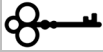


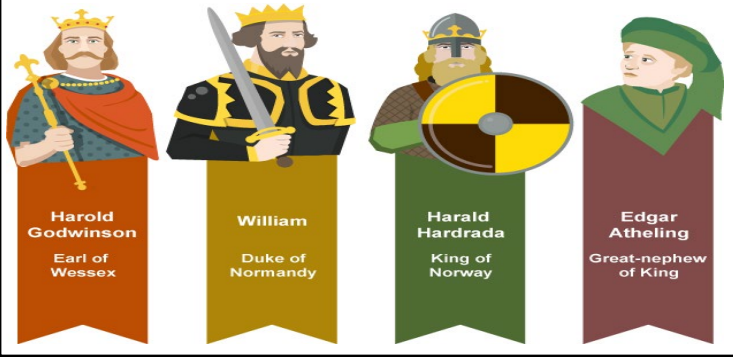
Key things I need to know
✓ Why did William, duke of Normandy become king of England?
✓ Why did William, duke of Normandy win the Battle of Hastings?
✓ What changes did the Normans make to England?

Key Concepts 	
<b>1. Cause</b>	The reason something happens
<b>2. Consequence</b>	A result of something happening (can be good or bad).
<b>3. Succession</b>	When a new king replaces the old king.
<b>4. Heir</b>	The person who is next in line for the throne.
<b>5. Normanisation</b>	The attempt to make life in England more like life in Normandy

### Why was there a succession crisis in 1066?

In January 1066, the king of Anglo-Saxon England, Edward the Confessor died without leaving an heir. Four different men thought that they should be the next king:

- Harold Godwinson
- William, duke of Normandy
- Harald Hardrada
- Edgar Atheling



### Why did the Battle of Stamford Bridge and the Battle of Hastings happen?

The Witan (the king's council) were in charge of naming the next king after Edward. No matter which man the witan chose the others would try to fight for their claim.

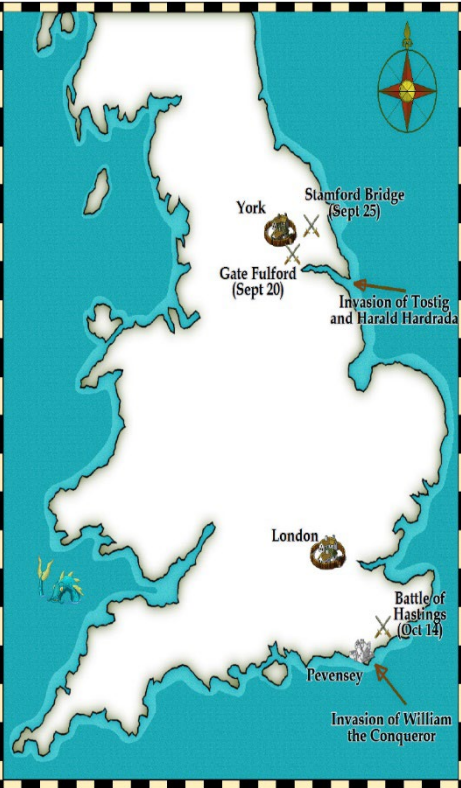
### The Battle of Stamford Bridge?

Stamford Bridge was located in the north of England near York, which at the time was populated by Vikings who sailed over from Scandinavia.

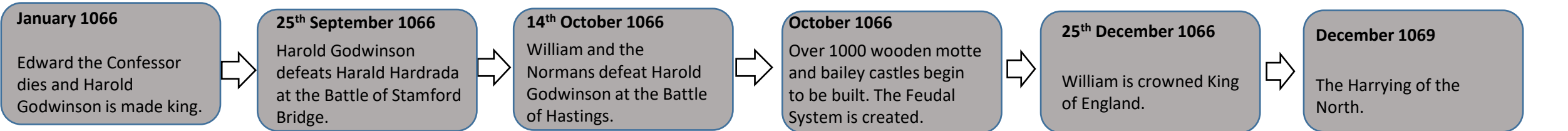
In the days before the Battle of Stamford Bridge, the Norwegians won a battle at Gate Fulford. After the victory Hardrada and his army camped at Stamford Bridge to rest. Upon learning of the Viking invasion Harold Godwinson assembled an army of 15,000 men including 3,000 of his elite troops and marched 190 miles in 5 days to fight Hardrada.

