



History Revision Booklet

Anglo-Saxon and Norman England

Name: _____

Class: _____



ANGLO-SAXON AND NORMAN ENGLAND TIMELINE

1060s

1065 - Northumbrian's revolt against Tostig



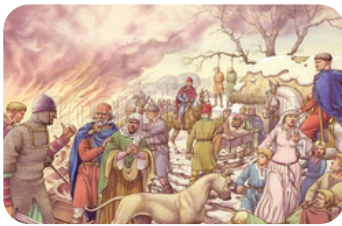
Jan 1066 - Death of King Edward

Sept 1066 - Battle of Gate Fulford

Sept 1066 William crosses channel landing at Pevensey

Sept-Oct 1066 Harold's forces march south after hearing of William's landing

1068 - William defeats first rebellion in North against Edwin & Morcar



1069-70 - Harrying of the North

1070-71 - Hereward the Wake leads uprising in East Anglia

1077-80 - Revolt of Robert Curthose



Sept 1087 - Death of William the Conqueror

1088 - Bishop Odo leads attempted uprising against William Rufus

1064 - Harold's disputed visit to Normandy



Jan 1066 - Harold's coronation

Sept 1066 - Tostig & Hardrada sail into the Humber

Sept 1066 Battle of Stamford Bridge

Oct 1066 Battle of Hastings

Dec 1066 - William is crowned King on Christmas Day



1069 - Normans face uprisings in North, South West and Welsh borders

1070 - Lanfranc appointed Archbishop of Canterbury



1075 - Revolt of Norman Earls

1070s

1080s

Dec 1085 - William orders Domesday survey

1082 - Bishop Odo of Bayeux is arrested

August 1086 - First draft of Domesday survey

Sept 1087 - Robert Curthose becomes Duke of Normandy and William Rufus becomes King of England



Context of Anglo-Saxon England

Legal System

No police, could raise hue & cry if witness crime
Criminals could face trial by jury or by ordeal
Most punishments based on violence



Edward the Confessor

- King 1042-1066
- Struggled to control Earl of Wessex
- Had power over law-making, production of money, landownership, taxation & military

Towns & Villages

10% of population lived in towns - majority lived in countryside

Church

Archbishop for North & South England
Bishops controlled Churches and were powerful
Local priests were usually poor

Harold Godwinson

- Earl of Wessex
- From a very wealthy, influential family
- Gets shipwrecked and is rescued by William of Normandy
- Harold takes oath to help William become King of England



Anglo-Saxon Social Order:

1. The King
2. Earls
3. Thegns
4. Ceorls
5. Peasant Farmers
6. Slaves



Tostig Godwinson

- Earl of Northumbria in 1055
- in 1065 Northumbrians revolted against Tostig
- Harold ignored King's request to revoke him
- Was exiled by King



1. ANGLO-SAXON ENGLAND & THE NORMAN CONQUEST



Edward left no heir, these were the competitors for the throne:

Battle of Hastings

On 14th October **1066** William launched an attack

William won and Harold was killed

Harold's soldiers had little preparation and were tired

William had element of surprise and tricked the Anglo-Saxons by **pretending to retreat**
Harold's army was made up of **housecarls** - trained soldiers and the **fyrð** - working men who were called to fight in times of need

Harold Godwinson

Chosen to be next king by Wilton
Had Anglo-Saxon background
Edward's brother in law



Edgar Ætheling

Edward's nephew
Strongest blood claim
Only 14

Harald Hardrada

Viking King of Norway
Supported by Tostig

William, Duke of Normandy

Harold promised him he could take the throne
Distant cousin of Edward
Not English - unfavorable



Battle of Gate Fulford 1066

Tostig and Harald Hardrada joined forces to attack England

Hardrada's troops crossed the protective River Ouse and defeated the Anglo-Saxons

Battle of Stamford Bridge 1066

Harold marched his army to North to surprise Vikings

Vikings were defeated and Tostig and Hardrada were killed



Anglo-Saxon England & The Norman Conquest

Quiz Questions

Take 5 minutes to study the Cheat Sheet on this topic, then see how many questions you can get right without looking!



1. Who were the 4 possible Kings after Edward the Confessor died?

2. When the Battle of Hastings?

3. What title did Harold Godwinson have before he became King?

4. Who rescued Godwinson when he was shipwrecked?

5. When did the Northumbrians revolt against Tostig Godwinson?

6. In which battle were Tostig and Hardrada killed?

7. Who was Harald Hardrada?

8. What percentage of the population lived in towns?

9. Who was Edgar Ætheling?

10. Who gave an oath to William of Normandy to help him become King of England?

/10

➡ After Harold's death, the Witan chose **Edgar** as the **new King**.

