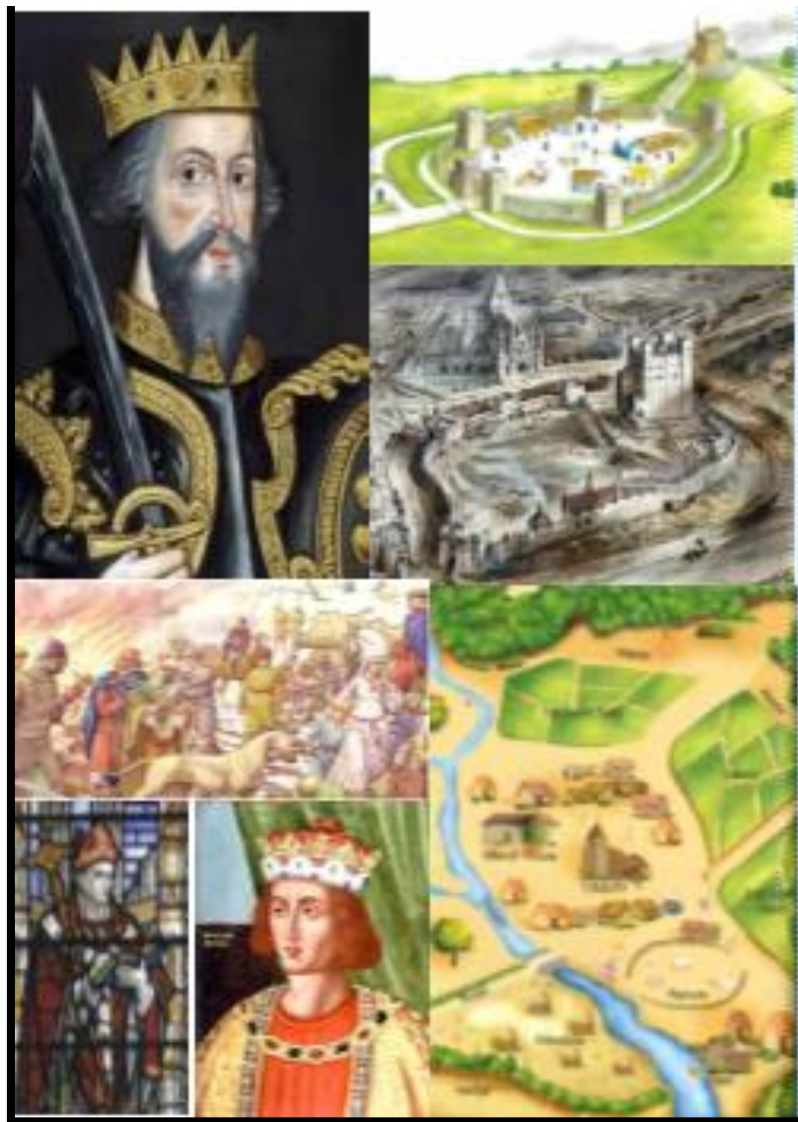


AQA GCSE History
Paper 2 – British Depth Study
Norman England c1066 – c1100
Revision Booklet



Name:

Teacher:

Norman England c1066 – c1100

Level 1 revision tasks

	Specification content	Revision tasks complete? (Y/N)	RAG your confidence	Checked by teacher?
1	Anglo-Saxon England before 1066			
2	The death of Edward the Confessor and claims to the English throne			
3	The Battle of Stamford Bridge and the Battle of Hastings			
4	Revolts against the Normans and the Harrying of the North			
5	Norman military innovations, including castles			
6	William I's control of England			
7	Government in Norman England			
8	Norman justice and the legal system			
9	Domesday Book			
10	Life in Norman England			
11	Similarities and differences between life in Anglo-Saxon and Norman England			
12	Norman reforms to the English Church			
13	Church organisation, reforms made by William Rufus			

14	Norman relations with the Papacy			
15	Monasteries and monastic life			
16	Norman church and education			

Task 1 – Anglo-Saxon England before 1066

10 point summary

1. England was a **wealthy country** with around **2 million people** living in it. Most of these people **lived in the south**, with fewer in the north and west.
2. Religion was important, **everyone followed Catholic Christianity** and accepted what the Church said as absolute fact.
3. **Edward the Confessor** had ruled since **1042** and his reign had been largely stable and peaceful. His rule was aided by the **Witan**.
4. Society was ordered by a **hierarchy** where people were ordered by their level of importance. The king was at the top, followed by the Church. **Earls** and then **peasants** at the bottom.
5. There were **hardly any castles** in England and it was **not very well defended**.
6. Most of the southern half of England was covered in forest and there were small villages where the forest had been cleared and land was farmed.
7. The **king had earls to help him rule England**. Each earl helped rule a different part of England.
8. The king had earls and **housecarls** who were professionally trained soldiers – there were around **2500-3000 housecarls** in England.
9. The most powerful earl in England was **Earl Godwin** who had a close relationship with King Edward but who had publicly fallen out with him in **1052**.
10. England had **good trade links** with other countries such as Norway and France. It had a sophisticated minting system – it made its own coins – and had one of the **most advanced economic systems** in the known world at this time.

Task: based on the 10 point summary, what were the positives and negatives of Anglo-Saxon England?

Positives of Anglo-Saxon England	Negatives of Anglo-Saxon England
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**Task 2 – The Death of Edward the Confessor and
Claims to the English Throne**

Task: complete the paragraph, using the words in the box below

Confessor	4	1066	Witan	Children	Godwin	1042
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Edward the _____ had been king of England since _____. He had reigned England with the support of the _____ which was a council of English earls and bishops, such as Earl _____. Edward the Confessor died in January _____ without leaving any _____. As a result, it was unclear who would become king. There were _____ powerful men who put their claim forward for the throne, however these claimants were from different countries and had different levels of support.

Task: match up the claimants to the English throne in 1066 with the information that explains who they were and what their claim was.

The great nephew of Edward which made him the closest blood relative. He was not named as an heir by Edward, even though he had lived with Edward since he was a child and was treated as though he was Edward's adopted son. He was an Anglo-Saxon and had the support of many earls.

The King of Norway, he was a powerful Viking with a large and successful army. He was related to King Cnut who had ruled England from 1016-1035 and he claimed that as he was a relative of the previous king, that he should now be king of England.

Was a distant cousin of Edward the Confessor. Had grown up with Edward the Confessor and supported him when Earl Godwin had rebelled against him in 1051. Thought that he had been promised the throne by Edward several years before his death and claimed that he had the support of Harold Godwinson.

Was not a blood relation to the king, but was the brother in law of Edward the Confessor. He was the richest man in England and had helped Edward to rule – especially towards the end of his reign. He was a skilful military leader who had beaten a Welsh invasion and therefore had the support of the English lords. Edward's dying wish was that this person become king of England.



