (ways to become a landowner):

1. Bookland – Lords granted land to followers with a written document called a charter. This charter could then be given to an heir or sold.

- **2.** Leases: Land could be **loaned** to someone in return for money for as long as possible.
- □ All landowners had to pay **tax such as the unpopular Geld Tax**. Failure could result in losing the land.
- □ The laws about landownership were not followed up regularly and so it was not a strict system.
- □ There were 5,000 Anglo-Saxon Thegns who held land in 1066.

How did the Normans gain land from the Anglo-Saxons? There were three main methods used by the Normans.

1. LAWFUL - By Forfeit (as a punishment).

Now that William owned all the land in England, if anyone acted against the king their land could be legally taken away as a punishment. E.g., any Anglo-Saxons who rebelled had their land taken. In 1066 the Godwinsson's land, in 1070, Morcar's land, in 1071 Edwin's land was all seized after their roles in the rebellions.

2. LAWFUL – Creating New Earldoms.

Now that William owned the land, he could divide land up as he wished and create new smaller Earldoms who would then be given a new Norman Tenant-in-Chief. The Marcher Earldoms are a good example of this.

3. UNLAWFUL – The Land Grab. These were simple thefts of land. Norman lawmen called sheriffs were particularly brutal in doing this. Very few Anglo-Saxon landowners were brave enough to challenge this after William's brutality.

Norman Landownership after 1070

- Norman tenure of land was very insecure. Tenants of the land were more dependent on their lords who had power to take land away.
- □ There was only **one landowner William**.
- Anglo-Saxon landowners had to pay a lot of money to William in order to keep their land. However, William's followers were granted land but did not have to pay any tax for it.
- □ William used **strict laws** to police the landowning rules.
- □ Any landowner who did not follow William's laws could be left with nothing.
- □ Very few **Thegns** held land by 1087.
- The huge Earldoms of Wessex, Mercia and Northumbria had now gone and replaced with smaller Earldoms. This made even the Norman landowners less powerful and less likely to revolt against William.

Changes for the Anglo-Saxon Peasants

- As in Anglo-Saxon times, landowners did not farm the land themselves. This was done by peasants. Life was clearly not easy for a peasant but it became worse under the Normans.
- The Normans wanted even more revenue (money) from the land and so peasants had to work even harder. There was very little freedom or independence for the peasants.
- Life was made even worse after the effects of the Harrying of the North.

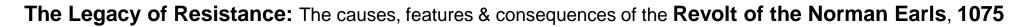
LESSON 19a

ANELO - SAXON AND NORMAN ENGLAND 1060-1088

KEY TERMS:

People

- Ralph de Gael -
- Earl of East Anglia Roger de Breteuil -
- Earl of Hereford
- U Waltheof -
- Earl of Northumbria □ King Cnut (son of
- King Swein) of Denmark
- □ Archbishop Lanfranc
- Bishop Odo
- Places
- Denmark
- □ Brittany
- □ France
- Terms
- Rebellion
- □ Magnates
- □ Excommunication
- □ Castles
- □ Blinded
- □ Executed
- □ Wedding feast



BACKGROUND STORY: We have so far learned of three key attempted rebellions against William between 1068 and 71. It is clear after this that William needed to gain tighter control on the country. He did this using various tactics such as the Harrying of the North, building more castles and taking ownership of all the land in England. However, in 1075 there was one final (and strange) attempt at rebellion. This time it included two men from his own side. It is no shock that the attempted revolt failed. Let's find out who the plotters were, why they wanted to revolt, what their plan was and finally how they were defeated.

THE LEADERS OF THE REVOLT

NAME: RALPH de Gael TITLE: Earl of East Anglia SIDE: Norman

BACKGROUND: Ralph's father was the Earl of East Anglia and when he died in 1069, Ralph was heir to East Anglia but with less power than his father. Ralph fought for William at Hastings.

NAME: ROGER de Breteuil TITLE: Earl of Hereford **SIDE:** Norman BACKGROUND: He was the son of

one of William's closest friends, William FitzOsbern who died in 1071. Roger inherited some of his father's Marcher Earldom but had less power & wealth.

NAME: WALTHEOF

TITLE: Earl of Northumbria SIDE: Anglo-Saxon

BACKGROUND: He was the last remaining Anglo-Saxon earl. He had first sworn loyalty to William but then helped rebel against him in 1069 before submitting to William again.

He married King William's niece and was given the title Earl of Northumbria in 1072.

PERSONAL CAUSES

- Ralph's motives are not well known but we can presume that he resented his loss of power in East Anglia.
- His father had far more power and land and Ralph expected the same when his father died and he was named the heir. He was disappointed.
- It is also likely that Ralph believed he deserved more after fighting for William at the Battle of Hastings.
- Roger resented the amount of land he had control of which was far less than his father. He believed that William was attempting to reduce the power of the family now William FitzOsbern was dead. He was **angry** with William for introducing Norman
- **sheriffs** into the Marcher Earldoms. Before this the earls themselves would have control over law and order. He now felt his **authority** had reduced. Roger therefore felt sympathy with the Saxon Earls who had experienced the same loss of power.

We are less sure of Waltheof's reasons. Waltheof was bitter at only being given the northern half of **Northumbria** to control which made him far less **powerful** and wealthy than the other Norman earls. • He had experience in taking part in revolts such as the revolts in the north in 1069 so could support.

- He also had a strong alliance with King Cnut of Denmark and so sought help from the Danes.
- He believed they would gain support from Brittany and France who were then enemies of Normandy.

OVERALL REASONS

LOSS OF LAND

All three complained about a loss of land and with this came a loss of power and wealth compared with previous earls.

LOSS OF PRIVILEDGES All three lost rights previous

earls had enjoyed.

LOSS OF POWER

All three had far less power than the earls before them.

HELP OF THE DANES

They believed they would have the support of the Danes who had been allies in the past. King Cnut of Denmark was in strong communication with Ralph.

WILLIAM'S ABSENCE

After 1072, William spent 80% of his time back in Normandy as he had problems dealing with threats there. William left Archbishop Lanfranc in charge. The leaders believed this was an opportunity to revolt.





LESSON 19b

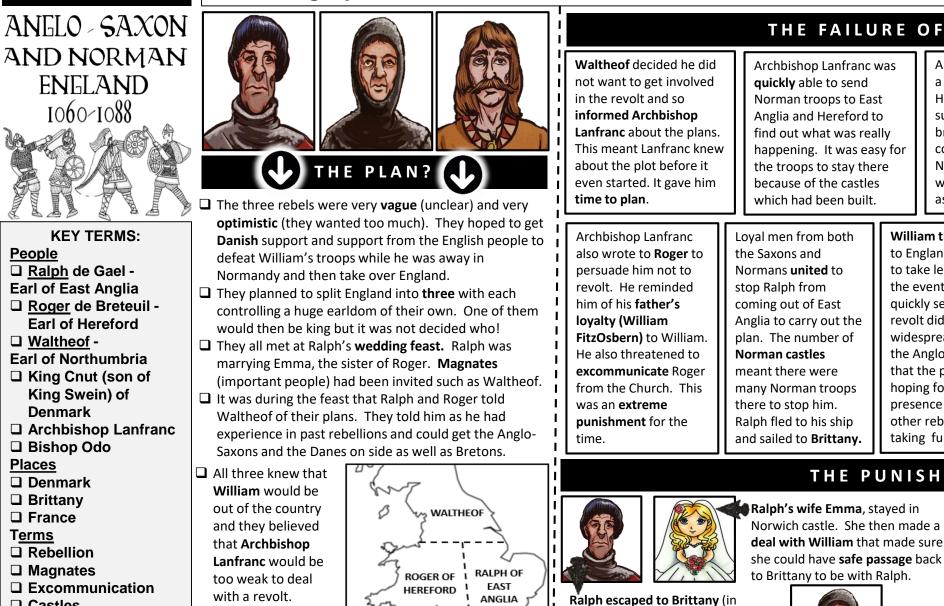
The Legacy of Resistance : The causes, features & consequences of the Revolt of the Norman Earls, 1075

modern day France). However, his

followers from Brittany who stayed

banished (send away from England)

in England were either **blinded** or



	EXC	om	In
	Cas	tle	s
-	D !!		

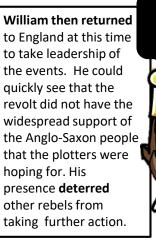
People

Places

Terms

- Blinded
- □ Treason
- Execution

THE FAILURE OF THE PLAN Archbishop Lanfranc was Archbishop Lanfranc was Archbishop Lanfranc a very capable leader. quickly able to send then ordered two roval Norman troops to East He had the strong armies north. They support of William's Anglia and Hereford to came **between** the two find out what was really brother, Bishop Odo and rebel armies of could easily gather happening. It was easy for Northumbria and Norman troops as they the troops to stay there Hereford and so stopped because of the castles were just as loyal to him the rebel forces from which had been built. as they were William. joining together. Me William then returned Loyal men from both again! to England at this time the Saxons and to take leadership of Normans **united** to stop Ralph from the events. He could quickly see that the coming out of East Anglia to carry out the revolt did not have the plan. The number of widespread support of the Anglo-Saxon people Norman castles that the plotters were meant there were many Norman troops hoping for. His there to stop him. presence deterred Ralph fled to his ship other rebels from



The Danes arrived too late with a huge fleet of 200 ships. One account states that King Cnut 'dared not ioin battle with William'. Instead, they sailed along the east coast and plundered York for its treasures before leaving again.

THE PUNISHMENTS



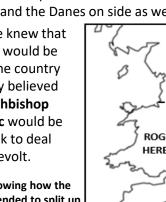
Roger was put on trial for

William for life.

treason and imprisoned by

Waltheof fled abroad.

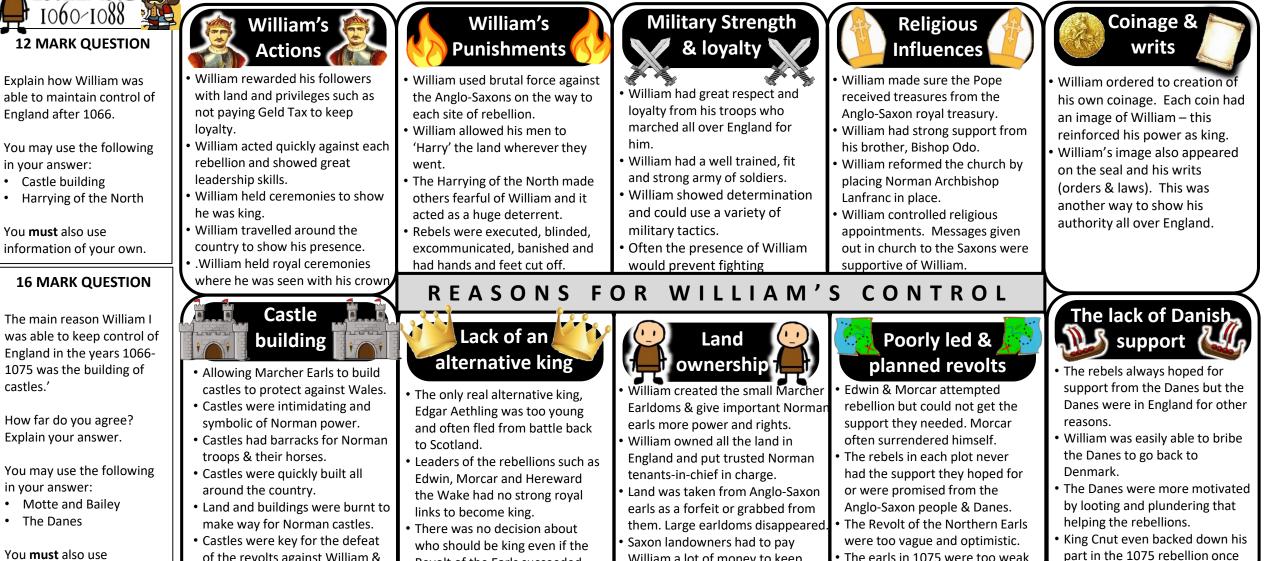
However, William tricked him into thinking he would be forgiven - after all he had told Lanfranc about the plot. He returned and again submitted to William. William put him in prison but he was then executed in 1076. Now all Earls of England were Norman.



A map showing how the plotters intended to split up England after defeating William.

The legacy of the Anglo-Saxon Resistance: How William the Conqueror Maintained his Royal Power.

ANELO - SAXON HISTORICAL CONTEXT: Throughout the past lessons, you have learned about the various methods that William used to ensure that he remained in power and increased his control over England. You have to remember that William was a foreign king, who spoke little fluent English. He had to work hard to fight against the threats he faced. This AND NORMAN lesson will give you the chance to think about ALL of the methods that William used to secure and maintain his power. The bigger question by the end of the lesson will be which one of these played the most important part in William keeping control of England. ENGLAND



William a lot of money to keep

their land.

The earls in 1075 were too weak

to gather widespread support.

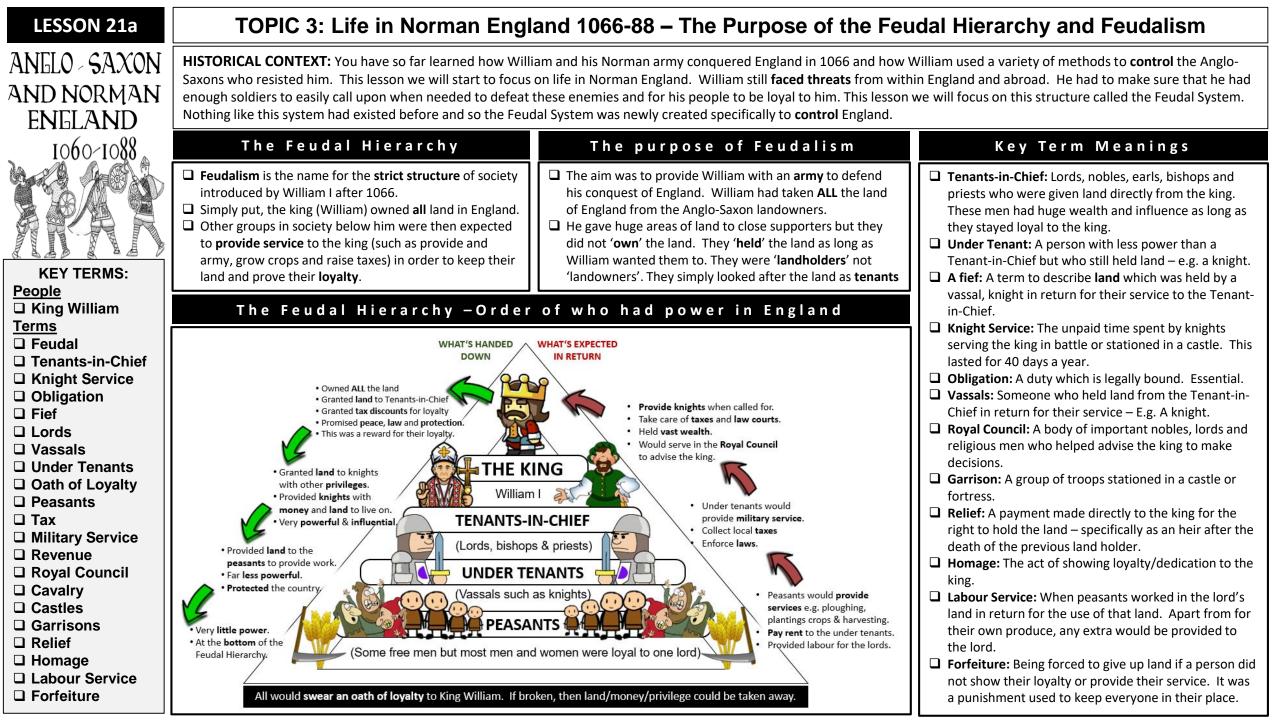
William arrived back in England.

You must also use information of your own. of the revolts against William &

were built in key towns.

Revolt of the Earls succeeded.

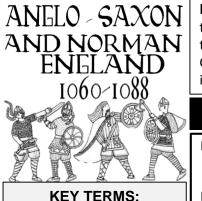
castles.'



LESSON 21b

TOPIC 3: Life in Norman England 1066-88 – The Feudal Hierarchy and Feudalism

ANELO - SAXON	The Tenants-in-Chief	The Role of Knights	Feudalism and Land			
AND NORMAN ENELAND 1060-1088 Key terms:	 Tenants-in-Chief were land<u>holders</u> as they did not directly '<u>own</u>' the land as this was all owned by William. They held this land directly from the king. The area of land they were given was vast. This meant they could keep what they wanted for themselves but then grant land down the hierarchy to their vassals such as the knights. They had enormous power and wealth. Some were church leaders such as bishops and abbots such as Bishop Odo and Archbishop Lanfranc. 	 William needed an army to defend England and to protect him from resistance. However, an army was expensive as they needed pay, men and horses needed to be fed and equipment bought. There were around 6,000 knights in Norman England. The Feudal System made sure that William had a constant supply of men for his <u>army for free!</u> In terms of power, the knights replaced the role of the Anglo-Saxon Thegns in importance. Knights were the most important and best 	 In Anglo-Saxon times, land holding had become complex. The Feudal System made everything easy for people to follow. Previously, if a landholder died, the land would be passed on to their heir. However, with William, the heir had to prove their loyalty to the king before they were allowed to claim it as well as paying for the right to use the land. This payment was called 'relief' When a new hier took up their land, they would have to pay homage to the king in a special ceremony. When William granted land to a Tenant-in-Chief, an important ceremony took place. The baron would kneel before the king, put his hands between the king's hands and say, 			
People King William <u>Terms</u> Feudal Tenants-in-Chief Knight Service Obligation Fief	Their RoleECONOMICPOLITICALThey were responsible for collecting the taxes from the land they held (from vassals & peasants) and would have to pay a percentage to the king.POLITICAL They often served on William's Royal Council to advise William. They had to provide food &	 trained unit of the army, mainly because they had a cavalry and used them to developed 'modern' fighting techniques. Knights were expected to attend 'Knight Service' for 40 days in the year which was unpaid. However, the Tenants-in-Chief had to provide the knights with money during their time serving the king. 	 'I become your man'. His hand would then be placed on the bible and he would promise to remain faithful for the rest of his life. This encouraged loyalty to William. Loyal followers would be rewarded with more land. Anyone disobedient would face having land taken away or a fine. 			
 Lords Vassals Under Tenants Oath of Loyalty 	They kept a share which made many very wealthy.shelter for the king as he travelled.SOCIALThey had to take charge of sharing out land to their	 Tenants-in-Chief shared smaller parts of their land with the knights. In return for this land, the knights had to serve the Tenant-in-Chief. Their roles included: guarding the lord's 	 Peasant Labour Service Most people in the country were peasants (or villeins) and freemen such as masons who had the right to 			
 Peasants Tax Military Service Revenue Royal Council Cavalry Castles Garrisons 	vassals – this had a huge impact on the lives of the people below them. Some Tenants-in-Chief had large number of fiefs , each with its own court . They were expected to help settle disputes about who held which land & keep law and order .	 property, riding out to combat any threat to their lord, provide 40 days knight service per year directly to the king. Knights were granted the right to fight for the king as part entertaining his Royal Court. Castles acted as places for the knights to retreat 	 travel the country. These people were at the bottom of the hierarchy. They would have to work on their lord's land for 3 days a week, making sure enough food was grown for the lord's family and their servants. They could then work on the land for the rest of the week for their own family. This work for the lord was known as 'Labour Service' 			
 Garrisons Relief Homage Labour Service Forfeiture 	They were expected to fight and lead their knights. They had to protect their fief and stop any resistance to Norman rule.	back to if needed or as a base for defence or attack. The bailey of the castle would have included garrisons of knights, stables and blacksmiths.	There were a range of labour services. It might involve ploughing , sowing then harvesting the lord's crops . They would be asked to cut down timber for use as fences and building, collect honey from beehives or fish from the rivers.			



People

- □ Archbishop of
- Canterbury
- Archbishop Stigand
- □ Bishop Odo
- □ Pope
- Terms
- □ Archbishop
- □ Abbot
- □ Bishops Taxes
- □ Land service □ Knight service
- Cathedrals
- Diocese
- □ Literate
- Regent
- □ Battle Abbey
- Royal Council
- □ Laws
- □ Writs
- Royal seal
- □ Influence
- □ Norman government
- □ Reforms
- □ Corruption

TOPIC 3: Life in Norman England 1066-88 – The Importance of the Church

HISTORICAL CONTEXT: Religion and the Church had a huge influence and control over people during this time. Everyone believed in God and lived their life b the teachings of the bible. They believed that good actions would result in **Heaven** whereas bad actions would send them to **Hell**. The Church was very keen to spread this message too. It is no surprise that William too, was highly religious. He aimed to take control of the Church in England. This control of the Church would of course, also help him take control of the people of England and allow William to make some important reforms (changes) to the Church including new religious laws and people in charge.



The Role of the Church in Society

- □ The English Church was very **powerful** as well as wealthy. In Anglo-Saxon England, it owned 25% of the land in England. □ The Church played an important part in everyone's life in every village and town as bishops and priests greatly influenced people's thinking as they were able to read out the messages of the **bible** at a time when few people could read for themselves.
- □ The Church gave leisure time to people in towns & villages. They led 'Holy Days' and Church festivals when peasants of the village did not have to work.
- □ The Church also provided religious entertainment by putting on 'Miracle **Plays'** which told the stories of the bible.
- □ Knights would be religious enough to go on a crusade in order to gain forgiveness for their sins and gain a place in heaven (as well as to dodge paying their taxes!).
- □ The Church leaders also owed William knight service an so it also had a **military role**. It also had to provide land for knights.
- Anybody who was not a Roman Catholic Christian or followed old pagan

rituals was

punished.

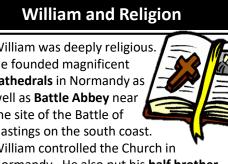
- William was deeply religious. He founded magnificent cathedrals in Normandy as well as Battle Abbey near the site of the Battle of Hastings on the south coast.
- William controlled the Church in Normandy. He also put his half brother, Bishop Odo in charge of the key town of Bayeux to help increase his power there.
- U William publically supported the **Pope's** reforms (changes) all across Europe.
- □ He wanted to make bishops & priests more **religious** and **better educated**. He also wanted them to be less interested in power and wealth and as a result be less corrupt.
- Even before becoming king, William made a point of wanting to control the Church in England. The Pope was willing to support William's invasion of England as a result of William's promise to reform the Anglo-Saxon Church and to end the corruption that he believed existed.
- U William may have **exaggerated** how much corruption there was in the Anglo-Saxon Church, to get the support of the Pope, however, the actions of some religious men such as the aging Anglo-Saxon Archbishop Stigand proved he was right.

The Role of the Church in Government

- The most valued senior church leaders were the archbishops. They could act as the king's representative if he was away. E.g., Archbishop Lanfranc acted as William's 'regent' to defeat the rebellions while William was in Normandy. Archbishops & bishops were advisors in the Royal Council. They had the role of developing laws and advising the king on legal matters. They issued the king's writs and kept charge of the royal seal which gave the king's official approval.
- Bishops and abbots were always well educated and literate and so they were always well valued advisors to the king.
- The Church had an important role collecting a Church tax called a '**Tithe**'. This was given to the king and clerks would keep a careful written account of who owed money.
- Bishops were heads of **Cathedrals** & each cathedral had control over a bigger area called a 'diocese'. William used the bishops to give people positive messages about himself.
- The king **rewarded** lower level church clerks with highly valued promotions which could make them priests and so it was in their interest to follow William's orders.

William's Actions

At the **start** of his reign, William kept many Anglo-Saxon Church leaders to get support from the Church and also give out the message that he respected how Edward the Confessor had run the country. It was important to avoid too much resistance from the Church who may have been powerful enough to defeat him. □ However, the **turning point** was the rebellions which took place between 1068-71. At this point, William was angry enough and powerful enough to replace almost all of the Anglo-Saxon Church leaders with his own Norman Church leaders. Even the most powerful religious men, the archbishops were changed. In 1070, the Anglo-Saxon Archbishop of Canterbury, named Stigand was replaced with a Norman Archbishop of Canterbury who clearly wanted more reforms to the Church. His name was Lanfranc.







KEY TERMS:

<u>People</u>

- Archbishop Stigand
 Archbishop Lanfranc
- T<u>erms</u>
- □ Abbots/Abbeys
- Archbishop of Canterbury
- □ Archdeacons
- Architecture
- □ Blasphemy
- Celibate
- Church councils
- ClergyDiocese
- □ Discipline
- □ Homage
- □ Marriage
- □ Monasteries
- Monk
- □ Nepotism
- Normanisation
- Pluralism
- Reform
- □ Simony
- Spiritual

TOPIC 3: Life in Norman England 1066-88 – The Normanisation of the Church: Reforms of Stigand & Lanfranc

HISTORICAL CONTEXT: Religion and the Church had huge influence over society during this time. William used the Church to take even more control of England by gradually bringing in changes that took away the older Anglo-Saxon rules to more 'Norman' ways of running the Church. This change is described as '<u>Normanisation</u>'. This lesson will explain the 'reforms' brought in with a comparison of Anglo-Saxon, Archbishop Stigand and his replacement, Archbishop Lanfranc. The Church would now be under total Norman control.

ARCHBISHOP STIGAND

STIGAND'S BACKGROUND

Stigand was **70 years** old in 1066 and he had been a royal advisor to the Anglo-Saxon kings for decades.
 Stigand was a close ally to Earl Godwin and it was Godwin who insisted that Stigand be Archbishop of Canterbury against the wishes of Edward the Confessor and the Pope.

CRITICISM'S OF STIGAND

He had the role of archbishop without being officially appointed by the Pope. As Archbishop of Canterbury he had little control over the actions of his bishops and priests. This meant clergy around England followed different rules and were not checked for corruption. E.g., priests were meant to be single and celibate - but many had families & married. He was accused of '**simony**'. This was the practice of taking money as a **bribe** in exchange for giving people church jobs. Stigand, like other Anglo-Saxon archbishops was a '**pluralist**'. This meant he was bishop of **two** different areas. This broke Norman church law. Stigand kept the post of Bishop of Winchester when he became the Archbishop of Canterbury. This gave him a large income from the two wealthiest diocese in England. He and other leaders were accused of **nepotism**. Here they gave religious posts to friends or family to increase family wealth and power. **William** used this criticism to give the image that the Anglo-Saxon Church was broken and corrupt. By 1070, he appointed a new Archbishop of Canterbury – Archbishop Lanfranc.

