



AQA - GCSE (Grade 9-1)

STUDY GUIDE



Norman England, c1066–c1100

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AQA - GCSE



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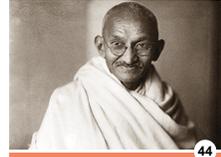
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HOW TO USE THIS BOOK

In this study guide, you will see a series of icons, highlighted words and page references. The key below will help you quickly establish what these mean and where to go for more information.

Icons



WHAT questions cover the key events and themes.



WHO questions cover the key people involved.



WHEN questions cover the timings of key events.



WHERE questions cover the locations of key moments.



WHY questions cover the reasons behind key events.



HOW questions take a closer look at the way in which events, situations and trends occur.



IMPORTANCE questions take a closer look at the significance of events, situations, and recurrent trends and themes.



DECISIONS questions take a closer look at choices made at events and situations during this era.

Highlighted words

Abdicate - occasionally, you will see certain words highlighted within an answer. This means that, if you need it, you'll find an explanation of the word or phrase in the glossary which starts on page 17.

Page references

Tudor (p.7) - occasionally, a certain subject within an answer is covered in more depth on a different page. If you'd like to learn more about it, you can go directly to the page indicated.

WHAT IS THIS BOOK ABOUT?

Norman England, 1066-c.1100 is a British depth study that investigates how England changed and developed following the Norman Conquest in 1066. The course focuses on the period from 1066 to the years around the accession of Henry I in 1100. You will focus on crucial events during this period, and study the different social, cultural, political, economic and religious changes that occurred. You will also investigate a specific historical site in detail to examine the relationship between the site and events during this time period.

Purpose

This study will help you to understand the reasons for the Norman Conquest in 1066, and the way in which England was ruled by William I and his immediate successors. You will investigate themes such as power, law and order, government, religion, and economy and society. This course will enable you to develop the historical skills of causation, consequence, importance, continuity, and change. You will also learn to critically evaluate historical interpretations.

Enquiries

Norman England, 1066-c.1100 is split into four key enquiries: Conquest and control, Life under the Normans, The Normans and the Church, and the historic environment.

-  Enquiry 1 looks at the succession crisis following the death of Edward the Confessor in 1066, and the subsequent battles for the throne. You will also study how William I consolidated his rule in the years after the Battle of Hastings, including his methods of dealing with rebellions against his rule.
-  Enquiry 2 looks at how the Normans used the Feudal System to govern England. You will also learn what life was like for ordinary people in towns and villages under Norman rule.
-  Enquiry 3 looks at the relationship between the Normans and the Church. You will learn how the Normans reformed the Church and monasteries, and how the relationship of the king with the pope in Rome changed over time.
-  Enquiry 4 looks at the historic environment. The site chosen changes each year and you have to investigate how the site and historical developments in this period link together.

Key Individuals

Some of the key individuals studied on this course include:

-  Edward the Confessor.
-  William I (William the Conqueror).
-  Harold Godwinson.
-  Harald Hardrada.
-  Edgar Aetheling.
-  William II (William Rufus).
-  Henry I.
-  Lanfranc, Archbishop of Canterbury.
-  Anselm, Archbishop of Canterbury.

Key Events

Some of the key events you will study on this course include:

-  The Battle of Stamford Bridge.
-  The Battle of Hastings.
-  The Saxon rebellions of 1067-1071.
-  The Harrying of the North, 1069-70.
-  The Earls' Revolt of 1075.
-  The creation of the Domesday Survey.
-  The continuation of the Norman dynasty after the death of William I.

Assessment

Norman England, 1066-c.1100 forms part of paper 2 which you have a total of two hours to complete. You should spend one hour on this section of the paper. There will be four exam questions which will assess what you have learnt on the Norman England, 1066-c.1100 course.

WHAT IS THIS BOOK ABOUT?

- 👤 Question 1 is worth 8 marks. This question requires you to examine an interpretation, and assesses your ability to analyse and evaluate how convincing the interpretation is, using your contextual knowledge to challenge or corroborate what is being said.
- 👤 Question 2 is worth 8 marks. This question will require you to explain the importance of a different theme or event by using your contextual knowledge and looking at the consequences or impact of the event.
- 👤 Question 3 is worth 8 marks. This question will require you to show your knowledge and understanding of the key features and characteristics of the course. You will have the opportunity to show your ability to explain and analyse historical events using second order concepts such as causation, consequence, change, continuity, similarity and difference.
- 👤 Question 4 is worth 16 marks, and focuses on the Historic Environment site that you will have studied. You will be assessed on similar skills to those in Question 3, but you will also be required to make a judgement in an extended response to the set question.

