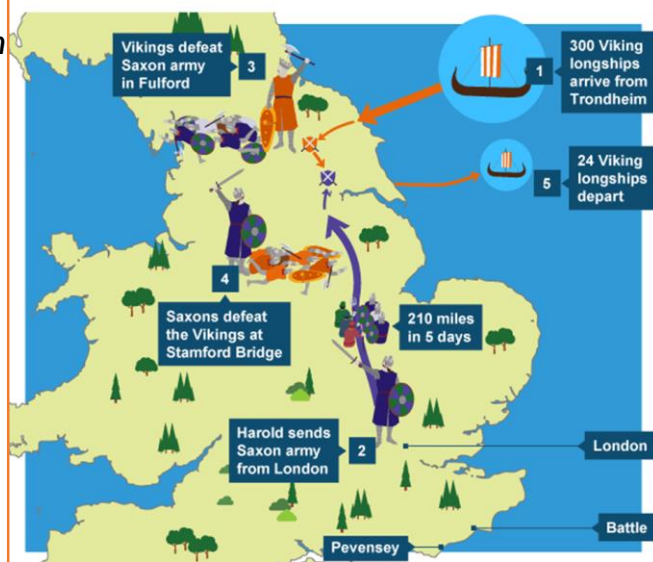




History

Y7 Autumn 2/Spring 1: Norman Invasion

The Battle of Stamford Bridge - Sept 1066



The Battle of Hastings – Oct 1066



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

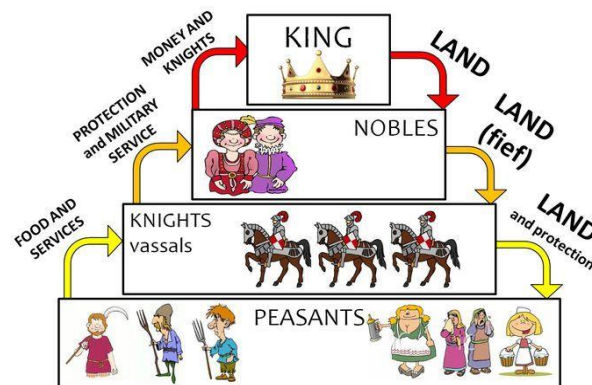
1070 – The harrying of the North

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 Feudal System



The Harrying of the North

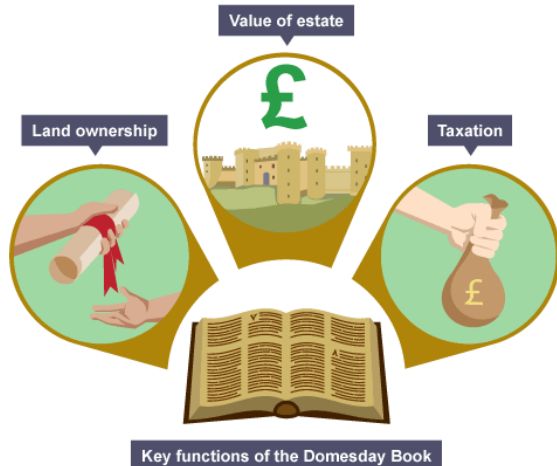
The winter of 1069 – 1070, faced with local rebellions in northern England that were encouraged by the Scots and the Danes, William set about systematically destroying large parts of the north.



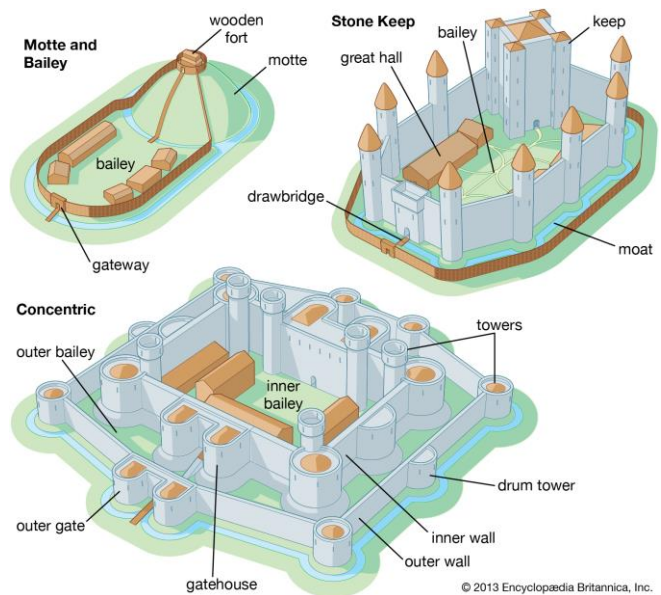
The Domesday Book

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.



Castles

MOTIVATION – castles were built as a safe place for the Normans 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.

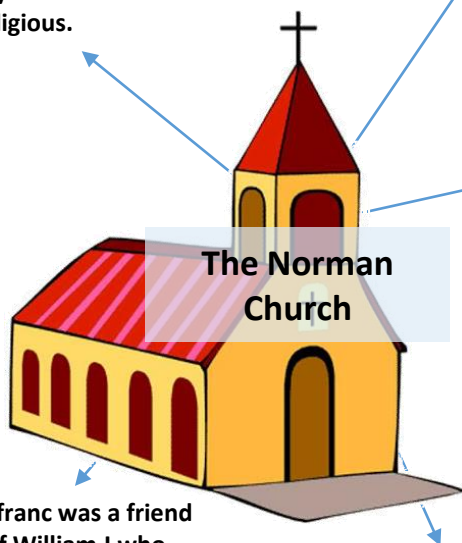
FUNCTION – Castles were symbols of Norman power and wealth; they were a defence against rebellion; they were centre for trade; and they often were also a law court where the king's justice was delivered.

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

The Church had so much power because nearly everyone was religious.

The Church was very rich as it encourage people to pay to go to heaven.

William reorganised the church in England. He brought men from France to be bishops and abbots. Great 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.