ARCHBISHOP LANFRANC

Lanfranc was originally an Italian monk, a teacher & lawyer.
He ran William's monasteries in Normandy and was known for his role in fighting the corruption of the Church by accusing church leaders of being greedy, power hungry, and immoral in their personal life.
He wanted a very strict religious system to deal with discipline.
He believed that religious leaders like Stigand were not spiritual at all and spent too much time trying to live like ordinary people. He wanted them to have a higher status in society to set an example.
He wanted more church councils to discuss church reforms as there had been very few before 1066.

□Before 1066, the Archbishops of Canterbury and York had equal power but Lanfranc insisted that he, the Archbishop of Canterbury should be superior and control of the Churches across England.

LANFRANC'S REFORMS

As a former monk he increased the number of **monasteries** in England. This promoted **religious values** and **morals** such as study and prayer.

In 1076, the Church Council decided

that the clergy should no longer be

The Church introduced more trials

to declare a person's innocence or

guilt. The 'ordeals' that people faced

all involved God's Judgement. This

was important as it gave the Church

an important role in English law.

Cathedrals were built higher and

of the Norman Church.

wider and so symbolised the power

law but in a special church only

bishop's court.

tried for a crime in a normal court of

Archdeacons became common. They were below the power of a bishop but above the role of a priest. They were responsible for '**policing**' the priests to ensure they carried out their duties. This made it easier for the Norman Church to control the priests.

More religious crimes such as **blasphemy** were created to help give the Church more respect.

Anglo-Saxon **cathedrals** in were knocked down and rebuilt in bigger towns. Bishops could now have better control over people.

THE RESULT OF

- By 1100, every English church and cathedral had been **rebuilt** in the Norman style.
- After 1070 there was only **one remaining** Anglo-Saxon bishop.
- The second most important church leader, the **Archbishop of York** was a personal friend and chaplain of William
- The Norman clergy influenced the messages people received about their king.
- Church land held **% of land** in England and so having control of the Church gave William control over more land.
- New bishops had to pay homage to the king. Any who broke their oath had to forfeit their land.
 The king now had the final say on key decisions within the Church.
 When a bishop died, the king appointed the successor rather than the archbishop.
 William controlled all communication between the
- Church leaders & the Pope. Lanfranc even made the decision to remove the **relics of English saints** from the cathedrals by claiming there was no evidence these saints had lived a holy life – this caused **outrage**.

ANELO - SAXON AND NORMAN ENELAND 1060-1088

KEY TERMS: Places: □ Newcastle Normandy Nottingham Scandinavia □ Southampton □ York/Yorkshire Terms □ Castles **Economy** Fear Geld Tax **Labour Service** □ Language Merchants Pillaged Revenue □ Slavery □ Society □ Thegns 🗆 Tin **Towns** Trade

□ Women's rights

TOPIC 3: Life in Norman England 1066-88 – How far did Society and the Economy Change after 1066?

HISTORICAL CONTEXT: You may think that after the Norman invasion in 1066, huge changes swept England. It was true that many people saw change. For example which the destruction of town and villages to make way for castle building, Lanfranc's changes to the Church and the impact of the Feudal System. It is also important to remember that not all change was bad. For example, the Norman's disapproved of slavery and so slavery was virtually gone by the end of 1100. However, some aspects of everyday life remained. This lesson will focus on how much change there was in everyday life in terms of how they lived and how they earned their living as well as which changes were for the better or worse.

VILLAGE LIFE

- □ After 1066: Each village now had a new Lord from Normandy. People struggled to understand their language and demands & it created fear about future. After 1066: Many villages were destroyed by the Normans in order to stop rebellions. Villages were pillaged to deter more revolt and people had to move.
- □ After 1066: Parts of Yorkshire were still wasteland after the Harrying of the North.
- □ After 1071: In Yorkshire by 1086, the Domesday Book shows the value of land dropped by 60% and had not improved. Therefore the economy here also suffered.
- After 1066: English landowners now had to work for Norman lords. They lost their status, their wealth and some had to become peasants themselves to survive.
- After 1066: Many villagers had to do more labour service on their new lord's land and had to pay higher rents. There was more demand for revenue which meant peasants had to work harder for their lord.

ΤΑΧΕՏ

After 1066: There had been taxes before 1066 but not as much or frequent as the Geld Tax. Everyone in society felt the pressure of the increased tax and how strictly the Normans were at collecting it. William made his own coin
 After 1071: With more trade and English merchants becoming wealthy, the king used the Geld Tax even more to increase his own wealth.

TRADE
 After 1071: Ports on the south coast were trading more with France and Normandy because of William's links. English merchants sold goods such as tin & wool for huge profits. This made ports such as Southampton very rich.
 After 1066: There was less contact with countries in Scandinavia and so trade

contact with countries in **Scandinavia** and so trade with the Vikings reduced down the east coast. This

ΕΜΟΤΙΟΝS

made these towns less wealthy.

After 1066: Many people experienced fear and anger at the Norman invasion as they did not know what the future would hold. There was the added loss of pride at the English loss.
 After 1066: People still had the same yearly fears as they worried about the weather, poor harvests, disease and hunger.
 After 1071: There is little

After 1071: There is little evidence that these initial fears came true. Many ordinary people's lives did not change in the way they first believed.

ΤΟΨΝS

- After 1066: Towns were destroyed to make way for castle building. People had to find new land and work.
- □ After 1071: Newer towns grew up around the Norman castles, e.g. Newcastle in the north. Those in the castle bought food & clothing from the local people which increased wealth.
- After 1071: There were new French communities who influenced food, language and skills. This was especially in Nottingham and Southampton.
- After 1071: Archbishop Lanfranc's reforms rebuilt churches/cathedrals and the Anglo-Saxon clergy were replaced with Normans. This symbolised the Norman control.

EVERYDAY LIFE

- After 1066: Women no longer held equal rights to men. A new law stated 'Women's authority nil. Let her in all things be subject to the rule of men.'
- □ After 1066: Most aspects of life did not change e.g. homes, clothes, foods, transport, medicine.
- □ After 1066: Language changed as French words became part of English with new French names e.g. William and Roger.
- ❑ After 1066: The Normans disapproved of slavery and no Norman lords bought slaves to work on land. This meant slavery had almost gone by 1100 compared to slaves being 10% of the population before 1066. This improved the status of some of the poorest people.
- □ After 1066: Most people were still farmers.

SOCIAL STRUCTURE & STATUS

- □ After 1066: The king had a stronger control over his tenants-in-chief such as the land they were given. This reduced their power compared with the older role of the earls.
- After 1066: Anglo-Saxon earls were replaced with Norman earls who were given less land, wealth and power. They also forfeited their land if they failed the king.
- □ After 1066: Previously, some peasants were 'freemen' who could travel to gain work. Under the feudal system the number of 'free men' almost went.

- After 1066: William was at first keen to keep many Anglo-Saxon traditions such as keeping Anglo-Saxon clergy and members of his royal household and government.
- After 1071: William wanted to reduce the power of the Anglo-Saxons and so replaced his government & the Church with Normans.
- □ After 1066: The role of the Thegn went and replaced by the role of the knights.
- After 1066: The Normans adopted many English ways of doing things as previously, Anglo-Saxon England had been more advanced than Normandy. This meant many aspects of life did not change for the English but for the Normans in England instead.



KEY TERMS: People □ Archbishop Lanfranc □ Matilda Terms Centralised **Ceremonies Domesday Book Earldoms Earls** Feudalism □ Fiefs (land) **Given Service** Forfeiture Geld Tax □ Hide (family land) □ Homage Hundred □ Knight Service **Regents Royal Council Royal Demesne Royal Forests Royal Treasury Shire** □ Silver Pennies

TOPIC 3: Norman Government 1066-88 – What Changes did William introduce to the Government?

HISTORICAL CONTEXT: This lesson will focus on the changes to government by William I. You should aim to remember the changes and then hopefully explain why William made them. Ultimately, William wanted more control over his country than the Anglo-Saxon kings as well as more wealth and power. He had a strong character who dominated everyone to make sure nobody challenged him. The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle described him as 'a very stern and violent man. No one dared do anything against his will'. William used his image as propaganda and he held splendid, crown wearing ceremonies at court three times a year which were designed to show off his power and magnificence to the full.

	HOW DID WILLIAM ADAPT TO THE ENGLISH STYLE OF GOVERNMENT?	LISED' GOVERNM	IENT				
Be go loc no ad pa dic wa Th sau ap Wi co	PREVIOSULY: ANGLO- SAXON GOVERNMENT Before 1066, England had a very sophisticated system of government including groups such as the Witan , Earls and ocally the role of the Shire Reeve who made sure laws were not being broken. William had never experienced such an advanced system of government and so decided to keep many parts of Anglo-Saxon system which he believed worked. All he did was to simply adapt and refine them to give him what he wanted: more <u>power</u> , more <u>control</u> and more <u>revenue</u> .	PREVIOUSLY: BEFORE 1066 Anglo-Saxon kings had great per challenged by earls who owne wealth. The Godwinsons ofte Confessor & had more wealth	d vast amounts of land and n challenged Edward the	William wanted control to stop anyone from challenging him. He 'centralised' the power of the government. This meant that he had more control over life in England such as religion, money, laws and land.			
		Royal Demesne (land): This was land that was owned by royalty for themselves. William kept far more land for himself	Royal Forests: This was land reserved as royal hunting grounds. William provided a paid license for hunting when	Economy: The Geld Tax was paid to the king. The king gave out money and relief in return for loyalty from his tenants-in-Chief	The Church: The king owned all the Church land and now had the right to appoint bishops and archbishops. For example, William		
	ECONOMY: The Norman government also ran the economy. They used the same Anglo-Saxon silver pennies with the image of William appearing after 1066. The Royal Treasury remained in Winchester. However, William did have very tight control of who was allowed to 'mint' the coins. ADVISORS: William kept his Royal Council of advisors who were similar to the Witan. If England faced a threat of invasion William would gather together all the important landholders for discussion but it was now William who always had the final say with any decisions in England.	compared with Edward and it gave William even greater wealth. The Domesday Book (1086): It was a complete guide to show what people & land were worth. William now controlled what was owed in taxes. It also gave William knowledge of his people.	he was not using it. This created more revenue .	who all worked on his behalf.	appointed Archbishop Lanfranc who also centralised the power of the Church to make it easier for William to control		
				C E N T R A L I S E D N M E N T			
			Knight Service: Tenants- in-Chief had responsibility for the knights but it was the king who the knights paid homage to.	The Feudal System: William was the ONLY landowner in the country. Everyone else used the land and so ultimately depended on the king.	Fiefs and Homage: William owned all the land. He could grant land to his followers who paid homage to him or have land forfeited as a method of punishment.		
		THE ROLE OF EARLS		R E G E N T S			
	LAND DIVISIONS: Like the Anglo-Saxons the Normans used the measurement of a hide (the amount of land held by one family) for working out taxes. They also kept the idea of using shires (earldoms were divided into more manageable regions) and hundreds (roughly a 100 hides of land) so land and people were organised as before as a way to easily gain control.	power. This was potentially a t wanted to make the earls feel but reduced the power , privile them. He also made the earld powerful, E.g. the Marcher Ear	efore 1066, earls had vast amounts of wealth, land and ower. This was potentially a threat to the king. William vanted to make the earls feel valued to keep their loyalty ut reduced the power , privileges and the number of nem. He also made the earldoms smaller & less owerful, E.g. the Marcher Earldoms . He also removed ome earldoms completely, e.g. Wessex and Mercia .		A 'regent' is a trusted person who looks after a country while the monarch is away. William had Normandy & England to run. He often left his wife Matilda running Normandy. William left Bishop Odo and William FitzOsbern as his regents in England. However, their extreme behaviour led to further Anglo-Saxon resistance. He then chose Archbishop Lanfranc as a suitable regent.		



KEY TERMS: People □ Shire Reeve/Sheriff □ Sheriff Picot Places □ The New Forest Terms □ Church Courts Deer & Wild Boar □ Demesne **Deterrent** Dogs **Executions** □ Fines □ Forest Forest Laws Geld Tax

- □ Hue and Cry
- Hunting
- □ Land Grabs
- Latin
- □ Murdrum Fine Punishments
- □ Shire Courts
- □ Timber
- □ Tithinas
- □ Trial by Combat

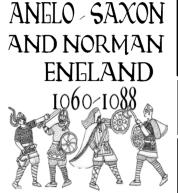
TOPIC 3: Life in Norman England – Norman Laws: The Sheriff, Demesne and Forest Laws (1066-88)

HISTORICAL CONTEXT: Another change introduced by William was how laws were enforced, what was seen as a crime and punishments. It is important to remember that Laws, types of crimes and punishments were much different and seen as a normal part of life. Two aspects changed. Firstly, the power of the king increased. William controlled the legal system throughout the country as he owned all the land. Secondly, the power of the Church also increased because it became even more involved in the legal system. It was such a religious time, that everyone still believed that 'God' should have the final judgment over a person's innocence or guilt.

THE FOREST LAWS

THE SHIRE REEVES OR 'SHERIFFS'

 THE FOREST LAWS Medieval kings loved hunting, especially William. Kings were free to hunt where they wanted in their own demesne. William's owned nearly 20% of all land in England by 1086. However, he wanted to prohibit (ban) anyone else from using his Royal Forests at all times to preserve the animals there ready for hunt. A 'forest' was not always covered in trees, it was land that was reserved for hunting and stopped everybody from else using it – including peasants who relied on its food. Even the Church lost land to the Royal Forest. The Forest Laws became a source of income as fines were paid for trespassing and the right to hunt on the land could also be bought by the rich. Large areas were turned into forest such as the New Forest . Many families had to be evicted from their homes as a result. 		William gave sheriffs more power than before and they were seen as the leader of their shire . Some tenants-in-chief doubled up their role to be a sheriff. If sheriffs failed to follow the king's commands they would forfeit their role.		new laws to pur him. It was the enforce these n away from Angl	William kept the same legal system but added new laws to punish anyone rebelling against him. It was the sheriff's responsibility to enforce these new laws including taking land away from Anglo-Saxon land holders for the new Royal Forests.		Sheriff Picot took so much land from monks at Ely that he was described as 'a hungry lion, a roving wolf, a craft fox, a filthy pig'
		An account stated that sheriffs were 'fiercer than thieves or robbers, and more savage to all than the most savage'. But it was impossible to complain about the sheriffs as there was nobody to complain to!	re 'fiercer than thieves or bers, and more savage to all n the most savage'. But it s impossible to complain but the sheriffs as there was complain but the sheriffs as there was complain but the sheriffs as there was complain co		responsible for gathering an army but after 1066, he would also have to look after the the revenue fr they collected could make a l encouraged th tax however th		s were entitled to a share of renue from the tax money ollected. This meant they nake a lot of money. This aged them to collect every wever they could. Many ot popular with the locals.
THE LAWS • Forest Laws were introduced	HOW IT WAS ENFORCED It was the responsibility of			OTHER	CHANGES	TO LAV	V & ORDER
which protected animals and the land they lived on. The king's favourite hunting animals were deer and boar although other	the Sheriff to capture and punish anyone breaking the Forest Laws. It made them	Mar Comment		The Normans kept church ordeals to judge innocence or guilt. E.g., trial by hot poker stated that if the hand did not heal after being burnt it was a sign from God of guilt. They introduced a new ordeal called trial by combat . The accused fought the accuser until one died or was not able to fight on. The loser was then hanged as God had judged him to be guilty. William changed the language used in law courts and legal documents to French or Latin. People didn't understand them.		The Normans introduced Church courts . These were courts specifically for clergy. They tended to be lenient .	
animals such as rabbits were protected too. • People saw the Forest Laws as	very unpopular . Few people would report laws being broken as they needed food & wood to live					William kept tithings & the hue and cry to capture criminals as they were very effective in a close local community.	
 unfair as it protected animals while people starved. It became a crime to carry hunting weapons such as a bows and arrows, have a hunting dog or to cut wood from the forest. 	THE PUNISHMENTS There were harsh punishments for breaking the Forest Laws as a deterrent. Hunting deer					Before 1066, a fine called the wirgild fine would have been paid straight to the victim's family. William now ordered a Murdrum fine to be paid by a whole local community to the king.	
 It was difficult for people to live within the forest as they depended on wood and timber as well as the animals for food. 	would be punished by having two fingers cut off. If caught again, the punishment was blinding .					Executions by public hanging increased for serious crimes to show William's power and act as a deterrent.	



KEY TERMS: Places □ Salisburv □ Normandy **Denmark** Terms □ Accuracy □ Anglo-Saxon Detail **Disputes** Domesday Book □ Financial □ Forfeiture Geld Tax Landholdings Legal □ Military Norman Political □ Revenue □ Scribe

□ Shires

- □ Survey
- □ Tenants-in-Chief
- U Viking invasion
- □ Significance

TOPIC 3: Life in Norman England 1066-88 – The significance of the Domesday Book (1086)

HISTORICAL CONTEXT: The Domesday Book is one of the most important documents ever recorded in English History. It would provide William with a huge amount of **information** about the country he had conquered and give him further **financial**, **legal**, **political** and **military** control over his people. Historians have debated about the exact reasons why William commissioned the Domesday Book. It contained around **2 million words** which were written by **one scribe** in around a year. William, would not see the fully completed version of the Domesday Book as he died on September 9th, 1087 from injuries sustained falling from his horse while fighting in battle in Normandy.



WHAT WAS THE DOMESDAY BOOK?

Following discussions with his advisors during Christmas, 1085, William **commissioned** (ordered) a great survey of England. Men were sent to investigate the **landholdings** in each **shire**. They would find out who held which **land** and what **taxes** they currently owed the king.

All kinds of people were questioned about their land even details about the exact number of **animals** they owned. It was even common for those carrying out the survey to visit a village more than once to **double check** that people were not lying about their land.

The result of this survey was the **Domesday Book** Its first draft was released in **about a year** by August 1086. There are two Domesday Books known as the **Great** and **Little Domesday** as one Region, East Anglia had not been completed by the time of **William's death**. This therefore recorded in Little Domesday.

The term Domesday actually means **'Day of Judgement**' and many people saw it as their day of judgement about the taxes they would have to give to the king. When William met with his council to discuss the Domesday Book, they intended to discuss ways to plan against another **Viking invasion**. Although the invasion never happened, William took the threat seriously. He brought thousands of **soldiers** over from Normandy and housed them with landholders all over England. Historians believe that William wanted to know who all the land holders were in **preparation** for such an invasion. It would tell William who could house the Norman soldiers but also how many **extra soldiers** each Tenant-in-Chief could provide him with. William would also need funds to house and feed the additional soldiers and so there was a link to tax too.

MILITARY

FANANCIAL

Before the Domesday Book, William's Tenants-in-Chief enjoyed a deal with the king which meant they did not have to pay the heavy **Geld Tax** on some of their land. William wanted more money and so needed a way to find out how much extra land he could tax his Tenantsin-Chief. It would also now be impossible for anyone to claim that they could not afford the king's Geld Tax as the survey officially recorded their land and belongings. It was essentially a **legal tax document**.

SOURCE A: Anglo-Saxon Chronicles 1085

The King sent the most honest men in his court all over England into every shire. A careful survey was made of the whole country. He had a record of how much land his archbishops had down to how many villains there were. So narrowly did he have it surveyed that there was not a single hide of land, or an ox or one cow or one pig that was not put down in his record. All of these writings were brought to him afterwards.

POLITICAL

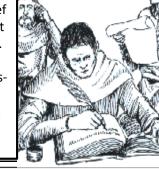
The creation of the Domesday Book proved just how **powerful** William was politically to have such a **well organised** and **efficient** survey completed in a year. People would have feared the consequences if they had lied about their land. It also proved that he had the power **to tax** people even more heavily, despite the **Geld Tax** being much heavier than people were used to in the first place. It was also useful to William as it showed **accurately** just how much land his Tenants-in-Chief held. This became another way that William could ensure that nobody had enough land to make them **too powerful** and a potential **threat** against him. By August 1086 big landholders were summoned to the town of **Salisbury** to swear **another alliance** to William.

LEGAL

The Domesday Book included records of **Anglo-Saxons** claiming that their land was taken by the Normans. The surveyors actually recorded as **fairly** as possible as William sent his most **honest men** to carry out the survey so both Anglo-Saxons and Normans had a say so the surveyors made fair decisions about landholding. It was an **effective** way to end any land **disputes** as once it was written in the Domesday Book it became a **formal legal document** that could not be argued against for years.

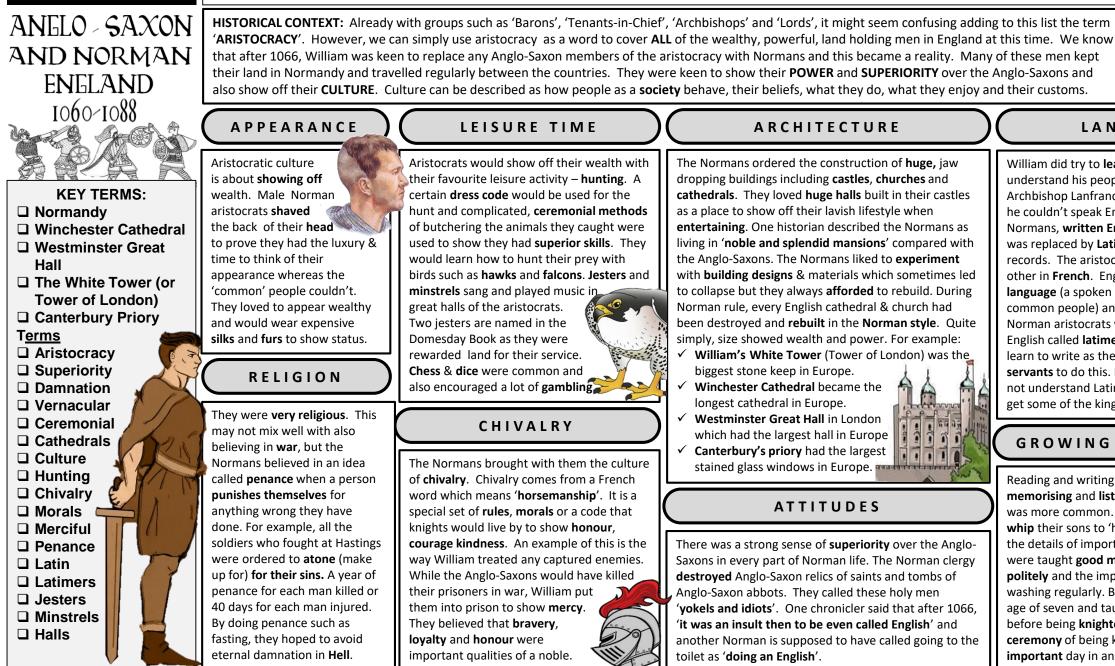
B. Domesday Entry for Standon in Hertfordshire.

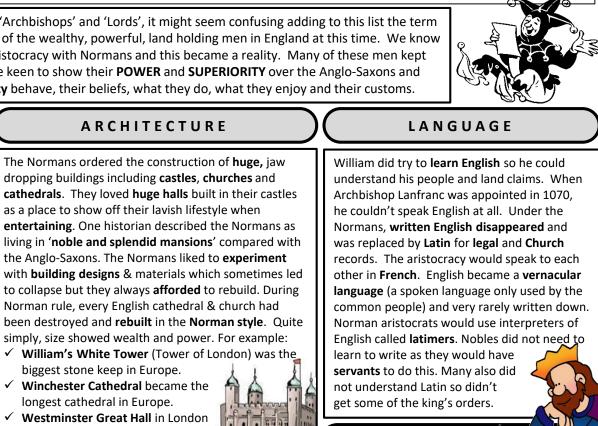
Richard, son of Gilbert, holds Standon. Land for 24 ploughs. 29 villagers with a priest. 15 landholders, 2 freemen have 12 ploughs. 5 mills, 9 cottagers, meadow for 24 ploughs; pasture for livestock; woodland, 600 pigs. Total value £33.



THE CAUSES AND SIGNIFICANCE OF THE DOMESDAY BOOK

TOPIC 3: Norman Aristocracy – The Culture and language of the Norman Aristocracy





GROWING UP

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ATTITUDES

Reading and writing was encouraged but memorising and listening to verbal accounts was more common. Fathers were known to whip their sons to 'help' the sons remember the details of important documents! Children were taught good manners, how to eat **politely** and the importance of being **clean** by washing regularly. Boys began to ride at the age of seven and taught how to use weapons before being **knighted** at the age of 18. The ceremony of being knighted was the most important day in an aristocratic man's life.

ANELO - SAXON

AND NORMAN



KEY TERMS: <u>People</u> Bishop Odo William FitzOsbern Lanfranc <u>Places</u> Kent Canterbury

- Northumberland
- T<u>erms</u>
- Bishop of Bayeux
 Earl of Kent
- Domesday Book
- Bayeux Tapestry
- Co-regent
- Oppression
- □ Laid waste □ Imprisoned
- □ Knights
- □ Barons
- Revolt
- □ Revolt of the Earls
- Pope
- □ Crusade

TOPIC 3: Norman Aristocracy: The Career and Significance of Bishop Odo

HISTORICAL CONTEXT: You have already met William's half brother, Bishop Odo. William trusted Odo, along with another close friend William FitzOsbern to be his regent during his visits to Normandy. Odo helped defeat the Revolt of the Norman Earls in 1075, and he was rewarded with vast amounts of land by William. However, Odo and FitzOsbern's behaviour in William's absence was partly the cause of Anglo-Saxon resistance and as you will discover, he went against the orders of William which resulted in him being imprisoned in 1082. In this lesson, you will analyse the rise and fall of Bishop Odo and examine his significance to the conquest.