Sample

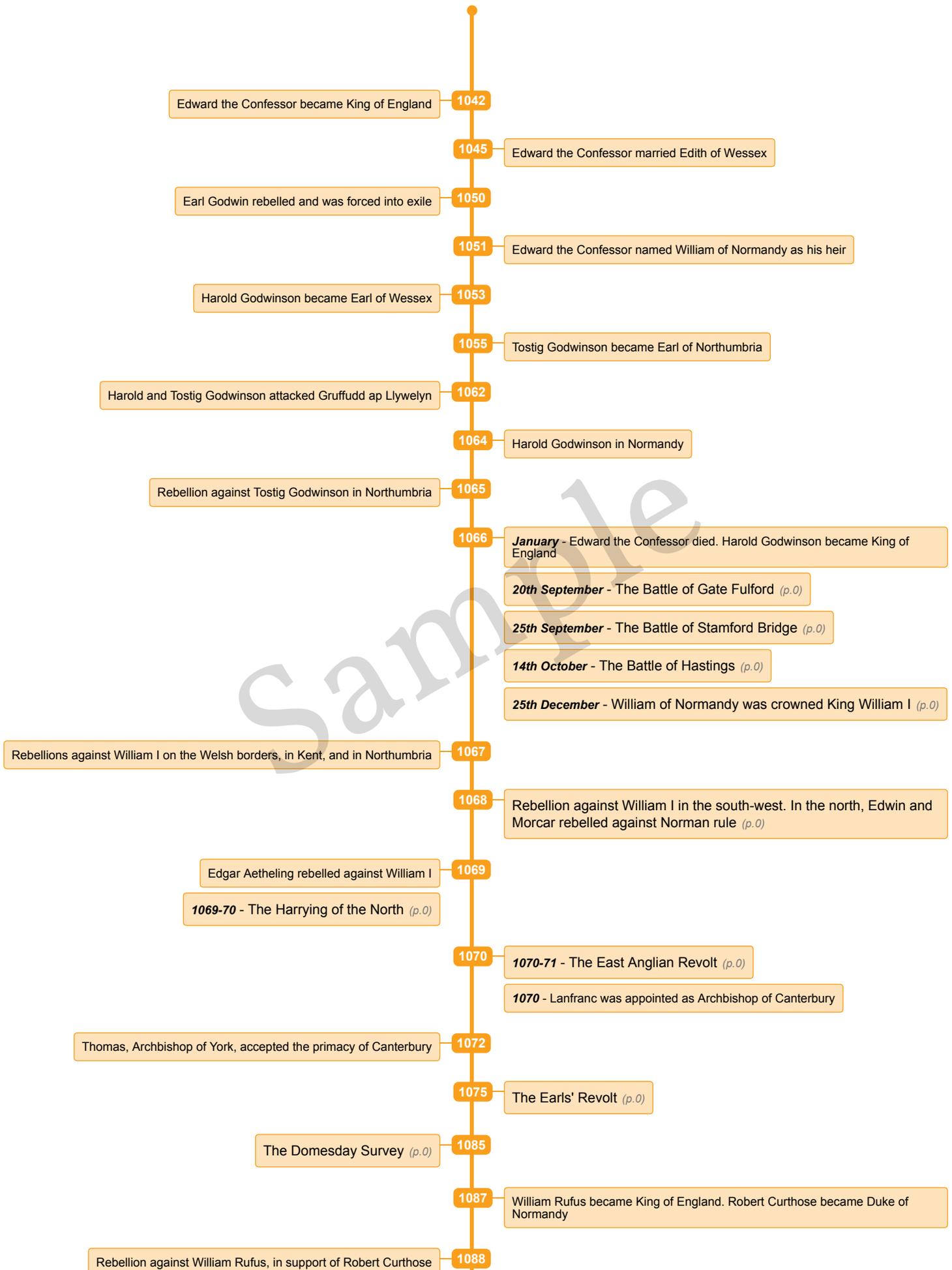


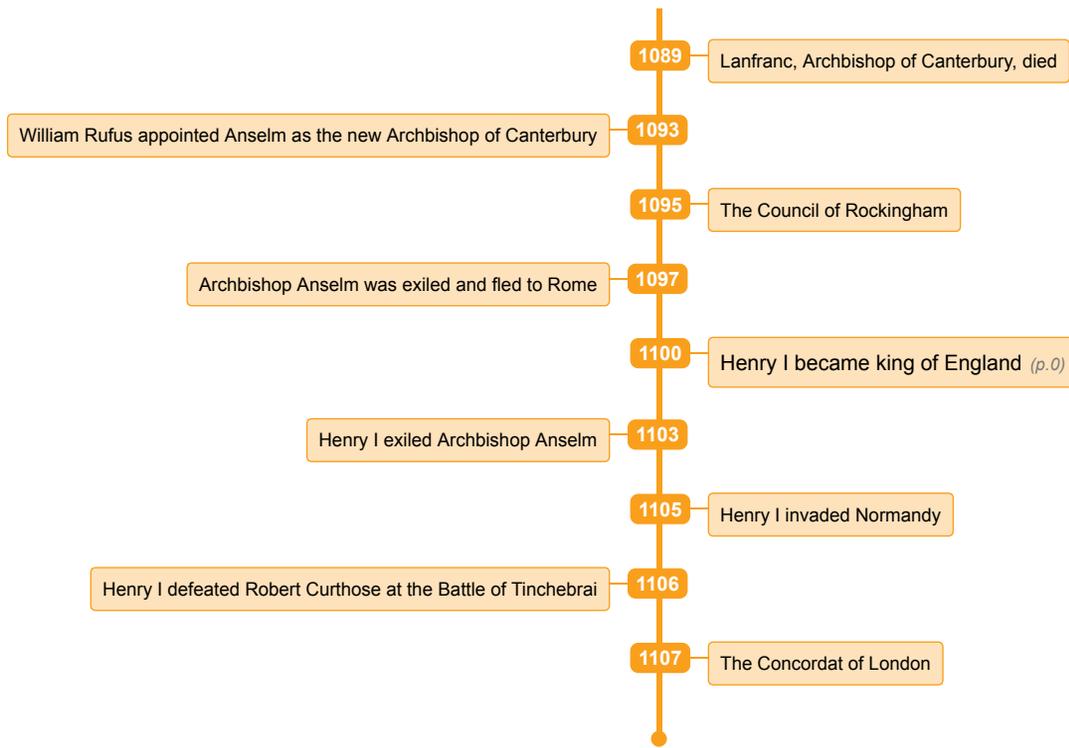
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LATE ANGLO-SAXON AND EARLY NORMAN ENGLAND

TIMELINE





Sample



THE POWER OF THE SAXON KINGS

The role and powers of the king in Saxon England.

 **What did the king do in Anglo-Saxon society?**
The king was the most important person in Anglo-Saxon society and fulfilled a number of roles.

 **Who was the king of Anglo-Saxon England in 1060?**
In 1060 the king of England was Edward the Confessor. He ruled from 1042 to 1066.

 **Could the king make laws in Anglo-Saxon England?**
Kings created 'Codes of Law' and distributed them through the country. The king was responsible for the 'King's Peace' and enforcing the laws overall, while the local **lords** and communities made sure that they were followed.

 **How did the king control money in Anglo-Saxon England?**
The king controlled the **production** of silver coins that were used as **currency**. **Counterfeiting** coins was a serious crime.

 **How did the Anglo-Saxon king control land?**
The king owned large portions of land and could grant it or take it away. Those who received it had to pay taxes and serve in the army.

 **How much control did the Anglo-Saxon kings have over the army?**
The king could raise an army. Landowners had to bring and equip soldiers, or risk being fined or losing their land.

 **How did the king collect taxes in Anglo-Saxon England?**
The king raised taxes through a national taxation system. He decided when taxes should be paid, and landowners had to pay or risk losing their land.



EDWARD THE CONFESSOR

The life and reign of Edward the Confessor.