On the 25<sup>th</sup> September 1066 Harold Godwinson defeated Harald Hardrada and his Viking army despite a powerful Viking berserker holding the bridge separating the two armies and is believed to have killed up to 40 Anglo-Saxons! The Viking holding the bridge was only killed when clever Anglo-Saxon soldiers floated along the river underneath the bridge and thrust a spear from below the Viking.

However, this was not the end of Harold Godwin's problems as William, duke of Normandy landed in the south at Pevensy Bay whilst Harold was up north.



### The Norman Conquest



However, despite Harold Godwinson being victorious at the Battle of Stamford Bridge, this was not the end of his problems as William, duke of Normandy landed in the south at Pevensey Bay whilst Harold was up north.

### Why did William win the Battle of Hastings?

William's strategy and strength	Harold's decisions and weaknesses	Luck
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>William had 2,000 cavalry (knights on horseback).</li> <li>William also had other soldiers such as infantry and archers that were well equipped and trained.</li> <li>They used the feigned retreat, this was when William's army pretended to retreat to draw Harold's army out of their shield wall.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Harold had a smaller army and lost lots of his elite troops in the previous battle so was left with 2,500.</li> <li>Harold's army was made up of the fyrd who were untrained, part-time soldiers.</li> <li>The Anglo-Saxons formed a shield wall at the top of Senlac Hill but was eventually broken.</li> <li>Harold did not rest for long enough after the Battle of Stamford Bridge so his army were exhausted before fighting William.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>When William originally wanted to sail to England, strong winds prevented him from doing so and the invasion was delayed. During this time Harold Godwinson had to travel to the north of the country and fight Hardrada. Once the wind changed and William was able to sail, Harold was unprepared and still in the north.</li> </ul>



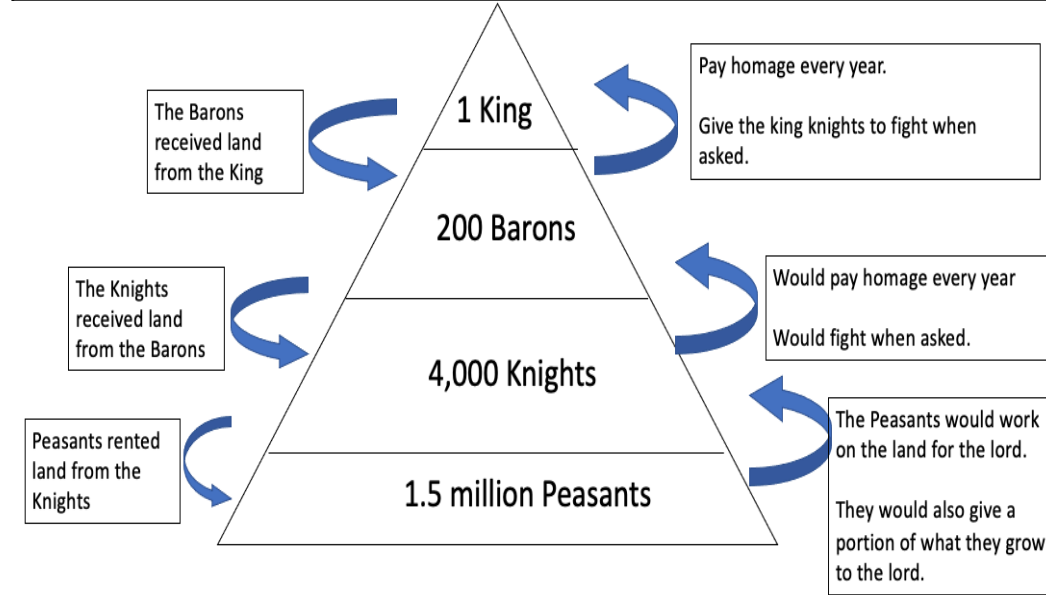
### How did William establish control over England?

William was faced with rebellions in the north of England. He had to crush these brutally by murdering men, women and children along with killing animals and even putting salt in the ground. This was an event known as the Harrying of the North and resulted in 100,000 dead.

