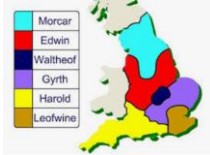


Week 1



Anglo-Saxons

- Anglo-Saxons living in England in the 11th century.
- Britian has not been united and thus it is still split into England, Wales and Scotland.
- **Farming and agriculture** were critical parts of peoples lives as they lived off the land.
- England is split into areas controlled by different leaders/Kings.
- **The Witan** aided the King and gave him advice.
- Understand the day to day routines of Anglo-Saxons including their ability as **Blacksmiths** and crafters as well as their self-care.

Week 2

Claimants to the Throne

- Edward the Confessor had no heir so England was unsure of who would become the next king.
- **Harold Godwinson** – close friend and relative to Edward through marriage, was told he would get the throne.
- **Harald Hardrada** – believed his claim laid in his families history of ruling England under the Vikings.
- **William of Normandy** – distant relative of Edward and said to have been promised throne by Edward and Harold G.
- **Edgar the Atheling** – closer related to Edward and had been brought back from exile.
- Stamford Bridge – the fight between HG and HH for the English throne, won by Godwinson.

Week 3



Battle of Hasting

- Battle between William and Harold Godwinson.
- **Housecarls** – professional soldiers living with earls.
- **Fyrds** – part-time soldiers, usually farmers.
- **Norman Knights** – extremely well trained, on horseback.
- **Archers** – only used by William.
- William had a better army, better tactics and was better prepared with more luck than Harold, allowing him to win the BoH.

Year 7 History: Topic 1 The Norman Conquest

Week 4



Controlling England

- William needed control to secure his reign over England and ensure he was not overthrown as King.
- Rebellious Northern Earls and people were attacked and killed in the **Harrying of the North (1069-1070)** to scare people from rebelling again.
- William built **Motte and Bailey** castles across England to ensure that the people were watched.
- William handed lands of non-supportive English Earls to his Normans meaning much of the land was under his control.

Week 5



Consolidation of Control

- William introduced the **Feudal System** to England. Putting the King at the top and working down through power and rank. (**Barons, Knights, Peasants**).
- People were gifted land in return for security, economic gain or personal gain.
- **Domesday Book** – a large book collecting the information of all villages within England.
- This allowed William to understand how much tax was due to him and increase the **Royal Revenue**.
- **Royal Revenue – the money coming to the King.**

Key words:

Feudalism – the landowner gifts a piece of land to a lower rank in return of payment or service.

Rebellion –

an act of armed resistance to an established government or leader.

Motte and Bailey – a castle consisting of a fort on a motte (hill) surrounded by a bailey (outer wall).

Monarch – a head of state, especially a king, queen, or emperor.

Heir – a person legally entitled to the property or rank of another on that person's death.

Week 1

Questions	Answers
What is chronology?	The time-order in which events happen.
What is a source?	Either secondary or primary that provides information about the historical topic you are studying.
What was the job of most Anglo-Saxon peasants?	Farmers/Agriculture
Who were the Witan?	Advisors to the Anglo-Saxon King.
Give an example of something made by Anglo-Saxons.	Armour, swords, hair combs, detailed coins

Week 2

Questions	Answers
Give two claimants to the throne.	Harold Godwinson, Harald Hardrada, William of Normandy, Edgar the Atheling.
Why were people fighting for the throne?	Edward the Confessor left no heir and many had claims to it.
Who fought in the Battle of Stamford Bridge?	Harold Godwinson and Harald Hardrada.
What was the claim of Harald Hardrada?	His ancestors had reigned over England before Edward so he believed it was his throne.
What was the claim of Harold Godwinson?	He was related to Edward through marriage and said Edward had given him the throne.

Week 3

Questions	Answers
Who fought in the Battle of Hastings?	William of Normandy and Harold Godwinson.
What was William's claim to the throne?	Distant relative of Edward and said he was promised the throne.
What year was the Battle of Hastings?	1066.
Name two factors that allowed William to win.	Better army, better tactics, better prepared, luck.
What is the main difference between a housecarl and a fyrd?	Housecarls were professional trained soldiers and fyrds were untrained, usually farmers.

Year 7 History: Topic 1 The Norman Conquest

Week 4

Questions	Answers
Why was William not secure in his reign?	He did not have support of many English earls or people.
What kind of castle did William build?	Motte and Bailey
What year was the Harrying of the North?	1069
Give an example of what William did during the Harrying of the North?	Killed cattle, dogs, cats. Ploughed salt into the ground, burnt villages, executed rebels, left them to die
Why did William give land to Norman earls?	To ensure that areas of England were controlled by people he trusted and allied to him.

Week 5

Questions	Answers
What shape is the Feudal System?	Triangle
Briefly explain how the Feudal System worked?	Land was given out by landowners in return for service and rents.
What is Royal Revenue?	The income of the King.
What was the Domesday book?	A book surveying all the people of English areas.
Why was it called the Domesday Book?	Many felt the intense questions were similar to the doomsday book in the bible.

Key words:

Feudalism – the landowner gifts a piece of land to a lower rank in return of payment or service.

Rebellion – an act of armed resistance to an established government or leader.

Motte and Bailey – a castle consisting of a fort on a motte (hill) surrounded by a bailey (outer wall).

Monarch – a head of state, especially a king, queen, or emperor.

Heir – a person legally entitled to the property or rank of another on that person's death.