Harold
Godwinson

William of
Normandy

Harald
Hardrada

Edgar Aetheling

Task 3a – Preparations for the Battle of Hastings

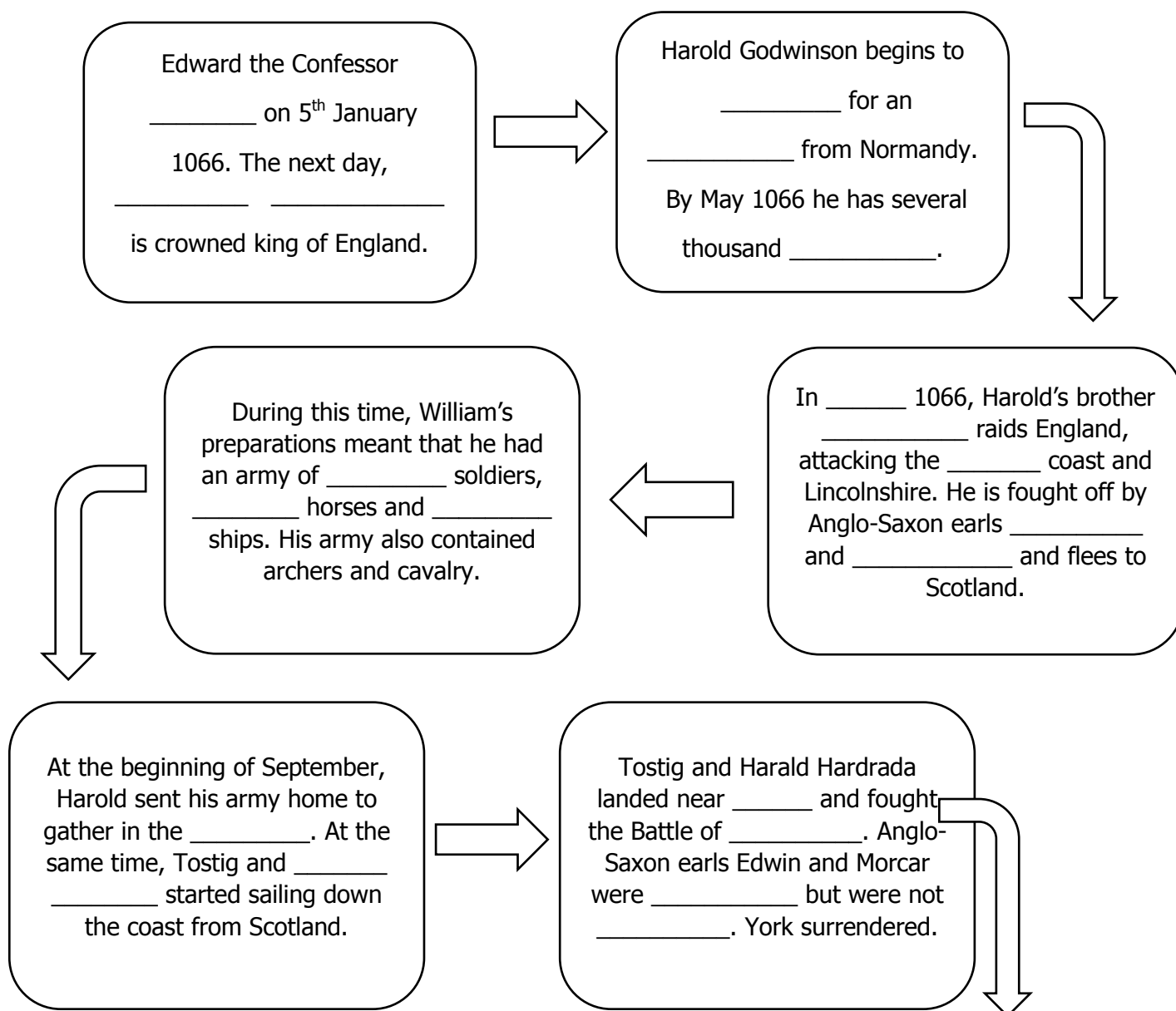
Task: match up the correct features to each army to show the preparations that Harold Godwinson and William of Normandy made for battle in 1066.

	Harold Godwinson	William of Normandy
Army	Fyrd	Cavalry
Navy		
Tactics		

Pre-fabricated castles	3,000 housecarls	3,000 horses
Thegns	No cavalry	Knights
Archers	Army of several thousand	7,000 soldiers
Cavalry	fyrð	No archers
Large Navy	Papal Banner	700 ships