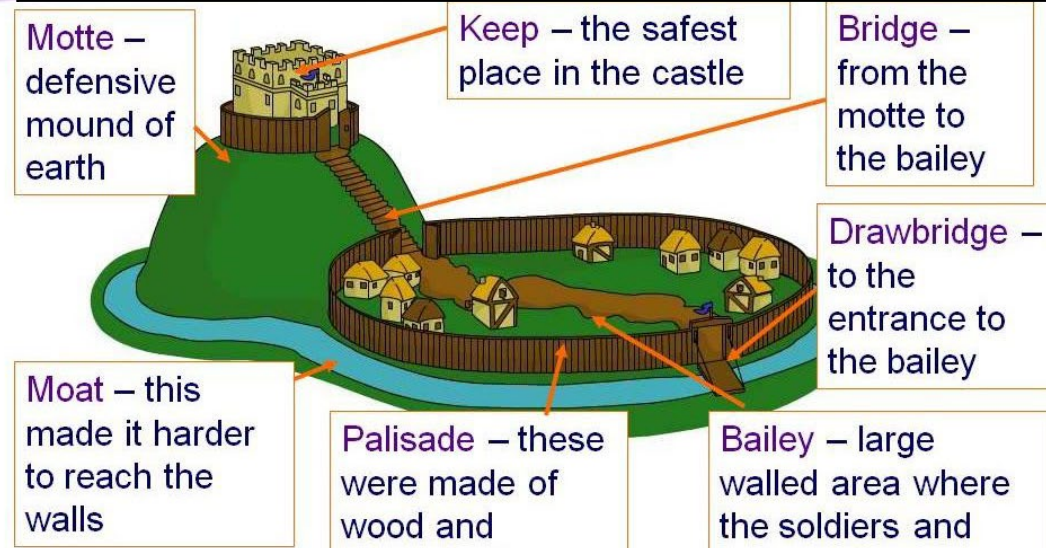
William built motte and bailey castles all over England. These were constant symbols of Norman power and also created a base to defend areas of the country from invaders and rebellions.

The Feudal System was a way of controlling England through land and creating a hierarchy. If people did not follow what they should, the king would punish them by taking their land.





### The Feudal System




### Motte and bailey castle



## How did the Normans change life in England?

Category	Changes
<p>Law</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New Forest Laws meant anyone caught hunting in the Royal Forest could be fined, blinded or even executed!</li> <li>• New 'Murdrum Fines' meant that if a Norman was killed, the people living in the area where the crime took place were heavily fined. However, King William kept much of the old Anglo-Saxon legal system- but it was run by the Normans</li> </ul>
<p>Land Ownership</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Before the Norman invasion, a few Anglo-Saxon earls owned huge areas of land. William split these earldoms up into smaller pieces of land and gave them to French-speaking Normans.</li> <li>• For ordinary peasants, this had little impact. They just had a new lord to work for</li> </ul>
<p>Church</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Normans set about gradually replacing the small wooden Anglo-Saxon churches with large stoner ones.</li> <li>• The new stone churches were more imposing to show their authority in religion.</li> <li>• Most of the important church roles were held by Normans.</li> <li>• Norman churches would have been painted inside with religious art.</li> </ul>
<p>Language</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Normans spoke French while ordinary peasants continued to speak the English that they were used to.</li> <li>• Over time, French words crept into the everyday use for example- armour, baron, judge and market.</li> </ul>

## What was it like living in a village and town under the Normans?

Village	Town
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Working life changed very little, the majority of people were still farmers.</li> <li>• The church was the most important building in villages where peasants would spend the majority of their time as services ran not just on Sundays.</li> <li>• Some peasant's land was cleared to make space for a castle.</li> <li>• Peasants were often charged higher rent than before the Normans arrival.</li> <li>• Villages had a Norman lord who replaced an Anglo-Saxon lord.</li> <li>• Peasants usually got up half an hour before sunrise and ate a form of porridge.</li> </ul> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A town's freedom was written on a Town Charter – this gave the townspeople that chance to run the town themselves.</li> <li>• Held markets once or twice a week where people sold items such as eggs, cheese and butter.</li> <li>• The town guild met at the Guildhall where traders met to discuss rules, prices and training.</li> <li>• Entrance gates were guarded by sentries 24 hours a day</li> <li>• Built in front of a castle where the castle walls would surround the town.</li> <li>• Guard towers across the town walls.</li> </ul> 