

The Norman Conquest

1066-1100



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1, Content Revision

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Key Dates

- **1013:** Viking invasion of England. King Aethelred of England is killed and Canute becomes King of England.
- **1035:** King Canute dies, his son, Harthacanute becomes King.
- **1041:** Edward, son of the previous king Aethelred, comes over to help Harthacanute rule England.
- **June 1042:** Harthacanute dies suddenly
- **3 April 1042:** Edward officially becomes king of England
- **1045:** King Edward marries Edith, the eldest son of Harold Godwinson, the most powerful earl. This was a political marriage.
- **1051:** Harold Godwin rebels against Edward and is exiled.
- **Late 1050's:** Harold Godwin returns and is appointed sub-regulus (deputy-King)
- **6th January 1066:** Edward the Confessor, King of England, dies.
- **7th January 1066:** Harold Godwinson crowned King of England
- **May 1066:** Harold and his army waiting on the South Coast, expecting an invasion from William of Normandy
- **8th September 1066:** Harold sends his army home, William moves along French coast to Valery-Sur-Somme, Harald Hardrada sails to North of England
- **20th September 1066:** Battle of Fulford
- **25th September 1066:** Battle of Stamford Bridge
- **September 1066:** William of Normandy arrives in South England and builds first temporary castle
- **13th October 1066:** Harold arrives in Hastings, South England.
- **14th October 1066:** Battle of Hastings, King Harold killed.
- **30th October 1066:** William moves his soldiers away from Hastings and starts to punish surrounding towns and villages for supporting Harold.
- **25th December 1066:** William The Conqueror crowned King of England.
- **1067:** Revolts against King William in Kent, The Welsh Borders and Northumbria
- **1068:** Revolts against King William by Edwin and Morcer and in the South West
- **1069:** The Harrying of the North
- **1070-1071:** Revolts against King William in East Anglia
- **1070:** Lefranc becomes Archbishop of Canterbury
- **21 April 1073:** Pope Alexander II end Papacy
- **22 April 1073:** Pope Gregory VII becomes Pope
- **1075:** The Earls Revolt, Earl of Hereford
- **1085:** Work on the Domesday book commences
- **25th May 1085:** Pope Gregory VII ends Papacy, Victor III becomes Pope
- **9th September 1087:** William I dies, following an injury in a battle 6 weeks earlier
- **26th September 1087:** King William II (commonly known as Rufus) 2nd eldest son, crowned King of England
- **12th March 1088:** Victor III Papacy ends, Pope Urban II becomes Pope.
- **1088:** Bishop Odo of Bayeux leads a rebellion against King Rufus, Rebellion failed
- **1098:** Lefranc died, Rufus did not replace him
- **1091:** Rufus goes to Normandy talk with his brother, Robert. No agreement reached
- **1093:** King Rufus becomes ill and appoints Anselm as Archbishop of Canterbury
- **1093:** Building work on Durham Cathedral starts
- **2nd August 1100:** Rufus died (killed?) in a hunting accident
- **2nd August 1100:** Henry I, Rufus' brother, is crowned King of England.

Key word glossary

Danegeld - money given to Danish invaders to encourage them to end invasion

Earl – A rich landowner

Earldoms – an area of land ruled by an earl

Witan - The council

Sub-Regulus - Deputy King

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

Coronation – the ceremony of crowning a king or queen

Warrior - a fighter/ soldier

Rivals - a person or thing competing with another for the same objective

Navy - the branch of the armed services of a state which conducts military operations at sea.

Army - an organized military force equipped for fighting on land.

Housecarls – the Kings trained army, with good weapons

Fyrds - peasant fighters, with no experience and little

Cavalry - the part of an army that in the past had soldiers who rode horses

Archers - a person who shoots with a bow and arrows

Exiled - expel and bar (someone) from their native country, typically for political or punitive reasons.

Harvest - the process or period of gathering in crops.

Shield wall – The English defensive tactic in Battle of Hastings, Soldiers would stand in a straight line with their shields together.

Conquering - overcome and take control of (a place or people) by military force.

Vikings - any of the Scandinavian seafaring pirates and traders who raided and settled in many parts of NW Europe in the 8th–11th centuries.

Taxes – money that people pay to the king/church

Danes – people from Denmark

Plundering - steal goods from (a place or person)

Harrying - persistently carry out attacks on something

Economic – to do with money

Aristocracy – the upper class, the richer people in Norman England

Topic 1: The Normans – conquest and control

Background: England before 1066 – Anglo-Saxon England

England was a *wealthy country* as it had a lot of fertile land, which meant that crops could grow.

Farmers grew wheat, rye, barley and oats as well as animal products.

On top of this England produced wool. The majority of the South of England was covered in woodland.

This was good for the people in England, but it also meant that it was an attractive countries for invaders.

Religion was very important to people.



A different earl was in charge of each Earldom.

Harold Godwinson was the earl of Wessex- this was the most powerful earl.

Edward was liked by the earls and lords in England and he was names as successor to the throne. This means that when the king (Harthacanute, Canute son) died, Edward would become king. In June 1042 Harthacanute dies, and a year later Edward officially becomes King of England.

As King, Edward wanted to make sure that everybody was on his side so he marries Edith, the eldest son of Harold Godwinson, as he was the second most powerful man in England at the time. However this did not relieve tensions, the Godwin family and the king did not get on. Harold Godwin even tried to rebel against the king in 1051. As a result of this the Godwin family were exiled and Edward gave important positions to other Normans (from Normandy) that he knew he could trust.

A lot of English people did not like this move, as it meant that it was Normans that were getting the important jobs, not the English. The *Witan* (government at the time) encouraged Harold Godwin to come back to England with an army. They confronted the King and forced him to get rid of his Norman advisors and give Godwin his land and power back. As the years went on, Edward became less and less interested in ruling England, he was more concerned about religion and dedicated most of his time to this. Harold Godwin started to rule England on Edward's behalf, and by late 1050's Harold was proclaimed Sub-regulus (Deputy King).

Claimants to the throne.

By 1066 Edward was seriously ill, but he had no sons to take over the throne once he died. There were four men that thought that they should be king.

<u>Edgar Aetheling.</u> He was the closest relative to Edward as his grandfather had been Edward's half-brother. However he was only 14, had no army, no military experience, no money and no experience of running a country.	<u>Harald Hardrada</u> Harald Hardrada's father had been promised the throne by the previous king, Harthacnut. When Hardrada's father died Harald Hardrada thought that he should be entitled to the English throne, as it had been promised to his family. He was an experienced ruler, he had been the King of Norway for 20 years, he was the leader of a strong and powerful Viking army.
<u>William, Duke of Normandy</u> He was a distant cousin of Edward as he was the illegitimate son of Edward's uncle. William had strong ties to Harold Godwin as the earl of Wessex, they had been trading for years and they had helped each other fight off the threat of the Vikings. Edward had been brought up in Normandy and when Harold Godwin rebelled against him in 1051, it was William of Normandy that had sent in troops to help Edward. In return, Edward had promised William the throne. William was a capable ruler of Normandy – he had proved that he was able to rule successfully. He also claimed that Harold Godwinson, the most powerful earl in England had promised to support William's claim.	<u>Harold Godwinson</u> Harold was Edward's brother-in-law as his sister was Edith, the King's wife. Harold Godwinson was Harold Godwin's son – the son of the person that had tried to rebel against Edward in 1051. The family had controlled Wessex, the most powerful earldom. He had been acting as the Sub-Regulus therefore had experience of running a country, he was a skilled military leader and had proven himself when he defended England against a Welsh invasion. It is believed that on his deathbed, Edward asked Harold to look after the country, 'I commend all the kingdom to your protection'. Harold said that he had only promised to support William's claim to the throne because he was being threatened.

On the 6th January 1066, Edward died. The next day Harold Godwinson was crowned King of England. He was popular with the English lords as he was very experienced. He was a respected warrior, he was wealthy and he knew how to lead England to be a successful country. He planned to marry the daughter of the Earl of Northumbria to strengthen his position. However, the story does not end there. His rivals, Edgar, William of Normandy and Harald Hardrada still wanted to be king.

The Battle of Stamford Bridge and The Battle of Hastings.

Harold was aware that the other claimants were probably going to try and take his throne so he started preparing immediately. He demanded that any of the ships belonging to sea man in England be used should there be an invasion. He also needed to develop his army. The King had a small amount of loyal soldiers (the housecarls) but at this time there was not a national army, so instead Harold needed to call upon his lords (Thegns) to come and fight and bring people, most likely peasants, to help fight. They were called the Fyrd, they did not have horses or weapons.

The first threat did not come from William in the South of England where Harold had stationed his army. Instead it came from Harald Hardrada, the Viking leader.

May 1066: Hardrada sailed North. He tried to invade various places on his route up North (eg Lincolnshire) but all of Harold's lords were loyal to him so Tostig was easily defeated over and over again. For three months Harold and his men just waiting for the invasion, but between May and September, nothing came.

Harold's army was now struggling, they had been waiting for three months. Resources (eg food) were starting to run out, men wanted to go home. His soldiers needed to be paid. Many of the peasants needed to get home for the harvest.

8 th September 1066	Harold Godwinson's actions	William, Duke of Normandy actions	Harald Hardrada and Tostig actions
	He sent his soldiers home after three months of waiting around.	He moved his troops East along the French coast so that they were at St Valery-sur-Somme, the closest point to England and were waiting for the wind to allow them to sail to the South of England. He had a large fleet of ships with flat-bottoms so they could carry horses. He had around 8,000 men with him.	They were sailing down the east coast from Scotland with a fleet of 300 ships and up to 8,000 soldiers to invade the North of England.

Harald Hardrad and Tostig sail along the east coast from Scotland. They have 300 ships with them and up to 8,000 Soldiers.

The Battle of Stamford Bridge



Hardrad and Tostig arrive at Riccall, Near York. 20th September, Battle of Fulford: Battle between Hardrada/Tostig and the Earls of Northumbria.
Hardrada and Tostig are successful. York now belongs to them.



Meanwhile, Harold Godwinson learns that Hardrada/Tostig have arrived. He regathers his army and marches up North to meet the invaders. His men march around 200 miles in a week.



Godwinson's men are so fast that they surprise Hardrada and Tostig at Stamford Bridge on the 25th September 1066. The battle starts badly for Hardrada and his men as they were taken by surprise and not ready.



Hardrada's men turn it around and they block the main bridge which stops Godwinson and his troops advancing.



Godwinson comes up with a plan, he gets his men to swim under the bridge and put their swords up through the bridge to harm Hardrada's men. They are then able to get to the opposite end of the bridge and fight from behind.



Hardrada and Tostig both killed during the battle. Only 24 of the 300 ships they brought returned to Norway. Harold won convincingly.

But within three days Harold received news that William of Normandy had landed in the south of England. The wind had changed direction which meant that William left France a lot earlier than expected. Harold now had to march 200 miles back down south. However he had lost a lot of his good fighters in the Battle of Stamford Bridge so he needed to gather a new army as he marched down.

Battle of Hastings – 14th October 1066

- Harold has marched down south and arrived near Hastings on the 13th. It was not possible to surprise the Normans, they knew Harold was there.
- Harold told his men to camp and rest for the night. They stayed on Senlac Hill.
- The next morning, William went to find Harold and his army – he was ready for a fight.
- Both sides had 6,000-7,000 troops.
- Harold got his men to form a shield wall on top of Senlac Hill, with the housecarls at the front and the less experienced men at the back. The Fyrd had simple weapons such as clubs, axes, slings and the more prepared fighters had swords and javelins. There were no archers. They were ready to defend, but were not very prepared for attacking.
- William's army had a different make up. He relied heavily on Calvary. On his front line he had rows of archers. The second line were foot soldiers with swords and shields and wearing armour made of chain mail. The horses were at the back. They were ready to attack.
- At the start of the battle, the Normans shot arrows at the shield wall. The shield wall did not break.
- The Normans then advanced, hoping to fight face to face they stood in front of the shield wall but still they could not break it.
- Being on the top of the hill really helped the English. The horses were not able to charge up the hill as it was too steep.
- They were now facing face to face, but no one was clearly winning. They fought like this for the majority of the day.
- However one thing is for sure, the English broke their shield wall and followed the Normans down the hill. The English ran down in an attempt to kill more Normans. Harold was not able to stop them, and his position was now exposed.
- King Harold Godwinson of England was killed, either with an arrow through the eye or he was hacked to death by a soldiers on a horse.
- The battle was over, Harold was dead, William, Duke of Normandy now controlled the south of England and was on a campaign to become King of England

Who was more prepared?