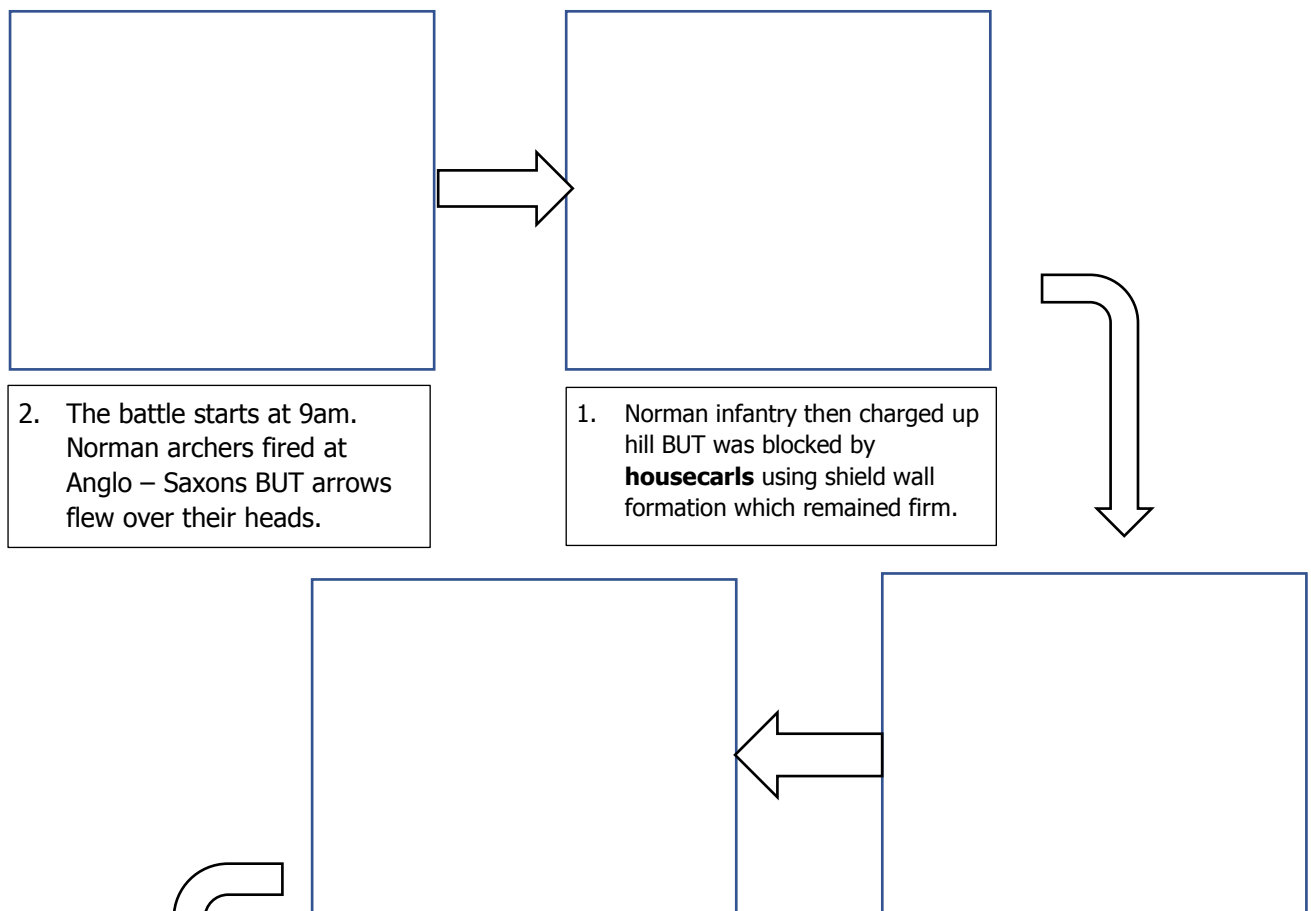
Task 3b – January – September 1066

Task: using the content booklet, fill in the gaps in the timeline of events leading up to the Battle of Hastings.



Task 3c – The Battle of Hastings

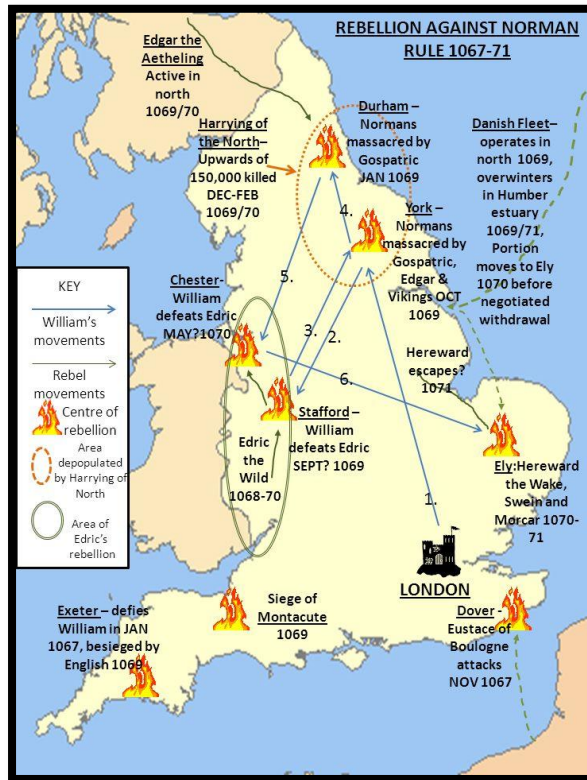
Task: illustrate the storyboard with the events of the Battle of Hastings.



Task 3d - Why did William win the Battle of Hastings?

Task: complete this mind map using the previous two pages and your content booklet to explain why William won the Battle of Hastings. Annotate around each heading with evidence to support that each factor helped William to win.

Task 4 - Revolts against the Normans 1066 – 1075



Task: Match the rebellion to the description using the map and your content booklet.