 **Who was Edward the Confessor?**
Anglo-Saxon King Edward the Confessor ruled England from 1042 to 1066. When he died there was disagreement about who should succeed him to **the throne**.

 **How strong was Edward the Confessor?**
Edward the Confessor generally managed to keep control, but problems developed during his **reign**.

- ✓ His **earls** and thegns were a powerful **military force**, and he relied on them to protect England from attack.
- ✓ He was a respected law-maker, who made decisions that kept the King's Peace and **prevented** in-fighting.
- ✓ He was very religious. Edward built Westminster Abbey, and reflected the Anglo-Saxon view of the king as an agent of God.
- ✓ However, he was not a warrior king, and did not win battles that allowed him to hand out land and money to his **earls**.



- ✓ Under Edward, Earl Godwin of Wessex and his family grew so strong that they had more military power than Edward.



What was Edward the Confessor's relationship with Normandy?

Although the Normans were a threat to England, Edward the Confessor had a strong relationship with them.

- ✓ His mother Emma, was a Norman.
- ✓ He went into **exile** in Normandy from 1016 to 1041, when the Vikings took over England.
- ✓ When he became king in 1042, Edward brought Norman advisers and supporters back to England with him.
- ✓ The Normans **claimed** that Edward promised **the throne** to William, duke of Normandy in return for his support against Earl Godwin.



What happened when Edward the Confessor died?

When Edward **the** Confessor died in January 1066, the Witan crowned Harold Godwinson as king.



Why did Edward the Confessor's death lead to a succession crisis?

Because Edward the Confessor died without an **heir**, it was not clear who should succeed him. The problem was that there was no definite way of choosing a **successor**.

- ✓ It helped to be a relative of the previous king, but it was not a guarantee.
- ✓ The Saxons thought that the previous king's dying words (*novissima verba*) were more important than any previous promises.
- ✓ However, the Normans considered that earlier promises were stronger, and could not be overturned.
- ✓ Ultimately, the Witan had to approve the next king, so it was possible for any potential king to influence their decision.

DID YOU KNOW?

Two facts about Edward the Confessor.

- ✓ Edward the Confessor built Westminster Abbey in London, although it was rebuilt in the 13th century.
- ✓ Edward was made a saint, so he became Saint Edward the Confessor.



EARL GODWIN

The Godwin family - its power and relationship with Edward the Confessor.



Who was Earl Godwin?

Godwin was a powerful Anglo-Saxon who was made Earl of Wessex in 1018 by King Cnut. Until his death in 1053 he built up the House of Godwin to become a powerful family. His power in England rivalled even that of Edward the Confessor.



Why was Earl Godwin so powerful?

There were a number of reasons why Godwin was able to become so powerful.

- ✓ King Edward allowed him to build *(p.o)* up his power, even though it meant that he could become a threat.
- ✓ He held extensive lands and was therefore very rich.
- ✓ He had a large family and a lot of sons, which meant that he had a lot of influential people protecting his interests.



- ✔ His family made good political marriages, which meant that he had family connections and ties of loyalty with Edward the Confessor, as well as with other **earls** and thegns.
- ✔ In 1045, Edward married Godwin's daughter, Edith, making Godwin the king's father-in-law.
- ✔ Edward was not a strong king, and relied on Godwin to help him keep control. This gave Godwin a lot of influence.



Why did Edward the Confessor allow Earl Godwin to build up his power?

There were a number of reasons why Edward the Confessor allowed Godwin to build (p.0) up so much power.

- ✔ He relied on Godwin's military support to help him keep control of England.
- ✔ He was married to Godwin's daughter, Edith, and family loyalty was important to the Anglo-Saxons.
- ✔ Godwin had helped Edward the Confessor to become king.
- ✔ Later, Edward the Confessor allowed the Godwin's family power to grow because he needed their help to protect England from the Norwegian threat, as well as from the Welsh.



What did Earl Godwin do?

Before his death in 1053, Godwin played an important role in the history of Anglo-Saxon England.

- ✔ He resisted the influence of Edward's Norman friends in England.
- ✔ He was **exiled** from England, but later returned.
- ✔ He put pressure on Edward the Confessor to agree to his plans.
- ✔ He built up the power of his family.



How was Godwin's relationship with the Normans?