	King Harold and the Anglo-Saxons	Duke William and the Normans
Type and size of army	Around 7,000. Some experienced but mostly fyrd (inexperienced)	Mixture of foot soldiers, archers, Calvary. 7,000
Specialist soldiers	Housecarls	Knights trained from the age of three to ride horses and fight on them.
Weaponry and armour	Double-handed axe, pikes, shields. Housecarls had armour, peasants used farming equipment and armour taken from fallen soldiers.	Bows, large spear, pikes, archers, horses, armour.
Battle style	Shield wall formation – defensive, preventing the enemy from getting in. had	Various: had soldiers fighting with horses, archers were used to wear down

	double-handed axes for when the enemy came close.	the enemy. They were attackers rather than defenders.
Position in the battle	On top of the hill – strong position as was able to see for miles and hard for enemy to get up.	Base of the hill, marshy land.
Previous experience of fighting	Was an experienced leader, had previously fought the Welsh and the Vikings and won using a range of strategies.	He had been successful in conquering areas around Normandy and beyond.
State of the army	He had marches his army for 4 days up North to meet Harald Hardrada, fought a battle and then walked back down to London. His army were hungry, tired, homesick and exhausted. As it was near harvest (and the majority of his army were farmers) many of them deserted, or did not want to fight.	He landed in Pevensey on 28 th September. They had built a castle and made their way along the south coast burning villages as they went. They arrived in Hastings a few days later and had a number of days to rest before the battle. He brought plenty of resources and food to keep his soldiers comfortable. He split his army in to sections so that each of them had a specific role to play.
Extra support	King Harold was a popular King amongst the English lords and had the support of the Witan (government). King Harold has the chance of getting 300,000 men to meet him in London but he was impatient and could not wait any longer for them so he marched to meet William without them.	Duke William had the support of the King of France. He also had the support of the Pope.

William establishes control

William had won the battle, but he wasn't King of England yet. William buried all of the Norman soldiers, but not the English, Harold was buried, out of respect. Over the next following months William started to impose his control over the rest of the country in 6 steps. It would take him 2 months until he was in complete control. It was a gradual process.

- 1) William clears the path for coronation
- 2) Dealing with the powerful Lords
- 3) Dealing with early revolts
- 4) The Harrying of the North

- 5) Dealing with East Anglia
- 6) Dealing with the earls revolt, 1075

Step 1: From Hastings to London- William clears the path for coronation.

After the battle William waited at Hastings for the lords and earls to surrender and see William as their king. This did not happen. So eventually, after 2 weeks of waiting, William left a group of soldiers at Hastings while he went to punish, Romney near Hastings for their role in the death of so many Normans. It is not known exactly what he did, but likely that he killed the main men and burnt down the buildings.

He then moved on to Dover, but they quickly surrendered as they did not want the same treatment that Romney had had. He left some army men there so that they could deal with any potential trouble while he moved on to Canterbury, where again the people quickly surrendered.

Although the towns in the South of England were surrendering, they did not want William as their king and many of the leading men got together in an attempt to get Edgar Aetheling to be king. But it was eventually agreed that he was too young, and many men were now too scared of William to say no. They realised that the best way to keep their wealth and power was to support William. The earls and lords agreed supporting William was probably the best option.

25th December, 1066: William was crowned King of England.

Step 2: Dealing with the powerful English Lords.

English lords that promised to support William were given land. (eg Earl Edwin, Morcar and Waltheof) However those that had fought (and died) against William were treated harshly. He seized their land, disinherited their family and gave that land to the Normans that had supported him.

This made sure that William had established a network of loyal Normans all across the country.

When he was travelling back to Normandy he also made sure that he took some of his biggest enemies with him, so that they did not have the threat of them organising a revolt. (eg Morcar and Waltheof)

Step 3- Dealing with early revolts

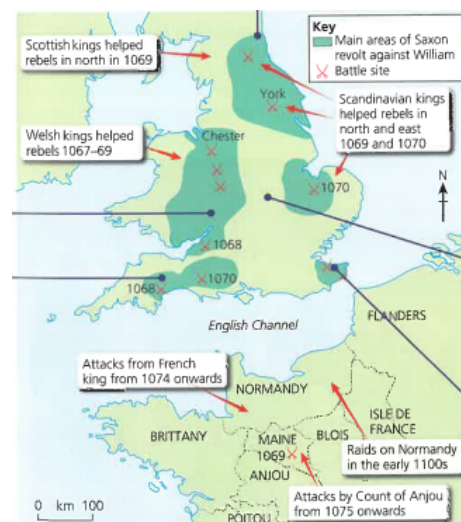
Even though they swore to support him, most of the English earls hated the Norman rule.

They were foreign invaders that were trying to change England. They were having to pay taxes for the Norman castles or the Norman soldiers. Those that had been killed at Hastings were disinherited so many people had a new, Norman lord. People didn't like the men that William was putting in to place.

During 1067 small local risings took place and a number of Normans were murdered by the English. Over the next two years (1067-1069) the rebellions became much more serious.

1067: Kent, The Welsh Borders, Northumbria.

1068: Edwin and Morcar, The South West.



Step 4 – The Harrying of the North

It had always been hard for the King to control the North of England, as it was so far away. In 1069 William appointed a new earl; somebody that he could trust. He picked Earl Robert Cumin. Cumin travelled up north with his army. He allowed them to kill and steal from people as they marched up. The Northumbrians fought back. They started a campaign to get Edgar Aetheling as their king. They marched to York where they met the Normans. William had to send help, otherwise the Normans might have surrendered. He put down the rebellion and build another castle in York to maintain control.

This was not the end of the troubles. These English Lords had Swain, the King of Denmark on their side. (He saw this as opportunity to take over the throne for himself)

1069: Swain and 240 ships arrived in the North where they were joined by Edgar and Walthoef. By September they had captured York. William did not know what to do as he was facing so many rebellions. He offered to give the Danes money if they leave. The following spring they left. He dealt with the rest of the rebels by burning homes, mass killing anyone that opposed him, killing animals and crops and plundering (stealing). This became known as the Harrying of the North. (Harrying means harassment/maltreatment). 100,000 were killed; 5% of the population.

Step 5: Dealing with East Anglia, 1070-1071

A clear sign that William faced rebels in the North and the South. The Danes and King Swein had not returned home after the Harrying in the North. Instead they came South towards Ely. Although Swein no longer wanted to be king of England, he was still happy to plunder and then go back to Denmark with his riches.

Hereward the Wake was born near Peterborough and he became involved in the rebellions. He was joined by Earl Morcar. Morcar was arrested as he has consistently been a threat to William whereas Hereward was able to keep his land as it was believed that he would not do it again. In the South, peace was restored.

Step 6 – Dealing with the earls' revolt, 1075.

William had gained stability in England, earls and lords had sworn an oath to support William and keep their land, or they had left the country. There remained one final threat, but it did not come from the English, instead it came from the Normans themselves.

Roger, Earl of Hereford was no longer happy with his position. His father had had more power and land. In short, he wanted more power.

Overall the revolt was a failure. The Earl was captured in his house, and those that had helped him fled to Normandy to save themselves. By the time the Danes arrived the fight had failed so they went back home. Those that had been involved were punished; Roger and Ralph lost their land, and Waltheof was beheaded.

Castles

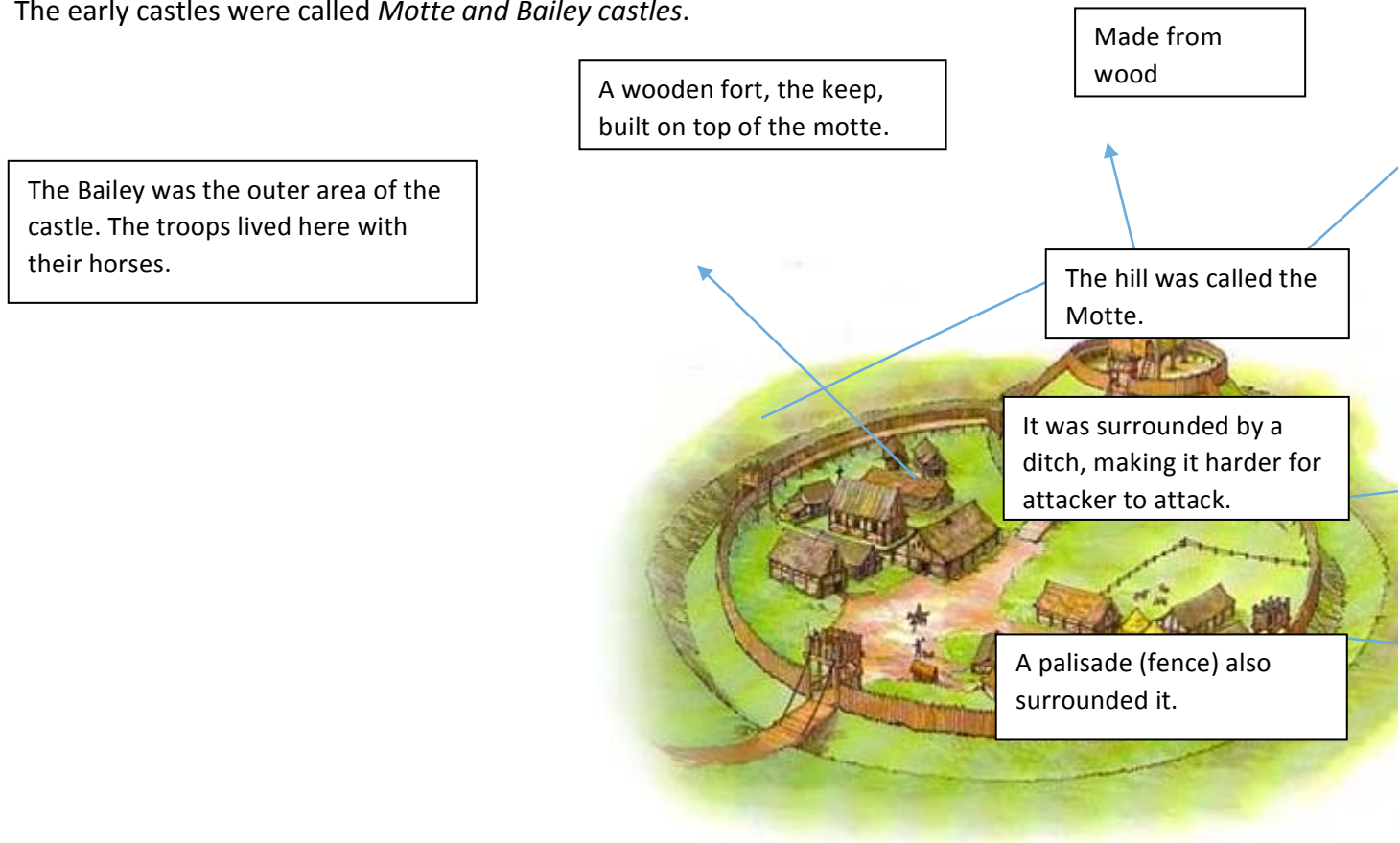
When were they built? The main way William established control was through castles. Every place a revolt or rebellion was squashed, a castle was built. Before 1066 very few castles had been around but they were a vital part for William and the Normans. When he landed in Pevensey one of William's first actions was to build a castle to help defend their position. Everywhere the Normans went, they built castles.

Why were they built?

- 1) Strategic – they housed soldiers who were dealing with rebellions. William did not have a lot of troops so he needed to move them and house them depending on where the revolt was.
- 2) Symbolic – Castles were a constant reminder that the Normans were now in control. To make matters worse they usually destroyed houses in towns to make room for the castles, the English had to pay for the castles through taxes and it was English builders that built them.

What were they?

The early castles were called *Motte and Bailey castles*.