➡ **William** pursued a **strategy of destruction**, burning homes so that towns would surrender out of fear

➡ Edgar, Edwin, Morcar and the archbishops **submitted to William** and swore an oath to obey him

The Revolt of the Earls

- ➡ A group of Norman and Saxon earls (Waltheof, Ralph & Roger) **plotted to overthrow William** and split the country between them
- ➡ William was unaware and left to visit Normandy
- ➡ Loyal **Norman and Saxon troops** raised an army to **stop the rebellion** and it was crushed by the time Viking boats arrived

Land Reform

- William passed a law stating **all land belonged to him**
- William could use land to both reward or punish people

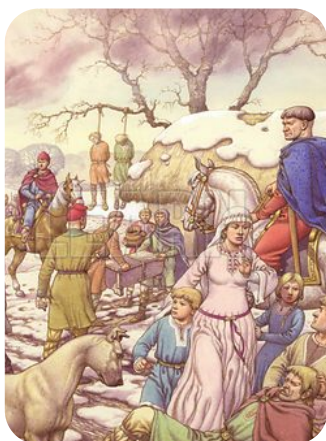
2. WILLIAM IN POWER: SECURING THE KINGDOM 1066-87

The Rebellion at Ely

- **Hereward the Wake** was an Anglo-Saxon thegn whose land had been given to Normans
- He started a war against the Normans and joined forces with **King Sweyn & Morcar**
- William recaptured Ely and imprisoned Morcar for life, but Hereward escaped

The Harrying of the North

- William did this to put down rebellions
- His soldiers burned homes and slaughtered people
- Around **100,000 people died**
- There were **no further uprisings** in Northumbria, and marked William's shift towards **replacing the Anglo-Saxon aristocracy** rather than gaining their support



Rewarding His Followers

Put all land in his possession so could gift it to his followers



How did William establish control?

Securing the Borderlands

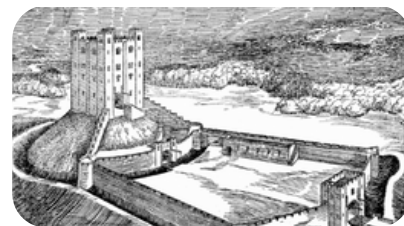
Established **Marcher earldoms** along the English-Welsh border

Minimising Anglo-Saxon Opposition

Let some Anglo-Saxon earls and the archbishops keep their positions

Castles

- **Keep** - strong tower & lookout point
- Keeps could be built on a large hill known as **motte**
- **Palisade** - strong fence
- **Bailey** - large enclosure containing barracks and stables



Revolt of Edwin and Morcar

- ➡ In 1068 William returned to Normandy - **Edwin & Morcar** prepared for **rebellion**
- ➡ They had both lost part of their earldoms and there was resentment against high tax
- ➡ They were joined by **Edgar Ætheling**
- ➡ Revolt was quickly crushed, Edgar escaped to Scotland and Edwin & Morcar were pardoned

Earl Robert Cumin was burnt alive by Northumbrians

Edgar and Malcolm II attempted to join rebels in York

The Rebellion at Ely

Edgar, Malcolm and King Sweyn of Denmark attacked York



William in Power: Securing the Kingdom

Quiz Questions

Take 5 minutes to study the Cheat Sheet on this topic, then see how many questions you can get right without looking!



1. After Harold's death who was chosen as the new King?

2. Give one way in which William established control:

3. What is a keep on a castle?

4. Who planned a rebellion when William returned to Normandy in 1068?

5. How many people died during the Harrying of the North?

6. Who started a war against the Normans at the Rebellion at Ely?

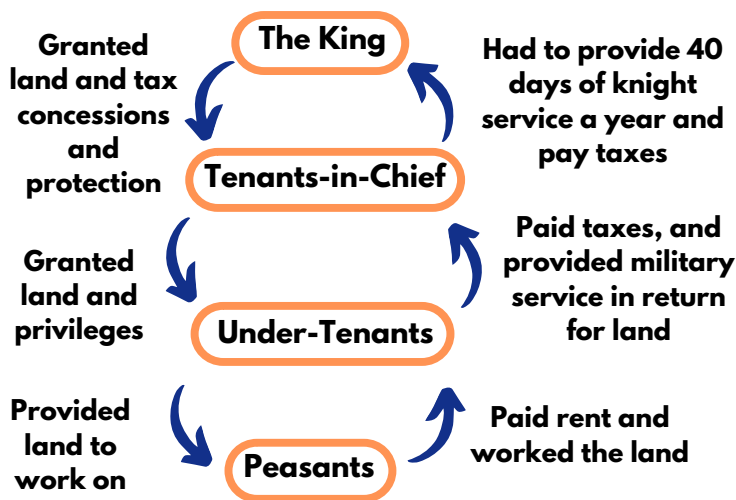
7. William passed a law stating that all land belonged to who?