1067 – The Welsh Borders

1067 – Kent

1067 – Northumbria

1068 – Edwin & Morcar

1068 – The South West

1069 – Harrying of the North

1070-71 – East Anglia

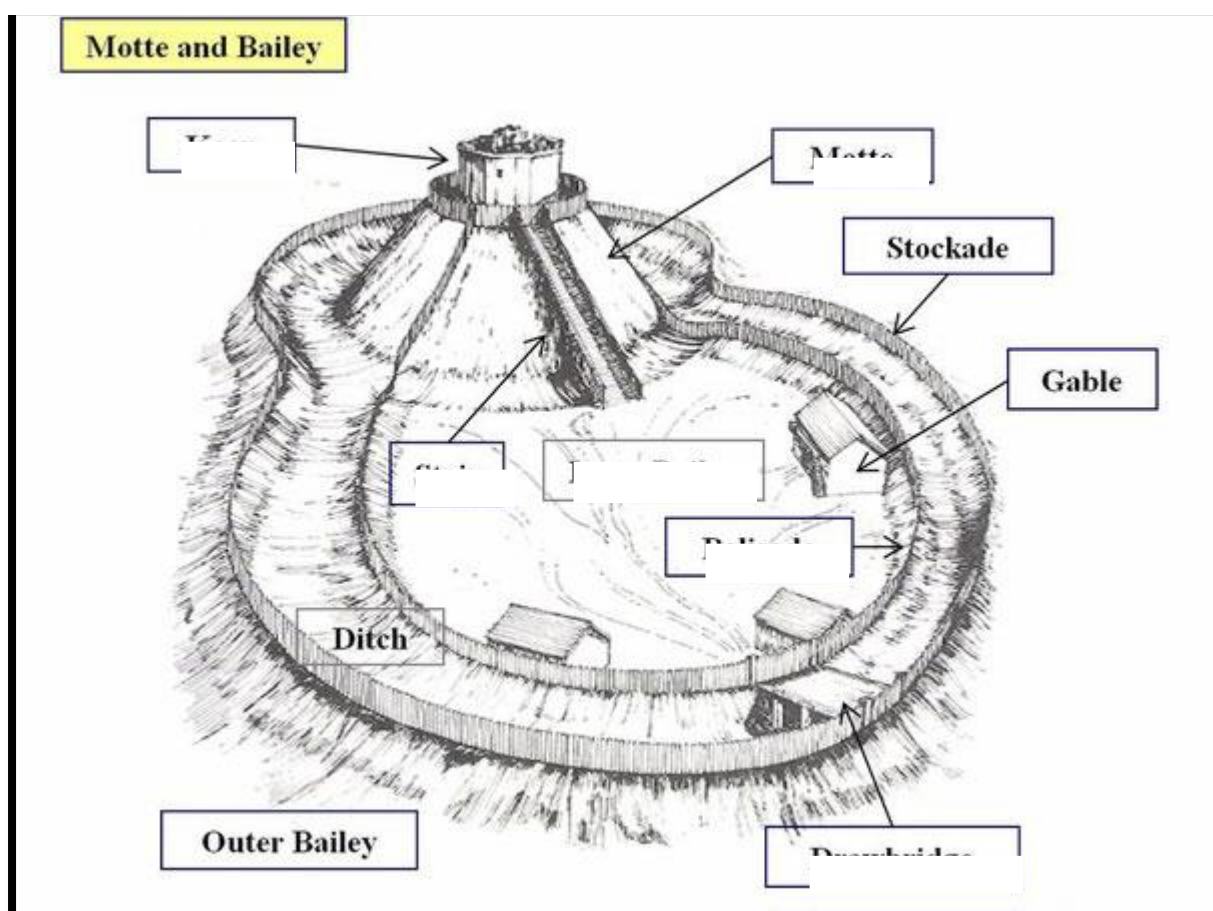
1075 – Norman Earls

Which rebellion?	Description
	William appointed Copsig to rule part of England, which was an odd decision as Copsig had previously worked for Earl Tostig Godwinson . Copsig was soon ambushed by Northumbrians and his head hacked off.
1068 – The South West	The city of Exeter rebelled against William and was put under siege for 18 days. William then lowered taxes and built a castle to increase his control over the city. Despite two attempted rebellions from Harold Godwinson's sons, Exeter remained loyal thanks to William's actions.
	Eadric the Wild was joined by two Welsh kings and attacked Herefordshire.
	Two Anglo-Saxon earls rebelled for a second time, but submitted to William when he began to build more castles in England.

	The final challenge that William faced, but this time from the Earl of Hereford and the Earl of East Anglia – with support from Waltheof . William dealt with this rebellion relatively easily, and by the time the Danes arrived the rebellion was over.
	A difficult to control area of England sought help from King Swein of Denmark , as well as rebelling several times themselves at places such as Durham. Following the rebellion, William laid waste to the land, with mass killings and burnings.
	People were angry at how they had been treated by the Normans after the Battle of Hastings. They persuaded the French Eustace of Boulogne to attempt to seize Dover Castle but when he did, he didn't attack with enough force and was soon defeated.
	William faced a rebellion from the Danes who had remained in England despite agreeing to leave, and an Anglo-Saxon called Hereward . This was not a completely serious rebellion as King Swein had given up on the idea of taking England, however Hereward was a nuisance to William.

Task 5a – Norman military innovations: motte and bailey castles

Task: label the motte and bailey castle diagram using the grid below.



Keep A wooden or stone fortified tower on top of a motte.	Outer Bailey An outer ward that protected the inner bailey.	Drawbridge A bridge, especially one over a castle's moat, which is hinged at one end so that it may be raised to prevent people crossing
Motte A raised mound or earthwork with a stone or wooden keep (a fortified tower) on top.	Inner Bailey The bailey is a courtyard enclosed and protected by a ditch	Palisade A wall made from large wooden stakes.
Stair The stairs connecting the keep on the motte with the inner bailey.	Stockade A barrier formed from upright wooden posts or stakes, especially as a defence against attack	Gable The triangular end of a house.

Task 5b- how and why were castles built?

Task: complete the paragraphs, using the words in the box below

Edward the Confessor control burhs defend central

Castles were _____ to Norman _____ of England. Very few castles had been built by _____ the _____ and the defensive fortifications that the Anglo-Saxons used were called _____. The difference between burhs and castles was that burhs were built to _____ the population, whereas castles were built to control the rebellious English.

troops motte burn keep palisade lookout bailey

The first castles that the Normans built were called _____ and _____ castles. A motte was an earth mound, and a _____ was built on top of it. The ditches around the motte made it harder to attack. The bailey was the outer area of the castle which was defended by a wooden _____. Norman _____ were stationed in the bailey

along with their horses. These troops could retreat to the keep if they needed extra protection, but the keep was also used as a _____. A motte and bailey castle could be erected very quickly, but the wooden structure was a weakness because they could _____.

symbolic	reminder	soldiers	governing	rebellions	day's	taxes	strategic
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Castles had two main functions: _____ and _____.

- **Strategic:** they housed Norman _____ who could help to stop any _____. Norman soldiers were never more than a _____ march away from a Norman castle.
- **Symbolic:** castles were a permanent _____ to the English of who was

now _____ the country. The Normans charged the English _____ to help them maintain the castles.

Task 6 – Norman control of England

Task: complete this mind map using the previous pages and your content booklet to explain how the Normans controlled England after 1066.

Force



Task 7a – Government in Norman England

Task: using the content booklet, annotate each pyramid to explain who each section of society contained.

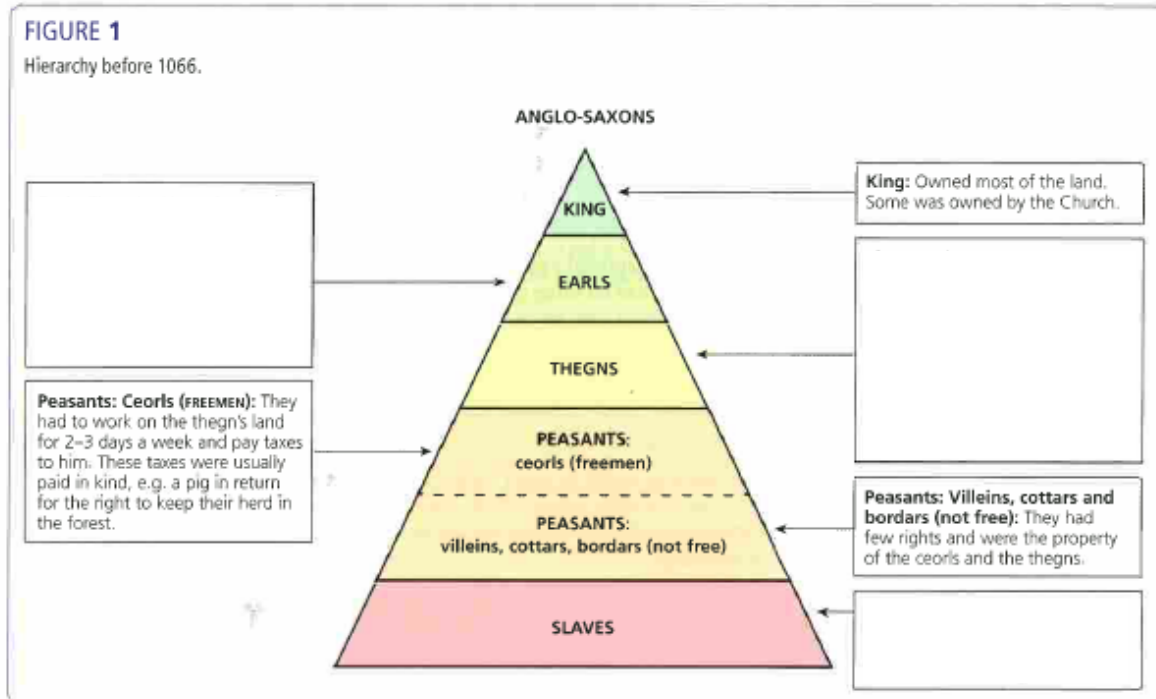
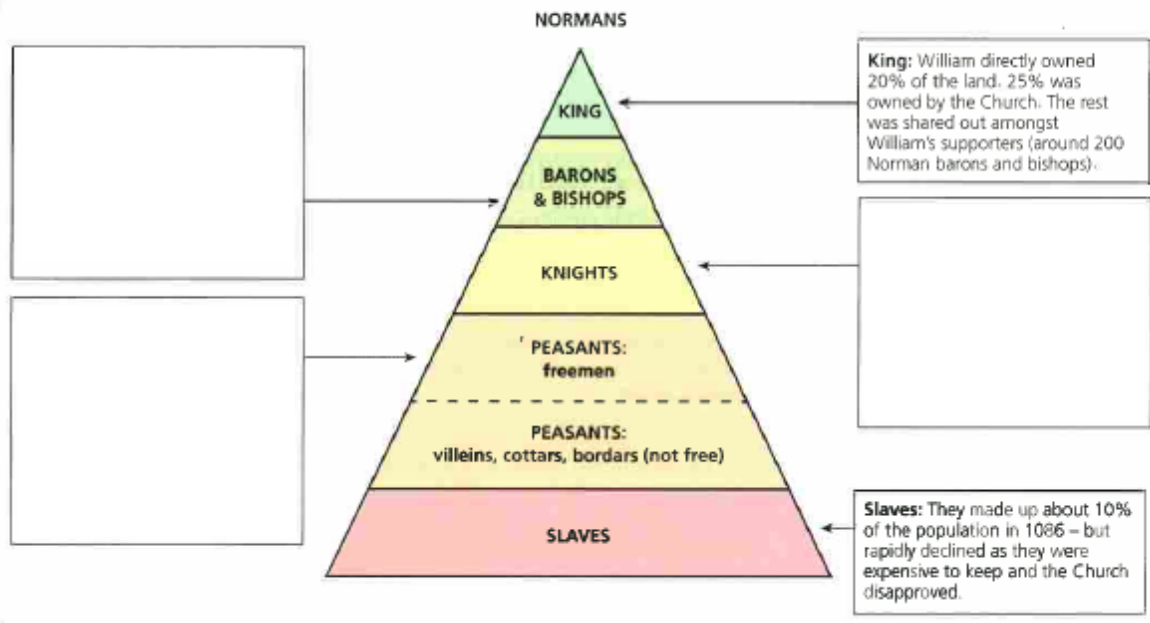