How it worked

The army would live in the Bailey with all their goods and resources and if there was a risk of invasion they would use the ladder to climb the steep hill in to the wooden keep at the top of the hill. The keep was the safe area – it was on top of a hill so they could see for miles around and it was harder to get in to therefore offering the best protection.

Map showing locations of castles.



Case study: Pickering Castle

It was built during the Harrying of the North to show William had authority.

Originally it was built with wood but was later improved and was built out of stone. It has all the main features of the Motte and Bailey labelled above, but Pickering castle's bailey was divided in to 2 section; the inner ward and the outer ward. The castle was designed to be imposing to the local people.

List of Norman kings:

William, Duke of Normandy win the Battle of Hastings against Harold Godwinson so was crowned king of England between 25th December 1066 and his death, 9th September 1087.

Despite the number of rebellions that William had seen in his early rule, 1075 had been the last one. He became relatively secure but his position in Normandy was deteriorating so he ended up spending a lot of time there trying to keep order. In 1086 he was wounded in battle and became incredibly ill. 6 weeks later he died.

King William II (also known as Rufus) Williams 2nd eldest son inherited the throne, due to a strained relationship between King William and his eldest son Robert.

He was crowned king on 26th September, 1087.

Almost immediately he has challenges to his claim, such as from his older brother, Robert.

1088: Bishop Odo of Bayeux and ten leading Norman lords planned a rebellion. Part of their problem was that they owned land in both Normandy and England and did not like the fact that there was a different king in each country (Robert was king of Normandy, Rufus King of England).

Rufus found out about the plan and was able to bribe the rebels with promises (eg hunting laws) and reminding them of the oath they had previously made.

1091 –William travelled to Normandy to challenge his brother, Robert. They were not really able to agree, but the fact that Robert soon went on the First Crusade meant that for the last few years of Rufus' reign, Robert was not able to plan anything against England.

2 August 1100 – Rufus was killed in a hunting accident (potentially a plot by his younger brother, Henry but no evidence for this).

Henry I

Henry became King after Rufus' death.

Robert and Henry (brothers_) agreed that they would remain in their own Domain. Robert would only worry about Normandy, Henry would only worry about England. But Henry broke this promise and invaded Normandy anyway. 1106 –Henry won the Battle in Normandy so he now ruled both England and Normandy. The Norman conquest remained in tact.

Section 2: Life under the Normans

Feudalism

The Feudal system explained.

William Kept 25% of the land for himself, he gave 25% to the Church and split the remaining 50% up between his supporters (approximately 200 Barons and Bishops)



The Barons and Bishops were given the land by the King in tenure (renting) and in return they had to promise to provide an army when William needed fighters. They also swore to be loyal to William.



The Barons and Bishops then granted some of their followers land. The Knights. In return for the land the knights promised to serve as an army when the Barons asked and promised to maintain/look after their land for them. (Controlling day to day life of the peasants)



The Knights then gave some of their land to the Peasants. In return the peasants had to work that land and give some of their crops to the knights. They would also be required to spend some time working on the Knights land without pay. They needed permission for everything, they could not leave the lord (Knights) land.

The national government

In order to ensure people stayed loyal to him, William gave out land but also important positions, such as Sherifffdoms. Before William the earls and lords had had quite a lot of say in how their land was run, but William wanted a system that was much more centralised. The government would writing up a 'Writ' which was a list of rules and order that would then be sent around the country. While the national government gave up with the 'Writ' he needed a strong local government to make sure these laws were being stuck to.

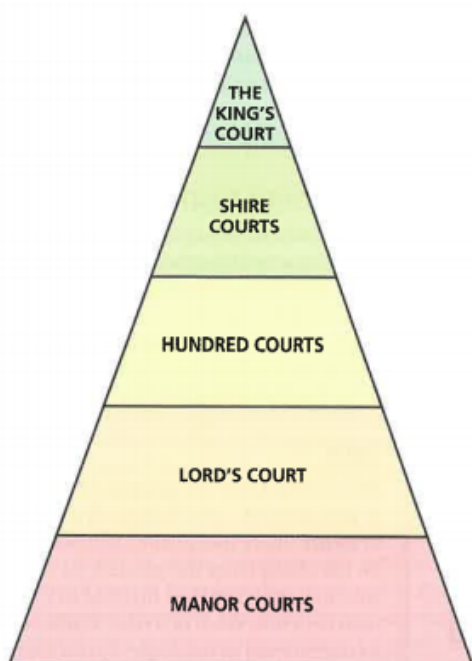
The Local government

Before William the country had been split in to 134 shires and a shire-reeve in control to collect taxes and ensure laws were being kept. The Normans liked this structure so William carried it on when he was King, with the Baron and Sheriff in charge. They were responsible for raising an army, collecting taxes and keeping justice.

William also kept to the legal system used before him. However he simplified it and tried to make is consistent. Before William some shires would have slightly different rules but William didn't like this. He wanted everyone to be the treated the same.

FIGURE 5

The legal system.



The King's court: The king remained the most important person in the justice system. His decisions were binding. The King's court dealt with royal pleas which included the most serious offences of murder, treason, arson, robbery and rape. The king could also hear appeals from lower courts.


Shire courts had been established well before 1066. They did not change much but now met more regularly and were usually supervised by the sheriff (or sometimes a bishop). The judges were local landowners or the sheriff. They heard disputes over land or crimes involving violence or theft.

Hundred courts had also been in place before 1066. They were held monthly with a bailiff in charge (who was appointed by the Sheriff). Some hundreds were still privately held and if so the lord would be in charge. They dealt with minor disputes.

Lord's courts (also called Honourial courts) were introduced by the Normans for the lord to deal with his tenants. This kind of court did not only deal with crime or disputes, they also supervised property transactions or made announcements of new laws from the king. The tenants also gave the lords advice at these courts just as the highest lords advised the king in his own court.

Manor courts: The manor was the area of land controlled by the lord of the manor – usually the same as a village. Manor courts were the most minor courts that dealt with day to day life in the village, such as ploughing being carried out badly or labour not being supplied. Male villeins would also pay for licenses to marry. These courts were controlled by the Lord of the Manor.

So how was law enforced?

<p>Constable's</p> <p>Power to arrest people, break up fights, prevent fires. They held the key to the STOCKS – for minor punishments.</p>  <p>They were not paid much, this was often their second job.</p>	<p>Watchmen</p> <p>They made sure that people kept to the curfew – to prevent crime and catch criminals. They were not paid; many didn't take this role seriously and instead saw it as an opportunity to drink with their friends</p>
<p>Hue and Cry</p> <p>System for catching criminals after an offense. They had to raise an alarm when they saw a crime and cry out. Everyone that heard had to try and catch the criminals. You could be fined for ignoring the cry.</p>	<p>Tithing</p> <p>10-12 villeins in a group. They promised to prevent each other from committing a crime. If one committed a crime they had to reveal the criminal otherwise the whole group would be punished.</p>

How were suspects dealt with?

<p><i>Oaths – this was a continuation of the Anglo-Saxons</i></p> <p>Suspects were taken to court, evidence was presented and they people who knew the accused were called to give an account. (mostly to comment on the character of the accused) they had to swear an oath on the Bible to ensure they were not lying.</p>	<p><i>Trial by ordeal – this was a continuation of the Anglo-Saxons</i></p> <p>Trial by cold water: water was blessed by a priest. They believed that holy water would repel a sinner, so the guilty would float and the innocent would sink.</p> <p>Trial by hot iron: carry a red hot iron in their hands for three steps. Their hands would then be bandaged, and three days later they would be checked. If they were guilty the wounds would be infected, if they were innocent then they would be clean.</p>
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Trial by battle – this was introduced by the Normans.

Introduced for serious offences. Battle took place between the accused and the accuser. Wooden sticks or swords were used. It was believed that God would intervene to help the right person. It was not necessarily a fight to the death, if one person was seriously injured they could surrender, but this was accepting that they were guilty and would lead to death so most battles were a fight to the death.

How were the offenders punished?

If the accused was found to be innocent then the accuser would be fined for making a false claim.

If the accused was found guilty for theft or hurting someone they would pay a fine to the victim. Serious offences such as murder would endure a large fine from the family as well the offender being hanged, or have his limbs cut off, be castrated or made blind.

The Domesday Book

1085 – Domesday book commenced. This was a survey of all the property and resources in England. It showed exactly who owned what in every part of the country. In total 13.218 towns and villages were included.

The main purpose of this survey was so that William knew exactly how much he can tax each individual and it would also stop disputes between lords over land. It is believed that he undertook this survey as he was fearful of another rebel against his reign so he brought in new soldiers from Normandy and then needed to raise taxes so that he could pay for them.

The Domesday Book would record how much land the Baron had, how many Knights had been given land, how much land (measured in plough), how many villeins, how many animals.

2.2: Economic and Social Change

Economic = money.

In 1066 the majority of people lived in the countryside – only 5% lived in towns and although there were more diseases there, life was probably easier in towns that it was in the countryside.

In the countryside farmers (peasants) would keep animals and grow crops. If a harvest was good they would have lots of food, but if the harvest failed then famine would follow. Sheep farming was the most popular way of getting an income, but the production of food was starting to become more popular.

Immediate economic impact.

Had a negative impact to start.


- Taxes – increased rent and taxes. Most of the money raised was spent in Normandy.
- Land – was taken away from nearly all the English land owners, some went in to poverty.
- Destruction – much land was destroyed, especially where a revolt took place (e.g. Harrying of the North). Houses were destroyed to make way for castles – this took away houses and land. In Lincoln 166 houses were

Long-term economic impact.

After initial disruption, from the late 1090's England saw great economic growth. Trade grew, towns grew, population grew, and wealth grew. Why?

- Increased security – If people think a war is going to happen then they won't invest or take risks but once they saw that William was a stable institution trading flourished.
- Better trade – strengthened trade links between England and European countries. England was exporting

Social change

	<i>For the poor</i>	<i>For the rich</i>
<i>Work</i>	<p>Nearly all farmers, life depended on the time of year/weather. Harvest was the busiest time, but farming was always hard. Long hours, everything was done by hand, no machinery apart from ox-drawn ploughs.</p>  <p>Each village was surrounded by fields (usually 3) and these fields were divided in to strips and given to a farmer. They would agree which crop they would grow (wheat, rye and barley). But crops were vulnerable to weather, disease and animals. Even after a good harvest it would be hard to grow and keep enough food for the winter months. Peasants would also have their own garden where they would grow vegetables and fruit, keep poultry and there was common land where they could keep larger animals. They would have access to some woodland area so they could collect wood for a fire.</p> <p>Most were famers but villages also needed blacksmiths, a carpenter, a miller and a weaver – but some farmers might do all these jobs themselves.</p>	<p>Lords and the Bishops were the richest people. Bishops were in charge of everything that happened in the church whereas the Lords owned the land, although they did not farm it. Their money came from the produce produced by their tenants (peasant farmers). They spend most of their time running the estate.</p> <p>Knights were also rich, they would spend most of their time practising their military skills so that they were ready to fight for the king when called upon. (Horsemanship or hunting).</p> <p>Sheriffs would oversee the administration and make sure that everybody was sticking to the law, or deal with those that were not sticking to the law.</p>
<i>Food</i>	<p>Ate what they could grow, diet was simple Bread, oat porridge, vegetable stew. They could make the bread themselves, but would have to pay to use the lord's oven. Meat was a treat – as it was more expensive. Meat would be salted or smoked to keep it fresh</p>	<p>They had a varied diet. They would eat bread They would eat a lot of meat such as pheasant, woodcock, partridge, larks and blackbirds Meat was forbidden during lent an on Fridays so they would eat fish instead.</p>

<p>as there were no refrigerators. They kept hens so had eggs. They kept animals for milk, and they would make their own cheese. If they lived near the sea or a river they would catch fish and eat that. Pottage was the most common – it was a soup made from beans and peas and seasoned with herbs. Water was not safe to drink so they would brew their own weak beer, or drink milk.</p> <p><i>They had no crockery or cutlery and instead they would eat from a crust of bread and using their hands.</i></p>	<p>They did not eat a lot of fruit or vegetables as they were seen as food for the poor. Dairy products were also seen as a food for the poor so they were not eaten</p> <p>As their diet was unhealthy a lot of them suffered from bad teeth, scurvy and rickets. They had a lot of banquets and parties, they wasted a lot of food.</p> <p>They had plates to eat from, made of wood or silver for the really rich. Cutlery was rarely used, but they would use knives and spoons.</p>
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Houses were dark, damp and smoky. It would be a large single room without windows. There would be a fire in the middle for warmth and for cooking. Smoke would escape from a hole in the top of the roof. The floor was made from earth and straw. Animals would be brought inside at night time,

Hygiene was not good – 40 was the common age that people would live until. There was little form of entertainment, people would spend their whole time working.