1. Odo's Early Career

Odo was born **c.1036**. He was William's **half brother**. They shared the same mother but had a different father. By **1049**, William had made Odo the **Bishop of Bayeux** despite Odo already having a **poor reputation**. Odo was not overly religious but William simply wanted someone close to him in a high status position in one of the most important towns in Normandy. It was noted however that Odo worked hard as the Bishop of Bayeux.

2. Odo's Role at Hastings, 1066

Odo was extremely interested in the military and politics, even more than the Church. It is rumoured that he paid for **100 ships** to help invade England in 1066. By 1066, he was in his 30s and a **mature**, **experienced** and **effective** military leader. He fought with William at the Battle of Hastings and images from the Bayeux Tapestry show him taking charge of Norman soldiers from the rear.

3. Odo's Rise after Hastings

Odo arranged and paid for the Bayeux Tapestry which would celebrate the Norman victory. He decided what was to be included in the tapestry and he made sure images of himself showed him positively. One section shows him advising William before the battle. Another shows him taking charge of men during the battle. Here, Odo is not shown using a sword as he was a man of the Church and not allowed to 'shed blood'. However, he is shown holding a club. The Latin caption above reads 'Here Odo the Bishop holding a club strengthens the boys'.
 In 1067, William rewarded Odo with the earldom of Kent. He became the second largest land holder in England after William. The Domesday Book records him as having land in 22 counties of England. He had land worth £3,000 a year. Others would receive land worth just £750.
 William clearly had a great trust of Odo as Kent was an important

earldom and a vital area for **defending** against invasion. In fact in 1067, Odo successfully defended Kent against attacks by enemies from Normandy.

4. Odo's & the Norman Conquest

William made Odo a co-regent (along with William FitzOsbern) during his first return to Normandy in 1067. The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle says 'Bishop Odo and Earl William FitzOsbern stayed behind and built castles far and wide throughout the country as well distressing the folk, after this it got much worse'. One Norman chronicler says that Odo 'had greater authority than all the earls in the kingdom'. Being William's regent on several occasions meant that William truly trusted his brother. It gave Odo with the powers of a king.
 Odo was as harsh as William in his treatment of the English. His oppression of the people of Kent

oppression of the people of Kent provoked a rebellion there in 1067. It is claimed that he and FitzOsbern refused to punish their men who had raped women in Kent while William was in Normandy. Odo was described as a 'Ravening Wolf' by one chronicler. Another named Orderic Vitalis, described Odo as a 'tyrant, a ruler who ignored the law in order to seize land from its owners'. In 1075 Odo led the king's army with

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- In 1075 Odo led the king's army with the support of Archbishop Lanfranc to successfully defeat the Revolt of the Norman Earls.
- In 1079, William sent Odo to punish the Anglo-Saxons who had murdered the Norman Bishop of Durham. Odo laid waste to the region, pillaged cathedral treasures and robbed from who he could.

5. Trial and Imprisonment

- □ The Domesday Book records many **complaints** against Odo for illegally seizing land, including Church land in Canterbury. It shows Odo settling **land disputes** himself to the point where he was described as 'dreaded by Englishmen everywhere and able to dispense justice like a king'. It wasn't until **Archbishop Lanfranc** this to William that a three day **enquiry** was carried out and in **1076**. Odo was forced to return the land he had illegally taken.
- By 1082, Odo was out of favour with William. This may have been a result of Odo's ongoing corrupt and immoral behaviour. William started to believe that Odo was a threat to his rule. Odo tried to take knights out of England to Rome where it is believed Odo thought he could become Pope. Taking knights went directly against William's feudal and government rules. As only William had the right to do this. William ordered Odo to abandon his journey but Odo continued regardless of the order from the king.
- □ William imprisoned Odo who had clearly misjudged his half brother's trust and pushed his own power too far.
- Odo was only released in 1087 after William pardoned him on his deathbed. Furthermore, William needed a lot of persuasion to do this from his close advisors which proves again how disloyal he believed Odo to be.

6. After William's death in 1087

On his release Odo continued to cause problems for the new king of England, William II. Odo took part in a **rebellion** against the king which failed. William II punished Odo by **banishing** him from England. Odo then decided he could gain his glory by setting off on a **crusade**. In **1097** he died on this journey to Jerusalem.

TOPIC 3: William I and his Sons – William's personality and his Relationship with his son, Robert.

ANELO - SAXON HISTORICAL CONTEXT: William dominates the history of the Battle of Hastings and the Norman Conquest. You will already have an idea of some of William's strengths and weaknesses as a military leader and a king. We have no accurate images of William to tell what he looked like and even his physical remains left little clue about his appearance. However, we have a AND NORMAN number of sources which can act as evidence about his personality. William was devoted to his wife Matilda and between them they had at least 9 children. It was their eldest, Robert 'Curthose' (Curthose meaning short stockings or dumpy leas) who proves to be the most interesting as he provides another insight into William's personality. ENELAND 1060-1088 William's Character and Personality William's Relationship with his son, Robert Curthose 2. One son, Richard was killed hunting. Another, Rufus became 1. William was the illegitimate son of the Duke Robert 2. Once he was old enough to lead his own 1. William and of Normandy. When his father died, William was only 8 armies he was often at war, defeating his Matilda had a verv King of England (1087-1100) and was known as William II. Henry years old when he became Duke of Normandy. He rivals and becoming even stronger in his was the youngest son and became King of England in 1100. He happy marriage survived several assassination attempts as he grew up. role as Duke of Normandy. defeated Robert in battle and held him prisoner in Cardiff Castle She was devoted to her children. for the rest of his life. 4. William was certainly strict, 3. By 1066, William had almost 10 years of experience in battle **KEY TERMS:** stubborn and stern. He was also and showed leadership, logistical (planning and organisation of 5. In 1077, William 4. The relationship between 3. Robert was the eldest People criticised for his avarice (his love his troops) and **military strategy**. He understood **cavalry** and the younger William and Robert was difficult. son. He was mockingly of money and treasure) as well as tactics, castle building and siege warfare. Importantly, he had □ Matilda (wife) brothers played a named 'Curthose' by Robert had proven himself as a desire to own everything. built a firm brotherhood of loyal supporters around himself. □ Robert (oldest son) prank on Robert by good warrior but William did not William which translates □ Curthose/Fat Legs pouring water over believe he was ready to take into 'short stockings' or 6. Although he took the 5. William was very religious and 7. William was politically King Philip of his head. control of Normandy as heir. intelligent. He tried to learn after his defeat of the Anglo-English throne by force, he 'dumpy legs'. France Saxons at Hastings, sought to still strongly believed that English to understand the repent the killings of the enemy he was the legitimate heir language without an Terms 6. This started a real fight with his brothers 7. William sent men to capture Robert soldiers. He pushed for Church as promised by Edward interpreter (he never which William had to break up. Robert was but he had fled. King Philip of France, Assassination reform as he believed the Anglothe Confessor. He clearly succeeded) and didn't take outraged when his rather did not punish the an enemy of William's took Robert in Avarice wanted to be accepted by Saxon Church was corrupt and land from the old Anglo-Saxon younger brothers enough for their prank. This and put him in a castle on the border founded new abbeys such as the English at the start of landowners immediately Flanders resulted in Robert and his men fleeing from with Normandy. Robert launched fearing this would cause revolt. Battle Abbey. his reign. Heir William and taking control of Rouen Castle. repeated raids on Normandy. William Humiliation William now wanted Robert arrested. sent further troops against Robert. 8. He was devoted to and 10. He was ruthless. brutal 9. Nobody could doubt his energy Hunting and cruel. His ordering of and ability to inspire. He travelled showed trust in his wife Matilda. He left her as regent 9. In 1079, Robert and William the Harrying of the North between England and Normandy 8. Matilda sent Intelligence regularly and he was still leading a of Normandy while he was in and the imprisonment of fought against each other. Robert money Legitimate military campaign in the month England. When she died in his own brother Odo Robert knocked William off his without William's Logistics before he died, aged 60. 1083, he wept for days. proves this. horse and wounded him. knowledge. He Loyalty William was humiliated further forgave her when 12. It was believed he had 11. William loved Revolt when Robert offered him she explained she a magnificent appearance. hunting and the New another horse and ordered his would die for any Reconciliation One day he appeared for Forest was created for father to retreat from battle. of her sons. dinner wearing so much Repentance this pleasure with the Forest Laws harshly dazzling jewellery and gold **Rouen Castle** cloth that an observer 10. In 1080, Matilda stepped in again and organised a punishing anyone to Stern remarked 'Behold, I see hunted animals reconciliation between the two. William restored God!' Strategy illegally. Robert as his chosen heir for Normandy.

ANELO - SAXON LESSO	What were the features of Anglo-Saxon society and the power of the monarchy?
AND NORMAN	KEY TERMS:
ENGLAND 1060-1088	Society Aristocracy Anglo-Saxon Slaves Thegns Hides Earldoms Earls Ceorls Loyalty Service
✓ There we ✓ There we ✓ They he ✓ They he ✓ On their ✓ ThegnsReligion: Christianity	Earls Earls Earls were the most important aristocrats. They were only second to the King in importance. The Earls competed to get the most loyalty, rewards and land from the King. The Earls were expected to be 100% loyal to the King in order to gain more. Earls would control vast areas of Anglo-Saxon England called 'Earldoms'. Thegns (Lords) were between 4 – 5 thousand thegns by 1060. tel large areas of land called 'hides'. r land they would live in a manor house and have a separate church. were also seen as a 'warrior' class and would be expected to equip themselves with a helmet ainmail, a sword and spear. They were expected to be ready to fight to the death for their Lord. Figure 1 Figure 2 Fig
return for service. Population: 2 millionAnglo-Saxons.Food sources: Mostfarmed their land to grow	Peasant Farmers ade up roughly 85% of the Anglo-Saxon population. Ented small farms from their local lord and farmed the food they and their family needed. so produced food and good for the local lord. and could be taken away if they did not produce goods for the local lord. beasant farmers were free to farm other land for the lord. These farmers were called Ceorls.
structured from the aristocracy (most powerful to the slaves (least powerful) TASK: Write the key terms on a different sheet of p	 Slaves Slaves made up roughly 10% of the population. Slaves could be bought or sold and were seen more like property. The Anglo-Saxons believed that 'owning' people was normal. Aper. Write about

TASK: Write the key terms on a different sheet of paper. Write about them WITHOUT using the fact sheet first. Fill in any missing knowledge using the fact sheet afterwards.

TASK: Tell someone you know all about Anglo-Saxon society in 1 minute. **TASK:** Write down the titles of each section of Anglo-Saxon society in the order of most importance.



1. Describe two <u>features</u> of Anglo-Saxon society [4]

EXAM TIP

A **feature** is an aspect of a particular part of history. Describe this part of history and then support it with a detailed fact to add more detail. Make sure your additional fact **links/relates** to the feature you have described.

ANELO - SAXON	much power die	l Edwa	ard the (Confessor have b	y 1060′	?	ESSON 2	
AND NORMAN ENELAND 1060-108	AND NORMAN			EY TERMS):			
ENGLAND 1060-108	Edward the Confessor	Oath Shire Reeve	Pious	Danelaw	Earl Godwin of Wessex	Military	Taxation	Fyrd
The powers of Edward t	ne Confessor	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			The Limit of Edward the Con	ifessor's po	owers.	
CONTROLMONEYHe controlled all the land and people of England.He controlled how many silver pennies 	LAND He owned vast estates of land. He could grant land to his followers but also take it away.			'Danelaw'. Thi kept some of its	N d to rule the whole of England, but s was where the Viking rule had s laws. Some people in these are uled by their own men and to follow	been at its str as accepted l	rongest and so Edward's rule	it had
ARMY He had the ability to raise an army when needed. They were called the Fryd.	TAX He decided when taxes were paid and made sure everyone in the country owed him this tax on a national scale.			POWERFUL E Wessex was th challenge from owned just as r land, they ruled		n England. Eo n. Earl Godw ist as rich . A a strong milit a	dward faced a vin and his fam s they owned ary – even stro	nily lots of inger
MAKING LAW He created laws and made sure they were enfor reeves (sheriffs) who collected taxes and ran low Why was Edward the C		AA	some of Godwin his sons. Edwar Confessor had the throne.	n's men into important church pos ard struggled to control the power no children to succeed him and s d help Edward was that he was m	sitions and giv of Earl Godw o felt under th	ve more earldo vin. Edward the nreat from God	oms to e Iwin for	
STRONG MILITARY:	RELIGION				The duty of the English pe	ople to the	King	
Edward had the ability and power to lead the army. The king's earls and warriors were a powerful military who had defeated the Vikings. If an enemy was defeated, Edward had the power to hand out the enemies' wealth and land to his followers. KAWS & PEACE: Edward was a respected law maker. Anglo- Saxons respected kings who could keep the peace. RELIGION: Edward was very pio (religious). It was be that a good king wou God's blessing to his country. It was belie Edward had a specia God.		ious believed buld give iis ieved		 To obey the laws. Every boy swore an oath when he reached 12 to the faithful to the king. To use the king's coins – using forged coins was a serious crime. To pay the taxes To offer military service. Any person who did not do this would be fined or lose their land. 				
 TASK: For each power that Edward had, explain over the Anglo-Saxon people. TASK: Explain why Earl Godwin was a threat to E TASK: Edward the Confessor was NOT a warrior he was so respected by the Anglo-Saxons? TASK: In what ways could the Danelaw threaten 	CREVISIO AND EEXAA		EXAM A feature is a history and t	e two <u>features</u> of Edward TIP an aspect of a particular part of h hen support it with a detailed fac nal fact links/relates to the featu	istory. Descr	ibe this part o e detail. Make	f	

ANELO - SAXON LESSON 3 AND NORMAN ENELAND 1060-1088

The Witan

as earls and archbishops. It helped the king on

• The king did not have to follow their advice and

Earldoms

• An earldom was a vast area of the country ruled

by the most powerful family and earl. England

the most famous earldoms was 'Wessex'. This was ruled over by Godwin, Earl of Wessex who

was divided into 4 great earldoms in 1015. One of

• It also had a say in approving a new king.

could decide who was part of the Witan.

proved to be loyal to the king.

How was England governed & controlled?

The Earls had three respons • This was the name for the group who **advised** the 1. ECONOMIC CONTROL - Responsible collecting taxes. They then had a large king. It was formed with important aristocrats such the tax (a third). This meant they were issues such as threats from abroad, religion and land. 2. LEGAL CONTROL - Responsible for la

punishment. Only the king could make the earls had responsibility to maintain They had great control over how peop

3. MILITARY CONTROL - Responsible for They had an elite, well trained group of and bodyguards called Housecarls. The control the Housecarls to protect the e

THE 'HUE AND CRY' If a crime had been

committed, it was the

responsibility to call

tithing of a crime.

out the 'Hue and Cry'

collective

Keeping Law

THE KING & LAWS COLLECT The King made all RESPONSI laws. His aim was If someone in a the 'Keep the King's had committed Peace'. Crimes it was the Colle Responsibility against the King's Peace were **punished** community to harshly. The people worked in the s looked to the king to villagers where knew each othe maintain peace.

A fine or comp anyone who ha 'Wirgild'. This revenge killing line with a pers 20 shillings, a theg to alert others and the 00 shillings and an earl 3,600 shillings in compensation.

KEY TERMS: Witan Earldoms Housecarls Earl Godwin Shire Hundred Tithing Hide Shire Reeve Fyrd Geld Tax King's Peace Blood Feuds Wergild Shillings **Collective Responsibility**

sibilities		The structure and power of local government						
e for ge share of re VERY rich.		SHIRES	□ It □ A	 Each earldom was divided into areas of land called 'shires'. Each shire had: Its own court for trials and punishments. A 'Shire Reeve' who was the king's representative in the shire. A burgh - a fortified (walled town) where most trade would take place. 				
laws and ke laws but			 Each shire provided troops for the fyrd (part time soldiers who were called upon when the king needed them) 					
in the laws. ple lived.		HUNDREDS	Each	shire was then divided into a hundred	i.			
for the army		TITHINGS	Each	hundred was divided into a tithing. T	his was usually a unit of 10 homes.			
of soldiers he earls could		A HIDE	This was a piece of land of about 120 acres, and which owed a tax.					
earldom.	1			The role of the Shire Reeve	The role of the Fryd			
vs and Ord	er			• The shire reeve (or sheriff) was	• Men from each group of 5 hides			
CTIVE SIBILITY a local area ed a crime, lective y of the o help. This e small re everyone her.	we pa 'Ti we hu cri th	A TITHING Men over the age of 12 were expected to take part in a group called a 'Tithing'. These men were responsible for hunting down the criminal and taking them to the local court or trial.		A TITHINGofficial.military. These me the fryd.len over the age of 12 ere expected to take art in a group called a ithing'. These men ere responsible for unting down the iminal and taking eem to the local courtofficial.military. These me the fryd.official.• They had the responsibility to carry out the king's instructions. They would collect taxes, collect fines and provided men for the fyrd.• These were part tin could be called upo • The 2 types of Fyrd• The king told them what to do with a 'writ' – this was a written instruction with a seal• These mere collect fines and provided men for the fyrd.• The king told them what to do with a 'writ' – this was a written instruction with a seal• Z. General Fyrd – mere chosen to fight any England.		 These were part time soldiers who could be called upon when needed. The 2 types of Fyrd were: 1. Select Fyrd – men who were chosen to fight anywhere in 		
WIRGILD pensation was paid to the family of had been attacked. This was called a s would stop the family carrying out a g called a Blood Feud. The fine was in rson's status. E.g. a peasant was worth thegn 1,200 shillings and an earl 3,600 mpensation.		stamped by the king. GX 1. Describe two <u>features</u> of government control in Ang England. [4]	AM Flocal					

• The earls would be punished if they did anything to threaten the power of the king. Earls could, gain more power over the king if he was seen as weaker. E.g. under the rule of Edward the Confessor.

How powerful were the earls?

• The earls could be threatened by the **thegns** in their earldoms. E.g. Earl Tostig (Godwin's son) lost his earldom after protests from the thegns in the earldom of Northumberland.

TASK: List the methods and people used to control Anglo-Saxon England.

REVISION

TASK: Define each of the key terms from the top. **TASK:** List the powers and responsibilities of the earls.

ANELO - SAXON LESSON 4 AND NORMAN ENELAND 1060-1088

Anglo-Saxon Law, **Economy and Church**

KEY TERMS: King's Peace Justice Blood Feud Wergild Silver Collective Responsibility Economy Trade Sheep Crops Silver London York Fortifications Burghs Wool Cloth Manor Houses Church Saints Bishops Monasteries

Anglo-Saxon Law and Order	Anglo-Saxon Economy	Anglo-Saxon Religion and the influence of the Church
 The King made laws in Anglo-Saxon England in order to keep the 'King's Peace'. There were harsh punishments for those who challenged the King's authority and broke the King's peace as a deterrent. 	 Wool and cloth were produced to trade with other countries. There was sheep farming in the west of England and plenty of crop farming in the east. There were over 6,000 mills in the country to grind grain for flour and bread. The economy was strong. Anglo-Saxon coins were made of silver. The silver was brought in from 	<u>The Importance of Religion</u> Religion was a key part of everyday life. People heavily believed in the messages from the church. People believed that living a holy life on earth would mean going to Heaven. Hell was very much feared by all. Saints
Blood Feuds If a family member was attacked or killed, traditionally, others would find the person responsible and punish or kill them as retribution	 Germany. This means that Germany must have bought plenty of Anglo-Saxon goods to trade their silver with. The king controlled the minting (making) of coins and there were harsh punishments for any forging of coins. 	Religious beliefs had stayed the same for many years in Anglo-Saxon England. The church believed in the role of saints . Saints were often linked to specific local areas where people had grown up believing in them. Many places and churches were named after these saints. E.g. Saint Piran in Cornwall. The Role of the Bishop
(getting their revenge). Blood Feuds could sometimes lasts many years and affect whole village communities with one attack, leading to another. <u>The Wergild Punishment</u> To stop blood feuds, a new punishment called a Wirgild was introduced. The family who had suffered an attack would be paid compensation	The Economy in Towns Only 10% of the population lived in towns by 1066. Each town had a wall around it (fortified) so people were safe from Viking raids. London and York were the biggest cities with a population of 10,000 people. York would trade many goods with the Vikings and London would trade goods with Europe, especially France and Germany. Towns were key to trading. The king's laws said that large amounts of trade should happen in a town so tax could be easily paid to the king.	Bishops controlled the church over larger areas. They were rich and powerful men who would often advise the King. There was tension between the Bishops and their local priests and the priests did not want to be controlled too closely. The Role of the Priest Local priests were ordinary members of the community. Many could not read Latin (the language of the Church) and were not always well educated. They had a small amount of land and many went against the rule to be celibate (single) and had wives and children.
(money) by the attacker's family. This prevented revenge attacks. <u>Collective Responsibility</u> Everybody had a part to play in preventing crime and catching criminals. Men were put into groups called 'tithings' to hunt for criminals. They would call the 'hue and cry' to alert the people of the village. Collective Responsibility worked as everybody in a rural village would know each other.	<u>The Economy in Villages</u> Homes in the villages were made from wood and thatched with straw. Lots of relatives would live in the same home. Thegns would also live in the countryside but in bigger manor houses . Thegns often built a church on their land and even employed a priest to hold services for them. The local village would be united (brought together) by the church. Markets were important for people to buy and sell in each village.	Monasteries and NunneriesThere were religious communities of monks and nuns run by abbots. However, the numbers were declining and some monks even lived within their local community rather than separately.King EdwardKing Edward spent much of his later life devoted to rebuilding Westminster Cathedral. The King was expected to act as God's representative on earth and so set a religious example to his country. People believed if the king did any act that was unholy, the whole country could be punished for his behaviour.
REVISION TASK: Use the information from the past four facts a map outlining Anglo-Saxon society. Think about the which key words will help you demonstrate knowled	headings you will need and $\Box X \lambda \Lambda$	 Describe two <u>features</u> of Anglo-Saxon law and order. [4] Describe two features of the Anglo-Saxon economy. [4] Describe two features of Anglo-Saxon religious life. [4]

TIP: Use simple images to help you remember each strand of the mind map!

3. 2.1 Ľ٢

KEY TERMS:

Godwin, Earl of Wessex

□ House of Godwin

□ Harold Godwinson

D Tostig Godwinson

Gyrth Godwinson

□ Vikings/Norway

□ Bishops

Oath

□ Embassv

□ Normandy

Leofwine Godwinson

□ William, Duke of Normandy.

□ Earls/Earldom

D Pilorimage

The power of the 'House of Godwin'

Earl Godwin and Wessex

This is quite a complex story about the most **powerful family** in Anglo-Saxon England. The family was known as 'The House of Godwin'. Earl Godwin led the family from 1020 until his death in 1053. During this time he gained great **influence** in government, plenty of land and a lot of money from his Earldom. His Earldom of Wessex was the biggest in the country and by 1065, the House of Godwin had control over almost all England.

> Why did Edward the Confessor give the Godwins so much power?

✓ Edward the Confessor married one of Harold Godwinson's sisters called Edith. This created a very strong family link. He needed to keep them on side for Edith.

England was under threat from Norway and Edward needed strong military leaders in the north. Tostig was made Earl of Northumbria as this was a likely invasion point from the Vikings and Tostig had already shown military leadership in Wales. The Godwins had all made that if Edward kept them on side, he could also use these links to his own advantage if

✓ It was important for Edward to have a strong defence in Wessex as this was the likely invasion route from European enemies.

ANELO - SAXON AND NORMAN ENGLAND 1060-1088

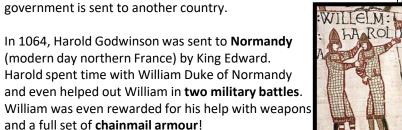
How was Harold Godwinson so powerful?

- ✓ Harold was a close and trusted **advisor** to King Edward the Confessor.
- ✓ Harold gained huge influence over local thegns because he was able to prove his own military leadership.
- Harold was able to end widespread violence and rebellions against Edward the Confessor in Wales. Between 1055-1063, he and his brother Tostig led military campaigns to stop rebellious Welsh princes. This gave him even more loyalty to the king.
- Harold made strong links to the most powerful bishops which meant he had the support of the Church. The Godwins cleverly convinced King Edward to appoint bishops who favoured the Godwin family.
- Harold proved great religious belief when he went on a **pilgrimage** to Rome and supported the building of abbeys.

The Godwin Control of Earldoms

By 1060, the Godwins had almost total control of the country.

- In 1055, Tostig Godwinson (Harold's brother) became the new Earl of Northumbria. This gave the Godwins power in the north of England to protect against Viking threats.
- In 1057, the earldom of **East Anglia** was given to Harold's teenage brother, Gyrth.
- In 1057, a smaller earldom in the Midlands went to another younger brother called Leofwine.



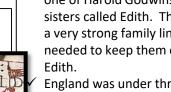
Harold's embassy to Normandy (1064)

An embassy is when a trusted advisor or messenger of the king or

However, the Norman version of what happened next is different from the English interpretation.

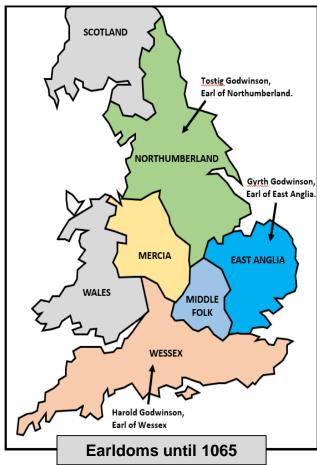
- 1. The Normans claimed that Harold swore a religious oath that he would support William to be the next King of England and that Harold would support William to do this.
- 2. The Anglo-Saxon version of events simply claims that Harold's embassy to Normandy was to take back two hostages from William.

Either way, when Harold Godwinson became the next King of England, the Normans saw this as Harold breaking his oath - even more reason to invade England in 1066.



- \checkmark political marriages which meant needed.

The wealth of the 'House of Godwin'. After Earl Godwin's death in 1053, his son, Harold became the new Earl of Wessex. He was therefore know as 'Harold Godwinson'. Wessex was now the richest earldom in England. Harold and his brothers had significantly more money than the King, Edward the Confessor. Edward had an income of around £6,000 a year. The Godwinsons received around £8,500 a year!