FIGURE 2

The feudal system under the Normans.

NB the feudal system is not a phrase which would have been used at the time. Historians have since given the system this title.



Task 7b – The feudal system under the Normans

Task: in the final column of the table, explain what had changed from the Anglo-Saxons to the Normans.

Feature	Anglo-Saxon	Norman	What changed?
Feudal System	Six major earldoms in 1066 4,000 thegns King owned most of the land, followed by the Church.	King owned about 20% of the land, with the Church owning around 25% of land. Remaining land shared between 200 Norman barons and bishops. By 1086 only 4 thegns owned land. Royal Forests and Forest Law created.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- More land given to barons and bishops.- Fewer thegns owned land.- More Royal Forests created.- Forest Law created.

Military Control	<p>The main part of the king's army would be made up from housecarls. For the rest of the army, the Anglo-Saxons used the fyrð.</p>	<p>Knights made an oath to their lord – it was a religious duty to provide service. Knights always had to carry out military service. By 1100 the Norman king had 5,000 knights he could call on.</p>	
National government	<p>The king was in charge and the nobility were involved in the process of decision making through the Witan. Anglo-Saxon government issued orders in writing – these were called writs. This was a short document which gave orders to be sent around the country and the system was known as government by writ.</p>	<p>Norman kings continued to take the advice of their leading subjects through the Great Council. The Normans continued government by writ but issued far more orders, which allowed William to create a more centralised government.</p>	
Local government	<p>Under the Anglo-Saxon, England had been split into 134 shires. A shire-reeve (the original word for sheriff) was in charge of each shire and organised justice, punishment and the collecting of taxes. Each shire was split into smaller areas known as hundreds.</p>	<p>The Normans found the Anglo-Saxon system effective so still used sheriffs. The sheriff acted as second to a baron in an area, and was a vital link between the king and the local area. Anglo-Saxon sheriffs were replaced with Norman sheriffs.</p>	

Task 8a – Norman legal system

Task: complete the missing words in each bullet point, using your content booklet.

1. The legal system also kept many features from _____ - _____ England.
2. This was due to the _____ element, but it was also _____ – it helped to prove that the Normans were _____ rulers.
3. The one big change that the Normans did make was to _____ the system and make it more _____.
4. The most important courts remained the _____ court, the _____ court and the _____ court.
5. From 1076, _____ courts to deal with church matters.
6. There was no _____ force in Norman England, therefore the law was enforced by a range of different people.
7. The _____ and _____ _____ still had their own laws in the early years of Norman rule.
8. In vulnerable areas such as the _____, the earls effectively had their own royal powers.
9. However, the Norman trend was for areas to come increasingly under _____ control as it allowed the Normans to gain more _____ power and to make _____.

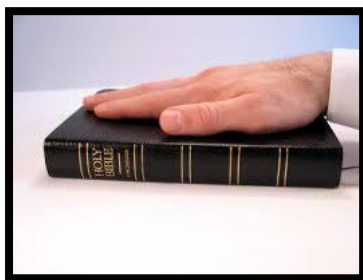
Task: decide whether each statement is either true or false using your content booklet.

Statement	True or False?
Constables were not paid much, but had the power to arrest people, break up fights and put out fires. They also held the keys to the stocks.	
Watchmen were paid to do their job. Their role was to ensure that people abided by curfews, prevent crime and catch criminals.	
Hue and cry was the system for raising the alarm after a crime had taken place. If anyone witnessed a crime, they had a duty to report it and could be punished if they did not.	

<p>A tithing was a group of 10-12 men who all promised to stop the others committing crimes. If one did, it was the duty of the others to reveal the guilty party, or risk the whole group being fined.</p>	
<p>If a Norman was killed and their murderer was not found within 5 days, the whole population of the hundred would be fined. This murdrum fine helped to reduce hostile acts against the Normans, but when these hostile acts did occur, the money from fines proved useful for the king.</p>	

Task 8b – Trials in Norman England

Task: using your content book, summarise each form of Norman justice in 30 words for each.