Norman towns

There were very few towns before William, but the Normans saw them as a good opportunity to increase trade. The Domesday Book in 1085 recorded that there were 18 towns with a population of 2,000 people and 112 smaller towns. Only 5% of the English lived in towns.

The Normans increased towns and used them as a trading centre for livestock, fish, sale and wool. Towns appeared near the coast so that they could export their goods. Other towns grew where important roads or rivers met. Other towns developed around castles.

Towns attracted people that want to set up businesses and shops rather than be farmers. Trading centres would be surrounded by high walls. Traders would be charged to enter, they would be locked at night.

Citizens of these towns were called BURGESSES they had some responsibilities to keep to such as paying taxes, acting as watchman, fighting for the town when needed. Once a town became large enough it could become a CHARTER- this charter would then be able to appoint their own council/major. They could also set their own taxes, but they were still the responsibility of the king.

Each town would have churches and religious centres, a mixture of houses and commercial properties, a market place, wooden houses were built close together, streets were narrow, a high street leading to the main gates, little provisions for hygiene, overcrowding leading to disease, as people couldn't read shops would have pictures outside to show what they sold. Houses were usually smaller at the bottom and got bigger on the second floor etc. as the land was expensive to buy.

There were loads of jobs in Norman towns- bakers, butchers, fishmongers, brewers, armourers, robe makers, washerwomen, goldsmiths, barbers, apothecaries, moneylenders, masons, potters, shoemakers and many more. These skills would either be passed down through the family, or some peasants would take up an apprenticeship where they would learn the trade.

Hierarchy:

- 1) Top was merchants, lawyers, doctors, property owners.
- 2) Middle was craftsmen, masters of their trade
- 3) Bottom was unskilled workers. Servants to the richer families

Did it change everyday life?	Norman Aristocracy	Peasants
Land	At first William tried to keep the land as it was but this had to change as they took part in rebellions. King William took possession of all the land and then redistributed it to people that supported him, A new class system was introduced in the feudal system.	Although somebody else now had control of the land they farmed, nothing really changed for them.
New laws	William was impressed by the Anglo-Saxon financial system so he kept that, including the creation of the coin. William introduced a new trial by jury and trial by conduct, but ways of convicting and criminal were kept the same.	Previously peasants had hunted to supplement their diet, especially in winter when their supplies didn't last as long. But new laws meant that they faced fines for hunting, or they could be imprisoned or even out to death. The Murdrum fines had a huge impact on peasants as they could all face a fine if a crime was committed. As a result very few peasants joined revolts/rebellions.
Castles	In order to protect themselves from the local Anglo-Saxon population the earls built themselves castles. At first they were important for protection and defence but then soon became important for trading centres as well	Their land might have been cleared to make way for the castles. Might have had to build them castles, for no wage. But a lot of blacksmiths, carpenters and other traders would find work in the bailey, where it was protected so it stopped them getting attacked.
Language	Most of the earls were Normans so they spoke French so became the main language, it was the language spoken at court and in government, Latin remained the religious language still. As time went on the French language began to combine with the Anglo-Saxon language to make an Anglo Norman language	Continued to speak English however Norman words started to creep in, such as veal, arrow, armour, baron, Knight.

In short, the top of the hierarchy status saw great change- it was a complete change since the Anglo-Saxons, but the peasants at the bottom of the system saw very little change. William had not planned to change the system entirely, instead he planned to take the best elements of Anglo-Saxon rule, and the best elements of the Norman rule and merge them together.

Section 3: Religion

Education: The church was the only institution that produced books. Texts were copied out by monks – they were the only people that could read and write. As well as rewriting religious text they would also be responsible for writing out medical books. This meant that they were in charge of what people learnt.

Economics: The church was the major land owner. It made peasants work on their land for free, taking them away from their work. They were worried they would be punished if they didn't agree. The church also collected a tithe (tax) which was 10% of a farmer's income per year. This could be paid in equipment or seed.

What was the role of the church in Norman England?

Religion: the main role was to ensure that people demonstrated their belief in God by attending church, making sure they lived a good, clean life, and went to heaven.

Law: The church was in charge of punishing criminals that committed a crime on their land, e.g. theft, poaching or marrying a relative.

Politics: leading members of the church were part of the Witan and therefore advised the King on important matters. The bishops, abbots and priests were involved. Archbishops of York, Winchester and Canterbury were senior members.

Religious leaders were as powerful as kings. The Pope (head of the catholic church) was the most powerful man in Europe. Priests were very important; they helped the sick, led church services, heard confessions, led marriage ceremonies and baptised children. All members of the community when the church – it was very important to them. Whether you were rich or poor, young or old, male or female, everyone went to church.

Some people were more religious than others. The most religious people would go on pilgrimages, or a journey to a religious place to feel closer to God and heaven. Some people would go to the Holy Land or Jerusalem but those that couldn't afford that would go to the Church of Saint Etienne in Normandy to visit the tombs there. The poorest people that were not able to afford travel would go to abbeys and monasteries in England.

William was very religious but he also wanted to have control of the church as it had so much wealth and power. He wanted to show his appreciation of God and so he built a number of new churches and cathedrals once he became king. He built an abbey on the site of the Battle of Hastings. This site was very important to him as he believed that God had helped him win. He also built a number of cathedrals such as Winchester, Durham and Rochester.

William made a number of changes (reforms) to the Church in England after 1066.

Area	Reform
Bishops	<p>English bishops and archbishops were replaced by Normans. By 1080 there was only one Anglo-Saxon bishop in England. A New church hierarchy was established.</p> <p>POPE ARCHBISHOPS BISHOPS ARCHDEACONS DEANS PARISH PRIESTS</p> <p>Archdeacons and deans were new additions. Everyone answered to the person above them.</p>
Architecture (buildings)	<p>These buildings took a lot of time and effort and they looked very impressive. When William first became King he took back all the land of the churches and stole the treasures for his own good. However he soon gave the money back by spending it on new buildings. (eg Durham, Norwich, Bath and Winchester)</p>
Organisation	<p>William improved the organisation. They introduced synods (councils) to have meetings twice a year. Dioceses were areas of land that were controlled by the church. They were split up into archdeaconries (sub-dioceses) which were again divided up into deaneries. He made sure that all people only held 1 position of power in the church; he believed that if you had 2 jobs you weren't able to do either properly.</p>
Legal Issues	<p>In 1076 the church became in charge of church crimes. This meant that church crimes would not be dealt with by the church courts, not the local courts. He also introduced Papal Law; where everyone had to pay a one penny tax to the Pope (head of the church). Marriage in the clergy was officially ended.</p>
Parish Priest	<p>There was no change to peasants priests. Most Anglo-Saxon priests kept their job. They were still poorly educated and many remained married. Over 2,000 village churches were recorded in the Domesday book.</p>

Lanfranc was one of the leading Archbishops. He was once exiled by William but eventually became William's ally. He went to Rome to obtain a Papal Banner before the 1066 invasion. He advised King William on religious affairs and

played an important part in the Kings reforms of the church in Normandy and England. He became the archbishop of Canterbury in 1070.

How did the Normans influence religion in England?

King William and the Pope were great friends. The Pope was called Pope Alexander II. He swore to support William in the Battle of Hastings. However throughout the reign the friendship did not stay as positive. Immediately after the Battle the Pope ordered William and his men to do penance (self-punishment) for all the killings they had done in the battle and the destruction they had caused. This was why William built the Abbey on the site of the battle. William used a geld (a form of tax) to pay for this and extract money from religious houses. William also used religious positions to promote or reward those that followed him. Williams I son, William II carried this on too. However it was only meant to be the Pope that could do this, not the kings. This led to disagreements between the king and the bishops/pope.

Both Williams used the church for their own personal gain. There are records of Normans taking church position and then stealing money from the churches. An example is the monastery in Abington where a Norman monk melted down a chandelier for £40 in gold and silver (equivalent to £35,000 today) and took it back to Normandy. It was common for the Normans to steal gold and silver gems from statue and take them back to Normandy to use in their churches. (it must be noted that we do not know if we can trust these accounts as they were written by chroniclers who were likely to want to portray the Normans unfavourably.

We have already seen that William and Lefranc had quite a good relationship. He was made Archbishop of Canterbury in 1070. Lefranc wanted to make it clear that he was head of the English Church. It was Lefranc support of William that meant the Pope liked William too.

Lefranc was contending for power with Thomas, Archbishop of York. Thomas wanted main control, but as he has been appointed 2nd it was Lefranc that consecrated him. Before Lefranc did this, he made Thomas swear an oath of Loyalty towards him, therefore ensuring that Lefranc became the most powerful. The king had persuaded Thomas to submit.

In 1089 he died and instead of replacing him, William took the land he owned for himself. He used the money he acquired from this to pay for an army to help him fight off those that were rebelling against him. He carried on refusing to appoint anyone as Archbishop of Canterbury as he enjoyed that income for himself. But when William became ill in 1093 he thought that it might have been because of his lack of piety (religiousness) and so believing that he was going to die he appointed Anselm as hear his confessions and administer his last rights. In return for helping him, William appointed Anselm the Archbishop of Canterbury.

The relationship between Anselm and William was quite strained. They argued about their reforms. Anselm believed that the church should be independent of the monarchs of Europe and should be allowed to take care of their own affairs, remove corruption from the church, and ensure all members of the church remained celibate. Obviously William did not like the idea of keeping the church independent as the monarch; he wanted the control! This ideas had been brought in by Pope Gregory. After one of their arguments Anselm asked if he could go to Rome to see the Pope. William agreed, but it was now evident that Anselm would support the Pope over the King.

Historic environment: Norman Cathedrals

Cathedrals build under the Normans were very grand and large. William placed great importance on religion and God. Buildings were designed to be magnificent and seen from miles around. They were Romanesque. This was a lot different to the common Anglo-Saxon buildings that were often small and modest. The English believed that they were there to support the people, not look magnificent.

They were used as a form of intimidation, just like the castles were. They were a symbol to remind the English that the Normans were not in control. They were also often built on a hill so that they were prominent.

Case study: Durham Cathedral

Built on high ground

Massive structure that dominated local landscape, reminded everyone that the Normans were in control.



Durham was politically important as it was the main buffer zone between England and Scotland.

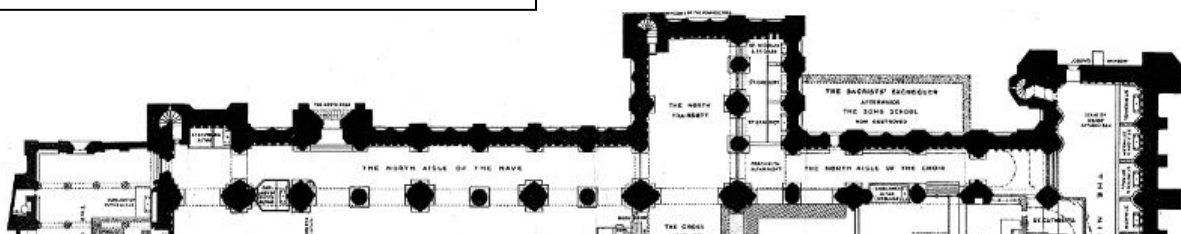
William found Durham hard to control so he gave the Bishop more control as he thought people were likely to listen to the church.

Building work started in 1093. It was designed to attract pilgrims, as this would show how important England was.

Cathedrals had a nave. Where the congregation sat. The windows at the back were perpendicular (pointed top) and were often gifted by richer people that wanted to ensure a place in heaven. These were common features.

Ranulf Flambard (1060-1128) was one of the Bishops of Durham. He started the construction. He was generous to the poor and needy, but he could also be greedy.

There was a monastery attached for the monks to live in.



Background Information on Durham Cathedral

Why was the location of Durham important?

