

Meden School Curriculum Planning

Subject	History	Year Group	11	Sequence No.	1	Topic	Norman England
---------	---------	------------	----	--------------	---	-------	----------------

Retrieval	Core Knowledge	Student Thinking
What do teachers need <b>retrieve</b> from students before they start teaching <b>new content</b> ?	What <b>specific ambitious knowledge</b> do teachers need teach students in this sequence of learning?	What real life examples can be applied to this sequence of learning to <b>development of our students thinking, encouraging them to see the inequalities around them</b> and 'do something about them!'
<p>What can you remember from your previous study of Normans in year 7?</p> <p>What problems did the death of Edward the Confessor cause?</p>	<p>The key events of the reign of Edward the Confessor in stabilising the government of England after the reigns of Cnut's sons. The role of the key earls, especially the power of the Godwin family. An appreciation of the growing threat from abroad Normandy and Norway/Denmark is crucial.</p> <p><b><u>A problem caused by Edward the confessor</u></b>  <b>Edward becomes King:</b> England conquered in 1016 by the <b>Viking</b>, King Cnut, his son Harthacnut became king after him until his death in 1042 with no heir. Edward, his half-brother, became king.  <b>Conflict with the Godwin's: Very powerful family, Edward married Godwin's sister to ease conflict, Godwin was sent into exile, he later returned to England with a large army and forced Edward to send away his Norman friends.</b>  <b>Creates a succession crisis:</b> Edward had <b>no heir</b> e.g. took a vow a celibacy. Accused of <b>promising the throne</b> to different people e.g. <b>William</b> of Normandy in 1051, <b>Harold Godwinson</b> on his deathbed in 1066! Also caused confusion by bringing his closest heir, <b>Edgar</b> (great nephew) back to England in 1057.                      Who? Harold Godwinson: Powerful, English, Wealthy, good army, popular.                      William Duke of Normandy: Promised by Harold and Edward, good army experienced leader.                      Edgar the Outlaw: Great nephew of Edward, lived with Edward, but never promised and very young.                      Harald Hardrada: Related to previous Viking King of England King Canute, brutal warrior, father had claim to the throne, supported by Tostig (Godwinson's brother)</p>	<p>From the knowledge gained in this topic students will learn about how events that occurred in the Norman period have shaped society in modern Britain. Students will look at Norman laws/values and get the chance to debate how they have changed and whether for the better. They will do this through the following activities:</p> <p>What is a will? What are the rules on inheritance in the UK today?</p>

<p>What was Harald Hardrada's claim to the throne?</p> <p>What happened at the Battle of Fulford Gate?</p> <p>What was Harold Godwinson's claim to the throne?</p> <p>Why did William believe he had the right to the English throne?</p> <p>Why did William have time to prepare his army and build a castle in Pevensey?</p>	<p><b><u>Harald Hardrada's invasion.</u></b>  <b>Hardrada prepares to strike:</b> King Harold waited for William with his army on England's <b>south coast</b> during spring + summer. Forced to send peasant soldiers (<b>fyrd</b>) home in September to harvest their crops. <b>Hardrada invades England</b> at the same time, sails up the River Humber with 300 ships, <b>marches on York</b>. Harold's northern army led by <b>Earls Edwin + Morcar</b> who met Hardrada at Fulford Gate.  <b>Battle of Fulford Gate 1 – The Battle:</b> Fought just outside of York (20 September, 1066). Harald Hardrada had an army of <b>7,000</b> + supported by <b>Tostig</b> (younger brother of King Harold). England defended by Earls Edwin + Morcar and the <b>English northern army of 3500 men</b>. Rest of England's army with King Harold <b>defending the south coast</b> against possible attack from William. Went well at first for Anglo-Saxons, not all Vikings arrived to fight + English surprised them. Eventually, increasing Viking numbers won the battle, Anglo-Saxons defeated. Vikings did suffer lots of losses.  <b>Battle of Stamford Bridge 1 – The Battle:</b> King Harold forced to quickly deal with Hardrada. Harold quickly marched North collecting soldiers as he went, he rested and caught Hardrada by surprise by getting there quicker than expected. Vikings on the wrong side of the river as they had left weapons too far away. One Viking defended the bridge, but was killed and the Saxons won  <b>Battle of Stamford Bridge 2 – Impact:</b> Huge victory for the Anglo-Saxons, <b>ended the Viking threat</b> to England. <b>Hardrada + Tostig killed</b>. Only 24/300 Viking ships needed to take invaders home! However, <b>south coast left undefended</b>, Harold's army weakened. <b>Contributes to Norman victory at Hastings</b>.</p> <p><b><u>Preparation of William</u></b>  <b>Reaction to Harold's coronation:</b> <b>Did not immediately invade</b>, decided to prepare + gather his forces e.g. gain religious support.  <b>French support:</b> William the <b>most powerful man in France</b> e.g. French King only 14 + had authority over nearby areas in France e.g. conquered Maine. Won battles as far as <b>Sicily</b>.  <b>Support from God:</b> Sent <b>Lanfranc</b> to Rome to convince the Pope that William had to reform the English Church. Pope gave William a <b>Papal Banner</b>, became a <b>Holy War</b>.  <b>Military preparations:</b> Did not have a <b>navy</b>, however built flat-bottomed boats to transport horses + 'flat pack' castles for defence when they landed! Used the <b>Papal Banner</b> to gain troops from other parts of France e.g. Brittany + Aquitaine as part of a Holy War. <b>Promised land + riches. Army increased to 8,000 men</b>.  <b>Crossing the English Channel:</b> William kept his large <b>army well fed</b>. Moved his fleet to the mouth of the River Somme, <b>halving the journey</b> to England e.g. approx. 33km (20miles).  <b>Landing in England: Wind blowing in the wrong direction</b> delayed the invasion. Landed in England 28 September 1066. <b>Harold had sent many of the English soldiers home</b> to gather the harvest. Harold forced to travel north to fight <b>Harald Hardrada</b>. William built a '<b>flat pack</b>' castle when he landed at <b>Pevensey</b> for defence.</p> <p><b><u>Why did the Normans win?</u></b></p>	<p>How are disagreements often dealt with in society today?</p> <p>Do we have the right to invade another country?</p> <p>How significant is religion and religious support in Britain/world today?</p>
--	--	---