LESSON 6 KEY TERMS: People Earl Morcar Tostig Godwinson Harold Godwinson Malcom III Places	The Uprising Against T Backg As you will already know, the 'House of Godwin' was very per Tostig became Earl of Northumbria in 1055 . It is believed the military skills and leadership by fighting against the Welsh . If future Viking invasion attempts. However, 10 years later, in of local thegns against him. As a consequence, Tostig was se	Vessex, his brother Tostig had proven his ect Northumbia against s a successful uprising	ANELO - SAXON AND NORMAN ENELAND 1060-1088	
□ York	Why was Northumbria so important?	LONG TERM REASON: Control	LONG TERM REASON: Scotland	LONG TERM REASON: Unjust
 Northumbria Scotland Terms Thegns Assassination Danelaw Unjust (unfair) Uprising Taxes Exile 	It was one of the biggest earldoms and protected the border with Scotland . There was a long history of Viking invasion and settlement so the Earl of Northumbria needed to protect against future Viking invasion. It was such a long way from the power of the king in London, that the Earl of Northumbria needed to make sure the king's orders were followed this far north. This was difficult as Northumbria still lived under the older Viking rules and customs called Danelaw . This caused tension	Northumbria were rivals/enemies with Scotland who bordered the north. However, Tostig had a grea friendship with the King of Scotlan – Malcom III . This meant Tostig di not always defend the border from Scottish attacks . While Tostig was away in 1061 , Malcom III invaded and caused much destruction.	Tostig had been unfair by imposing new laws (from the south) and abusing his power to get rid of his rivals in the north. Tostig's enemies complained that he falsely accused people of crimes in order to take their money and land.	
	between those living there and the Anglo-Saxon rulers such as Tostig.	LONG TERM REASON: Absence	Tostig did not seek revenge .	LONG TERM REASON: High Taxes
The Events of the Uprising		Tostig spent a lot of time away from Northumbria visiting King Edward in London. This caused the Northumbrians to believe	Causes of the uprising against Tostig	Tostig taxed Northumbria too heavily. Under Danelaw, people were not used to paying high

- □ In October 1065, the **thegns of Yorkshire** took over York, **killed Tostig's officials** and called for a new earl. They wanted Morcar.
- □ King Edward send Tostig's brother, Harold Godwinson to speak with the rebels. Harold learned that Tostig could no longer control Northumbria as he did not have the support of his thegns.
- Harold therefore recommended to Edward that Tostig was removed from power and replaced with Morcar. This made the brothers Tostig and Harold enemies.
- Tostig left England and went into exile abroad.
- **Q** Rather than helping his brother Tostig, it is possible that Harold wanted to remove Tostig to help Harold become the next king of England after Edward's death.
- □ King Edward died 3 months later on 5th January 1066. With no children there was a **succession** crisis.



The Bayeux Tapestry shows Edward holding hands with Harold on his death bed in the company of the Archbishop of Canterbury. Some sources claim that this made Harold Godwinson believe he was to be the next King of England. However, he was not alone in thinking this!

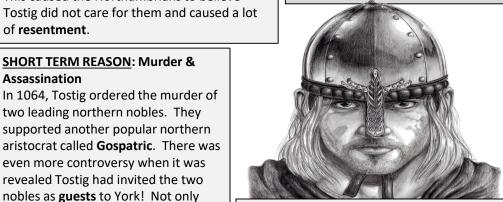
Assassination In 1064, Tostig ordered the murder of two leading northern nobles. They supported another popular northern aristocrat called **Gospatric**. There was even more controversy when it was revealed Tostig had invited the two nobles as guests to York! Not only this, but soon after, **Gospatric** was himself assassinated when he was on

Tostig to King Edward.

of resentment.

SHORT TERM REASON: Murder &

his way to London to complain about



LONG TERM REASON: An alternative There was a popular call for another earl to replace Tostig. They wanted Morcar who was the brother of the Earl of Mercia.

were not used to paying high taxes and so the Northumbrians resented this greatly.

LONG TERM REASON: Cultural Differences

Tostig was a southerner, attempting to rule in the far north. He will have found understanding the language difficult as many words were different. There were cultural differences such as local customs which he would not have understood fully. This would have been **frustrating** for the people he was trying to rule.

LESSON 7 ANELO - SAXON The rival claims to the throne after Edward's death in 1066 AND NORMAN **KEY TERMS: Background Information** 1060-1088 ENELAND People You will already know that on the same day as Edward's death (January 5th 1066), Harold Godwinson was selected by the Witan as **Edgar Aethling** King of England. However, this was not such a simple decision as other rulers believed they had a claim to the throne. This therefore □ Harald Hardrara led to a succession crisis and a number of rival claims. In this lesson you will understand why there was a succession crisis after the The Witan death of Edward, and then what the claims and motives were of each rival. We will focus on Harold Godwinson, Edgar Aethling, U William, Duke of Harald Hardrada and William of Normandy. Normandy. □ The Pope **Rival 1: HAROLD GODWINSON** Why was there a Succession Crisis? **Rival 2: EDGAR AETHLING Edward Confessor** Tostig Godwinson No clear set of rules. HAROLD'S MOTIVES **EDGAR'S CLAIM TO THE THRONE** Places Unlike today, there were no rules about the heir Harold had a **family link** to Edward (**brother-in-law**), he had □ The nearest male heir was named Edgar □ Norwav to the throne having to be the nearest related to influence over the earls and thegns as well being able to prove Aethling who was Edward's Great Nephew. □ Normandy the old monarch. However, 3 factors made it more his many military successes. Edgar was a member of the royal family and was □ Westminster **U** The **Witan** were a group of nobles who had the responsibility of likely: even given the name 'Aethling' which means **1** – Being a **blood relative** of the deciding Edward's successor. They immediately chose Harold on Terms 'throne-worthy'. This suggests that at one point previous king (not always the the same day as Edward's death. This was very unusual for □ Throne he was believed to be a possible king. the time (some kings waited a year). It is likely that Harold and □ Claim nearest relative) Edward clearly **liked** Edgar as he brought him his supporters put pressure on the Witan. One English Monk 2 – The previous king making it clear □ Claimants back from exile in Hungary when he became who was to be his successor in public. suggests that Harold used 'speed' and 'force' to make sure he □ Danelaw king. Edgar was in Hungary as he did not agree became king. 3 – Being accepted as king by the □ Militarv with the previous king, Cnut. There was no strong opposition to Harold becoming king and he English nobles and thegns. Blood Heir Let the selieved Edward may have initially wanted immediately had the support of nobles and thegns. **Coronation** □ Harold believed he had the right to be king as he had proven Edgar as king, however he changed his mind by No blood heir □ Succession the time he died. himself in protecting the country and his king. Edward and his wife Edith had no children. Anglo-Saxon It is not known why this was but some historians Chronical HAROLD'S CLAIM TO THE THRONE The Witan believed Edgar was believe that as Edward was so religious, he wanted □ Bayeux Tapestry too young to be king as he was □ Harold Godwinson was with Edward when he died. to remain celibate. However, we don't know. □ Interpretations only 14. They believed he would Harold claims the words spoken by Edward on his death not give England a strong Saxon bed prove that he was chosen as king. This has been Lack of decision making king during a time when there supported by the **witnesses** there but these witnesses Edward was king for over 20 years and it was a threat of invasion from favoured Harold anyway. is likely that he will have changed his the Vikings and Normandy. □ The Anglo-Saxon Chronical states that Edward 'granted' attitude and decision about the next in Edgar did not have the vital the throne to Harold and Harold should 'protect' the line to the throne. It is possible that support needed from the earl kingdom. However, is 'protection' the same as ruling as Edward will have **promised** one rival the and thegns. throne at one point and then another rival king? It was also not a public event which means very This would be essential if he was promised when he changed his mind. few people were a witness to this claim. was to show his control and This made the crisis even worse as no □ The **Bayeux Tapestry** shows the death of Edward and he stop a potential rebellion clear and public choice had been made.

shown reaching his hand out to Harold.

against him.

The rival claims to the throne after Edward's death in 1066



3: HARALD HARDRADA

HARALD'S MOTIVES

- □ Harald Hardrada was **King of Norway**. Harald's nickname **'Hardrada**' meant **'strict ruler**' and he was **feared** across Europe.
- Before he became king he was forced to flee from Norway after it was invaded by King Cnut of Denmark. While he was away, he gained a lot of **military experience** and fought in many places around Europe and Asia.
- □ He returned to Norway with a lot of wealth and followers. He was then able to use this experience to conquer Norway and become its king. As a consequence, Harald wanted to conquer even more land and saw England as an opportunity.
- Harald Hardrada then made allies (friends) with Tostig Godwinson. Tostig had just fallen out with his brother Harold Godwinson and so encouraged Harald to invade England. Apparently, Tostig gave Hardrada the impression that his brother Harold Godwinson was very unpopular in England, especially in the north. The north was also still under Danelaw which convinced Harald he would gain huge support as King.
- □ Harald had perhaps **15,000 warriors** and **300 Viking longships** at his command as well as 12 ships belonging to Tostig.

HARALD'S CLAIM TO THE THRONE

- Harald's Claim to the throne was **weak**.
- It was based on a very old, vague
 promise which was apparently made
 between a previous king of England
 and king of Norway.
- However, it was strong enough to motivate Harald to launch an invasion of England to take the throne.

4: WILLIAM, DUKE OF NORMANDY

WILLIAM'S MOTIVES

- William was Duke of Normandy which was a small country (smaller than Northumbria) in what we know as modern day France.).
- U William was an **experienced soldier** and ruler.
- For example, he had made successful conquests in France. His relatives had also built up their power by invading other lands. William wanted this legacy to continue and make Normandy even more powerful.
- England offered a chance of real wealth and power for William who already had links with Edward.
- ❑ William also managed to secure the backing of the **Pope** for his claim to be king which also gave him a lot of support for his invasion in 1066.

WILLIAM'S CLAIM TO THE THRONE

- William argued that Edward had promised him the throne way back in 1051.
- □ The Norman Chronicals also support this.
- William also argued that during Harold Godwinson's 'Embassy to Normandy' that Harold confirmed this promise and said he would help William become king. After Harold became king instead, William wanted revenge for this betrayal.
- □ It was likely there was a strong link between Edward and William as Edward and his family as Edward's mother spent nearly 20 years in Normandy.
- □ Also in **1051**, Edward had an argument with **Earl Godwin**. It is possible after this that Edward did not want any other Godwins to take the throne and so in this year promised the throne to William instead of Harold Godwinson.
- William also believed that Harold's coronation was unlawful as it was performed by Archbishop Stigand who the Pope had said was corrupt and should not be archbishop. This was further support from the Pope which would encourage William to invade even more.

HAROLD GODWINSON'S CORONATION

- It was the Witan had to agree who should become king. They were a selected group of nobles who had this responsibility. They selected Harold Godwinson.
- □ The coronation (the crowning ceremony) took place on the same day as Edward was buried, 6th January, 1066.
- □ Often, the choice of successor was obvious, but not always. The Witan were influenced by the needs of the country. For example, they would appoint a strong military leader if an invasion was a threat. This made a strong military leader more important than a direct family member.
- The Witan were already in London at Westminster Cathedral for Edward's funeral and so took the opportunity to decide the next king. It is believed they did not want William as their king, and believed Edgar was too young and so quickly moved to announce Harold. This way, Harold would have enough time to prepare an army to defend England against a Norman threat.



LESSON 8 To explain the events and consequences of the Battles of Gate Fulford and Stamford Bridge ANELO - SAXON Despite being king, there July 1066 May 1066 January 1066 Tostig then fled to Scotland where it is believed Harold and his AND NORMAN were still threats to There was opposition from some in he made contact with King Harald Hardrada of brother Tostig had the North against Harold **Harold Godwinson** ENGLAND **Norway**, telling him it was a perfect time to Godwinson. Harold therefore fallen out when Harold argued Tostig invade. Tostig promised his support to 1060-1088 married the sister of northern Earls **From the North** – The people Hardrada with ships and his loyal men. Edwin and Morcar (who ruled was weak and should living under Danelaw still did be replaced as Earl of Mercia and Northumbria). This not trust a southern king. created an alliance with two Northumbria. Tostig 8th September 1066 From Normandy - Harold raided the south-east powerful northern earls. Meanwhile, Harold's troops in the south were was expecting an invasion coast at a place restless, bored and underfed. William had not from William of Normandy to February 1066 called Sandwich. arrived. They were mainly Fryds (part time fight for the English throne. Harold's men forced Harold believed he would be **KEY TERMS:** soldiers called upon when needed). It was also From Tostig - Harold's him to retreat but threatened by William of People harvest time and the men needed to go home brother Tostig was wanting to Tostig continued to Normandy and so positioned □ Harold Godwinson to reap crops in their village. Anyway, it was find a way to get revenge for attack before being troops and ships along the **south** □ Tostig believed by now that the sea conditions were Harold forcing him out as the defeated by Earls coast with no idea when or if an □ Harald Hardrada too rough for William to sail over. Earl of Northumbria. Edwin and Morcar. attack would happen. □ William of Normandy □ Earls Morcar & Edwin 15th September 1066 20th September – Battle **Edith** 21th September Harald Hardrada and Tostig Places York surrendered to the Viking army and saw Hardrada as Battle of of Gate Fulford sailed up the River Humber their new King. They even promised to help fight against Hardrada's army of around and camped just outside of □ Northumbria Godwinson. Rather than take over York, Hardrada returned Gate 6,000 – 7,500 men began York. They had around 200- River Humber to his camp. However, he agreed to meet the people of York fighting with the Saxon army. 300 ships with around 10,000 □ Gate Fulford near the village of **Stamford Bridge**. The people of York Fulford Vikings. A chain of beacon □ Sandwich agreed to hand over hostages, soldiers and money. Hardrada's men fought hard fires informed Harold Terms Hardrada wanted to use these in his next fight with and pushed the Saxon army Godwinson (who was in the □ Invasion Godwinson. from the high ground into the south waiting for William) of □ Alliance muddy waters behind them the Norwegian attack. □ Fleet 19th September where some were **drowned** or □ Fyrd Turn Godwinson's new allies. Earls **killed** in the marshlands. 18th September □ Housecarls Edwin and Morcar called for to □ Vikings Now aware of the Viking an army of around 5,000 men Edwin and Morcar survived □ Beacon Signals attack, Godwinson made the page to York to fight the Vikings. but their Saxon army was □ Military decision to recall his army and They formed a shield wall on 2

- □ Strategic
- □ Hostages

defeated by Hardrada's Vikings.

march his troops to the north.

high ground ready to fight.

To explain the events and consequences of the Battles of Gate Fulford and Stamford Bridge

ANELO - SAXON AND NORMAN ENGLAND 1060-1088

KEY TERMS:

People

- □ Harold Godwinson
- □ Tostig
- □ Harald Hardrada
- □ William of Normandy
- □ Earls Morcar & Edwin
- **D** Edith Places
- □ Northumbria
- **River Humber**
- □ Gate Fulford
- □ Sandwich
- Terms □ Invasion
- □ Alliance
- □ Fleet
- Fyrd
- □ Housecarls
- □ Vikings
- □ Beacon Signals
- □ Military
- □ Strategic
- □ Hostages



25th September: Stamford Bridge

The Vikings and Harold Godwinson's Saxon army met outside of York in a location known as Stamford Bridge.

25th September: Battle Begins

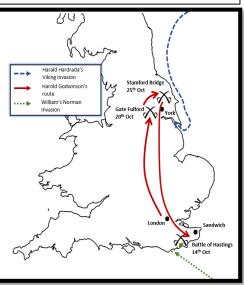
- The Norwegian army were on the east of the River Derwent and guarded a narrow wooden bridge which stopped Godwinson's Saxon army getting over from the west.
- However, a Saxon warrior got under the bridge undetected and thrust his sword up, killing the Viking who guarded the bridge. The Saxons moved forward towards Hardrada's men.
 - Why did Harold Godwinson win at Stamford Bridge?
 - □ The Viking army had weapons and shields but had left their armour on the ship as it was a hot day.
 - □ The Vikings left 1/3 of their men on the Viking ships.
 - □ Harold took the Vikings by surprise and so they had no time to plan their attack.
 - □ Hardrada's army had already fought at Gate Fulford for 5 days and were not expecting to fight again so soon.
 - Harold's Housecarls had great endurance and strength and were able to break down the Viking defensive shield wall.

25th September: The Fighting

Both sides fought hand to hand with the Saxons breaking up with Viking defensive formation. Finally, with the **Vikings tiring**, the Saxon army picked off the Vikings one by one to gain victory.

25th September The end of battle

- King Harold moved forward with the message that Tostig could have Northumbria back if he gave in, but Hardrada could only have 7 feet of earth - just enough to bury him in! Both refused.
- Harald Hardrada and Tostig were then both killed along with most of their men.



The Consequences of the Battle of Stamford Bridge

Continued

The Vikings had won against the

so soon!

recovered.

25th September

- □ It was a huge victory for Harold Godwinson as it showed his **power** in a place where previous kings had struggled to control.
- □ It also proved that Harold had the **ability to raise an army** very quickly and ask them to carry out such a huge task of marching to the north in only 5 days.
- **Tostig** and **Hardrada** were **dead** which was another powerful message to the Vikings.
- Godwinson allowed Hardrada's son, **Olaf** to sail back with an **oath of friendship** and an oath to never invade again. He only returned with 25 ships of men out of the 300 they arrived with.
- □ Harold then heard the news that **William** had landed in the south and was pillaging (destroying and taking) land which fed Harold's army.
- Leaving the south coast was a risk for Harold but he did not believe that William would be able to sail across with strong winds still blowing from the north.
- Harold was now in the north and **out of place** for a Norman attack.
- Letwin and Morcar had not been killed at Gate Fulford but were not able to fight in Hastings which weakened Harold's army.
- Harold's march south **weakened** the Saxons even further.
- □ Perhaps the victory in York had made Harold **over confident** and rather than waiting for William in London, he decided to head **straight to battle** after the march south.

To explain the events of the Battle of Hastings and the features of each side. SHEET 1

ANELO - SAXON **AND NORMAN** ENGLAND

INTRODUCTION: In this lesson, you will look at the main events of the Battle of Hastings and also the similarities and differences between the Norman army and the Anglo-Saxon army. You will then use this information to help explain the reasons for William's victory in the next lesson.

1060-1088	KEY DATES:		BASIC MAIN EVENTS OF THE DAY OF THE BATTLE			
	27TH September: William's Fleet sets	<u>1. WILLIAM'S EARLY</u> <u>WARNING</u>	2. HAROLD'S HEIGHT Both armies attempted to	<u>3. BATTLE BEGINS</u> William sent in archers	4. A LONG BATTLE The battle lasted 8	<u>5. William Alive</u> William was aware of the rumour
ARAB	sail with the wind now behind them.	William had scouts (look outs) who were able to warn him that Harold had	gain high ground . Harold won and gathered on a hilltop called Caldbeck Hill	but the English shields protected them. Norman foot soldiers then went	hours. Waves of Norman attacks continued but the	about him and so tipped his helmet back to show he was still alive and from then, rallied and
KEY TERMS: <u>People</u> □ Harold Godwinson	28 th September: William's Normans land on Pevensey	set off from London to attack. This gave William	where his men were ordered to build a shield wall .	up the hill but the heavy axes of the English caused	Anglo-Saxon shield wall stood firm. There	motivated his troops further.
 Gyrth Godwinson Leofwine Godwinson 	beach near Hastings.	time to leave Hastings and plan his attack and make sure his soldiers and 2,000	Harold's troops directly at the top were Housecarls who were full time, experienced	a lot of damage. The Norman cavalry then climbed the hill but failed	was even a rumour around the Normans that William had been	<u>6. Shield Wall Broken</u> Some of Harold's army, mainly
Places □ Caldbeck Hill □ Pevensey Bay	<u>2nd October:</u> Harold hears about William's invasion	warhorses were full of energy for the invasion. This time, Harold was <u>not</u>	soldiers with axes and swords. Behind the Housecarls were the part	to break the shield wall as the ground was muddy and slippery.	killed.	the fyrd (part-time soldiers) , came down from the hill to chase
<u>Terms</u> □ Scouts □ Archers	and his troops leave York.	able to achieve a surprise attack like in Stamford	time soldiers called the Fyrd. There was marshland around			away William's men in the belief that they had won as William was dead. Harold was on foot and
Archers Shield Wall Cavalry	<u>6th October:</u> Harold's Saxon	Bridge – William knew he was coming to meet him.	the hill to stop the Normans surrounding them.			too far away to give the order to stop the fyrd soldiers from running.
□ Rumour □ Housecarls □ Fyrds	army arrive briefly in London to collect more			XXX		7. Anglo-Saxon Slaughter
□ Standards □ Knights	troops. <u>12th October:</u>	<u>10. Final Stages</u>	9. Last Men S	tanding		As the Anglo-Saxon shield wall began to dismantle, Harold's men
□ Lance □ Javelin □ Sword	Harold and his men leave London	Harold and his brothers were killed and the Housecarls fought to the last man. The	Harold, his brothers Gyrth an Housecarls (full time professi position at the top of the hill	onal soldiers) held their	8. Norman Cavalry The Normans kept	were slaughtered and cut off as they reached the bottom of the hill. This is where some historians
□ Mace □ Chainmail □ Battle Axe	to travel to Hastings. <u>14th October:</u>	remaining Fyrd attempted to flee. William had won. The battlefield was covered in	outnumbered by foot soldiers cavalry. The Normans were of energy on killing Harold. He w	s, archers and the prdered to focus their was killed, perhaps by	attacking the Anglo- Saxons with cavalry charges which broke up	claim that the Norman soldiers used the tactic of a 'feigned retreat', where they ran away in
Agricultural tools	The day of the Battle of Hastings	blood and Harold's body was hacked to pieces.	an arrow in his eye or maybe knight with a sword – account		the formation of the Anglo-Saxons.	order to get the Anglo-Saxons to move from the top of the hill.

To explain the events of the Battle of Hastings and the features of each side. **SHEET 2**

THE MAIN FEATURES OF HAROLD'S ANGLO-SAXON ARMY AND WILLIAM'S NORMAN ARMY

ANELO - SAXON **INTRODUCTION:** As well as knowing the events of the Battle of Hastings on the 14th October, 1066, you may even be asked to describe the 'features' of each side. This sheet will help you do that using specific historical details to make sure you achieve full marks. Both sides had their core of 'elite' troops but both **AND NORMAN** armies were made up of more ordinary soldiers. William had maybe 800 knights and up to 6,000 foot soldiers. Harold had up to 7,000 soldiers in total but it is ENGLAND unknown how many were Housecarls after some were killed at the Battle of Stamford Bridge. Many of Harold's men were part-time soldiers known as the Fyrd. 1060-1088

KEY TERMS: People □ Harold Godwinson Gvrth Godwinson Leofwine Godwinson **Places** Caldbeck Hill □ Pevensey Bay Terms □ Scouts □ Archers □ Shield Wall □ Cavalry □ Rumour

- □ Housecarls □ Fyrds
- □ Standards
- Knights
- □ Lance
- □ Javelin
- □ Sword
- □ Mace
- □ Chainmail
- □ Battle Axe
- □ Agricultural tools

Advantage of Horses: The ability to **charge** at the enemy. A **height** advantage

for the knight to strike down with a weapon. Speed over most types of ground. Intimidating to the enemy.

Disadvantage of Horses: Horses were **vulnerable** when attacking and would

struggle on ground which was steep or muddy.

Horse Equipment: A saddle, stirrups, spurs to hold the Norman

knights **tightly** in place on the horse so their arms were free to fight.

from other places in Europe.

armour called gambesons.

They were mainly archers and crossbow men.

The Knights **Gonfanon:** A battle ornament was used to signal

NORMANS

tactics and manoeuvres to each section of the army.



Horse Skills: A Norman knight would have

years of **training** to fight on horseback and use special manoeuvres in battle.

Foot Soldiers

Any foot soldiers wore their own heavy, padded jackets as

□ The rest of William's army were from **Normandy**, but also were '**hired**'

Other foot soldiers would have chain mail, shields and javelins or swords.

Shields:

Shields were kite shaped to protect the left side of the body and also the legs.

Armour:

Norman knights had chain mail to cover the body and a cone-like, iron helmet to protect the face.

Weapons:

A lance, javelin, sword and mace.

Horses:

Specially bred to be strong enough to carry a soldier with armour and trained for battle.

ANGLO-SAXONS

The Housecarls Elite Skills:

Armour:

Chainmail or metal plate armour would be worn. A conical helmet with a nose piece to protect the face.



Housecarl soldiers were trained in tactics such as the shield wall, using long handed axes and were highly disciplined and fit. Harold's Housecarls were the most **elite** foot soldiers in Europe and would be prepared to fight for the king until death.

Disadvantages: All of these skills depended on discipline and endurance/fitness. Once a shield wall was broken up, the opposition could attack easilv.

Axeman: Housecarls were trained to leave enough of a gap in the wall for their axemen to attack through before closing the shield wall again.

Weapons: Housecarls would

long axes and swords. They

were trained to use their axes

be trained to use javelins,

with such force that a well

directed blow could cut off

the head of a horse before

Shields: Anglo-Saxon shields

were usually **round**, leather

a central metal 'boss'.

3 lines thick behind it.

Housecarls formed their

covered, wooden shields with

shield wall with troops two -

killing its rider.

Advantages: A well disciplined shield wall was a great defence against arrows and hard to break. Heavy axes caused severe injuries and took down horses.

The Fyrd

- Harold's ordinary soldiers were men that were quickly gathered up on his trip south from York after the Battle of Stamford Bridge.
- □ Some of the soldiers did not actually turn up but Harold decided to take on William without them.
- □ Thegns had very good weapons and armour, however, the Fyrd will have only had basic agricultural tools.
- □ There were **few** Anglo-Saxon archers.

To explain the reasons for William's Victory at the Battle of Hastings.