8. What was the outcome of the Harrying of the North?

9. What is a strong fence on a castle known as?

10. What happened to Morcar and Hereward after Rebellion at Ely?

/10



The Church

- The Church was a major landholder and would hold written documents
- Bishops would often advise the King
- In 1070 Stigand, the Archbishop of Canterbury was replaced by Lanfranc

Forests

William converted lots of land into 'forest' that was protected for hunting, it was **strictly regulated** and there were **harsh punishments** for breaking the rules

Sheriffs

Saxon sheriffs were replaced with Normans - they answered only to the King and became powerful though **tax-collecting** and **land-grabbing**

- When William died he left **Robert** to rule **Normandy** and **William Rufus** to rule **England**
- In 1088 **Bishop Odo** launched a rebellion against Rufus to instate Robert as King of England
- However, majority of Norman lords supported Rufus and Odo's rebellion was defeated



Church owned 25% of land in England

Clergy were tried in special bishop's courts

How did the Church Change?

Marriage for priests was banned and celibacy was compulsory

Bishops had to swear an oath to Lanfranc, and Lanfranc to William

3. NORMAN ENGLAND, 1066-88

Abolished thegns as a class to remove potential opposition

William owned all land

Feudal system gave King ultimate power

How Did William Centralise Power?

Normanisation of Church made sure bishops were pro-William

William and his son **Robert** had disagreements and fought against William with King Phillip of France in 1079, however Robert's mother formed a reunion and he was confirmed as **William's heir in Normandy**



Norman Social System

The King
↓
Nobles
↓
Warriors
↓
Peasants
↓
Slaves



Domesday Book

- Near end of 1085 William ordered a **national survey** of landholdings and taxation
- The results were written in the Domesday Book
- Surveys were conducted fairly and included several cases of Anglo-Saxons claiming to be victims of land-grabs



Norman England

Quiz Questions

Take 5 minutes to study the Cheat Sheet on this topic, then see how many questions you can get right without looking!



1. Who became Archbishop of Canterbury in 1070?

2. What percentage of land did the Church own in England?

3. What was banned for priests?

4. In what book was the findings of a national survey published?

5. Who was William's half brother who was imprisoned for going against him?

6. What class did William abolish to remove potential opposition?

7. Who did William leave England and Normandy to after his death?

8. In what year did Bishop Odo launch a rebellion against William Rufus?

9. Who had to provide 40 days of knight service a year to the King?

10. What areas of land did William protect for hunting which were strictly regulated?

/10



Paper 2 Section B - Question 4/5a

**4
Marks**

4/5a. Describe two features of ...

- Identify one **valid feature** = 1 Mark
- Give **supporting evidence** for the feature - names, dates, events, places, statistics = 1 Mark
- Do this twice for two different features
- Keep it brief - don't forget it is only worth 4 marks!

Use this guide and your own knowledge to answer the question below:

**4a. Explain two features of Norman government.
(4 marks)**



Paper 2 Section B - Question 4/5b

**12
Marks**

4/5b. Explain why....

3 PEEL paragraphs: 1 on first point given, 1 on second point given and 1 on your own idea

P - Point

E - Evidence

E - Explain

L - Link

Point - One reason for [wording of question] is ...
Make sure to do one paragraph for each of the given points, and one paragraph on a point of your own