<p>Why did the Battle of Stamford bridge disadvantage Harold Godwinson?</p> <p>What type of troop did Godwinson use at the Battle of Hastings?</p>	<p><b>How prepared was Harold?:</b> Army of 7,000, made up of fyrd + specialist soldiers e.g. housecarls + thegns. <b>Equipped</b> with 2-handed axes + large shields and armour, peasants used farming tools with no little/armour scavenged from dead soldiers! <b>Main tactic</b> was the shield wall + infantry. <b>Positioned</b> on top of Senlac Hill. Army <b>tired</b> after victory over Hardrada.</p> <p><b>How prepared was William?:</b> Army of 7,000, made up of trained mercenaries + knights. <b>Equipped</b> with armour, bows + shields, cavalry on horseback with lances. <b>Range of tactics</b> e.g. infantry, archers + cavalry. Used gonfanon (communicating with flags during battle). Fought on horseback to better command his army, an experienced general (e.g. victories in France + Sicily). <b>Positioned</b> on the road to London at the bottom of Senlac Hill surround by marshland, had arrived 1<sup>st</sup> + chose this key position forcing Harold to fight. Army <b>well rested and supplied</b> from burning + stealing from English villages.</p> <p><b>What happened at Hastings?:</b> <b>1</b> 9am, <b>Norman archers</b> firing uphill had little effect. Norman infantry charge defeated by shield wall. <b>2</b> Some Normans ran away (<b>feigned retreat</b>), chased by members of the fyrd who get stuck in the marshy ground, Normans turn around + slaughter them! <b>3</b> Break at midday to remove dead + wounded, <b>William moves archers</b> behind infantry increasing their effectiveness. <b>4 Norman cavalry + infantry charge</b>, both sides suffer heavy casualties. <b>5</b> 4pm, shield wall weakening, housecarls defend Harold. <b>Harold killed</b>, fyrd flee.</p> <p><b>Factors that influenced the battle:</b> <b>1 Harold's leadership- could have waited for 30,000 extra soldiers, Williams leadership – Feigned retreat tactic and well prepared, chance and luck – Harold's men tired from Hardrada's invasion and wind at sea delayed William's arrival.</b></p> <p><b>Why did William win?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Tiredness:</b> Harold's army had to march north to fight Harald Hardrada at Stamford Bridge, before turning back to march to the south to face William at Hastings. Many of the English army had been killed and the those who were left would have been extremely tired.</li> <li>• <b>Tactics:</b> William's army pretended to retreat, tempting Harold's army into losing their strong defensive position to run after them. William's army was then able to turn round and attack Harold's weakened position.</li> <li>• <b>Army strength:</b> William had a greater range of soldiers for the battle. As well as foot soldiers, he had a cavalry and more skilled archers. This gave his side a big advantage in the range of tactics and attacks they could carry out.</li> <li>• <b>Leadership:</b> William was on horseback and had an overview of the whole battlefield. When a rumour went round his army that he had been killed, he lifted his helmet to show them he was still alive. In contrast, Harold was on</li> </ul>	<p>Do Holy wars still exist? What is the reasoning for war in society today? Is it any different to 1066?</p> <p>Tactics have changed a lot. We now have weapons that can cause horrific damage. Is war ever justified? Is the use of weapons on innocent lives ever justified?</p>
--	--	---