The cathedral and castle are located on land formed by a bend in the River Wear where the steep riverbanks on either side formed a natural defence. In Anglo-Saxon times the kingdom of Northumbria had shifting northern borders which sometimes stretched into south-eastern Scotland. Durham was strategically important because it could control this troublesome border with Scotland. It was also well placed to deal quickly with local English rebellions in the North after the Norman Conquest. The Scottish raided northern England at this time and there was also the threat of invasion by the Danes. As a result William the Conqueror ordered a castle to be built at Durham. The castle became the secure stronghold and home of the Bishop of Durham who was given military, and political powers as well as religious authority over the region. It was a wealthy and powerful position, leading one historian to describe it as 'the greatest Marcher lordship in the British Isles.'

Why was a Cathedral built at Durham?

Durham Cathedral was built on the site of an earlier Anglo-Saxon cathedral built by Bishop Aldhun in 995 as a shrine to St Cuthbert (634 – 687). He was a Northumbrian monk with a reputation for Christian holiness who, after his death, had many miracles attributed to him. St Cuthbert's relics were kept on the island of Lindisfarne but because of Viking raids, the monks moved to the mainland in 875 where St Cuthbert's tomb was established at Chester-le-Street in 882. The Danish raids continued so in 995 the monks moved again, this time taking St Cuthbert's relics to Durham which became a place of pilgrimage with a small town growing up around it.

Who were the Bishops of Durham?

The last Anglo-Saxon Bishop of Durham was **Æthelwine**, who became Bishop in 1056 with the support of King Edward, the Confessor, and Tostig, the Earl of Northumbria. However the relationship between Æthelwine and the priests of Durham cathedral was strained because he was an outsider who they resented because they had not been consulted before he was made Bishop. In 1065 the nobles of Northumbria, supported by the Durham Cathedral priests, rose up against the unpopular rule of Earl Tostig. King Edward the Confessor sent his right hand man, Harold Godwinson, who was also Tostig's brother, north to negotiate with the rebels. Harold, keen for peace and unity, realised that this would not be achieved while Tostig ruled in the north so he persuaded King Edward to agree to the rebels' demands. King Edward deposed Tostig who fled abroad but despite his loyalty to Tostig, Æthelwine remained Bishop of Durham.

After the Norman Conquest Æthelwine pledged his loyalty to William the Conqueror at York in 1068 and so remained Bishop of Durham, proving valuable to William as an ambassador to King Malcolm of Scotland. In 1069 William appointed a new Norman Earl of Northumbria, Robert de Comines, to govern the area. Æthelwine warned him about English rebels in the area but de Comines did not listen to the advice and was burned to death in the bishop's house in January 1069. This and the rebellion in the north prompted William to retaliate with the savage 'Harrying of the North'. Æthelwine tried to escape to the island of Lindisfarne with important relics including the body of St Cuthbert but he was caught, imprisoned and died in the winter of 1071.

King William appointed **William Walcher**, a well-educated and spiritual French priest, to replace Æthelwine as Bishop. Walcher wanted to encourage monasticism in the area and established Benedictine monastic communities at Jarrow and Wearmouth. Walcher also began the construction of some monastic buildings at Durham as part of his plan to introduce monks into the Cathedral. Before he could achieve this, some of Walcher's supporters had a violent dispute with the local Northumbrian nobles. Although the Bishop tried to calm the situation, he failed and was killed at Gateshead in May 1080. The nobles besieged the Bishop's Castle at Durham for 4 days which resulted in William the Conqueror sending his half-brother, Odo of Bayeaux, north with an army to harry the Northumbrian countryside.

William the Conqueror's next Bishop of Durham was **William of Saint Calais**. He ordered the demolition of the 'white church', which had previously housed St Cuthbert's remains, and the building of a new cathedral at Durham on a grand scale. He was a Benedictine monk and abbot of the Abbey of St Vincent in Le Mans, northern France. William was a good organiser, and very

knowledgeable about the law and the Bible. He set about reforming the existing cathedral priests by offering them a chance to join a new Cathedral Chapter but as this involved abandoning their wives and families only one agreed. St Calais then brought Benedictine monks from Jarrow to be the Cathedral chapter. St Calais gave them a new stricter set of rules based upon those that Archbishop Lanfranc had created at Canterbury. This new cathedral chapter supported the Bishop when he began building a new cathedral at Durham in 1093. William St Calais wanted his new monastic cathedral to be spectacular and admired throughout Western Europe. St Calais died in 1096 but his successor as Bishop, **Ranulf Flambard**, shared the ambitions of his predecessor for the new cathedral.

What influenced the style of Durham Cathedral?

There were several influences on the design of Durham Cathedral including St Peter's Basilica in Rome. The original length of Durham Cathedral and its nave are almost exactly the same as the old St Peter's Basilica while the spiral columns at Durham closely match those around the canopy of St Peter's Shrine. As with many earlier Cathedrals, St Calais wanted to include shrines to saints so the new cathedral housed the bodies of St Cuthbert, and the Venerable Bede (672 – 735), an historian and religious writer. The intersecting arches along the aisles of Durham Cathedral may also have been inspired by the architecture of Islamic Spain. Inside Durham Cathedral the austerity of the first generation of Norman buildings was discarded for more elaborate carving which some would see as a revival of a more Anglo-Saxon style of decoration.

What was special about Durham Cathedral as a building?

The naves of early cathedrals had been roofed in timber. Examples of these flat, painted timber ceilings can be seen at Peterborough Cathedral which was built at roughly the same time as Durham. But at Durham something new was invented which marked a turning point in the history of architecture. The builders used a pointed arch rather than a semi-circular one to span the roof of the nave. This meant that the building could have a much greater height. In turn this allowed larger windows in the part of the church above head height so that these clerestory windows now brought more light into the building. Semi-circular arches limit the area they can span because their height must be proportionate to their width. Pointed arches overcome this problem and allow different spans to rise up to the same height. At Durham there are stone ribs which give extra support to the roof at key points. This allowed the roofing between them to be thinner and lighter yet still helped to transfer the weight of the stone roof down through the walls. This combination of light and height allowed the builders at Durham to create an astonishing monument to the greater glory of God that soared into the sky and was visible for miles around. The stone-ribbed pointed arch that allowed this to happen became an important structural and architectural feature of cathedrals throughout Europe until the 16th century.

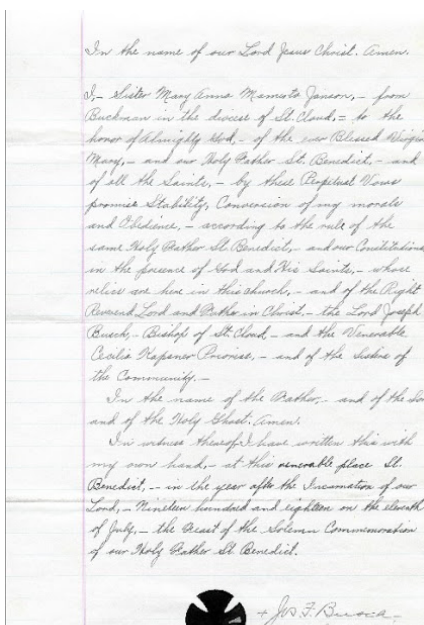
The life of a monk

Monks (male) and nuns (female) dedicated their lives to God. Monks often lived in monasteries or abbeys; a church with a domestic building attached. Nuns often lived in nunneries or convents. This way of life was known as monasticism. When the Domesday Book was written there were 35 monasteries and nunneries in England. Between 1066 and 1135 the number of monks and nuns increased from 1000 to around 5000 living in 250 religious houses.

Daily life for a monk:

00.00: First prayers of the day (Matins)
03.00: Morning prayers (Lauds)
06.00: Get up, wash, church services
07.00: Meet for days instructions
08.00: Private reading and prayer
09.00: Church service (Terce and Mass)
12.00: Church service (sext), meal
14.00: Rest
15.00: Church Service
16.00: Farming and housekeeping
18.00: Church service

The Benedictine Vows – Vows you would take as a monk



- 1) Vow of poverty: They had to give up all their wealth and personal possessions when they joined the monastery.
- 2) Vow of Chasity: this vow means abstaining from (not having) sex, and also giving up other physical pleasures such as eating sweet food or drinking alcohol.
- 3) Vow of obedience: They had to obey to the teachings of God through the Bible and follow the rules.

- 4) Vow of Stability: The promise that they would never leave the monastic community, and for some this even meant not leaving their monastery.

The way of life was meant to be harsh, uncomfortable and sometimes painful. They lived in isolation away from the distractions and corruption of everyday life. They were completely self-sufficient, meaning that they produced all of their own food and materials. They would often carry out this work themselves, although some religious houses would hire lay brothers to carry out this work.

The majority of their life was devoted to prayer, they believed that they were helping others get to Heaven by praying for them. Ordinary people could even pay monasteries to pray in the hope of getting in to Heaven quicker. This made them benefactors as they were helping to fund it.

So how did the Normans reform monasteries?

Spectacular abbeys were built (eg Whitby Abbey in the north east). Monks were brought from Normandy to run the monasteries. Each monastery/abbey would then be given some land to control. This was then part of the feudal system.

Educating England

Education was first promoted in England under the Romans as they employed full time teachers. However when the Romans left Britain a lot of these specialist schools closed down and education was taken over by the Church. This meant that the church was in charge of all education. The teachers were monks and nuns and students were taught in monasteries or abbeys. However under the Normans, schools were taken out of the monasteries and were moved in to the towns and cities. Education had to be paid for, so was out of the reach of peasants. Some poorer students would be able to go to school but they would have had to work as servants in the monastery in return. Girls were excluded from education. Reforms within monasticism meant that children were no longer allowed in monasteries so education had to go somewhere else. The church, however, was still in charge of education.

By the twelfth century there were 40 schools and by the thirteenth century there were 75 schools. French was spoken, but students would still use Latin for writing.

If students were successful at school they moved on to university where all books and lectures were in Latin. Oxford University was founded in 1096 and this was the only university until Cambridge in 1209. Students who didn't go to university could become merchants, parish clergy or clerks. They would not learn maths, accountancy and law – these were taught when they started work.

William II and the church

As William I was dying he asked Lefranc to make it was Rufus that got the throne. On the 26th September 1087 Rufus (William II) became King. However, soon after the crowning conflicts arose. Rufus had a very different attitude towards the church. While his father has been genuinely religious, Rufus saw the church as a way to make money. The church did also not approve of his way of his life; he remained married, childless and was almost certainly a homosexual.

The first rebellion came in 1088, when the Bishop of Saint-Calais. The bishop told Rufus of a plot and agreed to help him out by bringing reinforcements to aid him however he never returned with the troops. Rufus put him on trial for treason. Saint-Calais argued that he should be put in church trial but Rufus refused as he believed that Saint-Calais had broken the Oath of allegiance to the king and therefore should be tried in a secular court. In November 1088 he was put on trial, declared guilty, lost this bishopric and exiled. Although he was eventually allowed back in England, it showed the people that King Rufus determined the control of the church and he was not controlled by the church. It was now clear that the church was subordinate to the crown.

Relations with the Pope

Under William I

Relations between the king and Pope Alexander were good. The Pope blessed him before the Battle of Hastings. They both wanted to reform the church and work to make it less corrupt. William wanted to remove the untrustworthy bishops from power as they might plan a revolt, and the Pope wanted to make sure that the church was empty of corrupt bishops. They worked together to make sure this happened. By 1070 there were only two English bishops remaining. He wanted the church to

However, the next Pope, Gregory was more radical and he wanted to make sure that the church had more authority than the king, not the other way around. He wanted to make sure that all decisions about education and discipline. William didn't like this so the relationship started to decline. He wanted to make sure that the bishops kept travelling between Rome and England to report on everything that happened. King William didn't want this level of support as he wanted the bishops to report to him and not the Pope. He was clear that he wanted to reform the church, but only if he was still in charge. When Pope Gregory asked William to swear loyalty to him, William refused.

Under Rufus (William II)

When Rufus became King, Gregory was still Pope. Rufus was not a religious man and he wasn't really interested in reforming the church in the same way his father had. They did not get on, for similar reasons. Rufus wanted to have full control; he wanted to appoint the bishops that he wanted. Relations between the church and crown were very tense. Rufus was forced out of office. Eventually Pope Urban replaced Gregory and Urban agreed to not interfere with English appointments while Rufus was king. However this did not improve everything- the relationship was still hostile.

