

# **History** Y7 Autumn 2/Spring 1: Norman Invasion

	Keyword	Meaning
1	Contender	Someone who is in competition with others to win a prize, e.g. being the next king.
2	Norman	A man from Normandy, which is an area of France.
3	Viking	Invaders who came from Denmark, Norway or Sweden.
4	Shieldwall	A long line of shields overlapping to create a wall in a battle to stop the enemy.
5	Cavalry	Soldiers who fought from horseback.
6	Heir	Next in line to be king or queen.
7	Housecarl	King Harold Godwinson's best soldiers who fought at Hastings.
8	Knight	Men who promised to fight for their Lord in exchange for land.
9	Peasant	Ordinary,. Poor farmers who did not own much land, if any at all.
10	Witan	Before the Normans came to England, this was a group of important earls and bishops.

### **Invasion timeline**

**September 1066** – The Vikings led by Hardrada invade and are defeated at Stamford Bridge

**October 1066 -** William of Normandy defeats and kills Harold II at Hastings

**25 December 1066 -** William of Normandy is crowned king of England

**1070** – The harrying of the North

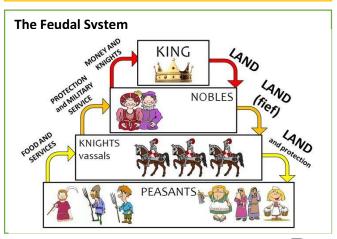
**1077** – Bayeux Tapestry illustrating the Battle of Hastings is completed

**1085 -** Domesday Book is instituted to survey the English lands of William the Conqueror

**9 September 1087 -** William the Conqueror dies at Rouen, Normandy







# The Harrying of the North

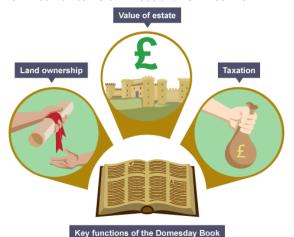
The winter of 1069 – 1070, faced with local rebellions in northern England that were encouraged by the Scots and the Danes, William set about systematically destroying large parts of the north.



## **The Domesday Book**

In 1086, William the Conqueror sent out surveyors to every part of England to list:

- ✓ how much land there was
- ✓ who had owned it in 1066, and who owned it now
- ✓ what the land was like, and who lived there
- how much it was worth in 1066 and how much now



The Domesday book helped William tax England but also it allowed him to see how many people would be available to fight

for him and also to settle arguments about who owned land.

The Church was very rich The Church had as it encourage people to so much power pay to go to heaven. because nearly everyone was religious. William reorganised the church in England. He brought men from France to be bishops and The Norman abbots. Great Church cathedrals and huge monasteries were built.

Lanfranc was a friend of William I who

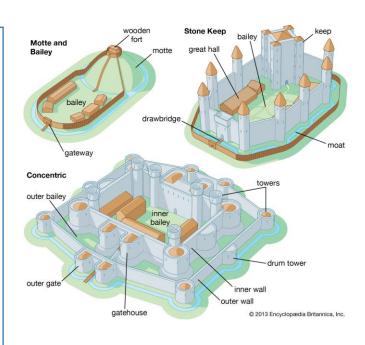
appointed Lanfranc

Archbishop of

Canterbury to carry

out reforms.

Church courts were created in 1076 which were specifically for trying clergy men who had broken the law. It showed how trusted Lanfranc was as it removed some of Williams courts power.



#### **Castles**

MOTIVATION – castles were build as a safe place for the Norman's to live and also demonstrate their power.

PURPOSE – Build a strong castle was expensive and took a lot of work but they were designed to be almost impossible to attack and get into.

LOCATION - King William's barons had built over 100 castles all over the country. They picked important towns and strategic locations such as river crossings.

FUNCTION – Castles were symbols of Norman power and wealth; the were a defence against rebellion; they were centre for trade; and they often were also a law court where the king's justice was delivered.

EFFECT – Castles helped William stay in control of England even when its people rebelled against his rule.