KEY TERMS:

People

- Harold Godwinson
- William of Normandy
- Places Caldbeck Hill
- Pevensy Beach
- Terms
- □ Shield Wall
- □ Feigned retreat
- Norman Knights
- Cavalry
 Housecarls

- HorsemanshipDiscipline
- □ Foot soldiers
- Leadership
- Outflank
- Brutality
- Luck (God's will)
- Crusade
- Pillaged
- Scouts

INTRODUCTION: It is vital that you not only understand the events of the Battle of Hastings but you are able to clearly explain a variety of reasons why William won and Harold was defeated. To do this, it is essential that you can categorise the reasons but also think about the weight of each reason. Why did William win and what were the most significant reasons for this? Was it the actions of William or the failure of Harold?

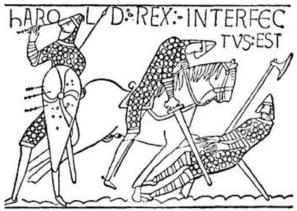
HAROLD AND THE SAXONS

Harold's Leadership

- It was clear that Harold had the **respect** and **authority** of his men after they were prepared to travel such distances without rest and food for him.
- Some of the **Fryd** were not as disciplined as the Housecarls and took it upon themselves to chase after the Norman army when they saw them fleeing. Harold was not able to do anything about this as he was **too far away** at this point and had **no horse** to travel quickly to stop them.
- Some historians believe that Harold did not have to rush down to the south to fight William as **another option** could have been to stay in London and wait for William to come to him.

Harold's Tactics

- Harold aimed to march back down from Stamford Bridge to surprise William (like he had successfully done against the Vikings). It would also prove to his men that he was keen to protect the country from invasion.
- Harold formed his Housecarls at the **top of the hill** with woods and marshland either side so William's men could not **outflank him**.
- The Housecarls at the top of the hill were ordered to use the **shield wall tactic** with the less experienced thegns and fyrd behind them. This was a 'modern' and effective tactic which had worked at Stamford Bridge.
- Harold would have known that shield walls were effective against archers and it was clear that William had many archers in his ranks.
- Early in the battle the shield wall proved to be highly effective as the Normans struggled to attack as long as Harold stayed on top of the hill.
- Harold made sure he had **height advantage** at the start of the battle and it was difficult for William's archers and cavalry to attack up hill.



Harold's Motivation

- Harold had won a clear victory at the Battle of Stamford Bridge which gave him the confidence (maybe overconfidence) and his troops the morale to fight against William.
- Harold was keen to **prove himself** as the new King of England as he had only been crowned in January. He needed to prove he could **protect** his country and his people.

Harold's Preparation before the battle

- After Harold realised William had invaded, he **marched south** and only paused briefly in London to allow his men to briefly rest and collect more soldiers.
- Harold had little time to prepare his troops fully as they had just fought in York.
- Harold's men were **not fully fit** after the battle of Stamford Bridge, weapons needed repairing or replacing and his men needed their energy back/.
- Harold had called for an army to defend England as early as May. This shows that he was prepared but it also meant that these men had to be fed and watered throughout this time. Some of the men got **bored** and some had to return to **harvest their crops**.

Harold's Army and weapons

- Harold's army had marched **190 miles** north, fought at the Battle of Stamford Bridge and then marched **190 miles** down within **3 weeks**.
- It is likely that Harold had around **6,000 men** at the Battle of Hastings.
- Many soldiers from the northern Earldoms of Mercia and Northumbria had been killed at the Battle of Stamford Bridge.
- The **Housecarls** were experienced soldiers fighting with battle axes and swords.
- The Fyrd had some military training and had javelins, swords, bows and axes – but there were few archers.
- The Fyrd were not as disciplined as the Housecarls.
- Some of the Fyrd did not have good quality weapons and had to rely on their own **agricultural tools**. One theory about why they left the security of the shield wall on the hill was so they could run down and collect any **Norman weapons** and armour that had been left.
- Harold did not have a wide range of troops and so the **tactics** he could use were limited.
- The battle lasted around **8 hours** which was a long time. The Norman army would have had more fitness and strength compared to the already tired Saxon army.

ANELO - SAXON

AND NORMAN

ENELAND

1060-1088

KEY TERMS:

□ Harold Godwinson

□ Caldbeck Hill

□ Shield Wall

Pevensy Beach

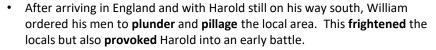
Feigned retreat

□ William of Normandy

SHEET 2

WILLIAM AND THE NORMANS

William's Leadership



- It is believed that William gave a **speech** to his men before the battle, reminding them of God's support and their reasons for fighting.
- In the late afternoon, William spoke with and rallied his troops again for a final push. He ordered his archers to fire the arrows higher and his cavalry charged. He also ordered a group of Normans to focus their efforts on killing Harold, whose position on the battlefield was shown by a large banner.
- William's scouts had told him that the Saxon army were on their way down from London to attack and so he could better prepare and order his men for battle.

William's army and weapons

- It is likely that William had around 7,500 men
- William's army was not just Norman soldiers. William also had the support of Bretons with soldiers from France, Picardy and Flanders.
- William had a wide range of troops and weapons and so could use a variety of tactics throughout the battle.
- William brought many well trained and experienced knights on **horseback** with him which could provide height, speed and power. Harold had no cavalry.
- More of William's men were professional, full time soldiers.
- William's soldiers had a mixture of lances, javelins, chainmail, bows and arrows, maces and swords.

William's motivation

- William had the blessing of the Pope after it was believed Harold had broken the sacred oath that promised William the crown of England.
- The Pope's support meant that William could persuade more Normans to fight as the invasion was like a holy crude which promised a reward from God.
- William made sure he held the papal banner during the battle which reminded the Norman troops of God's backing.

Williams Preparation before the battle.

- Over the months before the invasion, William **built ships** strong enough to carry enough men and war horses. The transport of war horses on this scale had never been done before.
- During the months before the invasion, while William was waiting for the wind to change direction, he kept his men and horses well fed. He needed to organise 13 tonnes of grain and 13 tonnes of hay every day just for the 2,000 horses.
- Transporting his men and war horses showed that William was prepared to take risks in his invasion.
- After landing at **Pevensy**, William was able to march his army inland ready to prepare for battle.
- After reaching England, William ordered his men to build a **basic motte and bailey castle** to protect them. These castles had been pre-made in Normandy and brought over in a way which they could be fitted together quickly.
- William's horses were very effective once the shield wall had started to break as his mounted knights Lould attack.

William's Tactics

- After arriving in England and with Harold still on his way south, William ordered his men to plunder and pillage the local area. This frightened the locals but also provoked Harold into an **early battle**. Some historians believe this was a **tactic** of William's to be as **brutal** as possible to encourage Harold into battle and intimidate the Saxon people.
- It was clear that William needed another tactic after his cavalry struggled to attack the Saxon army in muddy and slippery conditions up the hill. William was able to **adapt**.
- Many believe that in the afternoon, William ordered his men to pretend to run away. This was called a **feigned retreat**. This would encourage more of the ill-disciplined Fryd to break the shield wall at the top of the hill. The shield wall became weaker in the late afternoon which gave William an opportunity to attack and win before sunset. William's final tactic of ordering the archers to aim high and the cavalry to charge resulted in the **death of Harold**. He was either shot in the eye or brought down by a knight's sword during a cavalry attack.

Chance/Luck/'God's Will'.

- Some historians argue that the battle could have easily changed outcome if an arrow had landed in William's eye or William was killed. Perhaps the outcome was more luck.
- Perhaps is was simply luck on William's part that Harald Hardrada had invaded in the north and forced Harold to fight. If this had not happened, Harold's army would have been in a far better condition.
- The wind direct had to change in order for William to sail to England when he did. The weather could not be predicted and so this can be seen as an 'act of God' and just lucky timing.

Norman Knights □ Cavalrv □ Housecarls

People

Places

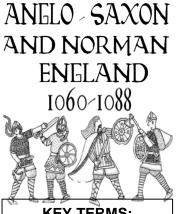
Terms

- □ Tactics
- □ Archers
- □ Horsemanship
- □ Discipline
- Fyrd
- □ Foot soldiers
- □ Leadership
- □ Outflank
- Brutality
- □ Luck (God's will)
- □ Crusade
- Pillaged
- □ Scouts

LESSON 11	To explain why the Saxon earls submitted to William after the Battle of Hastings in 1066.					
ANELO - SAXON AND NORMAN ENELAND 1060-1088	BACKGROUND: Now that William had defeated Harold at the Battle of Hastings, he needed to make sure he kept his control of any opposition before he was officially crowned king. However, despite King Harold being killed in battle, there were still a number of powerful and important earls and archbishops still alive who may have caused a problem for William. In this lesson, you will learn about the events directly after the Battle of Hastings and then be able to explain exactly why the earls ' submitted ' to William so soon after Hastings.					
I000-I088 KEY TERMS: People Witan	 1. What did the Normans do after the Battle of Hastings? William and his surviving troops returned to Hastings. William waited to see if the Anglo-Saxon nobles would now come and surrender to him. However, they did not arrive. 2. What did the Anglo-Saxons do after the Battle of Hastings? 3. William now needed control of the south. William now needed control of the south. William now needed control. He was waiting for reinforcements to come over from Normandy to help him do this. He sent troops to the town of Winchester on the south coast. This is where England's Royal Treasury (money and gold) was held. 4. Missed Opportunity When reaching Dover, William and his men became very ill. If the Anglo-Saxons had been quick enough, they could have attacked and killed William at this point due to the illness. They never did. 					
 Edgar Aethling Earls Edwin Earl Morcar Archbishop Ealdred Places Winchester Dover London Berkhamstead Westminster Abbey 	 8. William in Berkhamstead One town outside of London was Berkhamstead. He was met her by Edgar Aethling, Archbishop Ealdred and Earls Edwin and Morcar. Here they all submitted (surrendered) to William. They swore oaths to obey him and offered him the crown of England. William promised to be a 'gracious lord' to them. 7. Reaching London 9. London was a fortified city and it did not surrender. Instead of heading straight to London which could have resulted in another battle, William led his troops around the towns of London and continued their destruction of local towns and villages on the outskirts. 9. Here William was further showing his strength and was able to get more inhabitants to submit to him. 6. William's Brutality On the march to London, his troops were ordered to destroy homes and farms. This intimidated those living in the towns who quickly surrounded to him. William was proving his control and strength. 9. William led his troops on a march from the south coast to London. 9. It was clear the Anglo-Saxons were not coming to surrender and so he would have to come to them and force them to submit. 					
Terms Reinforcements Treasury	William was quickly surrounding, destroying and controlling the areas around London. If this continued he would be able to block off any Saxon reinforcements from the north.Why did the earls submit to William soWilliam acted quickly to seize the royal treasury at Winchester. He now had control of the royal wealth and could use this to reward his new Saxon followers.					
 Submission Intimidation Fortified 	and had only just arrived back in the country. He made no decisions to help. Soon after the Rettle of Bettle of Leader. His troops continued to obey him despite the					
 Oath Warriors Rebellions 	Many Saxons believed after Hastings that it was 'God's Will' that they should lose and were willing to accept William as their king. Anyway, the surviving troops experienced such a crushing defeat their morale was low					
 Resistance Successor Coronation 	The best warriors of England had been killed at the Battle of Hastings and it was difficult to think of fighting against William again. Especially as he had sent for reinforcements himself which would be arriving from Normandy soon. William before their land was destroyed.					

LESSON 12	To understand how V	Villiam secured control by r	ewarding	followers and creating	the Marcher Earldoms
ANELO - SAXON AND NORMAN ENELAND	BACKGROUND: On 25 th December, 1066, William was crowned King of England by Archbishop Ealdred in Westminster Cathedral. William swore an oath that he would rule England like the best Anglo-Saxon kings had, as long as the English people were loyal to him! This lesson, you will learn how William was able to gain further control of England by using his new wealth to reward his followers and also ensure that attacks from other nations were prevented by securing the borderlands around England – especially the border with Wales.				
1060-1088	REWARD			CONTROLLING BORDERLANDS: THE	MARCHER EARLDOMS
KEY TERMS:	Why did William reward as well as punish? While William wanted to make sure he controlled England, he also wanted his take-over to be as trouble free as possible. He knew it was important to have Anglo-Saxons in important roles of government as they understood the country. William offered rewards for loyalty. These rewards would be in the form of money, titles and land.			g been a threat to England, even during the rder between England and Wales to be stro r he border. The border was known as the ' M ms down the border between England and V arldoms were therefore known as the <u>March</u>	nger and secure. Defences had already arch' William set up three new and Vales: Hereford, Chester and Shrewsbury.
<u>People</u>	Key Anglo-Saxon Rewards Rewarding his own Norman followers			URES AND WILLIAM'S REASONS FOR	R THE MARCHER EARLDOMS
 Archbishop Ealdred Archbishop Stigand 	 Earl Edwin remained the Earl of Mercia. William also promised that he could marry his daughter 	William needed to make sure his own men stayed loyal to him & reward them for their role in the invasion. He promised his soldiers	Feature	Details	Reason why – purpose of it.
 Earl Gospatric Earl Morcar Earl Edwin The Pope 	 but this never happened. Earl Morcar remained Earl of Northumbria. Archbishops Stigand and 	 land, money and religious forgiveness. William made good on his promises. 1.He sent gifts from the Royal Treasury to the Pope and to church supporters in Normandy. 	Smaller size and based around a town.	Other earldoms were big and contained several 'shires' with many more towns. Marcher earldoms were smaller and based around one key town.	The smaller size made them easier to control with more security along the border. It also meant the Marcher earls had power but not as much as the king.
Places ☐ Westminster Cathedral ☐ Wales ☐ Chester, Hereford, Shrewsbury. Terms	 Ealdred kept their positions as Archbishops. A Lord, Lord Gospatric was made Earl of Northern Northumbria (after giving William a lot of money) 	 2.He set up a 'Geld Tax' which was described a 'very heavy' which give him money to pay his soldiers. 3.He declared that all land in England now belonged to him and so he was free to grant land to those who served him well. 	Special privileges to build.	The Marcher Earls were given more rights, & some rights only a king would have. E.g., they could create new towns and new Norman style churches to replace the Anglo-Saxon ones.	These rights helped attract people from Normandy to settle in the Marcher Earldoms as a form of colonisation . This way more Norman traditions could spread.
 Borderlands March/Marcher Marcher Earldoms Oath Geld Tax 	 <u>William's use of land as a reward</u> William punished the Anglo-Saxons who fought against him as they lost their rights to their land. This gave him some of the richest and powerful land in England. For example, the land of the Godwinssons such as Wessex. William also kept all of the Royal Estates for himself (this was around 1/5th of the land in England!). William was still able to give land to his followers, close family and advisors who were all Normans. It was accepted that a king who had gained victory would reward his own followers. For example, William's half brother, Bishop Odo was 		Earls granted the full power of the law.	In other earldoms, sheriffs held the power of the law. In Marcher Earldoms, the sheriffs worked for the earl who had full control over laws & punishments	The earls became even more feared and respected and could quickly and firmly respond to any unrest or disobedience against the king.
 Sheriffs Colonisation Service 			Exempt from paying tax.	Marcher Earls did not have to pay tax to the king unlike other earls in the rest of England.	This was to reward their loyalty & to ensure the earls had money to spend on new border defences and settlements.
 Defences March 'border' of Wales. Marcher Earldoms. 	given all of Kent and made Earl of Ke given large areas in the west. Robert	ole, William's half brother, Bishop Odo was nt. William Fitzosbern , a trusted advisor was of Montgomery who looked after Normandy in the south & made Earl of Shrewsbury	The right to build castles.	Elsewhere, earls had to apply to the king for permission to build a castle. Marcher Earls had the freedom to build them wherever they were needed.	Castles were used to launch attacks into Wales & protect. They were key to controlling the Marches & intimidating symbols of William's power.

LESSON 13	To describe the features of and William's reasons for building castles during his reign.				
ANELO - SAXON AND NORMAN ENELAND	common in Anglo-Saxon England compared with No	ormandy and so they really stood out in the landscapes wher s brought over from Normandy to be built quickly once he h	timated that over 500 were built during his reign. Castles were not re they were built. His first castle was at Pevensey , where he first ad gained victory. Historians agree that a motte and bailey castle		
1060-1088	Features of the Norman Motte and Bailey	The reasons why William built c	astles and why they were so important.		
	<u>1. A Palisade :</u> A strong fence made of solid timber, driven deep into the ground. It would be strong and quick to build. Some castles had doubled fences with earth between them.	 CONTROL It was a way for William to keep control over England. Many castles were built in towns where they could dominate a large number of people. 	DEFENCE DEFENCE They needed to be built quickly as William understood that the Anglo-Saxon people may want to rebel against him. Important Norman earls could live here in safety. 		
KEY TERMS: People	<u>2. Motte Steps:</u> These were steep steps cut into the earth of the motte or constructed using wood.	Building the castles sometimes involved burning down houses and destroying land. This was a way to intimidate local residents to keep control (although it	 From a castle, Norman soldiers were able to ride out to deal with trouble but then retreat into them if attacked. The castle design allowed the Norman soldiers to protect their 		
 ☐ William I <u>Places</u> ☐ Pevensey 	3. Wooden Keep: This was a strong wooden tower at the top of the motte. It was a lookout point and a place to attack. Many had 360 degree views and so	also risked rebellion). For example, 300 houses in York were destroyed where the Normans built two castles.	horses more inside the bailey. This also showed how important the cavalry was to the Norman army.		
□ Exeter □ York	archers could defend the whole area.	 They were a way to dominate land, in particular key towns where there might be unrest in the area. 	LOCATION Castles were built in strategic locations. For example at river		
T <u>erms</u> Motte and bailey Palisade Wooden Keep 	<u>4. The Motte:</u> The motte was a large mound of earth, 5-7 metres high. The earth was compacted and with enough peasant labour, quick to build. It also had the added advantage of being fireproof .	ATTACK: The Marcher Earls used their castles in order to launch attacks and invasions into Wales. If troops were beaten back, they could then take refuge in the castle before another attack the next day. 3	 crossings or near mountain passes. The Marcher Earls built castles along the Welsh border as a way to defend and attack. Castles were build all over England which meant the Normans would always have a place of safety to return to. In rebellious 		
❑ Gatehouse❑ Keep	5. The Gatehouse: Access in and out of the castle was controlled through the gatehouse. There was		areas, castles were spaced at 32 km intervals to make sure they were always in distance.		
 Defence Attack Enclosure 	sometimes a drawbridge over the ditch which could be pulled back to further defend the castle from attack.		A SYMBOL OF POWER Castles were new to the Anglo-Saxon people and they dominated the environment.		
 Bailey Stables/warhorses Barracks Gatehouse Strategic Base 	6. The Bailey: A bailey was the enclosure area at the bottom of the motte. It was protected by the palisade. It was a place for stables for war horses , barracks for soldiers to live and keep their weapons . During attacks, local people and livestock could also		 Castles were a symbol of Norman power and control as everyone in the area would see the castle towering above them. This was a reminder of who ruled them. Local people were intimidated by the castled and their size was a form of psychological control. 		
 Dominate Symbolic Intimidating Earthworks 	shelter there. <u>7. A Ditch:</u> A ditch was dug that surrounded both the bailey and motte. Sometimes the ditch was filled with water to provide even more protection .	7	A BASE Castles were built to provide a safe base for the lords and earls of the area. They would also provide protected accommodation for the King when travelling the country.		



KEY TERMS: People Earl Edwin Earl Morcar **Edgar Aethling** □ Bishop Odo William Fitzosbern **Places** □ Normandy Northumbria □ The Midlands □ Mercia Terms □ Rebellion □ Resentment □ Aristocrats □ Injustice □ Tyranny □ Castellan □ Geld Tax

3

□ Castles

□ Humiliation

□ Surrender

- □ Trust **D** Power
- □ 'Harry'

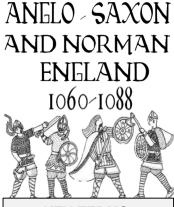
Causes and Consequences of Anglo-Saxon Resistance: Rebellion of Earls Edwin and Morcar in 1068.

BACKGROUND STORY: William returned to Normandy early in 1067 and went on a tour to show off his victory against the English. He forced with him Earl Edwin, Earl Morcar, Edgar Aethling, many Anglo-Saxon aristocrats plus a lot of English treasure to show off the victory. He left his half brother, Bishop Odo and a close friend William Fitzosbern in charge of England. Despite some threat of rebellion, William and his men had done enough to stop an Anglo-Saxon rebellion. The main English leaders were either dead or had submitted to William, the brutal destruction of property and land as well as the building of castles had intimidated and caused fear among the Anglo-Saxons. However, in the summer of 1067 there was a small rebellion in Kent which Norman troops based in Dover castle dealt with and an attack from Wales on the Marcher Earldom of Herefordshire. William returned from Normandy in December 1067 and was faced with 3 years of rebellions. The first starting in 1068 by Earls Edwin and Morcar. We will look at why they revolted against William (who they had sworn and oath to support) and the reasons why it failed.

CAUSES OF EDWIN & MORCAR'S REVOLT WHY DID THE REVOLT FAIL? One reason why Edwin submitted to William was Castleries were set up which were units of land What happened? because William had promised that Edwin could controlled by the castle governor called a Castellon. Edwin and Morcar fled from William's court. marry his daughter. William broke this promise. They could order the people in the castlery to provide They travelled north to their earldoms and Edwin felt betrayed, no longer trusted William & the castle with anything they wanted. This made the collected many others in rebellion against William lost the chance of a very powerful marriage. Anglo-Saxons feel taken advantage of. **REASONS FOR FAILURE** William's Geld Tax was deeply resented (bitterness Morcar also kept his earldom but it was reduced in size and importance. William gave the northern part & anger about) by all Saxons. They felt it was unjust William guickly William was able to send On the journey of Northumbria to an Anglo-Saxon Thegn who had his army north to Mercia responded as soon north, William Castles were hated and feared wherever they shown a proper submission to William. Parts of as he realised he and then Northumbria. again had castles appeared as they were a symbol of Norman Yorkshire were also given to a former advisor to King was threatened. built in key towns dominance and their control over and area. Harold. Loss of land led to a loss of power and money. On the journey north, such as Warwick. William had land and William allowed York and While William was in Normandy, Bishop Odo and Edwin & Morcar had no choice but to go with William property destroyed. his men to 'Harry' Nottingham. William Fitzosbern were reported to have allowed to **Normandy**. They likely felt humiliated by being wherever they It was likely that Edwin and shown off as the defeated, conquered prisoners. their soldiers to rape Anglo-Saxon women. The Edwin and Morcar went to. This Morcar did not have the soldiers went unpunished. means they did not have the leadership needed to unite Bishop Odo and William Fitzosbern were reported to full support they destroved houses. people against William. needed for revolt. William had promised Edwin that he could keep his have seized land from Anglo-Saxons unlawfully while burnt crops as a warning to the title of Earl of Mercia. William kept this promise but William was in Normandy. After their surrender. William's castle made the earldom smaller and made it far less people. Edwin & Morcar were building was to important. It made Edwin feel like he was not It was not just Bishop Odo and William Fitzosbern forced as 'guests' in imposed control. The only who grabbed land from the Anglo-Saxon earls. All trusted by William. William's court where he A rebellion was alternative king, over England, William's followers were granted land. could control them. difficult as **Edgar Aethling** It was believed by many Anglo-Saxon earls that William's men had escaped to William planned to take English money from the Castle building caused huge resentment as it meant William's guick and brutal castle strongholds Scotland. Geld Tax back to Normandy. They resented English the destruction and clearance of Anglo-Saxon homes. actions proved to any and barracks all wealth benefitting the people of Normandy and not As well as this, it was the Anglo-Saxon people who potential rebels that he over England. the people of England. were used as slave labour to build them. was too strong to defeat.



Causes & Consequences of Anglo-Saxon Resistance: Edgar Aethling and the Rebellions in the North 1069.



Places

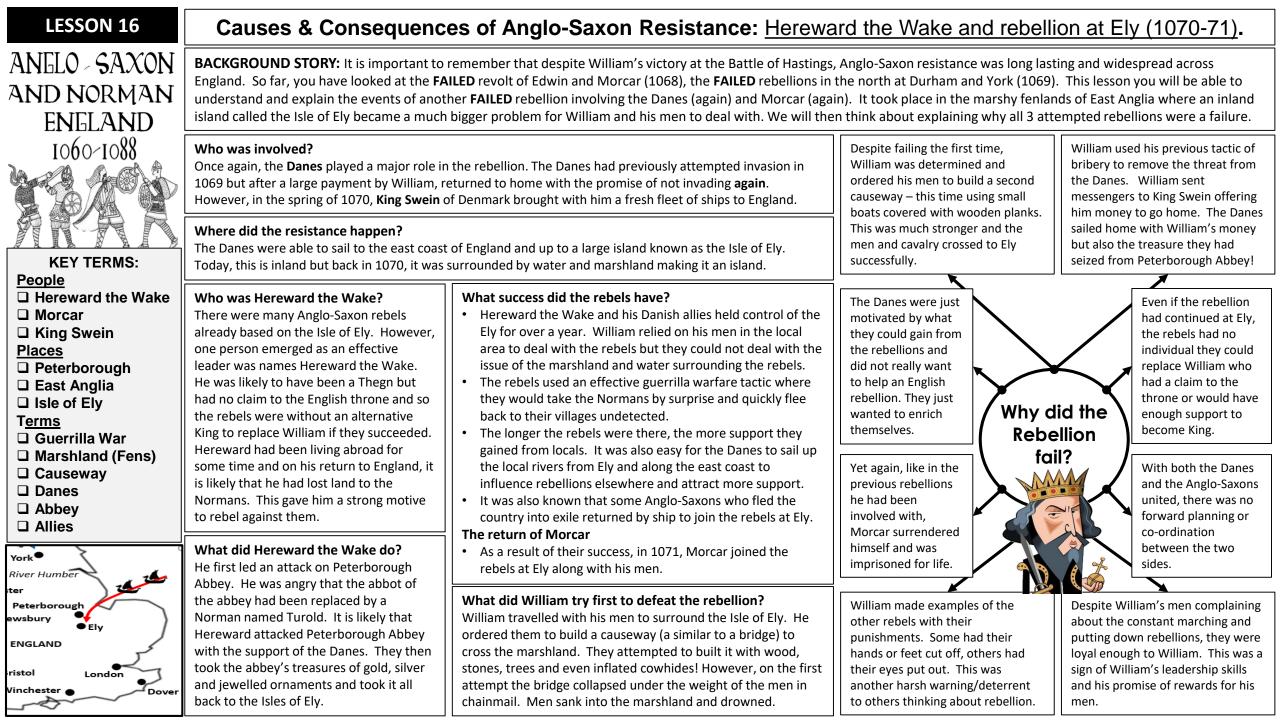
Terms

□ Invasion □ Bribery

KEY TER People Edgar Aeth Robert Cor King Swein Denmark □ King Malco Scotland □ Durham □ Scotland □ Denmark/D River Hum □ Yorkshire South Wes □ Wales □ Rebellion Resentment □ Slaughtere □ Laying sie □ Pillaging □ Raiding

BACKGROUND STORY: As the attempted rebellion of Earls Edwin and Morcar proved in 1068, there was widespread resentment against Norman rule. Through the leadership and strengths of William's forces, and the weaknesses of the Anglo-Saxon rebels, William was safe. However, by the following year, William was faced with his greatest challenge yet from a number of threats within England and abroad. Most of these took place in the north of England where there seemed to be the biggest hatred of William's rule. Both of the rebellions were linked by the involvement of Edgar Aethling who was now 17 years old. Let's find out who the threats were from, what happened and how William again succeeded in defeating them.

