

## Autumn 1; Did the Normans bring ‘a truckload of trouble’ to England after 1066?

Timeline			Key Concepts		
1	1066	14 <sup>th</sup> October, Battle of Hastings	24	Norman	The people from northern France, especially those who invaded England in 1066 and became its rulers, or to the buildings that were made during their rule
2	1066	25 <sup>th</sup> December William crowned	25	Viking	a person belonging to a race of Scandinavian people who travelled by sea and attacked parts of northern and southern Europe between the 8th and the 11th centuries, often staying to live in places they travelled to
3	1067	Harrying of the North			
4	1086`	Domesday Book completed	26	Feudal system	The way society was organised in Europe in the Middle Ages. It was a hierarchy (order) according based on land ownership.
5	1087	William the Conqueror dies.	27	Monarchy	When a country is ruled by a king or queen
Key Words			28	Invasion/Conquest	When an army enters a country by force in order to take control of it.
			29	Papacy	The position or authority of the Pope (= leader of the Roman Catholic Church)
6	Cathedral	A very large church, where a bishop is in charge	30	A church	A building where Christians go to worship God
7	Bishop	A very senior priest	31	the church	The organisation of religion in a country
8	Anglo Saxon Chronicle	Primary source, written by monks	32	Earls	A man of high social rank in the Anglo Saxon England, just below the monarch
9	Harrying of the North	Harrying is an old English word meaning to harass or bully. As punishment for rebellions William laid waste to the north of England	33	Noble	A man of high social rank in Norman England, just below the monarch
			34	Anglo Saxon	People who lived in England from about AD 600 and their language and customs. Angles from Denmark. Saxons from Germany
10			Key Questions		
			35	Why did William the battle of Hastings?	1. Harold’s men were tired from marching and the Battle of Fulford 2. Luckily the wind changed direction and William invaded while Harold was in in the north 3. William ordered his men to stage fake retreats which weakened the shield wall 4. William ordered his archers to aim higher. This killed many Saxons, weakened the shield wall and led to Harold’s death
11	Domesday Book	A list showing who owned every piece of land in England and how much the land was worth.	36	What caused rebellions in 1067?	1. Saxon Earls were angry that they had lost land 2. English were angry that William had raised taxes 3. The Normans forced the Saxons to build many castles which destroyed Saxon homes 4. William left Odo and Fitzosbern in charge in 1067 and they government harshly
12	writ	A legal order from the monarch			
13	Forest Law	Created forests, areas of land owned by the King.			
14	Poaching	The crime of hunting in the King’s forests without permission	37	What were the consequences of the Harrying of the North?	1. William’s armies destroyed crops and buildings. They killed animals. 2. 80% of all land recorded as ‘waste’ in the Domesday book was in Yorkshire 3. 150,000 people died as a result
15	Murdrum Fine	If a Norman soldier was found murdered the local community had to pay a fine			
Key People			38	What changes were caused by building castles?	1. Saxons were forced to build castles by the Normans 2. Many homes were destroyed to make room. In Lincoln 1666 were destroyed. 3. Castles were bases from which Norman soldiers could oppress Saxons
16	William the Conqueror	Duke of Normandy, successfully invaded England in 1066, defeating Harold Godwinson at Hastings			
17	Harold Godwineson	Chosen by the witan to be King after Edward The Confessor died	39	What changes were caused by building cathedrals?	1. All Saxon Cathedrals were demolished and replaced with Norman ones 2. The style of Norman cathedrals was called Romanesque 3. The relics of Saxon saints were destroyed 4. All Saxon bishops were replaced apart from Wulfstan
18	Harald Hardraada	King of Norway. Attempted to conquer England in September 1066. Defeated by Harold Godwinson			
19	Bishop Odo of Bayeux	William’s half brother	40	What changes happened to language?	1. Writs were in Latin instead of English 2. Place names were changed e.g. Snottingham became Nottingham 3. 10,000 French words were introduced e.g. beef and residence 4. Many English words continued to be used e.g. Tuesday, sheep, cow.
20	William Fitzosbern	William’s best friend			
21	William of Poitiers	William’s personal priest.			
22	Edwin and Morcar	Saxon earls of Mercia and Northumberland. Rebelled in 1067	41	What changes were the made to laws and leaders?	1. Forest Law 2. Murdrum Fine 3. Domesday Book written to prove that Normans owned the land 4. Slave Trade abolished
23	Wulfstan	The only Saxon bishop kept by William			

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7	Bishop		31	the church	
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			34	Anglo Saxon	
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