

Key Events		Part One: The Norman Conquest – How did William keep control? Assessment Objectives (AO) 1,2,3			
14 <sup>th</sup> Oct 1066	Battle of Hastings - Harold marches south to meet William. The battle begins at Hastings.	<b>Skills</b> How to explain why a source is useful?  How to infer (work out the meaning of the source)  How to explain	Steps to success: 1. What can I learn about a source? 2. Why is it useful? 3. Why was it produced? (Purpose) 4. Does the purpose of the source alter how useful the source is?  Steps to success: 1. Pick one thing that you can see – describe it. <i>“The source shows . . ./In the source I can see . . .”</i> 2. Explain what it might suggest about the people, or event, or action taking place. <i>“This suggests . . .”</i> 3. Use your own knowledge (O.K) to back up the source. <i>“For example . . ./From my own knowledge I know”</i>  Steps to success: 1. Try to write in a logical order e.g <i>Firstly, secondly, finally</i> 2. State a reason e.g One reason, I think that . . . 3. Develop your explanation e.g Therefore, As a result, This meant that, Consequently. CHALLENGE: Develop explanations further by linking causes e.g Furthermore, This led to . . .	<b>Knowledge</b>  <b>Castles</b>  <b>The Feudal System</b>  <b>The Domesday Book</b>  <b>Thomas Becket</b>	William kept control by building castles throughout England, there were 3 types of castles across Britain. <b>Motte and Bailey</b> – The first castles built to help fight against rebellions, they were built quickly and made out of wood. However, this meant that they were not very strong and could be easily destroyed. The Bailey was on flat land, where majority of the people lived. The Motte was the higher land of the castle, where the fort was. <b>Stone Keep</b> – This was now made out of stone and had towers as a form of defence. The main part of the castle was the Keep, a large square tower, used as the main defence. <b>Concentric</b> – This castle was based on concentric lines of defence. In effect it is a keep surrounded by a wall which in turn is surrounded by another wall. Sometimes there were moats in between these concentric circles or on the very outside.  This system helped William organise English society, it allowed William to control the English without being everywhere at once. He appointed Normans as nobles, who would then look after a small area of land for him. They would gather tax for William and organise English peasants to farm the land for them to keep the economy going. In return for land, Norman lords and knights would provide military service to the king. The king was at the ‘top’ and claimed to have been chosen by God.  William sent people all over England to find out about his new kingdom. They asked questions in every town and village, to find out how much land, crops, animals, peasants and potential for tax there was in each area. This helped William to get to know his new country, work out where problems were and identify who or what he could tax. Written in 1086, by monks at Winchester.  In 1162 he was appointed <b>Archbishop of Canterbury</b> by Henry VIII. He became a strong defender of the Church and the rights of clergymen. This was contrary to the loyalty Henry had expected from Becket. At the time the Church held great wealth and power over <b>monarchs</b> and their people. With the support of the Pope in Rome, Becket represented an even greater power.
25 <sup>th</sup> Dec 1066	William is crowned king at Westminster Abbey.				
1066	William begins building castles across England in York, Nottingham, Warwick and Cambridge.				
1068	Rebellions in the North of England – Harrying of the North – William devastates the North in an effort to stop the rebellions, over 10.000 die and large areas of land are destroyed.				
1069-70	William orders Domesday Book survey of England.				
1085	William I of England dies.				
1086					
<b>Key people</b>					
William Duke of Normandy	Argued Edward had promised him the throne and Harold Godwinson had sworn an oath promising to support William’s claim. He was supported by the pope.				
Harold Godwinson	Earl of Wessex, the most powerful man in England. Was promised the throne on the King’s deathbed and was supported by the Anglo-Saxon council – the Witan.				
<b>Key Words</b>					
Anglo-Saxon	People who settled in Britain after the Romans had left, lived in England when Normans invaded.				
Feudal System	The social structure of Medieval England. This helped William keep and maintain control.				
Noble	Barons, Earls and the rich land owners who are loyal to William in the Feudal System.				
Knights	A soldier who serves a Noble. They also rule over the Villeins.				
Villein	Peasants at the bottom of Feudal System.				