He resisted the appointment of Normans to the **nobility** and the Church, and worked to get them sent home.



Why did Godwin go into exile?

In 1050, Godwin refused to punish the people of Dover after a deadly skirmish between visiting officials from Boulogne and townspeople. He was forced into **exile** as a result.



Why did Godwin return from exile?

In 1051, Godwin raised an army and pressured Edward into ending his **exile** and restoring his **earldom**.



How did Godwin increase the power of Godwin's family?

Godwin pressured Edward into giving important Church positions and **earldoms** to his sons and supporters.



Who were Godwin's rivals?

Few **earls** in England had the power to rival the Godwin family, but they were challenged by an **alliance** between Mercia and Wales.

- ✔ Aelfgar, Earl of Mercia, was the only **earl** with the power to challenge Godwin.
- ✔ Aelfgar worked with the Welsh king, Gruffudd ap Llywelyn.



How did the rivalry between Godwin and Aelfgar end?

After the death of Aelfgar, Harold and Tostig Godwinson launched a joint attack on Gruffudd and defeated him.



What was the significance of the Godwin family?

By 1060, the Godwin family had become very powerful and controlled much of England. Before 1066 they were at the centre of some significant events in Anglo-Saxon England.



- ✓ In 1051, Godwin returned from **exile**.
- ✓ In 1062, after the death of Aelfgar, the Godwinsons attacked Gruffudd, the Welsh king.
- ✓ In 1065, there was a rebellion (p.0) against Godwin's son, Tostig, in Northumbria.
- ✓ In 1064, Godwin's son Harold went on an official visit to Normandy.



Who was in the Godwin family?

One of the reasons for Godwin's power was his large family of sons. This gave him strong, loyal representatives in Anglo-Saxon England. Some of the most important members of the Godwin family were:

- ✓ Harold Godwinson.
- ✓ Tostig Godwinson.
- ✓ Gyrth Godwinson.
- ✓ Leofwine Godwinson.



Where did Godwin's son Harold rule?

Harold Godwinson became the Earl of Wessex after his father died.



Where did Godwin's son Tostig rule?

In 1055, Tostig Godwinson became the Earl of Northumbria, giving the Godwins a power base in the north of England.



Who did the Godwin family members marry?

The Godwin family made a series of politically helpful marriages that helped them to grow their power.

- ✓ Godwin's daughter, Edith, married Edward the Confessor.
- ✓ Harold married Edith the Fair, who owned large **estates** in East Anglia.
- ✓ Tostig married Judith, the daughter of the Count of Flanders.



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Sample

GLOSSARY

A

Abbot, Abbots - the male head of a monastery or leader of a group of monks.

Allegiance - loyalty to a person, group or cause.

Alliance - a union between groups or countries that benefits each member.

Allies - parties working together for a common objective, such as countries involved in a war. In both world wars, 'Allies' refers to those countries on the side of Great Britain.

Ambassador - someone, often a diplomat, who represents their state, country or organisation in a different setting or place.

Apothecaries, Apothecary - a non-medically trained person who concocted remedies from herbs.

Apprentice - an untrained person who works for a skilled employer, learning their trade.

Archbishop, Archbishops - a chief bishop in the Christian church, responsible for a major area.

Archer - someone who uses a bow and arrow; usually refers to those who used bows in warfare.

Aristocracy - the highest social class, whose members gain their power from possessing land, property and money.

Arson - the act of deliberately starting a fire.

Assassination - the act of murdering someone, usually an important person.

Autonomy - independence or self-government.

B

Barracks - a military building, or group of buildings, housing soldiers.

Bishop, Bishops - a senior member of the Christian Church, usually in charge of a diocese.

Blasphemy - the act of speaking insultingly about or with lack of reverence for God or sacred objects.

Boon work - the work a peasant did on his lord's land, usually for two or three days a week, often in lieu of paying rent for the peasant's own land.

Bribe, Bribery, Bribes - to dishonestly persuade someone to do something for you in return for money or other inducements.

C

Campaign - a political movement to get something changed; in military terms, it refers to a series of operations to achieve a goal.

Cathedral, Cathedrals - the principal church in a diocese, with which a bishop is associated.

Cavalry - the name given to soldiers who fight on horseback.