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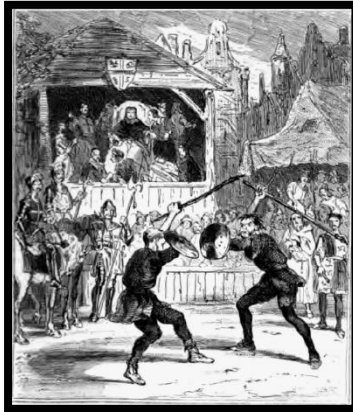
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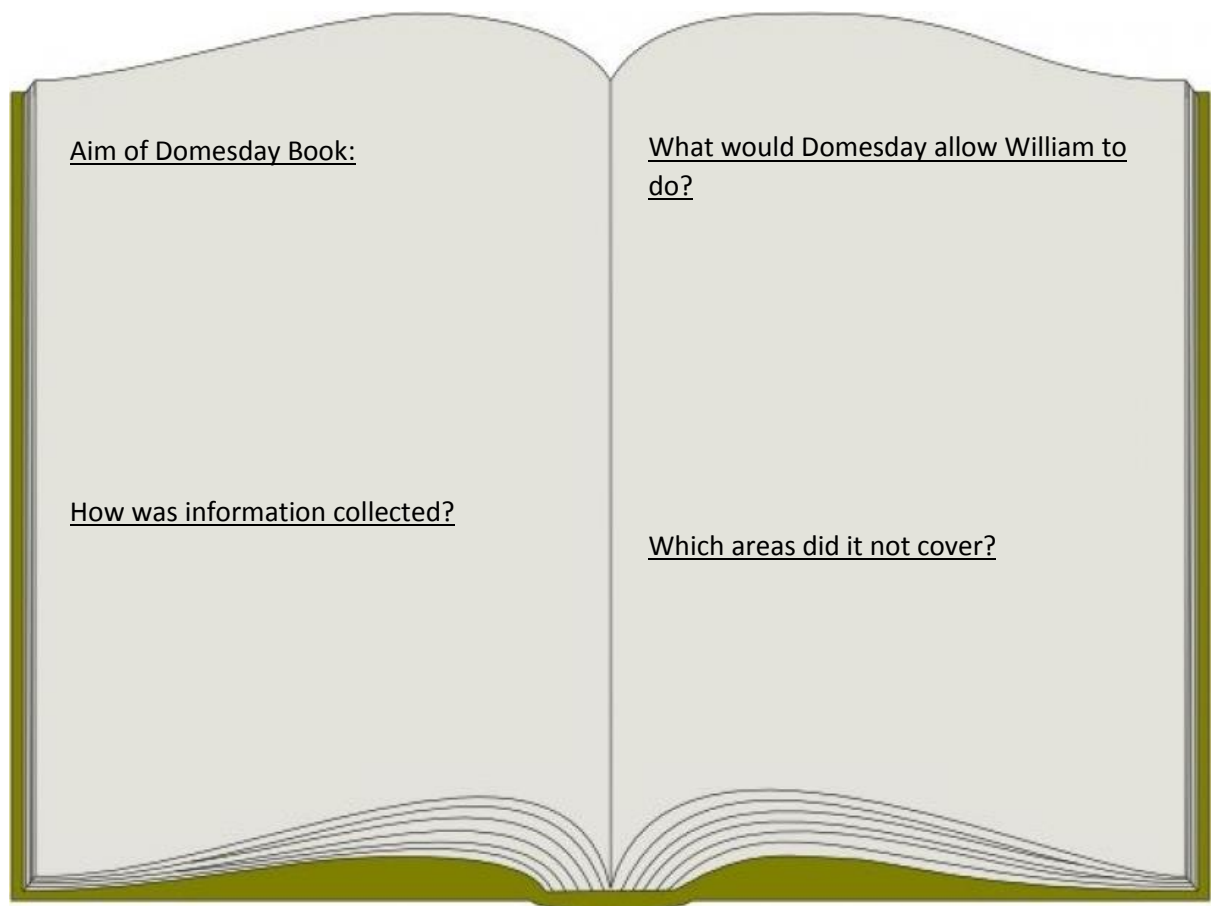
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Task 9 – Domesday Book

Task: bullet point information about Domesday under each heading – use your content booklet to help you.



Task: write a 25 word definition of what Domesday Book was:

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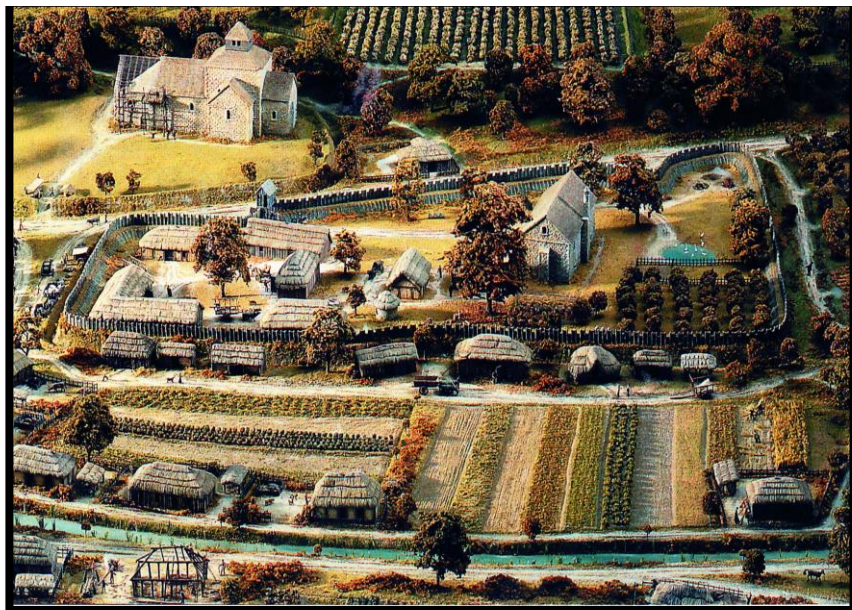
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Task 10a – Life in a Norman village

Task: annotate the image of a Norman village with 5 facts. Hint: think about:

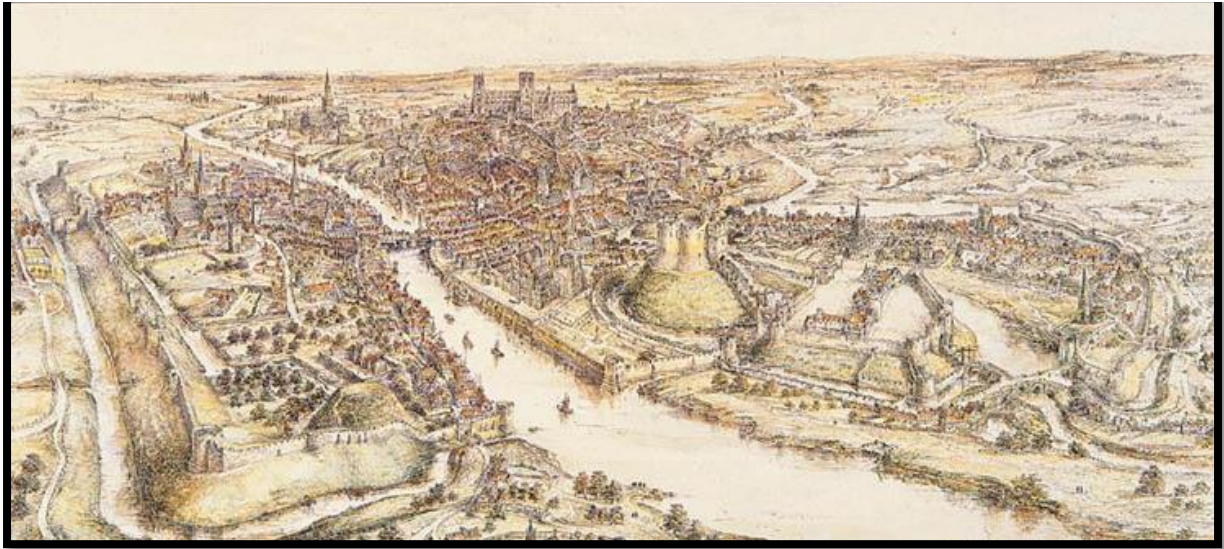
- Who lived there
- What they did
- What their houses were like
- Who had power
- Hygiene and diet