Under Henry I

He promised to end Rufus' policy of plundering the church. Henry received more support from the church than Rufus had. Henry accepted the Anselm's control over the church and allowed them to make some reforms, such as banning marriage between clergy and condemning the buying and selling of church land (simony). However there were still problems; Henry wanted to appoint his own bishops (investiture) and this would show that the king was in charge rather than the church. It was a better relation, but there were still tensions.

2, Revision activities

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

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
-----------	---	------	-------	----------	--------	------

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.

Harold Godwinson	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.
William of Normandy	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.
Harald Hardrada	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.
Edgar Aetheling	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.

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.

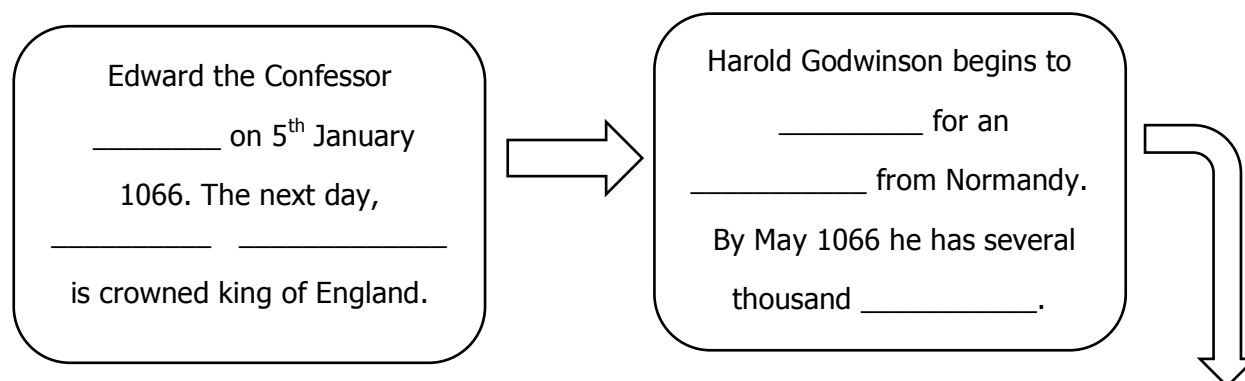
	Harold Godwinson	William of Normandy
Army	Fyrd	Cavalry

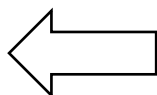
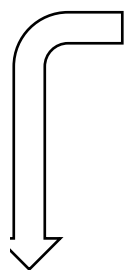
Navy		
Tactics		

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

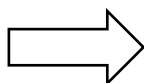
Task 3b – January – September 1066

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

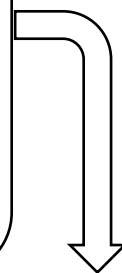




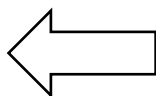
At the beginning of September, Harold sent his army home to gather in the _____. At the same time, Tostig and _____ started sailing down the coast from Scotland.



Tostig and Harald Hardrada landed near _____ and fought the Battle of _____. Anglo-Saxon earls Edwin and Morcar were _____ but were not _____. York surrendered.

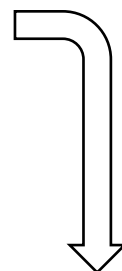
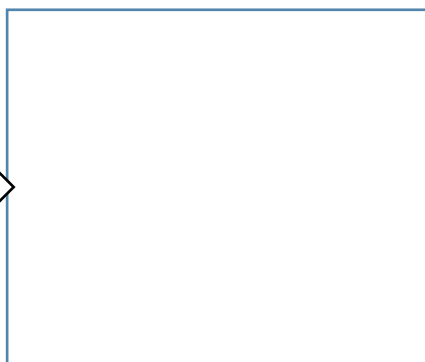
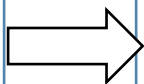
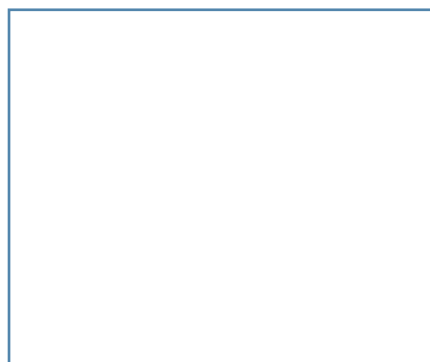


Despite defeating and _____ Tostig and Hardrada, 3 days after his victory at Stamford Bridge, Harold heard that William had _____.



Harold regathered his army and marched _____ - they covered _____ miles in a week. Harold caught Tostig and Hardrada by _____ and defeated them at the Battle of _____.

Task 3c – The Battle of Hastings Task: illustrate the storyboard with the events of the Battle of Hastings.



2. The battle starts at 9am. Norman archers fired at Anglo – Saxons BUT arrows flew over their heads.

1. Norman infantry then charged up hill BUT was blocked by **housecarls** using shield wall formation which remained firm.

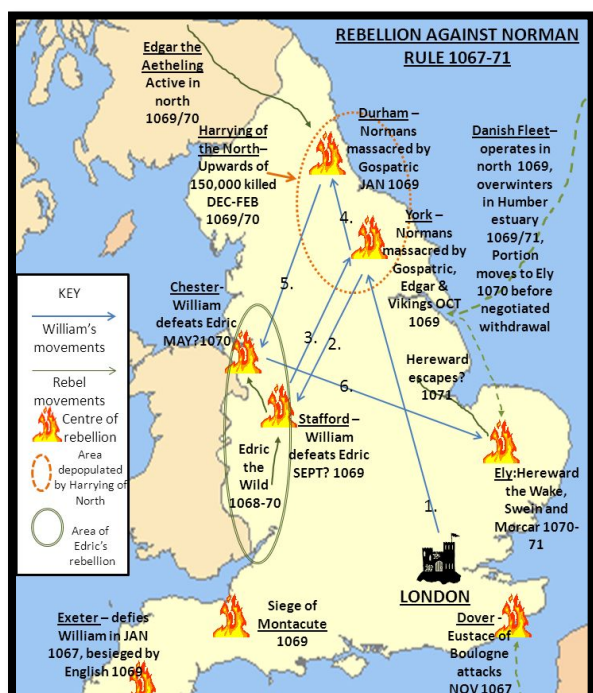
Task 3d - Why did William win the Battle of Hastings?

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.

Tactics



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



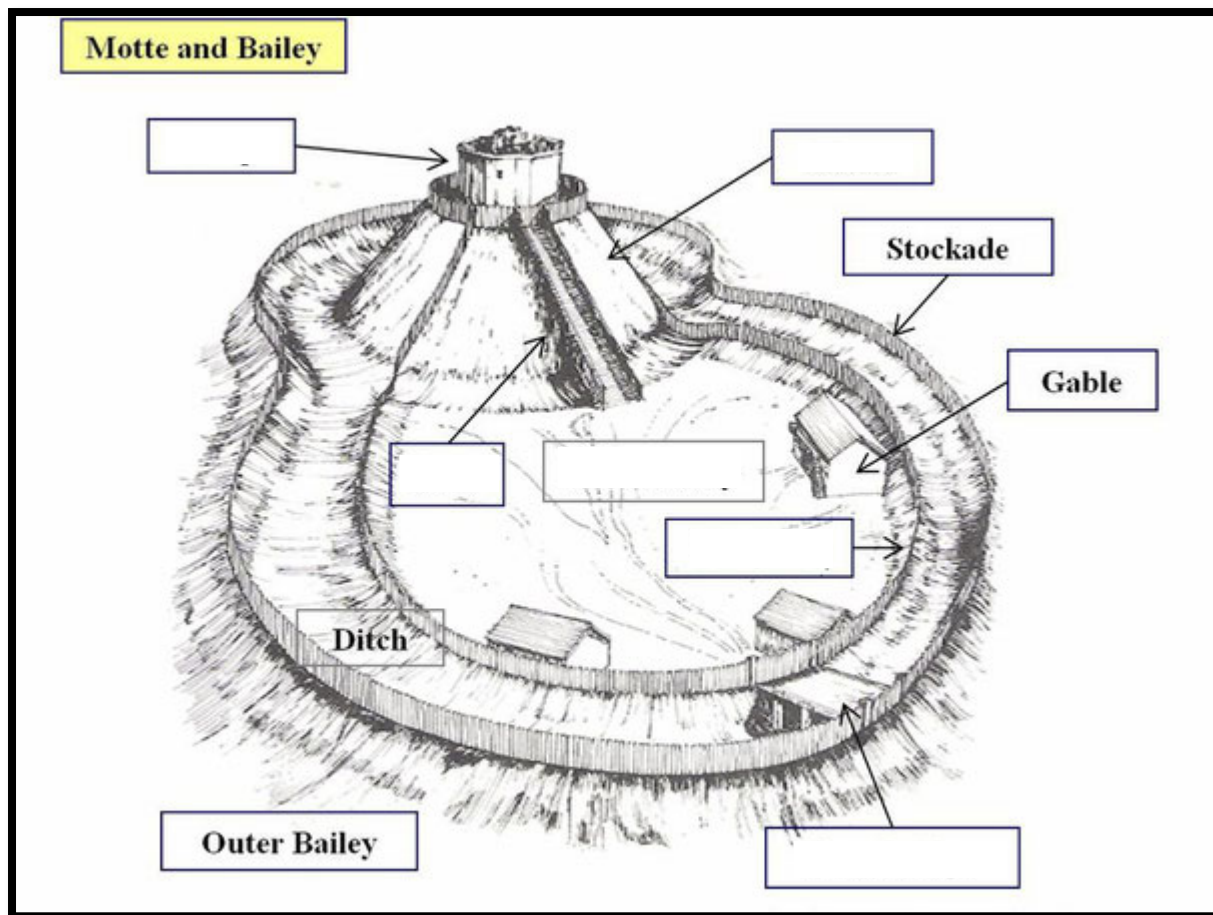
Task 4 - Revolts against the Normans 1066 – 1075

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

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

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

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

Task 7a – Government in Norman England

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

FIGURE 1

Hierarchy before 1066.

