

History Revision – Work Booklet

Norman England, c1066 - c1100

This booklet will organise and test your knowledge on this topic.

Page numbers match this book not the revision guide.

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The causes of the Norman Conquest.

1) Explain the control Edward the Confessor had over England? How was this disruptive with the power of the Godwin family?

2) What happened after the death of Edward the Confessor? How did this come about?

3) What was William Duke of Normandy's claim to the throne? Who was William Duke of Normandy?

4) Who was the third claimant to the throne? What was his claim to the throne?

5) The statements below describe why Edwards position as the king was weak.. Develop the explanations of the following statements, turn it from a description to and explanation:

Statement	Developed explanation – Why this made Edward’s position weak.
Edward was invited to take over from Harthacanute.	
Edward needed the support of the Godwins when he became King.	
The Godwins rebelled against Edward in 1051.	
Edward exiled the Godwins but was persuaded to allow them to return by the Witan.	
By 1057 the Godwin family controlled every earldom except Mercia.	

6) Do the following statements support or challenge the following statement? ‘Harold Godwinson had the best claim to be King of England.’

Statement	Support	Challenge
Harold Godwinson was the richest man in England.		
Edgar Aetheling was the closest blood relative of Edward.		
Harold swore an oath to William in 1064.		
Harold had been appointed sub-regulus by Edward.		
Edward promised the throne to William in 1051.		
Harold Godwinson was a strong military leader.		

CHECKPOINT 1: Annotate the sources and provenance,

Include contextual knowledge.

- Add a minimum of 3 pieces of knowledge to each source?
- Look at who has created the source, why would they have that opinion?
- How useful is the source?
- What are the limitations?
- What was the purpose of the source?

Source A: William of Jumiegès, a Norman writing in the 1070s.

Edward, King of the England, according to the dispensation of God, without an heir, sent Robert, Archbishop of Canterbury, to the Duke [William] with a message appointing the Duke as Heir to the kingdom which God had entrusted him.

Source B: William of Poitiers, a Norman writing in 1070.

Harold knows that this kingdom is his by rights, as granted to him by gift of that same King his lord Edward on his deathbed ... it has been the common custom of this nation that a gift made at the point of death is valid.

Source C: the coronation of Harold Godwinson in 1066 as portrayed by the Bayeux Tapestry - made by the Normans in 1070.



Write a success criteria (mark scheme) for the following question:

Look at interpretation 3. How convincing is interpretation 3 in showing why William had a valid claim to the English throne? 8 marks



Interpretation 3: Harold Godwinson swearing an oath of fealty to William of Normandy

1066 and the battle for the English Crown

6) How did Harold prepare for an invasion by William Duke of Normandy?

7) How were William's preparations more extensive?

8a) Explain Harold's fight with the Vikings.

8b) Why did Harold win?

9) What happened when Harold was still in the north? Why did this put Harold at a disadvantage?

10) What was Harold's advantage? Explain What happened at the Battle of Hastings.

11) Summarise the events which led to William's victory at Hastings.

William prepared an invasion force early in 1066. Harold gathered an army to defend the south coast of England.		

CHECKPOINT 2:: Annotate the sources and provenance,

Include contextual knowledge.

- Add a minimum of 3 pieces of knowledge to each source?
- Look at who has created the source, why would they have that opinion?
- How useful is the source?
- What are the limitations?
- What was the purpose of the source?

Source D: depiction of the Battle of Hastings on the Bayeux Tapestry



Source E: depiction of Harold's death on the Bayeux Tapestry. 'Hic Harold Rex interfectus est' is Latin for 'Here King Harold is killed'.



Write a success criteria (mark scheme) for the following question:

Explain the importance of Harold's victory at Stamford Bridge. 8 marks

17) What was the rebellion in 1070?

18) How long did it take William to take full control of England?

19) Did William face any other rebellions?

20) Why did William build castles? What design were they? What did these castles house?