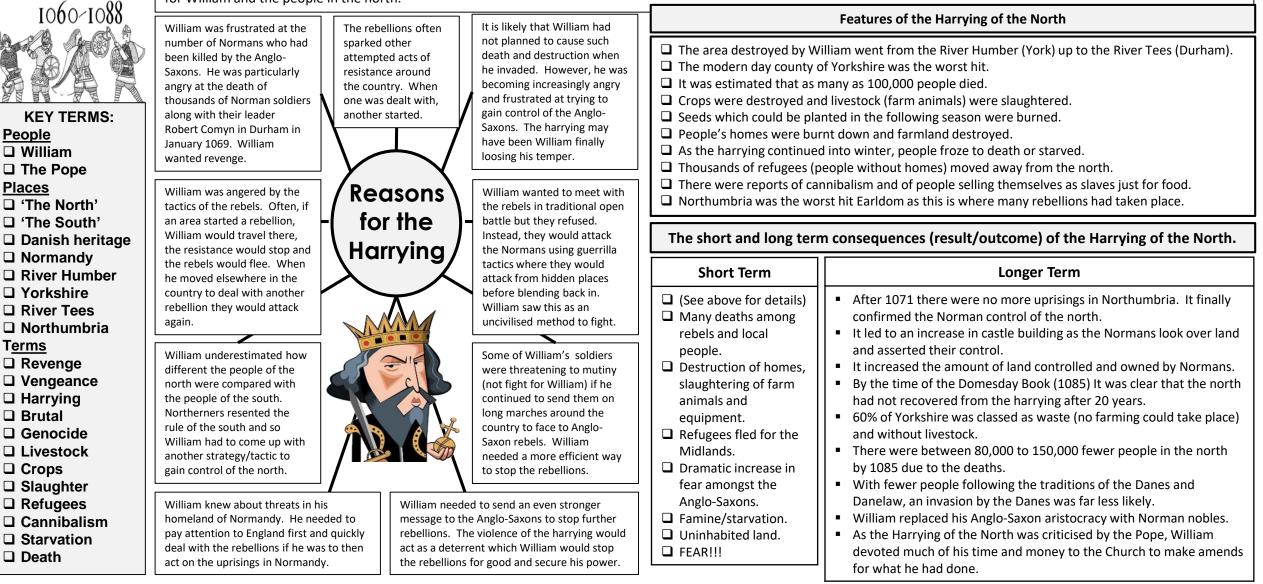
			7			
1088	ATTEMPTED REBELLION 1:	ATTEMPTED REBELLION 2:		October 1069: Meanwhile, other rebellic of Chester and Shrewsbury as well as in I	ons were starting in the Marcher Earldoms	
	January 1069: A Norman army was sent to take control of the	August 1069: King Swein of Denmark had assembled a large fleet of around 240 ships and set sail for southern England. This number of ships would only be created to attempt invasion8th September 1069: The Danes were spotted off the Dover coast in Kent and began sailing up the east coast towards York.		travelled to these areas, the rebels retreated and fled in fear.		
	north. However, they were			November1069: William still had the threat of the Danes who were still on board		
	attacked at Durham by local rebels. Normans were			their ships, maybe waiting for another opportunity to attack the Normans. William needed a way to deal with them.		
RMS: hthling omyn	slaughtered in the streets and their leader, Robert Comyn was burnt to death as the house he was hiding in was set	21st September: Now, help from the Danes who had sailed up the River Humber, more rebellions started in Yorkshire. Edgar Aethling once again returned from Scotland.		December 1069: William paid off the Danes with a bribe of large sums of money. The Danes promised they would not invade again. William also started a campaign of the total destruction of the north called the 'Harrying of the North' which would last throughout the winter.		
com of	February 1069: Another uprising occurred in York. Anglo-Saxon rebels laid siege to a new Norman castle, attacked the sheriff of York	23rd September: The Anglo-Saxons and the Danes united (this was still known as the Danelaw) and this time their army took control of York, took over the castles and slaughtered perhaps 3,000 Norman soldiers. The castles were destroyed and all the Norman plunder was taken back to the Danish ships.		25 th December 1069: William remained in York to celebrate Christmas. He wore his crown in a great ceremony to show the	SCOTLAND	
/Danes	and killed Norman soldiers. February 1069: Edgar Aethling returned from Scotland and came to York to lead the	October 1069: William acted quickly and led troops straight into the rebel areas of York. However, rather than fight, the Anglo-Saxons fled, Edgar Aethling returned to Scotland and the Danes stayed in their ships harboured off the River Humber.		people he was their king. Around him, most of York was in ruins, with burnt out houses and destruction of land.	EP Durham	
mber e	March 1069: William quickly	Why were the rebellions a failure (again)?			Sur Perhil	
est	arrived with a large army. His men destroyed land and property on the way. William defeated the rebels and Edgar Aethling fled back to Scotland .	 William believed there would be a threat from King Malcom of Scotland who would team up with the Anglo-Saxons and the Danes, but this never happened. Edgar Aethling fled from attack rather than take charge against the Normans. 	over th • Williar the th	m was constantly able to prove his power he rebels who became fearful of him. m used the tactic of bribery to remove ireat of the Danes. m realised he could not fight the Danes	Vork River Humber Ochester Shrewsbury	
April 1069: William put William Fitzosbern in charge of a newly built castle in York while he returned to celebrate Easter in Winchester on the south coast.		 William acted quickly to defeat each threat. William used great force, intimidation and destruction which caused the Anglo-Saxon rebels to flee. William proved his strong leadership. Despite Norman losses, William had enough soldiers to defeat the rebellions. 	while t had fe instea attem • The Ar	they were in their ships as the Normans ew ships. He was able to use bribery of which had worked with previous pted Danish invasions. nglo-Saxons tended to flee from William's s once they arrived.	WALES ENGLAND Bristol London DEVON DEVON	



LESSON 17TheANGLO - SAXONHISTORICAL CONTEXT: ItAND NORMANDanish traditions. In fact, mENGLANDit is reported that William reported that W

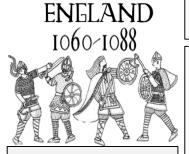
The legacy of the Anglo-Saxon Resistance: The 'Harrying of the North', 1069-70.

HISTORICAL CONTEXT: It was clear to William that resistance was most likely in the **north** of the country. Here, more people rejected William as their king and they still held many Danish traditions. In fact, many people in the north would have preferred a Danish king. William therefore carried out what some historians believe to be the biggest **genocide** in England's history. This was known as the **Harrying of the North** and began in 1069 and continued until the following year. The Norman army caused so much death and destruction, it is reported that William **regretted** his decision to do this for the rest of his life. This lesson will look at William's **reasons** for the harrying, the **features** of it and the **consequences** for William and the people in the north.



ANELO - SAXON

AND NORMAN



KEY TERMS: <u>People</u> Bishop Odo Robert Mortain William FitzOsbern Earl Hugh of

Chester

<u>Places</u>

Marcher Earldoms

T<u>erms</u>

- Landholders
- Tenants-in-chief
- □ <u>Tenure</u>
- □ <u>Tenant</u>
- □ The Church
- Royal Estates
- Revenue
- Thegns

Given the second second

□ Earldoms

Land Grab

VassalsHeirs

□ Charter

The legacy of the Anglo-Saxon Resistance: Changes to Norman Landownership, 1066-87.

HISTORICAL CONTEXT: At the start of his reign, William was keen to keep many Anglo-Saxons as landowners and keep many Anglo-Saxon laws and traditions. However, after the rebellions between 1068-71 this changed. William knew that Anglo-Saxon Earls had great influence over their thegns and could call upon their help to rebel against William whenever they wanted. Even some Thegns such as Hereward the Wake could start their own rebellions with the power they had. The rebellions proved to William that the old Anglo-Saxon Earls, Lords and Thegns could not be trusted. The one way he could take away their power was to take away their land and replace the landownership with Normans. This would give William significant control over the country. Between 1066-1087 the Domesday Book tells us that the Normans replaced the Anglo-Saxons as landowners.

Norman Landowning Facts BY 1087....

- There were around **190** Norman **Tenants-in**-Chief in England. Only two were Anglo-Saxon. A Tenant-in-Chief was granted land directly from William and so this was the second most powerful land owning role in Norman England. The king's royal estates (royal hunting) grounds) took 1/5 of England and less than 5% of land was still owned by Anglo-Saxon nobles. □ Half the land held by the **190 Tenants-in-Chief** was in the ownership of just 11 men. These men included William's brother - Bishop Odo, William FitzOsbern and Robert of Mortain. Earl Hugh of Chester had a land income of £800 a year which made him a millionaire of the time. The Tenants-in-Chief □ William owned ALL the land in England. □ However, he granted (officially gave) land to his trusted men to look after it. These men were the Tenants-in-Chief. Anglo-Saxon Thegns now had a Norman lord who ruled them rather than an Anglo-Saxon earl. □ If a Thegn died, the tenants-in-chief would give
- the Thegn's land to a Norman. If an Anglo-Saxon Thegn refused to follow orders of the Norman Tenant–in-Chief he would instantly lose his land.
- Many Thegns disliked having to be loyal to a Norman Tenant-in Chief and so left for Europe. Thegns that stayed, had to become obedient **vassals** (look after land in return for services to the Norman lords they officially served).

Anglo-Saxon Landownership before 1070

- Anglo-Saxon tenure (the owning of land) was very secure. It was very difficult to lose control of the land and there were many 'landowners' across the country.
- □ There were **2 different types of tenure** (ways to become a landowner):

1. Bookland – Lords granted land to followers with a written document called a charter. This charter could then be given to an heir or sold.

- **2.** Leases: Land could be **loaned** to someone in return for money for as long as possible.
- □ All landowners had to pay **tax such as the unpopular Geld Tax**. Failure could result in losing the land.
- □ The laws about landownership were not followed up regularly and so it was not a strict system.
- □ There were 5,000 Anglo-Saxon Thegns who held land in 1066.

How did the Normans gain land from the Anglo-Saxons? There were three main methods used by the Normans.

1. LAWFUL - By Forfeit (as a punishment).

Now that William owned all the land in England, if anyone acted against the king their land could be legally taken away as a punishment. E.g., any Anglo-Saxons who rebelled had their land taken. In 1066 the Godwinsson's land, in 1070, Morcar's land, in 1071 Edwin's land was all seized after their roles in the rebellions.

2. LAWFUL – Creating New Earldoms.

Now that William owned the land, he could divide land up as he wished and create new smaller Earldoms who would then be given a new Norman Tenant-in-Chief. The Marcher Earldoms are a good example of this.

3. UNLAWFUL – The Land Grab. These were simple thefts of land. Norman lawmen called sheriffs were particularly brutal in doing this. Very few Anglo-Saxon landowners were brave enough to challenge this after William's brutality.

Norman Landownership after 1070

- Norman tenure of land was very insecure. Tenants of the land were more dependent on their lords who had power to take land away.
- □ There was only **one landowner William**.
- Anglo-Saxon landowners had to pay a lot of money to William in order to keep their land. However, William's followers were granted land but did not have to pay any tax for it.
- □ William used **strict laws** to police the landowning rules.
- □ Any landowner who did not follow William's laws could be left with nothing.
- □ Very few **Thegns** held land by 1087.
- The huge Earldoms of Wessex, Mercia and Northumbria had now gone and replaced with smaller Earldoms. This made even the Norman landowners less powerful and less likely to revolt against William.

Changes for the Anglo-Saxon Peasants

- As in Anglo-Saxon times, landowners did not farm the land themselves. This was done by peasants. Life was clearly not easy for a peasant but it became worse under the Normans.
- The Normans wanted even more revenue (money) from the land and so peasants had to work even harder. There was very little freedom or independence for the peasants.
- Life was made even worse after the effects of the Harrying of the North.

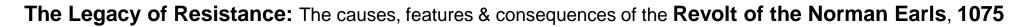
LESSON 19a

ANELO - SAXON AND NORMAN ENGLAND 1060-1088

KEY TERMS:

People

- Ralph de Gael -
- Earl of East Anglia Roger de Breteuil -
- Earl of Hereford
- U Waltheof -
- Earl of Northumbria □ King Cnut (son of
- King Swein) of Denmark
- □ Archbishop Lanfranc
- Bishop Odo
- Places
- □ Denmark
- □ Brittany
- □ France
- Terms
- Rebellion
- □ Magnates
- □ Excommunication
- □ Castles
- □ Blinded
- □ Executed
- □ Wedding feast



BACKGROUND STORY: We have so far learned of three key attempted rebellions against William between 1068 and 71. It is clear after this that William needed to gain tighter control on the country. He did this using various tactics such as the Harrying of the North, building more castles and taking ownership of all the land in England. However, in 1075 there was one final (and strange) attempt at rebellion. This time it included two men from his own side. It is no shock that the attempted revolt failed. Let's find out who the plotters were, why they wanted to revolt, what their plan was and finally how they were defeated.

THE LEADERS OF THE REVOLT

NAME: RALPH de Gael TITLE: Earl of East Anglia SIDE: Norman

BACKGROUND: Ralph's father was the Earl of East Anglia and when he died in 1069, Ralph was heir to East Anglia but with less power than his father. Ralph fought for William at Hastings.

NAME: ROGER de Breteuil TITLE: Earl of Hereford **SIDE:** Norman BACKGROUND: He was the son of

one of William's closest friends, William FitzOsbern who died in 1071. Roger inherited some of his father's Marcher Earldom but had less power & wealth.

NAME: WALTHEOF

TITLE: Earl of Northumbria SIDE: Anglo-Saxon

BACKGROUND: He was the last remaining Anglo-Saxon earl. He had first sworn loyalty to William but then helped rebel against him in 1069 before submitting to William again.

He married King William's niece and was given the title Earl of Northumbria in 1072.

PERSONAL CAUSES

- Ralph's motives are not well known but we can presume that he resented his loss of power in East Anglia.
- His father had far more power and land and Ralph expected the same when his father died and he was named the heir. He was disappointed.
- It is also likely that Ralph believed he deserved more after fighting for William at the Battle of Hastings.
- Roger resented the amount of land he had control of which was far less than his father. He believed that William was attempting to reduce the power of the family now William FitzOsbern was dead. He was **angry** with William for introducing Norman
- **sheriffs** into the Marcher Earldoms. Before this the earls themselves would have control over law and order. He now felt his **authority** had reduced. Roger therefore felt sympathy with the Saxon Earls who had experienced the same loss of power.

We are less sure of Waltheof's reasons. Waltheof was bitter at only being given the northern half of **Northumbria** to control which made him far less **powerful** and wealthy than the other Norman earls. • He had experience in taking part in revolts such as the revolts in the north in 1069 so could support.

- He also had a strong alliance with King Cnut of Denmark and so sought help from the Danes.
- He believed they would gain support from Brittany and France who were then enemies of Normandy.

OVERALL REASONS

LOSS OF LAND

All three complained about a loss of land and with this came a loss of power and wealth compared with previous earls.

LOSS OF PRIVILEDGES All three lost rights previous

earls had enjoyed.

LOSS OF POWER

All three had far less power than the earls before them.

HELP OF THE DANES

They believed they would have the support of the Danes who had been allies in the past. King Cnut of Denmark was in strong communication with Ralph.

WILLIAM'S ABSENCE

After 1072, William spent 80% of his time back in Normandy as he had problems dealing with threats there. William left Archbishop Lanfranc in charge. The leaders believed this was an opportunity to revolt.





LESSON 19b

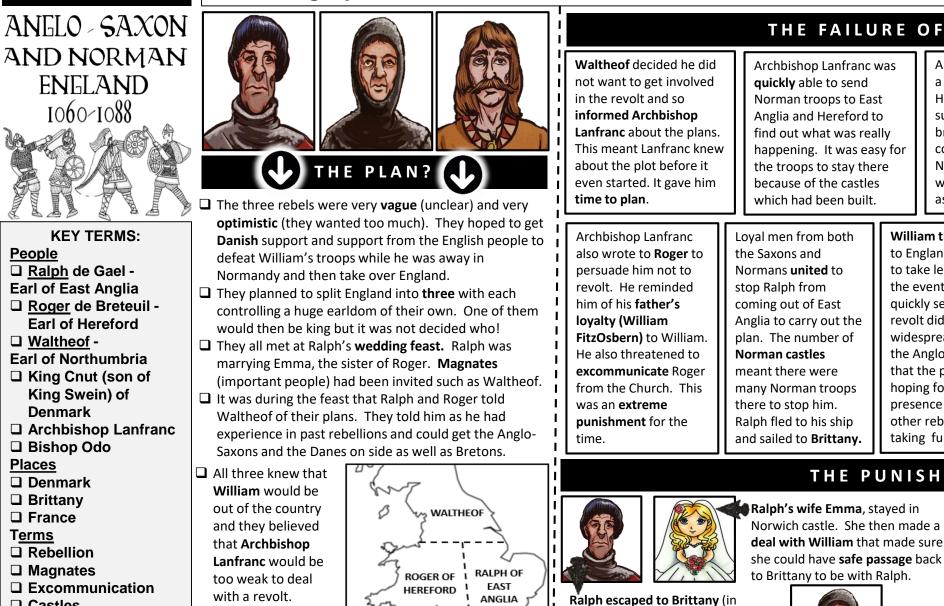
The Legacy of Resistance : The causes, features & consequences of the Revolt of the Norman Earls, 1075

modern day France). However, his

followers from Brittany who stayed

banished (send away from England)

in England were either **blinded** or



	EXC	om	In
	Cas	tle	s
-	D !!		

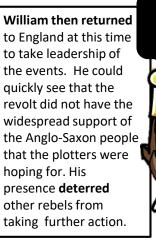
People

Places

Terms

- Blinded
- □ Treason
- Execution

THE FAILURE OF THE PLAN Archbishop Lanfranc was Archbishop Lanfranc was Archbishop Lanfranc a very capable leader. quickly able to send then ordered two roval Norman troops to East He had the strong armies north. They support of William's Anglia and Hereford to came **between** the two find out what was really brother, Bishop Odo and rebel armies of could easily gather happening. It was easy for Northumbria and Norman troops as they the troops to stay there Hereford and so stopped because of the castles were just as loyal to him the rebel forces from which had been built. as they were William. joining together. Me William then returned Loyal men from both again! to England at this time the Saxons and to take leadership of Normans **united** to stop Ralph from the events. He could quickly see that the coming out of East Anglia to carry out the revolt did not have the plan. The number of widespread support of the Anglo-Saxon people Norman castles that the plotters were meant there were many Norman troops hoping for. His there to stop him. presence deterred Ralph fled to his ship other rebels from



The Danes arrived too late with a huge fleet of 200 ships. One account states that King Cnut 'dared not ioin battle with William'. Instead, they sailed along the east coast and plundered York for its treasures before leaving again.

THE PUNISHMENTS



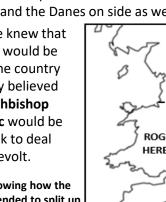
Roger was put on trial for

William for life.

treason and imprisoned by

Waltheof fled abroad.

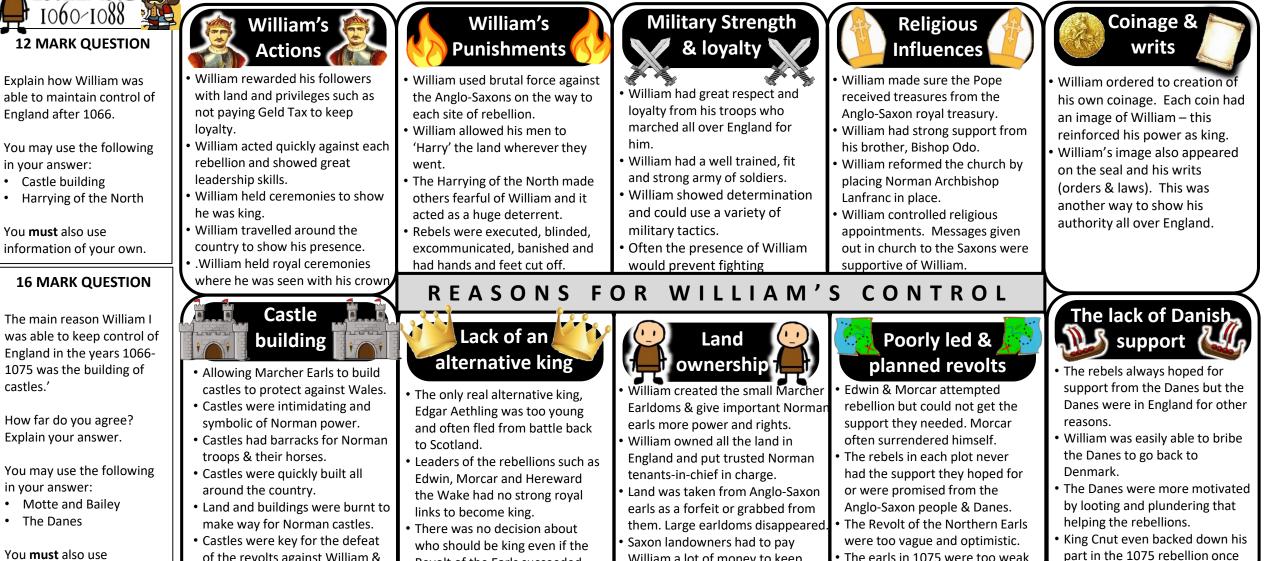
However, William tricked him into thinking he would be forgiven - after all he had told Lanfranc about the plot. He returned and again submitted to William. William put him in prison but he was then executed in 1076. Now all Earls of England were Norman.



A map showing how the plotters intended to split up England after defeating William.

The legacy of the Anglo-Saxon Resistance: How William the Conqueror Maintained his Royal Power.

ANELO - SAXON HISTORICAL CONTEXT: Throughout the past lessons, you have learned about the various methods that William used to ensure that he remained in power and increased his control over England. You have to remember that William was a foreign king, who spoke little fluent English. He had to work hard to fight against the threats he faced. This AND NORMAN lesson will give you the chance to think about ALL of the methods that William used to secure and maintain his power. The bigger question by the end of the lesson will be which one of these played the most important part in William keeping control of England. ENGLAND



William a lot of money to keep

their land.

The earls in 1075 were too weak

to gather widespread support.

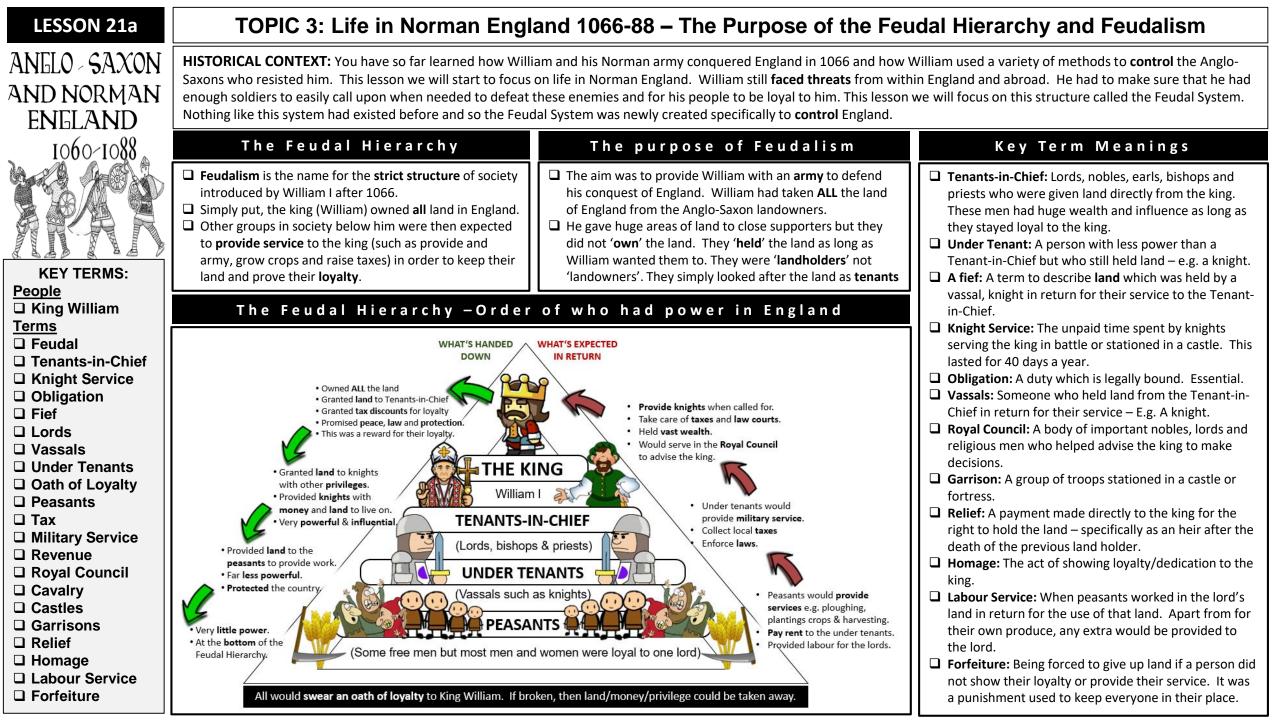
William arrived back in England.