Task 10b – Life in a Norman town

Task: annotate the image of a Norman town with 5 facts. Hint: think about:

- Who lived there
- What they did
- What their houses/businesses were like
- Who had power
- Hygiene and diet



Task 11 – Similarities and differences between Anglo-Saxon and Norman England

Task: Place each bullet point on the spectrum to show how far you think it changed.

- Feudal system
- Military control
- National government

- Local government
- Legal system and trials
- Life in villages
- Life in towns

Big change from Anglo-Saxon England



Small change from Anglo-Saxon England

Task 12a – The English Church

Task: complete the paragraphs, using the words in the box below

Pope heaven powerful Roman Catholic hell

Religion was very important in Norman England and everybody was a _____ and believed in God. If you went to church and led a good life, you would go to _____, however if you were bad and did not go to church, you would go to _____.

The leaders of the Church were very _____ – sometimes as powerful as kings. The _____ – the overall leader of the Church – was probably the most powerful individual in Europe.

prayers tithe quarter souls landowner Easter Dues

The Church was the largest single _____ in Europe – by 1086 it held a _____ of all land in England. It was given land by rich people who wanted to ensure that they would go to heaven or they instead left money for _____ for their _____.

Everyone in England had to pay a tax to the Church called a _____ which was one tenth of anything that was produced. Additional taxes were also paid at certain times of year such as _____ and surplice fees for ceremonies such as weddings and funerals.

education politics religion health law money

_____: The main role of the church was to ensure that people showed that they believed in God by going to church.

_____: The Church was a major landowner in England. Peasants had to work on Church land for free even though they had their own land to look after. They believed that God would know if they had not done their work on the Church land and that God would punish them. The Church also collected taxes called tithes.

_____ : The Church heard court cases for crimes carried out on Church lands. If the Church found somebody guilty of a crime, they would hand down justice in the king's name.

_____ : Leading members of the Church advised the king on important national issues as members of the Witan.

_____ : The Church was the only institution that produced books. In this way, the Church could control which books were published.

_____ : people in the twelfth century did not understand the cause of diseases and thought that they were a punishment from God. As a result, priests tried to cure the sick by praying for them or recommend they pay a penance in the form of money, pain or prayer.

Task 12b – Norman reforms to the Church

Task: match the change to the description in the table.

Change	Description
	Archbishop Stigand was replaced by Archbishop Lanfranc. By 1080, there was only one Anglo-Saxon bishop, Wulfstan , left.
	At first, the Normans stole the treasures of many of the 49 English monasteries and took the Church's land. However, the Normans soon began rebuilding Anglo-Saxon churches and cathedrals in the Romanesque style (which was already familiar to them and used in France).
	The Church was separate from all the rest of society and giving it a special role in the legal system through Church courts. In 1076 , the Council of Winchester ordered that only Church courts could try clergy for crimes. This meant that people who worked for the church would only be tried for their crimes in Church courts rather than local courts.
	Dioceses (areas of land served by a church or cathedral e.g. Ripon) were divided into archdeaconries , which were further divided into deaneries . Archdeacons became more common, and had the role of enforcing Church discipline in their area, presiding over Church courts.

	Anglo-Saxon cathedrals in isolated rural locations were knocked down and moved to more strategic locations such as market towns, so that the bishop was in a more secure location with an overview of his area of control e.g. Thetford was moved to Norwich.
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Changes

- The Church was used to help the Normans to control areas of England that may rebel.
- The Church was used to help the Normans to control what people thought.
- The Church had separate legal powers in Norman England.
- The Normans ensured that important people in the Church were loyal.
- The structure of the Church was changed to allow the Normans more control in each diocese.

Task 13a – Changes to Church organisation

Task: rank the changes from 'biggest change' to 'smallest change' – 1 is the biggest change, 8 is the smallest change.

- What had **not changed was the people at the top of the Church hierarchy. The Pope was still head of the Catholic Church** and therefore the most powerful Catholic.
- King William was certain that members of the Church in England should **not obey the Pope over the king**.
- William controlled communication between the leaders of the English Church and the Pope in Rome. This meant that **William could influence the information that Church leaders had access to**.
- **William was also in control of who was appointed to the English Church.**
- **The Church under the Normans became more centralised** – this means that it was answerable to the Archbishop of Canterbury and in turn the king.
- There were also **new positions introduced such as archdeacons and deans**.
- The new Norman structure **allowed bishops to have far greater control of their diocese**.
- There were **more parish priests** under the Normans than there had been previously.

Rank	Summary of change
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	

Task 13b – William Rufus and the Church

Task: draw a series of images in each box to describe the conflicts that William Rufus had with the Church