Evidence - Stats, Places, Events, Names, Dates

Explain - Show how this evidence links your point to the question

Link - Link back to the question

Does not need a separate introduction and conclusion



Exam Question

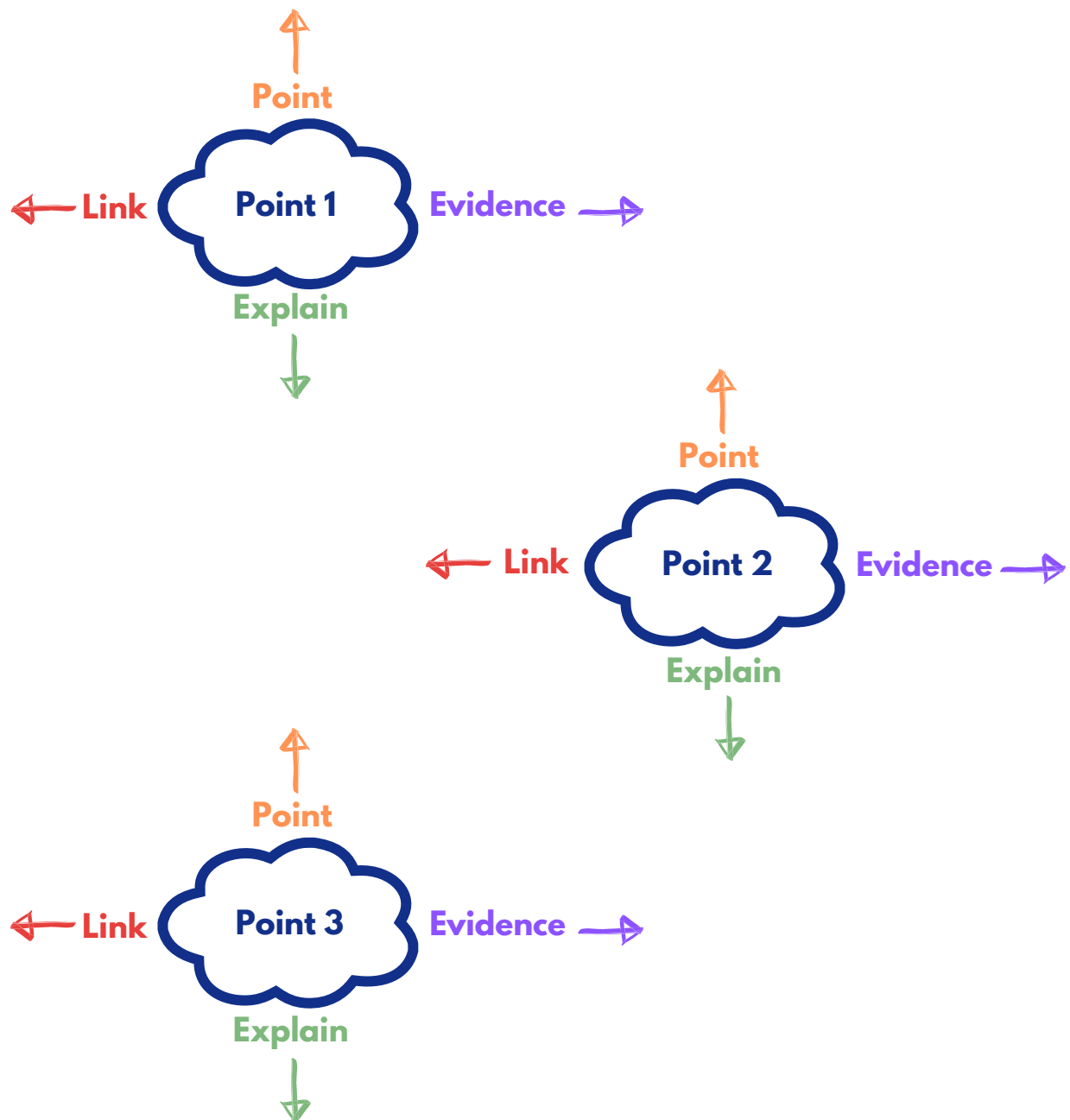
Use this guide and your own knowledge to plan your answer for the question below:

4b. Explain why William of Normandy won the Battle of Hastings (1066).

You may use the following in your answer:

- Feigned retreat
- Fyrd

You must also use information of your own. (12 marks)





Exam Question

Use this guide and your own knowledge to plan the question below:

4b. Explain why William of Normandy won the Battle of Hastings (1066).

You may use the following in your answer:

- Feigned retreat
- Fyrd

You must also use information of your own. (12 marks)



Paper 2 Section B - Question 4/5c

**16
Marks**

**4/5c. [Statement] How far do you agree?
You may use the following in your answer:**

- Point X
- Point Y

3 PEEL paragraphs: one on point X, one on point Y and one on your own point - this can either be two points agreeing and one point disagreeing with the statement, or vice versa

Introduction
x3 { **P - Point**
E - Evidence
E - Explain
L - Link & Mini Judgement
Conclusion

Intro - One or two sentences - wording of question, give the three points you are going to make and give your judgement

Point -

Make sure to do one paragraph for each of the factors given in the question, and one paragraph on a point of your own

Evidence - Stats, Places, Events, Names, Dates

Explain - Show how this evidence links your point to the question

Link - Show how this evidence links your point to the question, and add a mini judgement e.g. Therefore I agree/disagree with [Statement] because [Point]