21) The statements below describe how William gained control of England. Develop the explanations of the following statements, turn it from a description to an explanation:

Statement	Developed explanation
He attacked towns in Kent.	
He built motte and bailey castles.	
He gave land to loyal English lords.	
He paid money to the Danes.	
He burned land and cattle across the north of England.	

CHECKPOINT 3: Annotate the sources and provenance,

Include contextual knowledge.

- Add a minimum of 3 pieces of knowledge to each source?
- Look at who has created the source, why would they have that opinion?
- How useful is the source?
- What are the limitations?
- What was the purpose of the source?

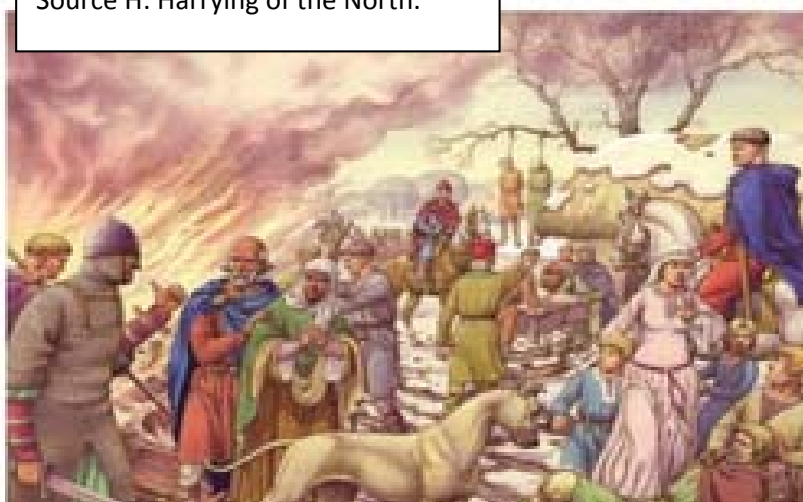
Source F: Simeon of Durham, a local chronicler.

At first light the Northumbrians who had banded together burst in through all the gates, and rushed through the whole town killing the Earl's companions. The house where Cumin was staying was set alight. Some of those inside burnt to death, others rushed out through the doors and were cut down. Thus the Earl was killed on 31 January.

Source G: From the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle.

... with all his army that he could collect ... utterly revenged and laid waste that shire.

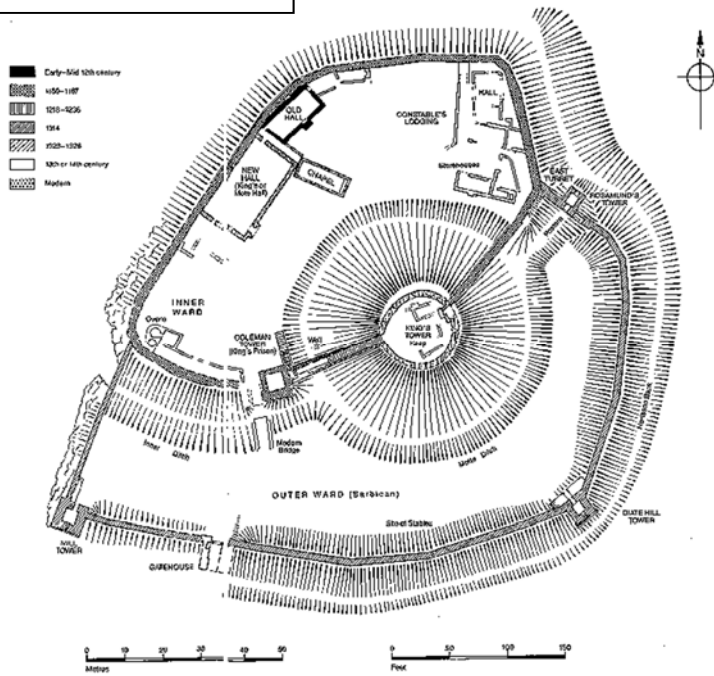
Source H: Harrying of the North.