Conflict with William of Saint-Calais 1088

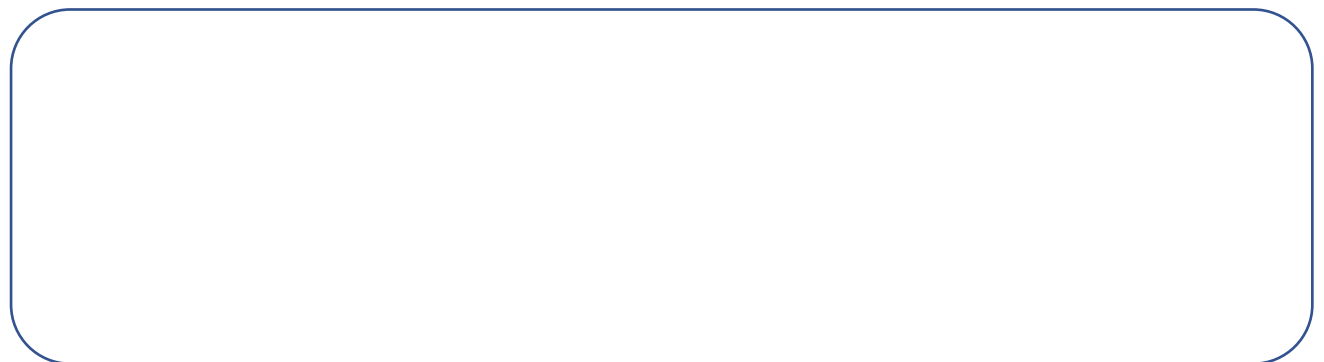
1. There was a **rebellion against Rufus in 1088**. The Bishop of Saint-Calais had informed Rufus about this plot, and promised to bring reinforcements to help him. However, Saint-Calais then changed his mind and never returned with his troops. Rufus put him on trial for treason.
2. Saint-Calais argued that as a member of the clergy, he should be tried in a **Church court** rather than in a secular court. Rufus refused, arguing that the Bishop had broken his oath of **fealty (loyalty)** to the king and should be tried by a king's court.
3. The Bishop of Saint-Calais did eventually return to England in 1091 and served as Bishop of Durham until 1095, but the trial was significant. It showed how determined Rufus was to control the Church rather than be controlled by it.

Conflict between Anselm and Rufus 1093-94

1. When Lanfranc died in 1089, he was not replaced. This was a deliberate move by Rufus as he wanted to take the income from the Church lands that Lanfranc had held before his death.
2. In 1093, Rufus suffered a serious illness and thought that God was punishing him. To please God, he decided to appoint a new Archbishop of Canterbury – **Anselm**.
3. Relations between Rufus and Anselm were difficult from the beginning and by 1094, Anselm was preaching about the lack of morals at Rufus' court.
4. Rufus was not happy with Anselm's comments; he felt that he owned the abbeys and that Anselm should not get involved in his affairs.

The Council of Rockingham 1095

1. Rufus had stopped Anselm travelling to Rome to get **Papal** approval for his appointment as archbishop; Rufus argued that this would show that Anselm was really giving his loyalty to the **Pope** (Rufus wanted to limit the power of the **Pope** in England). They could not agree, so the **Council of Rockingham** was called.
2. There was much debate and little agreement and so a **truce** was called. Rufus had been forced to accept **Pope Urban II** as Pope, but Urban agreed to stay out of English affairs whilst Rufus was king.
3. Relations did not stay good for long, and Rufus blocked Anselm's efforts to reform the Church through Church councils. Anselm also didn't want to pay Rufus extra taxes or provide the number of knights the king required.
4. By 1097, Anselm had fled to Rome – this left Rufus able to profit from the money raised by Anselm's empty position in the Church.



Simony

1. As well as conflict with different people in the Church, Rufus also brought back the practice of **simony** (selling jobs in the Church). This had been outlawed by **Lanfranc** in

the 1070s. For example, Rufus sold the bishopric of Thetford to **Herbert Losinga** for 1000 marks.

2. One of Rufus' key allies, **Ranulf Flambard**, was very good at raising money from the Church – this made him popular with Rufus but unpopular with the clergy. Rufus rewarded him by making him Bishop of Durham – for £1000!

Task 14 – Norman relations with the Papacy

Task: for each Norman king, decide whether or not their relationship with the Pope was good or bad.

King	What happened?	Good or bad relations?
William I	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pope Alexander II (1061-1073) gave William the papal banner to fight under at the Battle of Hastings, blessing his invasion. Both Pope Alexander and William wanted to reform the corrupt English Church and bring it into line with Christianity in the rest of Europe. Pope Alexander also wanted to get rid of any corrupt or incompetent bishops. William supported this, and also promised to abolish the practices of nepotism and simony, as well as to ban clerical marriage. However, William's main aim was to get rid of untrustworthy Englishmen from powerful roles in the Church and to replace them with Normans. Pope Gregory VII wanted bishops to travel to Rome to report to him, but this did not happen - even Lanfranc did not do this. Whilst William did agree to bring back a tax called Peter's Pence which was paid to Rome, he was clear that he did not want the Pope to interfere with his rights as king. 	
William Rufus	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> William Rufus had first damaged his relationship with the Papacy after his trial of William of Saint-Calais in 1088-9 after he came into a lot of conflict with the Pope, particularly after his appointment of Archbishop Anselm. Pope Urban II (1088-1099) also had a bad relationship with Rufus. This was due to Rufus' actions in stopping Anselm from travelling to Rome and blocking Anselm's reforms to the English Church. Eventually, Anselm had been exiled and fled to Rome in 1097, further damaging the relationship between Rufus and the papacy. 	

Henry I	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Archbishop Anselm refused to be made bishop by King Henry. He was exiled in 1103. This led the Pope to threaten Henry with excommunication, the worst punishment that the Church could give. • Eventually, in 1107, Henry reached an agreement with the Pope. Henry agreed to give up his right to invest bishops. This meant that they would still have to swear loyalty and provide services when required. • After this, Anselm supported Henry and in return was allowed to bring in Pope Gregory VII's reforms, for example condemning simony. 	
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Task 15 – Monasteries in Norman England

Task: around the monk, write 10 facts about monasticism in Norman England. You will also need your class notes to help with this task.

Hint – think about the vows monks too, how the Normans built more monasteries, changes that Normans such as Lanfranc made to monasteries.



Task 16 – Education in Norman England

Task: complete the paragraphs, using the words in the box below

towns & cities Christianity trade 40 Latin French English

Before 1066, education in monasteries was conducted in _____ rather than _____, and the teachers were monks or nuns.

When the Normans arrived in 1066, education moved out of monasteries and convents and into the _____. As the size and number of towns increased under the Normans, so did the need for a better education system. People needed better literacy and numeracy skills in order to conduct _____. Furthermore, the Norman barons and knights who lived in England wanted their children educated to the highest possible standards.

Reforms within monasticism meant that children were no longer allowed within monasteries or convents, therefore schools moved out of monasteries and became separate buildings. There was an explosion in the number of schools – by 1100 there were _____ schools and by 1200 there were 75.

In schools, _____ was spoken and began to influence the English language (and vice versa). However, Latin was still used for writing and was seen as the language of _____.

harvest university clergy 10 Latin questions grammar

At the age of _____, some children moved on to _____ schools, which were separate from Church schools. Students stayed at grammar school for at least 4 years, learning _____ grammar as well as how to speak and write the language.

The school year lasted from September to June, which enabled peasant families to bring in the _____ during the summer months. The school day started as soon as the sun was up and ended late afternoon. During lessons, the teacher sat in the middle of the room and children sat on benches around the outside, answering _____ directed at them by their teachers.

If students were successful at school, they moved on to _____ where all books and lectures were in Latin. Students who did not go to university could become merchants, parish _____ or secretarial clerks. Subjects such as maths, accountancy and law were not taught in grammar schools and were taught when students started work.