

Key Events	
<b>1154</b>	Henry II became King of England
<b>1162</b>	Henry makes his friend Thomas Becket Archbishop of Canterbury, making in charge of religion in England.
<b>1164</b>	Becket refused to make the changes to the Church courts that King Henry had ordered.
<b>1170</b>	Henry was furious. Becket fled to France Becket returned. Excommunicated the Bishops that helped Henry whilst he was away. The King lost his temper. Four knights murdered Becket.

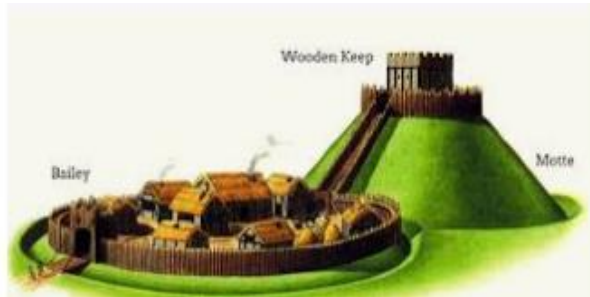
Key people	
King Henry II	Became King in 1154. Had a terrible temper. Henry was worried that the Church had too much power. People who worked for the Church went to the Church's courts. But the punishments here were not as severe as in Henry's courts.
Archbishop Thomas Becket	Was Henry II's best friend. Henry trusted him and gave him the job of Chancellor, meaning he was in charge when Henry was out of the country.

Key Words	
Motte and Bailey	The early Norman castles built out of wood. The Motte was a man-made hill. The Bailey was a courtyard. They controlled an area of around 20 miles radius. They were built to keep control of the local people and remind them who was in charge.
Curtain wall	Built around the castle for extra protection..
Chancellor	The most important position in England after the King. It involved sending out royal letters
excommunicate	When someone has been officially excluded from the Christian Church.

## Part Two: The Norman Conquest – How did William keep control? Assessment Objectives (AO) 1,3

**Skills: Using sources - How can you tell? How useful is the source?**

<b>Skills</b> How can you tell?	Steps to success. 1. Describe two things that you can see that are related to the question. . . <i>"I can tell . . . Because I can see/the source shows . .</i> 2. Using O.K (own knowledge) explain how these features prove your answer. <i>"From my own knowledge I know that . . ."</i>
How to explain why a source is useful?	Steps to success. 1. What can I learn about the topic from the source? What facts is it useful for? 2. What can you see in the source? 3. What facts back up your answer? 4. Why was it produced? (Purpose) 5. Does the purpose of the source alter how useful the source is?



Knowledge	
<b>Castles</b>	William kept control by building castles throughout England, The <b>Motte and Bailey</b> – The first castles built to help fight against rebellions, they were built quickly and made out of wood. This was easy accessible so could be built quickly. Local Anglo-Saxons were made to dig the ditches and build the castle. This reminded them of who was in control. The Bailey was on flat land, where majority of the people lived. Soldiers would live and train here. The Motte was the higher land of the castle, where the fort was. This could be seen for miles. It was a reminder to the locals every day that the Normans were now in charge.
<b>Thomas Becket</b>	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.  King Henry wanted to end the Church courts whose job it was to put the clergy and people who worked for the church on trial. The King believed that punishments in the Church courts were often a lot softer than in his courts. Becket refused to make the changes and had to flee to France. Eventually the two made friends again and Becket returned from France. But when he returned Becket excommunicated the Bishops appointed by the King.  Henry was furious as he felt Becket had betrayed him again. Some of Henry's knights overheard the King complaining and thought that they would please Henry by murdering Becket. Henry tried to stop the knights but he was too late. Becket was murdered in Canterbury Cathedral.