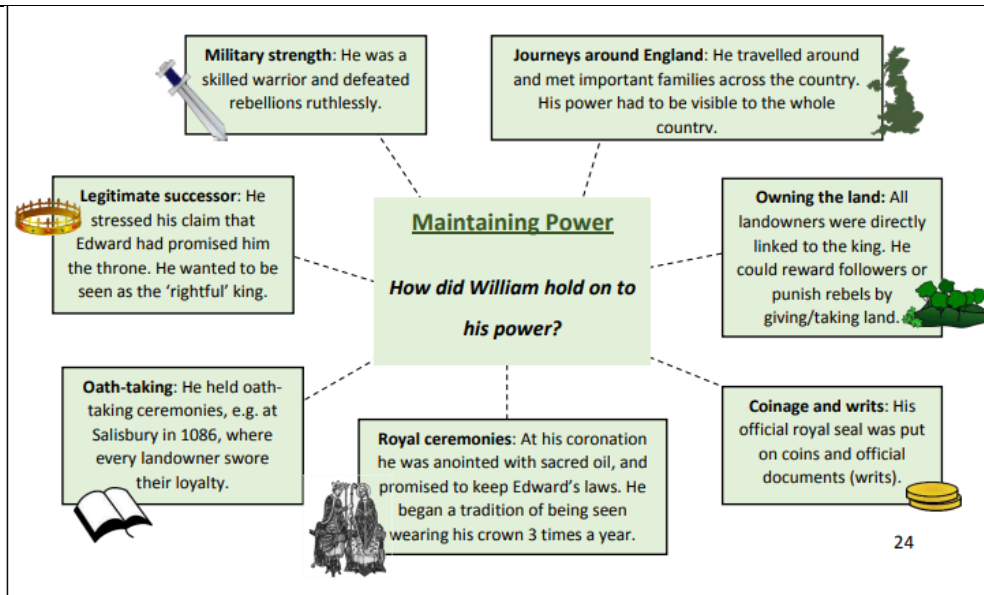
<p>Where did William build a castle when he first arrived?</p> <p>Why were the castles originally built out of wood?</p>	<p>foot and was unable to stop his army losing their discipline and chasing down Senlac Hill after William's retreating soldiers.</p> <p><b>What happened after the Battle of Hastings?</b></p> <p>Winning the Battle of Hastings was only the beginning of the Norman Conquest. It was a turbulent time for England, with three kings in one year. After William won the Battle of Hastings, his army had to capture and subdue towns across the southeast. The Normans were not welcomed with open arms, suggesting that many English people were not happy about the change in leadership.</p> <p>William seized Dover and Winchester, before advancing to London. He was crowned on Christmas Day, becoming England's third king in 1066.</p> <p>Castles</p> <p>Motte and Bailey Castles...  Quick and cheap to build.  Made using existing land such as hills and rivers – for defence!  Made from wood so could be attacked easily, by 1070 stone square keeps were built.  Defensive features such as crenulations so that they could fire arrows.</p> <p>Contrast them with castles in the Anglo-Saxon period to appreciate the impact Norman castles had on England. Simple Motte and Bailey castles were used during the early phase of the conquest as safe places for Norman troops and later as a way of impressing Norman authority on the local population.</p> <p>The location of Norman castles was important they were often built next to roads or rivers as a way of controlling the local people.</p> <p>Castles were a strategic way of controlling the population. They were also used to control the borders and many were built along the border of Wales and Scotland.</p>	<p>Can you think of any places around the world where an invading force would not be welcomed?</p>
---	--	--