Ceorl - a peasant who was free to leave their lord's land to seek work elsewhere, sometimes known as a freeman.

Charter - a legal written grant, issued by a monarch or country's legislative power, permitting certain rights or privileges.

Claim - someone's assertion of their right to something - for example, a claim to the throne.

Clergy - those ordained for religious duties, especially in the Christian Church.

Collective responsibility - when a group of people is held responsible for an action or outcome, regardless of anyone's individual behaviour or performance.

Commissions - the collective term for several organisations set up by the League of Nations to solve global issues.

Consolidate - to strengthen a position, often politically, by bringing several things together into a more effective whole.

Coronation - the ceremony of crowning a monarch.

Corrupt - when someone is willing to act dishonestly for their own personal gain.

Counterfeit - a fake or fraudulent imitation, intended to deceive someone into believing it is genuine.

Currency - an umbrella term for any form of legal tender, but most commonly referring to money.

D

Demesne - land owned and retained under the direct control of a lord rather than leased out to a sub-tenant.

Deploy - to move military troops or equipment into position or a place so they are ready for action.

Destrier - a Norman war horse, bred and trained to be strong and vicious in battle.

Deterrent - something that discourages an action or behaviour.

Dispute - a disagreement or argument; often used to describe conflict between different countries.

E

Earl, Earls - the most important men in the country after the monarch during medieval times.

Earldom - area of land governed by an earl or high-ranking noble.

Economic - relating to the economy; also used when justifying something in terms of profitability.

Economy - a country, state or region's position in terms of production and consumption of goods and services, and the supply of money.

Embassy - historically, a deputation sent by one ruler, state or country to another. More recently, it is also the accepted name for the official residence or offices of an ambassador.

Empire - a group of states or countries ruled over and controlled by a single monarch.

Estate, Estates - an extensive area of land, usually in the country and including a large house. It tends to be owned by one person, family or organisation.

Excommunicate, Excommunication - to formally expel someone from the Catholic Church. Someone who is excommunicated is forbidden from participating in sacraments and services, and often believes their soul is condemned.

Exile - to be banned from one's original country, usually as a punishment or for political reasons.

F

Famine - a severe food shortage resulting in starvation and death, usually the result of bad harvests.

Fealty - another word for loyalty.

Feudal - relating to the feudal system.

Fief - an area or estate held by a vassal as part of the feudal system in medieval England.

Frontier - a line or border between two areas.

Fyrd - an army that could be raised by the king if needed to fight in Anglo-Saxon England. Every five hides had to provide a man to fight in the fyrd for a maximum of 40 days.

G

Guerrilla tactics, Guerrilla warfare - a way of fighting that typically involves hit-and-run style tactics.

Guerrillas - groups of small, independent fighters usually involved in a war against larger, regular military forces.

Guild, Guild system - organised groups that controlled different jobs, including apprenticeships and licensing for their specific profession.

H

Harvest - the process of gathering and collecting crops.

Heir - someone who is entitled to property or rank following the current owner or holder's death.

Hide - a measurement of land in Saxon times, equivalent to around 120 acres.

Hierarchies, Hierarchy - the ranking of people according to authority, for example a colonel in the army being higher than a corporal.

Homage - to demonstrate allegiance or respect to another in public.

I

Illegitimate - the term given to a child born to unmarried parents; generally, not authorised by law.

Independence, Independent - to be free of control, often meaning by another country, allowing the people of a nation the ability to govern themselves.

Infantry - soldiers who march and fight on foot.

Interpretation, Interpretations - a perceived meaning or

particular explanation of something.

J

Journeyman - someone who has finished an apprenticeship, considered to have skill and experience, but who is not yet a master with his own business.

L

Lease, Leases - a contract granting the use of something such as land or property for a specified period of time, usually in return for payment.

Legitimacy, Legitimate - accepted by law or conforming to the rules; can be defended as valid.

Literate - someone who can read and write.

Lord, Lords - a man of high status, wealth and authority.

M

Mass - an act of worship in the Catholic Church.

Mercenary - someone who takes action in order to earn money, rather than out of principle.

Merchant, Merchants - someone who sells goods or services.

Military force - the use of armed forces.

Militia - an army created from the general population.

Monasteries, Monastery - a religious building occupied by monks.

Monastic - relating to monks or others living under religious vows, or to the building they live in.

