

Knowledge organiser: The Norman Conquest

Edward the Confessor died in 1066 with no heirs, leaving a disputed succession. William of Normandy defeated Harold Godwinson at the Battle of Hastings.		Chronology: what happened on these dates?		Vocabulary: define these words.	
		1043	Edward the Confessor crowned King of England	Baron	Major landowners who directly served the king
Summarise your learning		Jan 1066	Death of Edward the Confessor	Cavalry	Mounted soldiers
Topic 1: Anglo-Saxon society	Anglo-Saxons England was a largely peaceful and prosperous kingdom.	25 Sept 1066	Battle of Stamford Bridge	Claimant	Someone believing they should be king
Topic 2: Claimants	William of Normandy, Harold Hardrada, and Harold Godwinson all claimed the throne.	14 Oct 1066	Battle of Hastings	Feudal System	Hierarchy of society, with the King at the top
		1069 /70	Northern Revolt and Harrying of the North		
Topic 3: Battle of Stamford Bridge	Harold's army marched north to defeat the Viking army of Harald Hardrada	1085	Surveying for the Domesday Book begin	Housecarls	Full-time, well-trained Anglo-Saxon warriors
		Who or what were these people/events?			
Topic 4: Battle of Hastings	Harold force-marched his army from the North to confront William's invasion. William defeated Harold, who was killed in the battle	Normans	People from Normandy, in Northern France.	Murdrum Fine	Money to be paid by local people if a Norman was killed
		Anglo-Saxons	People who lived in England. Their ancestors had arrived from northern Europe from the 5th century.		
Topic 5: Taking control	William's policies were conciliatory to begin with, but Anglo-Saxon rebellions forced him to reconsider this strategy and led to the Harrying of the North	Vikings	Men from Norway. England had previously had Viking Kings	Peasant	Farmers and the majority of the population
		The Godwins	The most powerful Anglo-Saxon family. Harold Godwinson became King. Edith Godwindattter married King Edward the Confessor.		
Topic 6: Cultural changes	There were changes such as the Feudal System and the language of the ruling class, but there was continuity from Anglo-Saxon times.	Domesday Book	A survey to determine how wealthy the Kingdom was, and how much the king could raise through taxes.	Shield wall	Overlapping shields in battle for protection
		Harrying of the North	William's response to a rebellion in the North was to destroy the crops and damage the land.		