You must also use information of your own. of the revolts against William &

were built in key towns.

Revolt of the Earls succeeded.

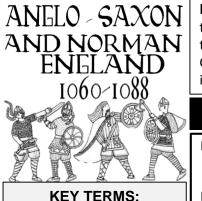
castles.'



LESSON 21b

TOPIC 3: Life in Norman England 1066-88 – The Feudal Hierarchy and Feudalism

ANELO - SAXON	The Tenants-in-Chief	The Role of Knights	Feudalism and Land				
AND NORMAN ENELAND 1060-1088 Key terms:	 Tenants-in-Chief were land<u>holders</u> as they did not directly '<u>own</u>' the land as this was all owned by William. They held this land directly from the king. The area of land they were given was vast. This meant they could keep what they wanted for themselves but then grant land down the hierarchy to their vassals such as the knights. They had enormous power and wealth. Some were church leaders such as bishops and abbots such as Bishop Odo and Archbishop Lanfranc. 	 William needed an army to defend England and to protect him from resistance. However, an army was expensive as they needed pay, men and horses needed to be fed and equipment bought. There were around 6,000 knights in Norman England. The Feudal System made sure that William had a constant supply of men for his <u>army for free!</u> In terms of power, the knights replaced the role of the Anglo-Saxon Thegns in importance. Knights were the most important and best 	 In Anglo-Saxon times, land holding had become complex. The Feudal System made everything easy for people to follow. Previously, if a landholder died, the land would be passed on to their heir. However, with William, the heir had to prove their loyalty to the king before they were allowed to claim it as well as paying for the right to use the land. This payment was called 'relief' When a new hier took up their land, they would have to pay homage to the king in a special ceremony. When William granted land to a Tenant-in-Chief, an important ceremony took place. The baron would kneel before the king, put his hands between the king's hands and say, 				
People King William <u>Terms</u> Feudal Tenants-in-Chief Knight Service Obligation Fief	Their RoleECONOMICPOLITICALThey were responsible for collecting the taxes from the land they held (from vassals & peasants) and would have to pay a percentage to the king.POLITICAL They often served on William's Royal Council to advise William. They had to provide food &	 trained unit of the army, mainly because they had a cavalry and used them to developed 'modern' fighting techniques. Knights were expected to attend 'Knight Service' for 40 days in the year which was unpaid. However, the Tenants-in-Chief had to provide the knights with money during their time serving the king. 	 'I become your man'. His hand would then be placed on the bible and he would promise to remain faithful for the rest of his life. This encouraged loyalty to William. Loyal followers would be rewarded with more land. Anyone disobedient would face having land taken away or a fine. 				
 Lords Vassals Under Tenants Oath of Loyalty 	They kept a share which made many very wealthy.shelter for the king as he travelled.SOCIALThey had to take charge of sharing out land to their	 Tenants-in-Chief shared smaller parts of their land with the knights. In return for this land, the knights had to serve the Tenant-in-Chief. Their roles included: guarding the lord's 	 Peasant Labour Service Most people in the country were peasants (or villeins) and freemen such as masons who had the right to 				
 Peasants Tax Military Service Revenue Royal Council Cavalry Castles 	vassals – this had a huge impact on the lives of the people below them. Some Tenants-in-Chief had large number of fiefs , each with its own court . They were expected to help settle disputes about who held which land & keep law and order .	 property, riding out to combat any threat to their lord, provide 40 days knight service per year directly to the king. Knights were granted the right to fight for the king as part entertaining his Royal Court. Castles acted as places for the king knight to make the service of the service	 travel the country. These people were at the bottom of the hierarchy. They would have to work on their lord's land for 3 days a week, making sure enough food was grown for the lord's family and their servants. They could then work on the land for the rest of the week for their own family. 				
 Garrisons Relief Homage Labour Service Forfeiture 	They were expected to fight and lead their knights. They had to protect their fief and stop any resistance to Norman rule.	for the knights to retreat back to if needed or as a base for defence or attack. The bailey of the castle would have included garrisons of knights, stables and blacksmiths.	 This work for the lord was known as 'Labour Service' There were a range of labour services. It might involve ploughing, sowing then harvesting the lord's crops. They would be asked to cut down timber for use as fences and building, collect honey from beehives or fish from the rivers. 				



People

- □ Archbishop of
- Canterbury
- Archbishop Stigand
- □ Bishop Odo
- □ Pope
- Terms
- □ Archbishop
- □ Abbot
- □ Bishops Taxes
- □ Land service □ Knight service
- Cathedrals
- Diocese
- □ Literate
- Regent
- □ Battle Abbey
- Royal Council
- □ Laws
- □ Writs
- Royal seal
- □ Influence
- □ Norman government
- □ Reforms
- □ Corruption

TOPIC 3: Life in Norman England 1066-88 – The Importance of the Church

HISTORICAL CONTEXT: Religion and the Church had a huge influence and control over people during this time. Everyone believed in God and lived their life b the teachings of the bible. They believed that good actions would result in **Heaven** whereas bad actions would send them to **Hell**. The Church was very keen to spread this message too. It is no surprise that William too, was highly religious. He aimed to take control of the Church in England. This control of the Church would of course, also help him take control of the people of England and allow William to make some important reforms (changes) to the Church including new religious laws and people in charge.



The Role of the Church in Society

- □ The English Church was very **powerful** as well as wealthy. In Anglo-Saxon England, it owned 25% of the land in England. □ The Church played an important part in everyone's life in every village and town as bishops and priests greatly influenced people's thinking as they were able to read out the messages of the **bible** at a time when few people could read for themselves.
- □ The Church gave leisure time to people in towns & villages. They led 'Holy Days' and Church festivals when peasants of the village did not have to work.
- □ The Church also provided religious entertainment by putting on 'Miracle **Plays'** which told the stories of the bible.
- □ Knights would be religious enough to go on a crusade in order to gain forgiveness for their sins and gain a place in heaven (as well as to dodge paying their taxes!).
- □ The Church leaders also owed William knight service an so it also had a **military role**. It also had to provide land for knights.
- Anybody who was not a Roman Catholic Christian or followed old pagan

rituals was

punished.

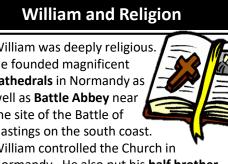
- William was deeply religious. He founded magnificent cathedrals in Normandy as well as Battle Abbey near the site of the Battle of Hastings on the south coast.
- William controlled the Church in Normandy. He also put his half brother, Bishop Odo in charge of the key town of Bayeux to help increase his power there.
- U William publically supported the **Pope's** reforms (changes) all across Europe.
- □ He wanted to make bishops & priests more **religious** and **better educated**. He also wanted them to be less interested in power and wealth and as a result be less corrupt.
- Even before becoming king, William made a point of wanting to control the Church in England. The Pope was willing to support William's invasion of England as a result of William's promise to reform the Anglo-Saxon Church and to end the corruption that he believed existed.
- U William may have **exaggerated** how much corruption there was in the Anglo-Saxon Church, to get the support of the Pope, however, the actions of some religious men such as the aging Anglo-Saxon Archbishop Stigand proved he was right.

The Role of the Church in Government

- The most valued senior church leaders were the archbishops. They could act as the king's representative if he was away. E.g., Archbishop Lanfranc acted as William's 'regent' to defeat the rebellions while William was in Normandy. Archbishops & bishops were advisors in the Royal Council. They had the role of developing laws and advising the king on legal matters. They issued the king's writs and kept charge of the royal seal which gave the king's official approval.
- Bishops and abbots were always well educated and literate and so they were always well valued advisors to the king.
- The Church had an important role collecting a Church tax called a '**Tithe**'. This was given to the king and clerks would keep a careful written account of who owed money.
- Bishops were heads of **Cathedrals** & each cathedral had control over a bigger area called a 'diocese'. William used the bishops to give people positive messages about himself.
- The king **rewarded** lower level church clerks with highly valued promotions which could make them priests and so it was in their interest to follow William's orders.

William's Actions

At the **start** of his reign, William kept many Anglo-Saxon Church leaders to get support from the Church and also give out the message that he respected how Edward the Confessor had run the country. It was important to avoid too much resistance from the Church who may have been powerful enough to defeat him. □ However, the **turning point** was the rebellions which took place between 1068-71. At this point, William was angry enough and powerful enough to replace almost all of the Anglo-Saxon Church leaders with his own Norman Church leaders. Even the most powerful religious men, the archbishops were changed. In 1070, the Anglo-Saxon Archbishop of Canterbury, named Stigand was replaced with a Norman Archbishop of Canterbury who clearly wanted more reforms to the Church. His name was Lanfranc.







KEY TERMS:

<u>People</u>

- Archbishop Stigand
 Archbishop Lanfranc
- T<u>erms</u>
- □ Abbots/Abbeys
- Archbishop of Canterbury
- □ Archdeacons
- Architecture
- □ Blasphemy
- Celibate
- Church councils
- ClergyDiocese
- □ Discipline
- □ Homage
- □ Marriage
- □ Monasteries
- Monk
- □ Nepotism
- Normanisation
- Pluralism
- Reform
- □ Simony
- Spiritual

TOPIC 3: Life in Norman England 1066-88 – The Normanisation of the Church: Reforms of Stigand & Lanfranc

HISTORICAL CONTEXT: Religion and the Church had huge influence over society during this time. William used the Church to take even more control of England by gradually bringing in changes that took away the older Anglo-Saxon rules to more 'Norman' ways of running the Church. This change is described as '<u>Normanisation</u>'. This lesson will explain the 'reforms' brought in with a comparison of Anglo-Saxon, Archbishop Stigand and his replacement, Archbishop Lanfranc. The Church would now be under total Norman control.

ARCHBISHOP STIGAND

STIGAND'S BACKGROUND

Stigand was **70 years** old in 1066 and he had been a royal advisor to the Anglo-Saxon kings for decades.
 Stigand was a close ally to Earl Godwin and it was Godwin who insisted that Stigand be Archbishop of Canterbury against the wishes of Edward the Confessor and the Pope.

CRITICISM'S OF STIGAND

He had the role of archbishop without being officially appointed by the Pope. As Archbishop of Canterbury he had little control over the actions of his bishops and priests. This meant clergy around England followed different rules and were not checked for corruption. E.g., priests were meant to be single and celibate - but many had families & married. He was accused of '**simony**'. This was the practice of taking money as a **bribe** in exchange for giving people church jobs. Stigand, like other Anglo-Saxon archbishops was a '**pluralist**'. This meant he was bishop of **two** different areas. This broke Norman church law. Stigand kept the post of Bishop of Winchester when he became the Archbishop of Canterbury. This gave him a large income from the two wealthiest diocese in England. He and other leaders were accused of **nepotism**. Here they gave religious posts to friends or family to increase family wealth and power. **William** used this criticism to give the image that the Anglo-Saxon Church was broken and corrupt. By 1070, he appointed a new Archbishop of Canterbury – Archbishop Lanfranc.

ARCHBISHOP LANFRANC

Lanfranc was originally an Italian monk, a teacher & lawyer.
He ran William's monasteries in Normandy and was known for his role in fighting the corruption of the Church by accusing church leaders of being greedy, power hungry, and immoral in their personal life.
He wanted a very strict religious system to deal with discipline.
He believed that religious leaders like Stigand were not spiritual at all and spent too much time trying to live like ordinary people. He wanted them to have a higher status in society to set an example.
He wanted more church councils to discuss church reforms as there had been very few before 1066.

□Before 1066, the Archbishops of Canterbury and York had equal power but Lanfranc insisted that he, the Archbishop of Canterbury should be superior and control of the Churches across England.

LANFRANC'S REFORMS

As a former monk he increased the number of **monasteries** in England. This promoted **religious values** and **morals** such as study and prayer.

In 1076, the Church Council decided

that the clergy should no longer be

The Church introduced more trials

to declare a person's innocence or

guilt. The 'ordeals' that people faced

all involved God's Judgement. This

was important as it gave the Church

an important role in English law.

Cathedrals were built higher and

of the Norman Church.

wider and so symbolised the power

law but in a special church only

bishop's court.

tried for a crime in a normal court of

Archdeacons became common. They were below the power of a bishop but above the role of a priest. They were responsible for '**policing**' the priests to ensure they carried out their duties. This made it easier for the Norman Church to control the priests.

More religious crimes such as **blasphemy** were created to help give the Church more respect.

Anglo-Saxon **cathedrals** in were knocked down and rebuilt in bigger towns. Bishops could now have better control over people.

THE RESULT OF

- By 1100, every English church and cathedral had been **rebuilt** in the Norman style.
- After 1070 there was only **one remaining** Anglo-Saxon bishop.
- The second most important church leader, the **Archbishop of York** was a personal friend and chaplain of William
- The Norman clergy influenced the messages people received about their king.
- Church land held **% of land** in England and so having control of the Church gave William control over more land.
- New bishops had to pay homage to the king. Any who broke their oath had to forfeit their land.
 The king now had the final say on key decisions within the Church.
 When a bishop died, the king appointed the successor rather than the archbishop.
 William controlled all communication between the
- Church leaders & the Pope. Lanfranc even made the decision to remove the **relics of English saints** from the cathedrals by claiming there was no evidence these saints had lived a holy life – this caused **outrage**.

ANELO - SAXON AND NORMAN ENELAND 1060-1088

KEY TERMS: Places: □ Newcastle Normandy Nottingham Scandinavia □ Southampton □ York/Yorkshire Terms □ Castles **Economy** Fear Geld Tax **Labour Service** □ Language Merchants Pillaged Revenue □ Slavery □ Society □ Thegns 🗆 Tin **Towns** Trade

□ Women's rights

TOPIC 3: Life in Norman England 1066-88 – How far did Society and the Economy Change after 1066?

HISTORICAL CONTEXT: You may think that after the Norman invasion in 1066, huge changes swept England. It was true that many people saw change. For example which the destruction of town and villages to make way for castle building, Lanfranc's changes to the Church and the impact of the Feudal System. It is also important to remember that not all change was bad. For example, the Norman's disapproved of slavery and so slavery was virtually gone by the end of 1100. However, some aspects of everyday life remained. This lesson will focus on how much change there was in everyday life in terms of how they lived and how they earned their living as well as which changes were for the better or worse.

VILLAGE LIFE

- □ After 1066: Each village now had a new Lord from Normandy. People struggled to understand their language and demands & it created fear about future. After 1066: Many villages were destroyed by the Normans in order to stop rebellions. Villages were pillaged to deter more revolt and people had to move.
- □ After 1066: Parts of Yorkshire were still wasteland after the Harrying of the North.
- □ After 1071: In Yorkshire by 1086, the Domesday Book shows the value of land dropped by 60% and had not improved. Therefore the economy here also suffered.
- After 1066: English landowners now had to work for Norman lords. They lost their status, their wealth and some had to become peasants themselves to survive.
- After 1066: Many villagers had to do more labour service on their new lord's land and had to pay higher rents. There was more demand for revenue which meant peasants had to work harder for their lord.

ΤΑΧΕՏ

After 1066: There had been taxes before 1066 but not as much or frequent as the Geld Tax. Everyone in society felt the pressure of the increased tax and how strictly the Normans were at collecting it. William made his own coin
 After 1071: With more trade and English merchants becoming wealthy, the king used the Geld Tax even more to increase his own wealth.

TRADE
 After 1071: Ports on the south coast were trading more with France and Normandy because of William's links. English merchants sold goods such as tin & wool for huge profits. This made ports such as Southampton very rich.
 After 1066: There was less contact with countries in Scandinavia and so trade

contact with countries in **Scandinavia** and so trade with the Vikings reduced down the east coast. This

ΕΜΟΤΙΟΝS

made these towns less wealthy.

After 1066: Many people experienced fear and anger at the Norman invasion as they did not know what the future would hold. There was the added loss of pride at the English loss.
 After 1066: People still had the same yearly fears as they worried about the weather, poor harvests, disease and hunger.
 After 1071: There is little

After 1071: There is little evidence that these initial fears came true. Many ordinary people's lives did not change in the way they first believed.

ΤΟΨΝS

- After 1066: Towns were destroyed to make way for castle building. People had to find new land and work.
- After 1071: Newer towns grew up around the Norman castles, e.g. Newcastle in the north. Those in the castle bought food & clothing from the local people which increased wealth.
- After 1071: There were new French communities who influenced food, language and skills. This was especially in Nottingham and Southampton.
- After 1071: Archbishop Lanfranc's reforms rebuilt churches/cathedrals and the Anglo-Saxon clergy were replaced with Normans. This symbolised the Norman control.

EVERYDAY LIFE

- After 1066: Women no longer held equal rights to men. A new law stated 'Women's authority nil. Let her in all things be subject to the rule of men.'
- □ After 1066: Most aspects of life did not change e.g. homes, clothes, foods, transport, medicine.
- □ After 1066: Language changed as French words became part of English with new French names e.g. William and Roger.
- ❑ After 1066: The Normans disapproved of slavery and no Norman lords bought slaves to work on land. This meant slavery had almost gone by 1100 compared to slaves being 10% of the population before 1066. This improved the status of some of the poorest people.
- □ After 1066: Most people were still farmers.

SOCIAL STRUCTURE & STATUS

- □ After 1066: The king had a stronger control over his tenants-in-chief such as the land they were given. This reduced their power compared with the older role of the earls.
- After 1066: Anglo-Saxon earls were replaced with Norman earls who were given less land, wealth and power. They also forfeited their land if they failed the king.
- □ After 1066: Previously, some peasants were 'freemen' who could travel to gain work. Under the feudal system the number of 'free men' almost went.

- After 1066: William was at first keen to keep many Anglo-Saxon traditions such as keeping Anglo-Saxon clergy and members of his royal household and government.
- After 1071: William wanted to reduce the power of the Anglo-Saxons and so replaced his government & the Church with Normans.
- □ After 1066: The role of the Thegn went and replaced by the role of the knights.
- After 1066: The Normans adopted many English ways of doing things as previously, Anglo-Saxon England had been more advanced than Normandy. This meant many aspects of life did not change for the English but for the Normans in England instead.



KEY TERMS: People □ Archbishop Lanfranc □ Matilda Terms Centralised **Ceremonies Domesday Book Earldoms Earls** Feudalism □ Fiefs (land) **Given Service** Forfeiture Geld Tax □ Hide (family land) □ Homage Hundred □ Knight Service **Regents** Royal Council **Royal Demesne Royal Forests Royal Treasury Shire** □ Silver Pennies

TOPIC 3: Norman Government 1066-88 – What Changes did William introduce to the Government?

HISTORICAL CONTEXT: This lesson will focus on the changes to government by William I. You should aim to remember the changes and then hopefully explain why William made them. Ultimately, William wanted more control over his country than the Anglo-Saxon kings as well as more wealth and power. He had a strong character who dominated everyone to make sure nobody challenged him. The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle described him as 'a very stern and violent man. No one dared do anything against his will'. William used his image as propaganda and he held splendid, crown wearing ceremonies at court three times a year which were designed to show off his power and magnificence to the full.

	HOW DID WILLIAM ADAPT TO THE ENGLISH STYLE OF GOVERNMENT?	WILLIAM'S 'CENTRALISED' GOVERNMENT					
B B B B C D D D D D D D D D D D D D D D D	PREVIOSULY: ANGLO- SAXON GOVERNMENT Before 1066, England had a very sophisticated system of government including groups such as the Witan , Earls and locally the role of the Shire Reeve who made sure laws were not being broken. William had never experienced such an advanced system of government and so decided to keep many parts of Anglo-Saxon system which he believed worked. All he did was to simply adapt and refine them to give him what he wanted: more <u>power</u> , more <u>control</u> and more <u>revenue</u> .	PREVIOUSLY: BEFORE 1066 Anglo-Saxon kings had great per challenged by earls who owne wealth. The Godwinsons ofte Confessor & had more wealth	d vast amounts of land and n challenged Edward the	William wanted control to stop anyone from challenging him. He 'centralised' the power of the government. This meant that he had more control over life in England such as religion, money, laws and land.			
		Royal Demesne (land): This was land that was owned by royalty for themselves. William kept far more land for himself	Royal Forests: This was land reserved as royal hunting grounds. William provided a paid license for hunting when	Economy: The Geld Tax was paid to the king. The king gave out money and relief in return for loyalty from his tenants-in-Chief	The Church: The king owned all the Church land and now had the right to appoint bishops and archbishops. For example, William		
	ECONOMY: The Norman government also ran the economy. They used the same Anglo-Saxon silver pennies with the image of William appearing after 1066. The Royal Treasury remained in Winchester. However, William did have very tight control of who was allowed to 'mint' the coins. ADVISORS: William kept his Royal Council of advisors who were similar to the Witan. If England faced a threat of invasion William would gather together all the important landholders for discussion but it was now William who always had the final say with any decisions in England.	compared with Edward and it gave William even greater wealth. The Domesday Book (1086): It was a complete guide to show what people & land were worth. William now controlled what was owed in taxes. It also gave William knowledge of his people.	he was not using it. This created more revenue .	who all worked on his behalf.	appointed Archbishop Lanfranc who also centralised the power of the Church to make it easier for William to control		
				C E N T R A L I S E D N M E N T			
			Knight Service: Tenants- in-Chief had responsibility for the knights but it was the king who the knights paid homage to.	The Feudal System: William was the ONLY landowner in the country. Everyone else used the land and so ultimately depended on the king.	Fiefs and Homage: William owned all the land. He could grant land to his followers who paid homage to him or have land forfeited as a method of punishment.		
		THE ROLE	OF EARLS	R E G E N T S			
	LAND DIVISIONS: Like the Anglo-Saxons the Normans used the measurement of a hide (the amount of land held by one family) for working out taxes. They also kept the idea of using shires (earldoms were divided into more manageable regions) and hundreds (roughly a 100 hides of land) so land and people were organised as before as a way to easily gain control.	Before 1066, earls had vast am power. This was potentially a t wanted to make the earls feel but reduced the power , privile them. He also made the earld powerful, E.g. the Marcher Ear some earldoms completely, e.g.	threat to the king. William valued to keep their loyalty ges and the number of oms smaller & less Idoms. He also removed	A ' regent ' is a trusted person who looks after a country while the monarch is away. William had Normandy & England to run. He often left his wife Matilda running Normandy . William left Bishop Odo and William FitzOsbern as his regents in England. However, their extreme behaviour led to further Anglo-Saxon resistance. He then chose Archbishop Lanfranc as a suitable regent.			



KEY TERMS: People □ Shire Reeve/Sheriff □ Sheriff Picot Places □ The New Forest Terms □ Church Courts Deer & Wild Boar □ Demesne **Deterrent** Dogs **Executions** □ Fines □ Forest Forest Laws Geld Tax

- □ Hue and Cry
- Hunting
- □ Land Grabs
- Latin
- □ Murdrum Fine Punishments
- □ Shire Courts
- □ Timber
- □ Tithinas
- □ Trial by Combat

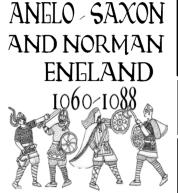
TOPIC 3: Life in Norman England – Norman Laws: The Sheriff, Demesne and Forest Laws (1066-88)

HISTORICAL CONTEXT: Another change introduced by William was how laws were enforced, what was seen as a crime and punishments. It is important to remember that Laws, types of crimes and punishments were much different and seen as a normal part of life. Two aspects changed. Firstly, the power of the king increased. William controlled the legal system throughout the country as he owned all the land. Secondly, the power of the Church also increased because it became even more involved in the legal system. It was such a religious time, that everyone still believed that 'God' should have the final judgment over a person's innocence or guilt.

THE FOREST LAWS

THE SHIRE REEVES OR 'SHERIFFS'

THE FOREST • Medieval kings loved hunting, espect to hunt where they wanted in their owned nearly 20% of all land in Engl wanted to prohibit (ban) anyone else at all times to preserve the animals to (ferent') was not always asymptotic to the	William gave sheriffs more power than before and they were seen as the leader of their shire . Some tenants-in-chief doubled up their role to be a sheriff. If sheriffs failed to follow the king's commands they would forfeit their role.		new laws to pur him. It was the enforce these n	e same legal system nish anyone rebellin sheriff's responsibi ew laws including t o-Saxon land holde sts.	ng against lity to aking land	Sheriff Picot took so much land from monks at Ely that he was described as 'a hungry lion, a roving wolf, a craft fox, a filthy pig'		
 'forest' was not always covered in tr reserved for hunting and stopped ev including peasants who relied on its Even the Church lost land to the Roy became a source of income as fines the right to hunt on the land could a Large areas were turned into forest Many families had to be evicted from 	An account stated that sheriffs were 'fiercer than thieves or robbers, and more savage to all than the most savage'. But it was impossible to complain about the sheriffs as there was nobody to complain to! The role of a sheriff remained similar but ALL the Anglo-Saxon sheriffs were replaced with Normans as they would be more loyal.		responsible for gathering an army but after 1066, he would also have to look after the the rev the rev could n encourt		were entitled to a share of enue from the tax money lected. This meant they lake a lot of money. This aged them to collect every ever they could. Many of popular with the locals.			
THE LAWS • Forest Laws were introduced				OTHER CHANGES TO LAW & ORDER				
which protected animals and the land they lived on. The king's favourite hunting animals were deer and boar although other	the Sheriff to capture and punish anyone breaking the Forest Laws. It made them	b) capture and he breaking the It made them lar. Few d report laws as they & wood to live IIISHMENTS harsh s for breaking iws as a unting deer nished by ingers cut off. in, the Image: Construction of the second second second sec		The Normans kept of to judge innocence trial by hot poker st hand did not heal a	or guilt. E.g., ated that if the	The Normans introduced Church courts . These were courts specifically for clergy. They tended to be lenient.		
animals such as rabbits were protected too. • People saw the Forest Laws as	very unpopular . Few people would report laws being broken as they needed food & wood to live			it was a sign from G They introduced a r	od of guilt. new ordeal	William kept tithings & the hue and cry to capture criminals as they were very effective in a close local community.		
 unfair as it protected animals while people starved. It became a crime to carry hunting weapons such as a bows and arrows, have a hunting dog or to cut wood from the forest. 	THE PUNISHMENTS There were harsh punishments for breaking the Forest Laws as a deterrent. Hunting deer			called trial by combat . The accused fought the accuser until one died or was not able to fight on. The loser was then hanged as God had judged him to be guilty. William changed the language used in law courts and legal documents to French or Latin. People didn't understand them.		Before 1066, a fine called the wirgild fine would have been paid straight to the victim's family. William now ordered a Murdrum fine to be paid by a whole local community to the king.		
 It was difficult for people to live within the forest as they depended on wood and timber as well as the animals for food. 	would be punished by having two fingers cut off. If caught again, the punishment was blinding .					Executions by public hanging increase for serious crimes to show William's power and act as a deterrent.		