Monk - a member of a religious community, often living a simple life of poverty, chastity and work.

Morale - general mood of a group of people.

Morals - a person's set of rules about what they consider right and wrong, used to guide their actions and behaviour.

N

Neptotism - the practice of people in power favouring friends and family, often by giving them jobs or influence. Historically, this was especially common in government and the Church.

Nobility - the social class ranked directly below royalty.

Noble, Nobles - another word for aristocrat - a member of the highest and richest class in society.

O

Oath - a solemn promise with special significance, often relating to future behaviour or actions.

P

Pallium - part of the ecclesiastical vestments, comprising bands

that hang in front of the robes and down the back. It is given to archbishops and bishops as confirmation of their appointment.

Papal - relating to the pope.

Peasant - a poor farmer.

Penance - a punishment willingly undertaken or inflicted on oneself to show sorrow and repentance for committing a sin, and to gain forgiveness.

Pious - devoutly religious.

Pluralism - the practice, especially in the church, of holding more than one job at a time. There was concern that a person could not do any job properly because their attention was divided.

Pope - the head of the Roman Catholic Church.

Population - the number of people who live in a specified place.

Pragmatic - taking a practical approach; being sensible and realistic.

Preach, Preaching - to deliver a religious speech or sermon to a group of people.

Predecessor - the person who came before; the previous person to fill a role or position.

Prevent, Preventative, Preventive - steps taken to stop something from happening.

Proclamation - a public or official announcement of great importance.

Profit - generally refers to financial gain; the amount of money made after deducting buying, operating or production costs.

R

Raid - a quick surprise attack on the enemy.

Rallies, Rally - a political event with speakers and a crowd, designed to increase support for a politician, political party or an idea.

Rebellion - armed resistance against a government or leader, or resistance to other authority or control.

Rebels - people who rise in opposition or armed resistance against an established government or leader.

Reform, Reforming - change, usually in order to improve an institution or practice.

Refugee, Refugees - a person who has been forced to leave where they live due to war, disaster or persecution.

Regent - the person who rules when the king is away, incapacitated or too young to rule.

Reign - a period of power, usually by a monarch.

Repent, Repented, Repenting - to feel or express remorse and regret for one's wrongdoings or sins.

Romanesque - a style of architecture from the final period of the Roman Empire.

S

Secular - unconnected to religious or spiritual matters; not bound by religious rule.

Sheriff, Sheriffs - an important royal official in medieval England, responsible for running the local court and ensuring tax was paid to the monarch.

Shield wall - a highly effective battle tactic where soldiers would stand in a row with their shields overlapping.

Shire - a defined area of land in England during the Saxon and medieval periods, later known as a county.

Simony - the practice, especially in the church, of selling offices or roles rather than appointing people on their merits.

Sin - in religion, an immoral act against God's laws.

Strategy - a plan of action outlining how a goal will be achieved.

Submission, Submit - a formal surrender and acceptance of a new authority.

Successor - someone who succeeds the previous person, such as a leader who takes over the role from the previous holder.

T

Tactic - a strategy or method of achieving a goal.

Tenant-In-chief, Tenants-In-chief - a person who controlled land leased to them by the monarch.

Territories, Territory - an area of land under the control of a ruler/country.

The crown, The throne - phrases used to represent royal power. For example, if someone 'seizes the throne' it means they have taken control. Can also refer to physical objects.

Thegn - the local lord in Anglo-Saxon times, a wealthy and important man. Thegns owned more than 5 hides of land and rented it out to peasants.

Treason - the crime of betraying one's country, often involving an attempt to overthrow the government or kill the monarch.

Treasury - a place or building where money or treasure is held; also refers to a government department related to finance and taxation.

U

Upper class - a socio-economic group consisting of the richest people in a society who are wealthy because they own land or property.

V

Vassal - someone who held their land in return for service and was expected to swear oaths of homage and fealty to their lord.

Villein - an unfree peasant, tied to the land where he lived and unable to leave without his lord's permission.

W

Wergild - meaning 'man price', this was the value placed on a man's life in Saxon England and the amount of compensation to be paid for his injury or death.

Writ - a written command from a court or other legal authority.

Sample

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- Battle of Hastings - 0
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P

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Sample