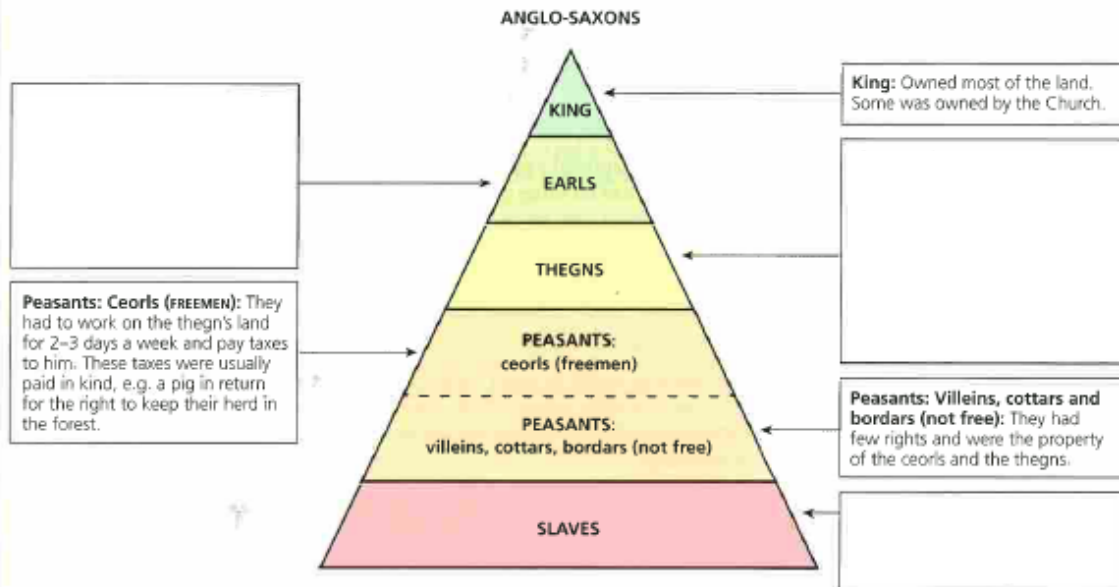
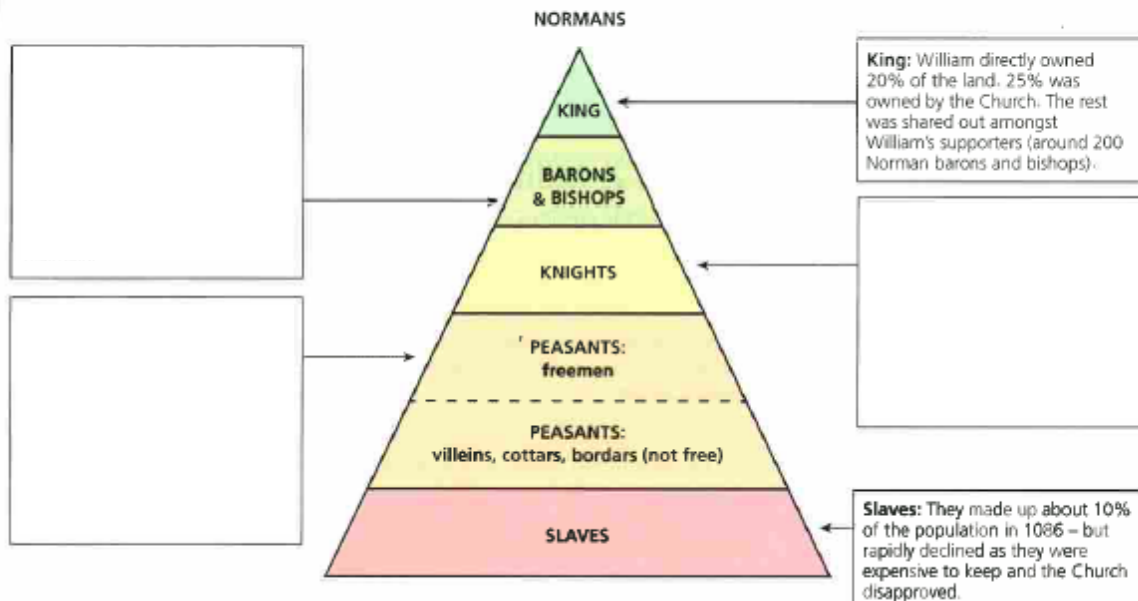


FIGURE 2

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?
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Feudal System	<p>Six major earldoms in 1066</p> <p>4,000 thegns</p> <p>King owned most of the land, followed by the Church.</p>	<p>King owned about 20% of the land, with the Church owning around 25% of land.</p> <p>Remaining land shared between 200 Norman barons and bishops.</p> <p>By 1086 only 4 thegns owned land.</p> <p>Royal Forests and Forest Law created.</p>	<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.</p> <p>For the rest of the army, the Anglo-Saxons used the fyrd.</p>	<p>Knights made an oath to their lord – it was a religious duty to provide service.</p> <p>Knights always had to carry out military service.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Anglo-Saxon government issued orders in writing – these were called writs.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.

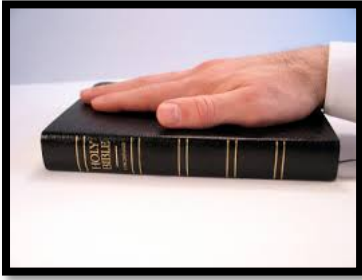
1. The legal system also kept many features from _____ - _____ England.
2. This was due to the _____ element, but it was also _____ – it helped to prove that the Normans were _____ rulers.
3. The one big change that the Normans did make was to _____ the system and make it more _____.
4. The most important 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.	
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.	
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.	

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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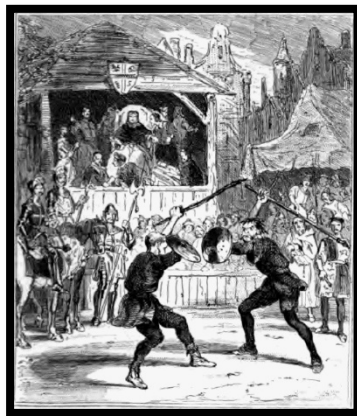
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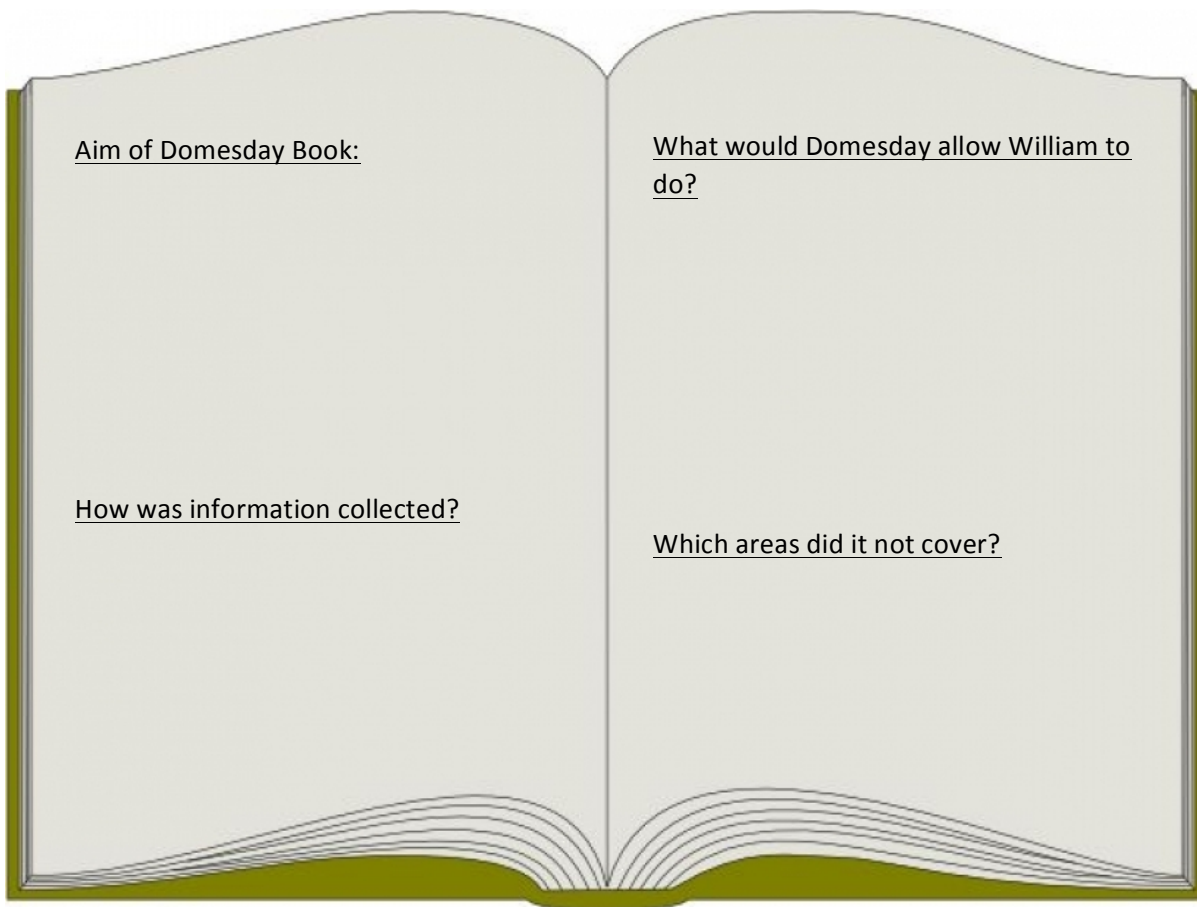
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Task 9 – Domesday Book

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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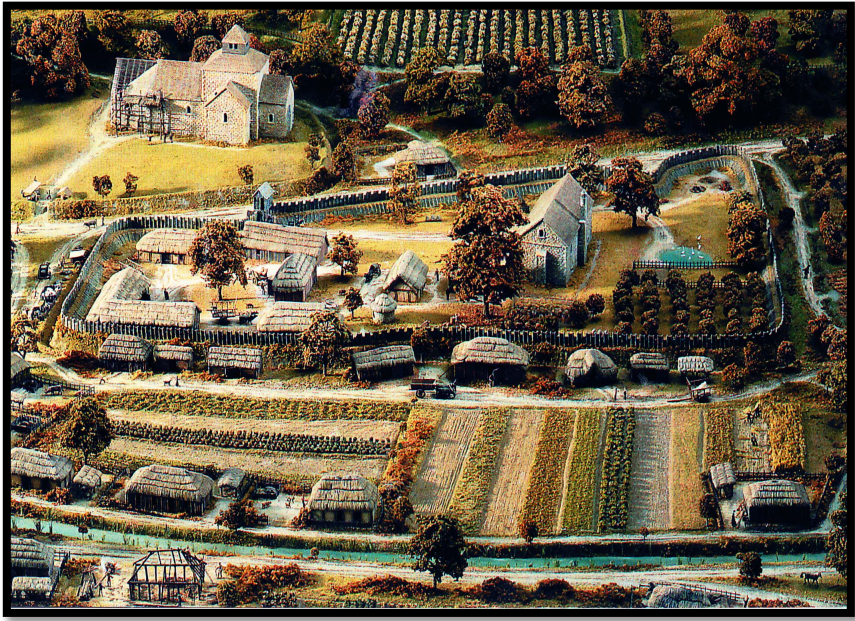
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Task 10a – Life in a Norman village

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

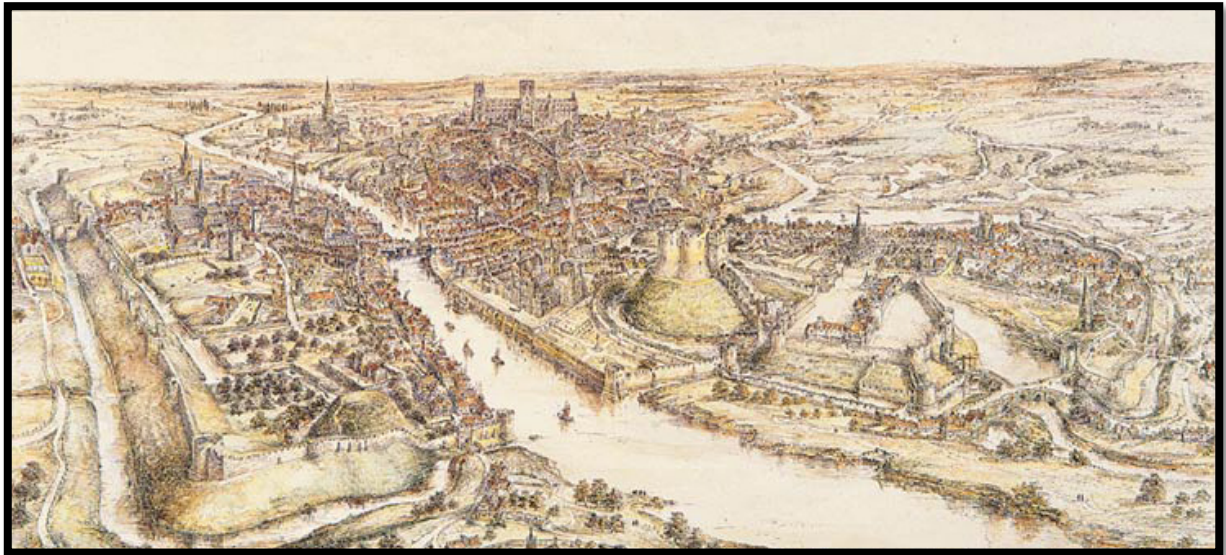
- Who lived there
- What they did
- What their houses were like
- Who had power
- Hygiene and diet



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

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.