KEY TERMS: Places □ Salisburv □ Normandy **Denmark** Terms □ Accuracy □ Anglo-Saxon Detail **Disputes** Domesday Book □ Financial □ Forfeiture Geld Tax Landholdings Legal □ Military Norman Political □ Revenue □ Scribe

□ Shires

- □ Survey
- □ Tenants-in-Chief
- U Viking invasion
- □ Significance

TOPIC 3: Life in Norman England 1066-88 – The significance of the Domesday Book (1086)

HISTORICAL CONTEXT: The Domesday Book is one of the most important documents ever recorded in English History. It would provide William with a huge amount of **information** about the country he had conquered and give him further **financial**, **legal**, **political** and **military** control over his people. Historians have debated about the exact reasons why William commissioned the Domesday Book. It contained around **2 million words** which were written by **one scribe** in around a year. William, would not see the fully completed version of the Domesday Book as he died on September 9th, 1087 from injuries sustained falling from his horse while fighting in battle in Normandy.



WHAT WAS THE DOMESDAY BOOK?

Following discussions with his advisors during Christmas, 1085, William **commissioned** (ordered) a great survey of England. Men were sent to investigate the **landholdings** in each **shire**. They would find out who held which **land** and what **taxes** they currently owed the king.

All kinds of people were questioned about their land even details about the exact number of **animals** they owned. It was even common for those carrying out the survey to visit a village more than once to **double check** that people were not lying about their land.

The result of this survey was the **Domesday Book** Its first draft was released in **about a year** by August 1086. There are two Domesday Books known as the **Great** and **Little Domesday** as one Region, East Anglia had not been completed by the time of **William's death**. This therefore recorded in Little Domesday.

The term Domesday actually means **'Day of Judgement**' and many people saw it as their day of judgement about the taxes they would have to give to the king. When William met with his council to discuss the Domesday Book, they intended to discuss ways to plan against another **Viking invasion**. Although the invasion never happened, William took the threat seriously. He brought thousands of **soldiers** over from Normandy and housed them with landholders all over England. Historians believe that William wanted to know who all the land holders were in **preparation** for such an invasion. It would tell William who could house the Norman soldiers but also how many **extra soldiers** each Tenant-in-Chief could provide him with. William would also need funds to house and feed the additional soldiers and so there was a link to tax too.

MILITARY

FANANCIAL

Before the Domesday Book, William's Tenants-in-Chief enjoyed a deal with the king which meant they did not have to pay the heavy **Geld Tax** on some of their land. William wanted more money and so needed a way to find out how much extra land he could tax his Tenantsin-Chief. It would also now be impossible for anyone to claim that they could not afford the king's Geld Tax as the survey officially recorded their land and belongings. It was essentially a **legal tax document**.

SOURCE A: Anglo-Saxon Chronicles 1085

The King sent the most honest men in his court all over England into every shire. A careful survey was made of the whole country. He had a record of how much land his archbishops had down to how many villains there were. So narrowly did he have it surveyed that there was not a single hide of land, or an ox or one cow or one pig that was not put down in his record. All of these writings were brought to him afterwards.

POLITICAL

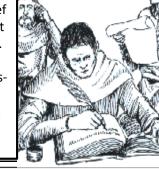
The creation of the Domesday Book proved just how **powerful** William was politically to have such a **well organised** and **efficient** survey completed in a year. People would have feared the consequences if they had lied about their land. It also proved that he had the power **to tax** people even more heavily, despite the **Geld Tax** being much heavier than people were used to in the first place. It was also useful to William as it showed **accurately** just how much land his Tenants-in-Chief held. This became another way that William could ensure that nobody had enough land to make them **too powerful** and a potential **threat** against him. By August 1086 big landholders were summoned to the town of **Salisbury** to swear **another alliance** to William.

LEGAL

The Domesday Book included records of **Anglo-Saxons** claiming that their land was taken by the Normans. The surveyors actually recorded as **fairly** as possible as William sent his most **honest men** to carry out the survey so both Anglo-Saxons and Normans had a say so the surveyors made fair decisions about landholding. It was an **effective** way to end any land **disputes** as once it was written in the Domesday Book it became a **formal legal document** that could not be argued against for years.

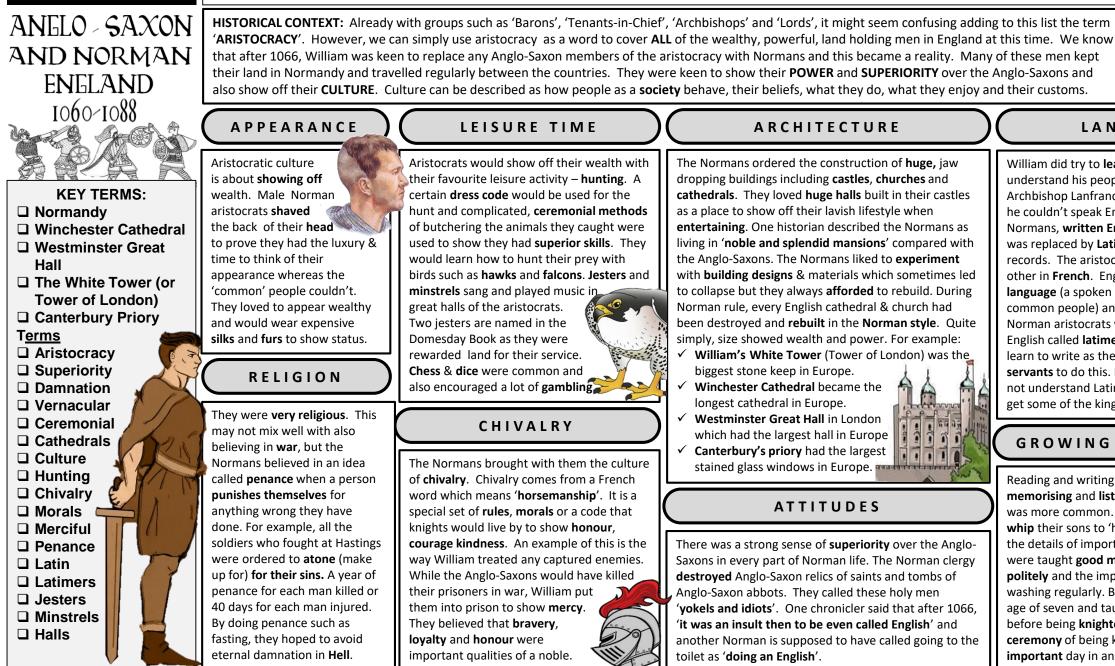
B. Domesday Entry for Standon in Hertfordshire.

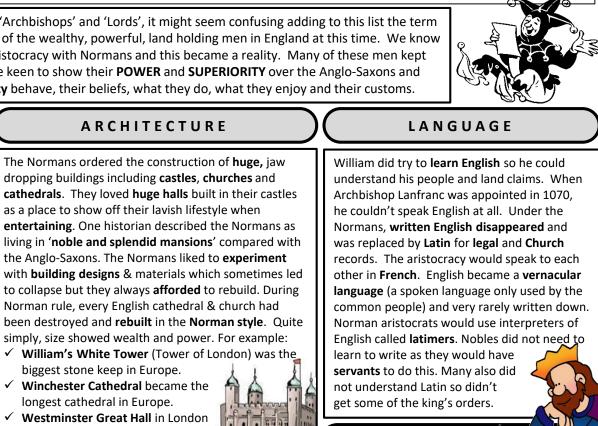
Richard, son of Gilbert, holds Standon. Land for 24 ploughs. 29 villagers with a priest. 15 landholders, 2 freemen have 12 ploughs. 5 mills, 9 cottagers, meadow for 24 ploughs; pasture for livestock; woodland, 600 pigs. Total value £33.



THE CAUSES AND SIGNIFICANCE OF THE DOMESDAY BOOK

TOPIC 3: Norman Aristocracy – The Culture and language of the Norman Aristocracy





GROWING UP

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ATTITUDES

Reading and writing was encouraged but memorising and listening to verbal accounts was more common. Fathers were known to whip their sons to 'help' the sons remember the details of important documents! Children were taught good manners, how to eat **politely** and the importance of being **clean** by washing regularly. Boys began to ride at the age of seven and taught how to use weapons before being **knighted** at the age of 18. The ceremony of being knighted was the most important day in an aristocratic man's life.

ANELO - SAXON

AND NORMAN



KEY TERMS: <u>People</u> Bishop Odo William FitzOsbern Lanfranc <u>Places</u> Kent Canterbury

- Northumberland
- T<u>erms</u>
- Bishop of Bayeux
 Earl of Kent
- Domesday Book
- Bayeux Tapestry
- Co-regent
- Oppression
- □ Laid waste □ Imprisoned
- □ Knights
- □ Barons
- Revolt
- □ Revolt of the Earls
- Pope
- □ Crusade

TOPIC 3: Norman Aristocracy: The Career and Significance of Bishop Odo

HISTORICAL CONTEXT: You have already met William's half brother, Bishop Odo. William trusted Odo, along with another close friend William FitzOsbern to be his regent during his visits to Normandy. Odo helped defeat the Revolt of the Norman Earls in 1075, and he was rewarded with vast amounts of land by William. However, Odo and FitzOsbern's behaviour in William's absence was partly the cause of Anglo-Saxon resistance and as you will discover, he went against the orders of William which resulted in him being imprisoned in 1082. In this lesson, you will analyse the rise and fall of Bishop Odo and examine his significance to the conquest.



1. Odo's Early Career

Odo was born **c.1036**. He was William's **half brother**. They shared the same mother but had a different father. By **1049**, William had made Odo the **Bishop of Bayeux** despite Odo already having a **poor reputation**. Odo was not overly religious but William simply wanted someone close to him in a high status position in one of the most important towns in Normandy. It was noted however that Odo worked hard as the Bishop of Bayeux.

2. Odo's Role at Hastings, 1066

Odo was extremely interested in the military and politics, even more than the Church. It is rumoured that he paid for **100 ships** to help invade England in 1066. By 1066, he was in his 30s and a **mature**, **experienced** and **effective** military leader. He fought with William at the Battle of Hastings and images from the Bayeux Tapestry show him taking charge of Norman soldiers from the rear.

3. Odo's Rise after Hastings

Odo arranged and paid for the Bayeux Tapestry which would celebrate the Norman victory. He decided what was to be included in the tapestry and he made sure images of himself showed him positively. One section shows him advising William before the battle. Another shows him taking charge of men during the battle. Here, Odo is not shown using a sword as he was a man of the Church and not allowed to 'shed blood'. However, he is shown holding a club. The Latin caption above reads 'Here Odo the Bishop holding a club strengthens the boys'.
 In 1067, William rewarded Odo with the earldom of Kent. He became the second largest land holder in England after William. The Domesday Book records him as having land in 22 counties of England. He had land worth £3,000 a year. Others would receive land worth just £750.
 William clearly had a great trust of Odo as Kent was an important

earldom and a vital area for **defending** against invasion. In fact in 1067, Odo successfully defended Kent against attacks by enemies from Normandy.

4. Odo's & the Norman Conquest

William made Odo a co-regent (along with William FitzOsbern) during his first return to Normandy in 1067. The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle says 'Bishop Odo and Earl William FitzOsbern stayed behind and built castles far and wide throughout the country as well distressing the folk, after this it got much worse'. One Norman chronicler says that Odo 'had greater authority than all the earls in the kingdom'. Being William's regent on several occasions meant that William truly trusted his brother. It gave Odo with the powers of a king.
 Odo was as harsh as William in his treatment of the English. His oppression of the people of Kent

oppression of the people of Kent provoked a rebellion there in 1067. It is claimed that he and FitzOsbern refused to punish their men who had raped women in Kent while William was in Normandy. Odo was described as a 'Ravening Wolf' by one chronicler. Another named Orderic Vitalis, described Odo as a 'tyrant, a ruler who ignored the law in order to seize land from its owners'. In 1075 Odo led the king's army with

AL

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N/N

VVW

XXX Ac

- In 1075 Odo led the king's army with the support of Archbishop Lanfranc to successfully defeat the Revolt of the Norman Earls.
- In 1079, William sent Odo to punish the Anglo-Saxons who had murdered the Norman Bishop of Durham. Odo laid waste to the region, pillaged cathedral treasures and robbed from who he could.

5. Trial and Imprisonment

- □ The Domesday Book records many complaints against Odo for illegally seizing land, including Church land in Canterbury. It shows Odo settling land disputes himself to the point where he was described as 'dreaded by Englishmen everywhere and able to dispense justice like a king'. It wasn't until Archbishop Lanfranc this to William that a three day enquiry was carried out and in 1076. Odo was forced to return the land he had illegally taken.
- By 1082, Odo was out of favour with William. This may have been a result of Odo's ongoing corrupt and immoral behaviour. William started to believe that Odo was a threat to his rule. Odo tried to take knights out of England to Rome where it is believed Odo thought he could become Pope. Taking knights went directly against William's feudal and government rules. As only William had the right to do this. William ordered Odo to abandon his journey but Odo continued regardless of the order from the king.
- □ William imprisoned Odo who had clearly misjudged his half brother's trust and pushed his own power too far.
- Odo was only released in 1087 after William pardoned him on his deathbed. Furthermore, William needed a lot of persuasion to do this from his close advisors which proves again how disloyal he believed Odo to be.

6. After William's death in 1087

On his release Odo continued to cause problems for the new king of England, William II. Odo took part in a **rebellion** against the king which failed. William II punished Odo by **banishing** him from England. Odo then decided he could gain his glory by setting off on a **crusade**. In **1097** he died on this journey to Jerusalem.

TOPIC 3: William I and his Sons – William's personality and his Relationship with his son, Robert.

ANELO - SAXON HISTORICAL CONTEXT: William dominates the history of the Battle of Hastings and the Norman Conquest. You will already have an idea of some of William's strengths and weaknesses as a military leader and a king. We have no accurate images of William to tell what he looked like and even his physical remains left little clue about his appearance. However, we have a AND NORMAN number of sources which can act as evidence about his personality. William was devoted to his wife Matilda and between them they had at least 9 children. It was their eldest, Robert 'Curthose' (Curthose meaning short stockings or dumpy leas) who proves to be the most interesting as he provides another insight into William's personality. ENELAND 1060-1088 William's Character and Personality William's Relationship with his son, Robert Curthose 2. One son, Richard was killed hunting. Another, Rufus became 1. William was the illegitimate son of the Duke Robert 2. Once he was old enough to lead his own 1. William and of Normandy. When his father died, William was only 8 armies he was often at war, defeating his Matilda had a verv King of England (1087-1100) and was known as William II. Henry years old when he became Duke of Normandy. He rivals and becoming even stronger in his was the youngest son and became King of England in 1100. He happy marriage survived several assassination attempts as he grew up. role as Duke of Normandy. defeated Robert in battle and held him prisoner in Cardiff Castle She was **devoted** to her children. for the rest of his life. 4. William was certainly strict, 3. By 1066, William had almost 10 years of experience in battle **KEY TERMS:** stubborn and stern. He was also and showed leadership, logistical (planning and organisation of 5. In 1077, William 4. The relationship between 3. Robert was the eldest People criticised for his avarice (his love his troops) and **military strategy**. He understood **cavalry** and the younger William and Robert was difficult. son. He was mockingly of money and treasure) as well as tactics, castle building and siege warfare. Importantly, he had □ Matilda (wife) brothers played a named 'Curthose' by Robert had proven himself as a desire to own everything. built a firm brotherhood of loyal supporters around himself. □ Robert (oldest son) prank on Robert by good warrior but William did not William which translates □ Curthose/Fat Legs pouring water over believe he was ready to take into 'short stockings' or 6. Although he took the 5. William was very religious and 7. William was politically King Philip of his head. control of Normandy as heir. intelligent. He tried to learn after his defeat of the Anglo-English throne by force, he 'dumpy legs'. France Saxons at Hastings, sought to still strongly believed that English to understand the repent the killings of the enemy he was the legitimate heir language without an Terms 6. This started a real fight with his brothers 7. William sent men to capture Robert soldiers. He pushed for Church as promised by Edward interpreter (he never which William had to break up. Robert was but he had fled. King Philip of France, Assassination reform as he believed the Anglothe Confessor. He clearly succeeded) and didn't take outraged when his rather did not punish the an enemy of William's took Robert in Avarice wanted to be accepted by Saxon Church was corrupt and land from the old Anglo-Saxon younger brothers enough for their prank. This and put him in a castle on the border founded new abbeys such as the English at the start of landowners immediately Flanders resulted in Robert and his men fleeing from with Normandy. Robert launched fearing this would cause revolt. Battle Abbey. his reign. Heir William and taking control of Rouen Castle. repeated raids on Normandy. William Humiliation William now wanted Robert arrested. sent further troops against Robert. 8. He was devoted to and 10. He was ruthless. brutal 9. Nobody could doubt his energy Hunting and cruel. His ordering of and ability to inspire. He travelled showed trust in his wife Matilda. He left her as regent 9. In 1079, Robert and William the Harrying of the North between England and Normandy 8. Matilda sent Intelligence regularly and he was still leading a of Normandy while he was in and the imprisonment of fought against each other. Robert money Legitimate military campaign in the month England. When she died in his own brother Odo Robert knocked William off his without William's Logistics before he died, aged 60. 1083, he wept for days. proves this. horse and wounded him. knowledge. He Loyalty William was humiliated further forgave her when 12. It was believed he had 11. William loved Revolt when Robert offered him she explained she a magnificent appearance. hunting and the New another horse and ordered his would die for any Reconciliation One day he appeared for Forest was created for father to retreat from battle. of her sons. dinner wearing so much Repentance this pleasure with the Forest Laws harshly dazzling jewellery and gold **Rouen Castle** cloth that an observer 10. In 1080, Matilda stepped in again and organised a punishing anyone to Stern remarked 'Behold, I see hunted animals reconciliation between the two. William restored God!' Strategy illegally. Robert as his chosen heir for Normandy.

The Weimar Republic 1918-29

Nazi control and

dictatorship 1933-39

Hitler's rise to power, 1919 -33

Life in Nazi Germany 1933-39



Aim to complete one activity a day to help support and further your revision and subject knowledge.

Plan a 16 mark exam question of your choice.(If you are stuck, look at the RAG sheet or revision guide)	What five strategies did Hitler use to take control of the NSDAP. Include SFD about each one.	What is hyperinflation and what impact did it have on Germany?	Create a timeline of Hitler's rise of power.	Make a mind map about the 4 contenders to the throne.	Describe how Hitler created the SA to strengthen both himself and the Nazi Party.	Make a list of the presidents and chancellors of the Weimar.	Explain why there were economic problems in the Weimar Republic from 1919-23.	Under the following headings, detail the purpose of Nazi policy towards schools: • Teaching Nazi beliefs • Making Germany stronger	Create a 'How to answer' guide for question 3d – How far do you agree.
Create a revision poster about the Munich Putsch	Gimme' 5 – draw around your hand and list 5 facts from any topic in Weimar Germany	How far, and with what effect, did the reorganisation of the Nazi Party improve?	What was Article 48 of the Weimar Constitution. How did its use show weaknesses in the Weimar.	Give a reasoned view about whether the standard of living went up for most people in Weimar Germany.	Revision task of your choice: Topic: KAPP PUTSCH.	Describe the events of the presidential elections of March and April 1932.	Make a cheat sheet for the Weimar and Nazi Germany paper.	Describe the legacy of the First World War.	Describe the causes, events and reasons for the failure of the Spartacist Revolt and the Kapp Putsch.
RAG rate your knowledge of the Germany key topics.	Create a brief guide about how to answer a 16 mark exam question.	Create a comic strip detailing the events of the Reichstag Fire.	List the ways in which the First World War weakened the German government.	Make a mind map to show how the Nazis appealed to the big business, Working class, Middle class, farmers, young people and women.	Write a mini 1 minute speech explaining the importance of Stresemann to German recovery	What was the 25 Point Programme? What did it clearly show the NSDAP were opposed to?	How effective were Nazi policies towards women.	15 second challenge: Try to speak for 15 seconds about impact of the Stresemann's domestic policies had on the Weimar.	Describe new ideas in the Arts in Weimar Germany and give examples of how these affected art, cinema and architecture.
Create a 'Big Picture' timeline of Germany. Include all key events and make categories for them.	Create a poster that explains the terms of the Treaty of the Versailles.	Create a flow chart detailing the actions taken by Stresemann in both his economic and foreign policy.	Write a list of 5 facts about each of the following: The SS, the SD, the Gestapo and concentration camps.	How did the Nazi Party reduce unemployment figures. Create a spider diagram to show how. Include SFD.	What were typical beliefs and policies of the left wing and right wing political groups?	Why did the Kaiser have to abdicate in November 1918?	Dual Coding: Create a comic strip about the Munich Putsch and its outcomes.	Give examples of a Right Wing and Left Wing uprising against the Weimar. Remember to include SFD.	Revision task of your choice: Topic: CHANGING ROLE OF WOMEN – WEIMAR TO NAZI GERMANY.
Describe how German chancellor Brüning, tried to solve the economic crisis.	Create a news report detailing the Wall Street Crash and its impact on Germany. Include SFD about unemployment and elections.	Create a quiz – 10 questions around topics you are unsure of	Create a 'How to answer' guide for question 3a – How useful.	Make flashcards of key individuals in Nazi Germany.	Create a revision grid to show the main parties of the Weimar Republic.	Explain how Ebert kept control of Germany from November 1918 to July 1919.	Create a brief fact file to give examples of how the position of women improved in politics, work and leisure.	What were the strengths and weaknesses of the Weimar Constitution.	Create a timeline to show the steps involved in Hitler becoming chancellor. Include SFD for each event.
Draw a diagram to show how the Weimar Constitution in structured. Include details of each role.	Explain why there was increased political stability in Weimar Germany from 1924-29.	Create 10 questions about life in Nazi Germany 1933-39.	Create a Venn diagram to show change and continuity in life in Weimar and Nazi Germany.	Revision task of your choice: Topic: NUREMBERG LAWS	What was the Enabling Act and what events led to its passing?	15 second challenge: Try to speak for 15 seconds about one of the following in Nazi Germany : eugenics, racial hygiene or anti Semitism	Make a timeline of Nazi persecution of minority groups.	Make a list of all the major people in Weimar and Nazi Germany and briefly describe their roles.	What were the reasons for, and the effect of the occupation of the Ruhr.
Create a quiz – 10 questions around topics you are unsure of	Explain why the Nazi police state was successful between 1933-39. Gestapo Concentration camps	What are the Diktat and Dolschstoss?	Why do interpretations about the same event give different views? What is the 'go to' response we tell you to use?	Create a brief guide about how to answer a 12 mark exam question.	Create a Question/Answer revision I sheet on the Invasion of the Ruhr	Gimme' 5 – draw around your hand and list 5 facts from any topic Weimar and Nazi Germany	Made revision cards for the following opposition groups: Church – PEL, Confession Church, Pastor Niemoller Young: Edelweiss Pirates & Swing Youth	Create a revision card showing how the great Depression led to a rise in support for KPD AND NSDAP.	Create a newspaper front page detailing the Night of the Long Knives.
Explain how the policies of the Nazi Party appealed to the people.	Create a diagram of the Weimar political structure.	Despite all the public unrest, how did Germany manage to achieve a relatively peaceful transition of power – Abdication to Weimar	Gimme 5 – Draw around you hand and fill it with reasons for the Munich Putsch.	Why did the Nazis use propaganda? Give examples of what they did.	Create a propaganda poster encouraging boys to join the Hitler Youth.	Explain why the Munich Putsch failed. • The German Army • Bavarian leaders	Gimme 5 – five facts about the impact of each of the following: Labour front, Strength through Joy & Beauty of Labour	How did the Nazi party control the church and the legal system?	15 second challenge: Try to speak for 15 seconds about Hitler's rise power
Gimme 5 – five Nazi ideas towards women – consider work, appearance, marriage, motherhood etc.	Create a fact file about Joseph Goebbels and the Ministry of People's Enlightenment and Propaganda.	Create a revision poster for a topic of your choice.	How did unemployment, wages and housing conditions improve after 1924?	Explain why so few Germans seemed to have actively oppose the persecution of the Jews.	Describe Hitler's views from Mein Kampf: Nationalism Socialism Totalitarism	Create a cheat sheet for the 'Suggest one reason why interpretations may give different views' question.	Explain why the Weimar faced challenges 1919-23 • The Treaty of Versailles • French Occupation of the Ruhr.	Make a table with the headings: Censorship and Propaganda'. Under each, list the ways the Nazis attempted to control the attitudes of the German people.	Revision task of your choice: Topic KRISTALLNACHT.
In a 4 mark inference question, what do you need to include to support your point?	Describe the introduction of the Rentenmark, the Dawes Plan and Young Plan.	Revision task of your choice: Topic: TREATMENT OF MINORITIES.	How did Hitler reorganise the Nazi Party after his release from prison?	How strong was the Nazi Party by 1928? Include SFD to support your points.	Revision task of your choice: Topic: EBERT.	Create a school day timetable for a Nazi school.	Create a propaganda poster encouraging girls to join the League of German Maidens.	Colour code the tasks on this sheet to show which key topic they are from (look at the top fop of the page)	Test yourself on your knowledge of life in Nazi Germany and persecution of the minority groups.