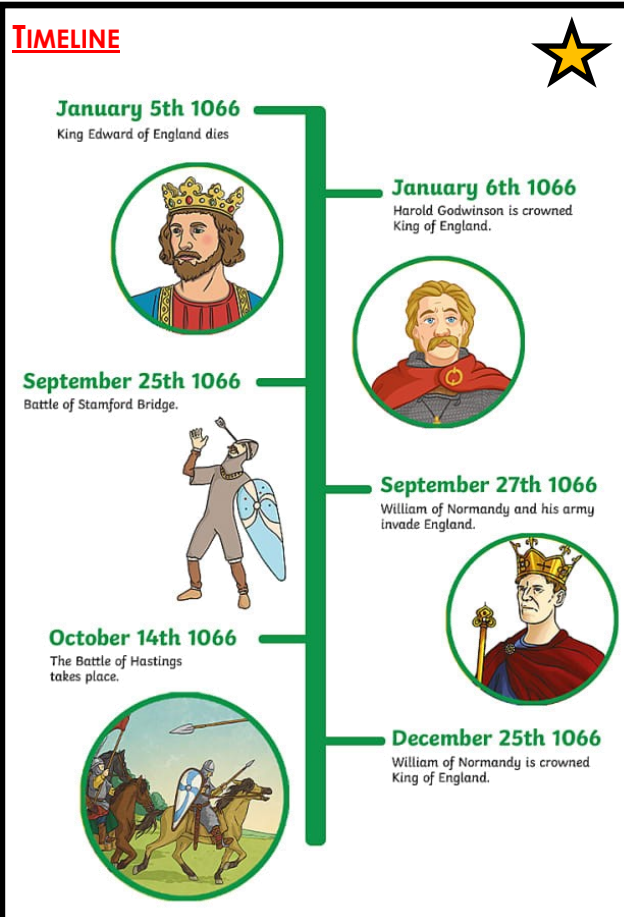


CONQUEST & CHANGE: Did the Normans bring a 'truckload of trouble' to England in 1066?

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

The Normans were from Normandy in France. The Normans invaded England, ending Anglo-Saxon rule, after the death of Edward the Confessor. William became King when he won the Battle of Hastings. William I (also known as the Conqueror) ruled from 1066-1087.

TIMELINE



KEY KNOWLEDGE 1:

How did the Normans conquer England?

- Edward the Confessor left Anglo-Saxon England in a mess by **dying without an heir**, this led to **three claimants** fighting for the throne– **Harold Godwinson, Harald Hardrada & William, Duke of Normandy.**
- Harold Godwinson was crowned King but Harald Hardrada and the **Vikings arrived and defeated the English army at the Battle of Fulford Gate.**
- But **at the Battle of Stamford Bridge, Harold Godwinson beat Harald Hardrada** and marched to Hastings to fight William. However, Harold's army was weak and tired....
- In the end, **William was victorious at the Battle of Hastings in 1066** and crowned King.

KEY KNOWLEDGE 2:

How did the Norman Conquest impact England?

- The Normans took steps to control English society. The Normans were a very small group trying to control a large English population– **William completed a huge survey called the Domesday Book so he knew what everyone owed. This helped him tax people.**
- The Normans built many castles- most were **motte and bailey**, but later some were built of **stone, which was better as they could not be easily attacked or burnt** like the wooden motte & bailey castles. **But stone was expensive and enemies could tunnel underneath.**

KEYWORDS

1	CAVALRY	Soldiers who fight on horses
2	CONQUEST	Taking over an area using force
3	DOMESDAY BOOK	A huge survey of land and property, recorded in a book in 1085
4	FYRD	Ordinary men called to fight in times of emergency
5	HEIR	Person who will get the property, money or position after someone dies
6	HOUSECARLS	Highly trained professional soldiers