Source I: Pevensey Castle.



Source J: Ground plan showing Pickering Castle.



Norman government and law.

22) How did land distribution change under William?

23) How did William ensure he had an army available to deal with rebellions?

24) What features of the Anglo-Saxon government did William keep?

25) How did the Normans change the legal system?

26) Why did William commission the Domesday Survey?

27) The statements below describe the changes to the English government. Develop the explanations of the following statements, turn it from a description to and explanation:

Statement	Developed explanation
William passed laws about inheritance.	
William controlled more land than Edward.	
The Domesday Survey allowed William to raise more taxes.	
William's lords were given more power on the Welsh border.	
New courts were created.	

Economic and social changes under the Normans

28) What were the economic impacts of the Norman conquest?

29) What were the differences between towns and villages?

30) In the table below summarise the main impact of the Norman Conquest on towns and village life.

Area	Impact
The farming year	
Life of peasants	
Life of rich	
Number and size of towns	
Features of towns	

31) Do the following statements support or challenge the following statement? 'The Norman Conquest significantly changed the life of English villagers and townspeople.'

Statement	Support	Challenge
The number of towns and cities increased later in the Norman period.		
Some towns initially reduced in size.		
The farming year changed very little.		
Rents went up and there were less free peasants.		
There were new buildings in many towns.		
Trade with Europe increased.		
Jewish moneylenders offered loans to help set up businesses.		

CHECKPOINT 4: Annotate the sources and provenance,

Include contextual knowledge.

- Add a minimum of 3 pieces of knowledge to each source?
- Look at who has created the source, why would they have that opinion?
- How useful is the source?
- What are the limitations?
- What was the purpose of the source?

Source K: Anglo-Saxon Chronicle.

All the people occupying land who were of any account over all England ... bowed to him and became his men and swore oaths to him; that they would be loyal against all other men.

Source L: A modern interpretation of life in a Norman village.



Source M: The Domesday entry for the royal manor of Early (Herlei), near Reading in Berkshire translates as follows.

The King (William) holds in demesne Earley (in lordship – that is, by and for himself; he has not let it out to a sub-tenant). Almar (an Anglo-Saxon) held it as alod (freehold) from King Edward. Then (in 1066, it was assessed for a tax purposes) at 5 hides, now (in 1086 it is assessed) for (the equivalent of) 4 hides. (there is Land for use by 6 ploughs. In demesne (on the lord's land there is land for) 1 plough and (there are) 6 villains (villagers) and 1 bordar (smallholder) with 3 ploughs. There (are) 2 slaves (owned by the King) and 1 site (or close) in Reading (presumably owned by or part of the manor) and (there are) 2 fisheries worth (rendering) 7s and 6d (per year) and 20 acres of meadow. (there is) Woodland for (feeding) 70 pigs. At the time of King Edward (1066) it was worth 100s, and afterwards (when William acquired the manor) and now (1086) it is worth 50s.

Write a success criteria (mark scheme) for the following question:

Write and account of the ways in which the feudal system changed under the Normans. 8 marks

The effect of the Conquest on the English Church.

32) Why did William want to reform the English Church?

33) What were the problems with the English church before 1066?

34) What reforms were introduced from 1070? Why were they introduced?

35) How did the Normans change church buildings?

36) Explain William's relationships with the Pope's during this period.

37) What conflict occurred under William Rufus?

Monasticism and language

38a) What were the problems of English monasteries before 1066?

38b) What did the Normans want to do?

39) What changes did Lanfranc introduce to the monasteries?

40) How did monasticism increase?

CHECKPOINT 5: Annotate the sources and provenance,

Include contextual knowledge.

- Add a minimum of 3 pieces of knowledge to each source?
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- What are the limitations?
- What was the purpose of the source?

Source N: Ely Cathedral was one of the most impressive Norman cathedrals and retain many of the original Norman features nearly 100 years later.



Source O: A drawing of St Anselm made for a history books in the nineteenth century.