<p>Why did William give his supporters land?</p> <p>What areas did he conqueror.</p>	<p>They were used in southern England to scare Harold's land, castles were built in the Sussex Rapes to secure communications with Normandy.</p> <p>Marcher Lords</p> <p>Immediately after the Norman Conquest, King William installed three of his most trusted allies, Hugh d'Avranches, Roger de Montgomerie, and William FitzOsbern, as Earls of Chester, Shrewsbury and Hereford respectively, with responsibilities for containing and subduing the Welsh.</p> <p>The lands given to them were on the border with Wales also known as the March, and in exchange for their extensive lands and special privileges, the Marcher lords were expected to stop the Welsh from supporting English rebels in the North against King William.</p> <p>The Marcher lords were very powerful and had the authority of a king in their lands. They did not have to pay tax on their lands and they were allowed to build towns and markets, which they were allowed to tax. In Norman England a noble needed permission from the king to build a castle, but the Marcher lords were exempt from this and they built hundreds of castles in 11<sup>th</sup>, 12<sup>th</sup> and 13<sup>th</sup> centuries.</p>	<p>What is used to defend our countries today? Can nuclear weapons be justified</p> <p>How does the government control people today?</p>
<p>What battle did Edwin and Morcar take part in?</p>	<p>Rebellions</p> <p>The Revolt of Edwin and Morcar.</p> <p>1068 William went back to Normandy in spring 1067. He took with him Edgar Aethling, Earl Edwin, Earl Morcar and Earl Waltheof. When he came back in December, Norman control was under threat. In 1068, Edwin and Morcar fled north and began a rebellion against William. They went north, where they were joined by others including Edgar, Waltheof and Gospatric.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• William and his forces headed north, building castles as they went. When William took control of Warwick, Edwin and Morcar surrendered.</li> <li>• William pardoned Edwin and Morcar, but kept them as 'guests' at his court.</li> <li>• Edgar and other rebels fled to Scotland, creating a new centre of resistance there.</li> <li>• William's strength would have convinced many that further revolt was useless.</li> <li>• Edwin and Morcar may just have been testing William's response – this would explain why they surrendered so quickly.</li> </ul>	<p>Lands such as Wales and Scotland fought fiercely for their independence. Should Scotland and Wales be allowed independence from GB today?</p>

<p>Why was Edgar a threat to William? What was his claim to the throne?</p> <p>What was William Fitzosbern in charge of?</p>	<p>The uprising in York</p> <p>An uprising began in York in around February 1069, and Edgar Aethling came down from Scotland to join the rebels. William put down the rebellion and Edgar escaped back to Scotland. William had a new castle built at York and put William FitzObern in charge of it. He then returned to Winchester for Easter – carrying out royal ceremonies was important for William to be seen as a ‘real’ king.</p> <p><u>The Anglo-Danish attack on York William’s control came under more pressure throughout 1069.</u></p> <p>In September 1069, Edgar’s forces joined forces with a fleet sent by King Sweyn of Denmark. Together they attacked York, where they destroyed the castles and killed around 3000 Normans</p> <p>However, the rebels scattered when William arrived and the army split up. The Danes sailed to the swampy coastal area of Lincolnshire.</p> <p>William tried hunting the rebels down but they were hard to attack. Meanwhile, more rebellions broke out in Devon, Chester and Shrewsbury.</p> <p>William knew it was pointless to keep hunting the rebels; as soon as he dealt with one rebellion, another one flared up. Instead, he paid the Danes a large amount of money to leave. He then began a campaign of destruction – the Harrying of the North.</p> <p><u>Hereward the Wake and Rebellion at Ely, 1070-71</u></p>	<p>Is there ever a reason to rebel today? How would the people of the government rebel if they disagreed with something?</p>
<p>Why was land taken from people such as Hereward?</p>	<p>The Danes returned in 1070, this time led by King Sweyn himself. He set up on the Isle of Ely, in the middle of the Fens. Sweyn made alliances with locals, including Hereward the Wake, a thegn whose land had been given away to Normans. The Archbishop of nearby Peterborough had also been replaced by a Norman. Hereward was fighting a guerrilla war against the Normans in the swampy fens. Hereward and the Danes raided Peterborough Abbey to stop the Normans getting its riches – but the Danes made off back to Denmark with the treasure. Hereward was helped by Morcar, but William captured Ely - Hereward escaped, while Morcar was imprisoned.</p>	<p>Is bribery ever acceptable?</p>

<p>Why had the North been a problem for William?</p>	<p><u>The Harrying of the North, 1069-70.</u></p> <p>After the attack on York in 1069, William began the Harrying (devastation) of the North. This involved burning crops, killing livestock and destroying villages.</p> <p>SHORT-TERM IMPACTS          Around 100,000 people died.          Thousands of refugees fled the regions</p> <p>Long term impacts          Williams troops salted the earth, so that nothing could grow again.          60% of Yorkshire was classed as waste.          Removing the Anglo-Danes from Northumbria reduced the threat of a future invasion          William replaced all remaining Anglo-Saxon nobles</p> <p>Changes in Landownership          Between 1066-1087, William replaced the Anglo-Saxon landholders with Normans. The rebellions had showed that he could not trust the Anglo-Saxon nobles. By 1087, less than 5% of the land was held by Anglo-Saxon aristocrats. Only two of England's tenants-in-chief were Anglo-Saxons. (Tenants-in-chief were the large landholders who held their land directly from the king.)</p>	<p>What is guerrilla tactics?          Where else have they been used in the world?</p> <p>Can causing the starvation of thousands ever be acceptable?          Where else has mass starvation happened in the world?</p> <p>How does land ownership change today?</p>
--	--	--

What was the prestigious land/name along the area of Wales called?