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

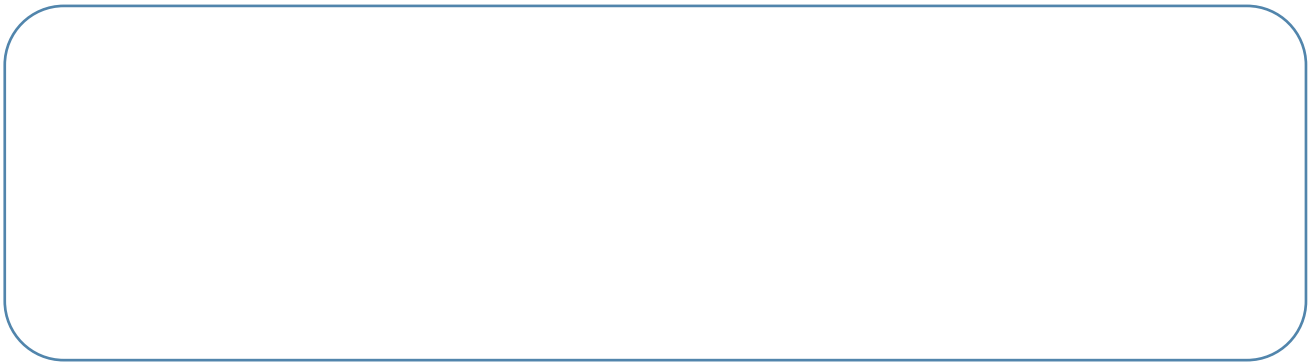
1. There was a **rebellion against Rufus in 1088**. The Bishop of Saint-Calais had informed Rufus about this plot, and promised to bring reinforcements to help him. However, Saint-Calais then changed his mind and never returned with his troops. Rufus put him on trial for treason.
2. Saint-Calais argued 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. 	

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 took, 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

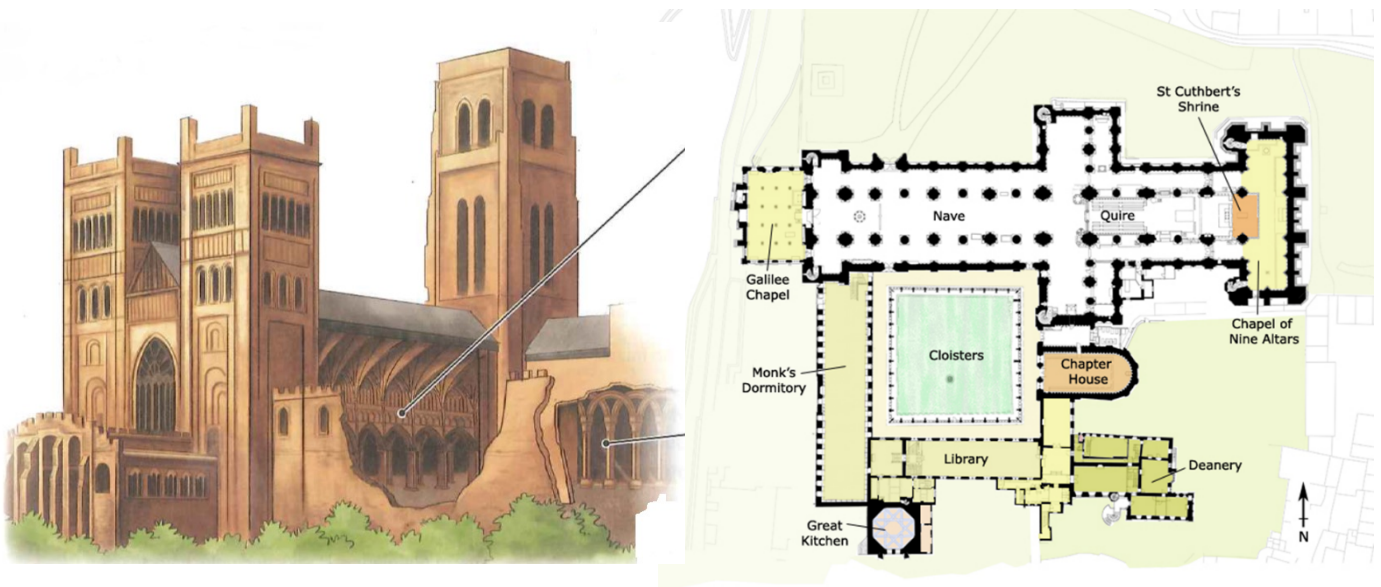
At the age of _____, some children moved on to _____ schools, which were separate from Church schools. Students stayed at grammar school for at least 4 years, learning _____ grammar as well as how to speak and write the language.

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.

Task 17 – Durham Cathedral

1. Where is Durham Cathedral located? Why is this important?
2. When was Durham Cathedral built and when was it finished?
3. To what saint was Durham Cathedral built in the honour of and to house his shrine?
4. Why was it important for William to build a cathedral in Durham?
5. Why did Durham Cathedral become a site for pilgrimages?
6. What do we mean by the Romanesque style?
7. Which monastic order lived in the monastery at the Cathedral?
8. Describe the aspects of the monastic order that occupied the Cathedral.
9. Why was a monastery attached to Durham Cathedral? What does this tell you about the importance of reviving Monasticism in Norman England?
10. Why does adding a deanery reflect changes in the reorganisation of the English Church Hierarchy?
11. Why did Durham Cathedral become of military importance?
12. Why was a castle built next to the Cathedral and is this common in Norman England – give examples?
13. Why did the Bishop Prince have more independence in Durham than other Bishops across the country?
14. What does the appointment of Ranulf Flambard to Bishop Prince show about the relationship between the King and church and what happened to Flambard?
15. Label the features of Durham Cathedral



3, How to answer the questions

Q5: How convincing is interpretation A... (8 marks – 10 minutes)

All analysis is on content of the source – so what you can SEE.

Need three clear aspects of the source and support using own knowledge. Pick details from the source, explain them and use own knowledge on the topic to say it is convincing.

Q6: Explain what was important about... (8 marks – 10 minutes)

Two PEEL paragraphs to explain what was important. Look at outcomes of the event and impacts of that change.

Q7: Write an account... (8 marks – 10 minutes)

Look at WHAT happened, WHY it happened then the OUTCOMES.

Re-word the question into HOW something has changed.

Two PEEL paragraphs

Q8: 'Norman cathedrals were built to reflect the power of the monarch'.

How far does a study of Durham Cathedral support this statement? (16 marks – 25 minutes)

3 PEEL paragraphs, using the factor in the question first. A conclusion – this should have two points to back up.

4, Model answers

How convincing is interpretation A about the impact of the Normans on English monasteries? (8 marks)

Interpretation A: An interpretation of the impact of the Normans on English monasteries. Adapted from an article by Hugh Lawrence, in 'History Today', 1986.

English monasticism after the conquest was transformed by the aggressive building of new monasteries occupied by monks from France. This was deeply disturbing for English Monks, who had to accept new Norman superiors. Tension was heightened by the lack of respect shown for English customs. But the Normans breathed fresh intellectual life into the English monasteries through new learning from the continent along with different customs.

Interpretation A is convincing

because it shows how Norman actions had a number of different impacts. The interpretation shows how the some actions that 'lacked respect' by the new Normans monastic leaders were unpopular with the English monks. For example, in 1083, the new Abbot of Glastonbury was a man called Thurstan. He insisted that his monks use a Norman chant in their services so he sent knights into the church to force them, which resulted in 3 monks being killed and 18 injured. These new ideas were 'disturbing' to the English monks, who were a decade behind the reforms that were happening in Normandy.

However, even though A shows the negative reaction for English monks, it shows that the reforms were good for English monasteries. The Normans brought in new learning from Europe, like when Lewes Priory was controlled from Cluny in France, which was known its quality scholars and learning about St Benedict. The Normans also built new monasteries in areas like Whitby abbey in the North of England, which helped to spread the churches influence. Some parts of Anglo-Saxon practice such as saint worship, shown by St. Cuthbert's relics at Durham, were respected by Normans. Therefore, the interpretation is convincing because it shows that even though the 'fresh intellectual life' was not popular with English monks and created tension, it helped to lead to the growth of the church throughout Norman England.

Explain what was important about landholding in Norman England (8 marks)

William used landholding and lordship to increase his power after the Conquest, which made them politically important. After William won the Battle of Hastings, he had to reward the people who had supported him. For example, he made William FitzOsbern the first Earl of Hereford in 1067 and rewarded him with lands in Oxfordshire, Dorset, Berkshire. In exchange for their new power and wealth the Norman Lords had to support William, including fighting for him and supporting his policies. This was important because it meant that William's power was protected, and allowed William to deal with threats when they happened.

William also made sure the church was given enough lands in England, which was important for religion in Norman England. For example, while William claimed all of the land in England after Hastings, he gave about a quarter back to the church. This was important for Norman England because it allowed the church to build spectacular new monasteries and cathedrals throughout England like Durham. It was politically important because senior churchmen like Bishop Odo acted as regents for William in areas of the country that needed to be brought under control, like in the North of England where many people had connections with Vikings.

This is a model answer because:

The response is a complex explanation of the consequences of landholding and lordship in Norman

Write an

account of the ways in which the feudal system changed under the Normans (8 marks)

One way that the feudal system changed was that the Anglo-Saxon aristocracy lost most of their power under the Normans. However, William changed the people running the system to Norman supporters which meant that many English earls were left with nothing. This was because William claimed all of the land in England that used to be theirs and used the feudal system to reward the Norman barons and churchmen who helped him to secure power in England by giving them parcels of land. For example, he made his half-brother Bishop Odo the Earl of Kent after he fought the Battle of Hastings. The changes that William made to the feudal system meant that by 1076 there were only two Englishmen who owned land that had been given to them by the king.

The feudal system also changed the way that land was passed on from one earl to another. Before the Normans, the Anglo-Saxons used to divide up land between members of the family of the landowner. However, the Normans changed this by introducing the idea of primogeniture, where the oldest son took over the land when the baron died. Even though this meant that the younger sons and daughters lost out, it helped to keep the feudal system strong, because it meant that landholding was kept together as a powerful unit rather than being dispersed into smaller units. If there was a disagreement, this would be dealt with by a Norman court. These changes allowed land to be passed from the earl to his first son smoothly.

This is a model answer because:

The response shows complex thinking. It explains and substantiates more than one broader impact that the Normans had on the feudal system, supported with a range of accurate and detailed factual knowledge and understanding.

5, Practice questions

Question 5 – How convincing (8 marks – 10 minutes)

Q5: How convincing is interpretation A about the Norman legal system?

Use **Interpretation A** to answer question 05.

Interpretation A This is an interpretation of the legal system in Norman times. It depicts a law court and trial by battle. The picture was drawn in 1963 for a children's story book.



How convincing is interpretation A about the impact of Norman monasteries?

Use **Interpretation A** to answer question 05.

Interpretation A An interpretation of the impact of the Normans on English monasteries.

Adapted from an article by Hugh Lawrence, in 'History Today', 1986.

English monasticism after the Conquest was transformed by the aggressive building of new monasteries occupied by monks from France. This was deeply disturbing for English monks, who had to accept new Norman superiors. Tension was heightened by the lack of respect shown for English customs. But the Normans breathed fresh intellectual life into the English monasteries through new learning from the continent along with different customs.

How convincing is interpretation A in showing why William had a valid claim to English throne?



Question 6 – Explain the importance about (8 marks – 10 minutes)

Q6: Explain what was important about the reforms of the monasteries for Norman England

Q6: Explain what was important about landholding and lordship in Norman England

Q6: Explain what was important about law and order in Norman England

Q6: Explain what was important about the building of castles

Q6: Explain what was important about the actions taken by William to deal with rebellions in establishing Norman control

Question 7 –Write an account (8 marks – 10 minutes)

Q7: Write an account on the ways the feudal system changed under the Normans

Q7: Write an account of the ways in which the lives of Anglo-Saxon villagers stayed the same under the Normans

Q7: Write an account of how William won the Battle of Hastings

Q7: Write an account on how religion changed under the Normans

Q7: Write an account of relations between the Norman monarchs and the Papacy

Question 8 – Historical site study (16 marks – 25 minutes)

Q8: 'Norman cathedrals were built to reflect the power of the monarch'.
How far does a study of Durham Cathedral support this statement?

Q8: 'Norman cathedrals were built to impose the power of the Church'.
How far does a study of Durham Cathedral support this statement?

Q8: 'Norman cathedrals were built to show the importance of religion'.
How far does a study of Durham Cathedral support this statement?

Q8: 'Norman cathedrals were built to consolidate the power of the Normans'.
How far does a study of Durham Cathedral support this statement?