Conclusion - Briefly explain whether you agree or disagree with the statement - why this factor was most convincing and why other was not



Exam Question

Use this guide and your own knowledge to plan your answer for the question below:

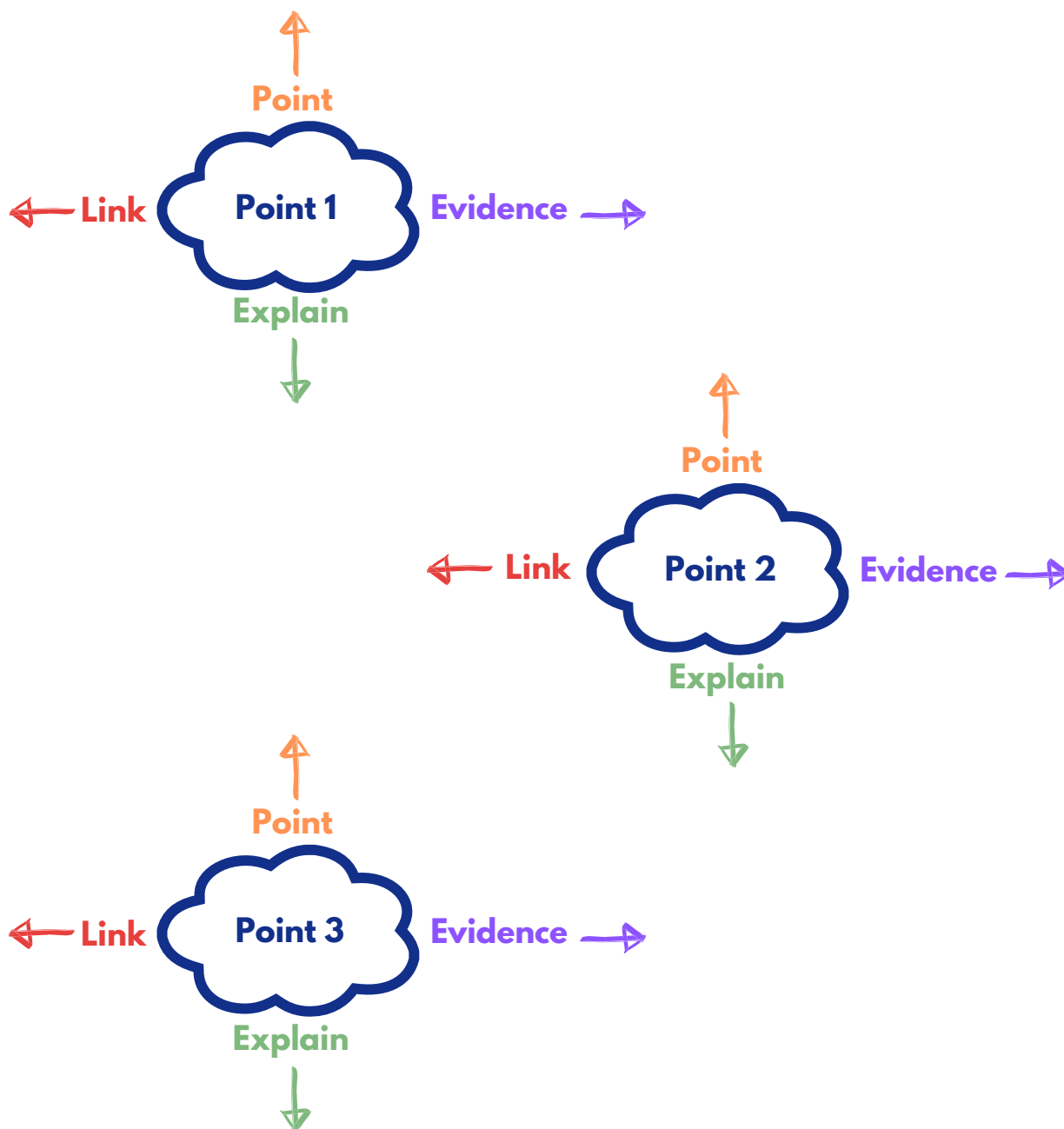
4c. 'The main reason William I secured power was his harsh suppression of resistance.'

How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

You may use the following in your answer:

- Harrying of the North (1069-70)
- Earls Edwin and Morcar

You must also use information of your own. (16 marks)





Exam Question

Use this guide and your own knowledge to answer the question below:

4c. 'The main reason William I secured power was his harsh suppression of resistance.'

How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

You may use the following in your answer:

- Harrying of the North (1069-70)**
- Earls Edwin and Morcar**

You must also use information of your own. (16 marks)