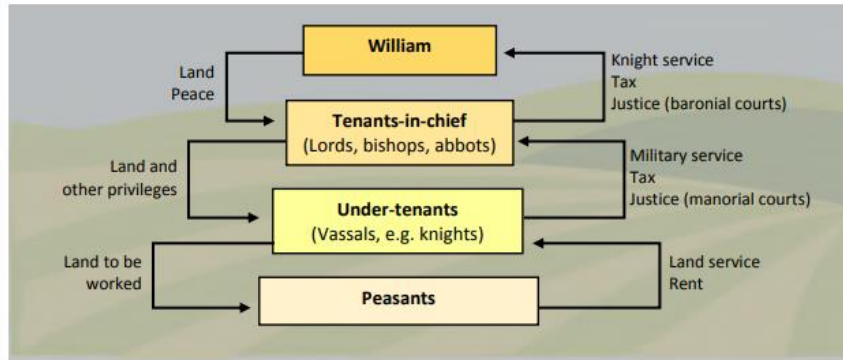
How do governments maintain power today?

### The Feudal system

The Feudal System The feudal system was the system of landholding, and the duties and obligations that came with it. William gave land to his tenants-in-chief, but they had to provide him troops when needed. Land with this obligation was called a fief (or feud). Some landholders also had to provide knights. Knight service was for 40 days, and was unpaid – the tenant-in-chief had to provide money, weapons and equipment for them. Essentially, this ensured that William had troops without having to pay for them himself.

Why would knights want land from William?





The king was the most powerful person in the feudal hierarchy, followed by the tenants-in-chief. Vassals were not as powerful, and answered to the tenants-in-chief.

#### Knight service

There were probably around 6000 knights in Norman England. Their job was to guard their lord's property, help defeat any threats and provide up to 40 days' knight service when needed. Knights were superior soldiers. They used cavalry charges and couched lances effectively against their enemies, and were often based in castles. Knights replaced thegns as the undertenants; the lords of the manor. They dealt with minor court cases in manorial courts.

#### Landholding Under William

When a landholder died their heir did not automatically inherit the land. They had to prove their loyalty to William, and pay him to use the land. This payment was called a relief. William could reward loyal followers with low reliefs, or threaten difficult landholders with high reliefs. This was a new system, which even Normans hadn't had before. It was designed to encourage loyalty to the king and reduce the power of potential challengers.

#### Homage

Landholders had to carry out a ceremony of homage to William. They promised on the Bible to remain loyal to him, saying "I become your man". Tenants-in-chief would perform similar ceremonies with their under-tenants.

Why would the change in the Feudal system lead to the creation of the Domesday book?

Is there still a class/societal divide today? Why do you think this is the case?

<p>Why would William want to make changes from the old system?</p>	<p>Labour service Labour service was the work that peasants did in return for using the land. It involved farm work (e.g. ploughing the lord's fields) or providing produce.</p> <p><b>Forfeiture</b></p> <p>Forfeiture was the punishment for breaking the agreement between landholder and tenant. If the land-user didn't provide the service required of them, they would forfeit their land or pay a fine.</p> <p><b>The Domesday Book</b></p> <p>At Christmas 1085, William ordered a survey of England. He wanted to find out who held what land, what taxes they owed and whether they could pay more. The results of the survey were written up in the Domesday Book in 1086.</p> <p>The significance of the Domesday Book:</p> <p><b>Financial</b></p> <p>William wanted to find ways to get more money out of his tenants. There were heavy geld taxes in 1084 and 1086.</p> <p><b>Legal</b></p> <p>The survey helped to solve land disputes (many Anglo-Saxons claimed land had been taken from them). This boosted the image of William as a fair king.</p> <p><b>Military</b></p> <p>There was an invasion threat from Denmark in 1085, though it never happened. The Domesday survey may have been linked to seeing how many soldiers each tenant could provide.</p> <p>The council that met to discuss the Domesday survey was called mainly to discuss a possible new Viking attack in 1085. The invasion never happened, but William took it seriously – he brought thousands of soldiers over from Normandy.</p> <p><b>Results:</b> William + his family owned 20% of land. 25% owned by the aristocracy. 25% owned by the church. 30% by other Normans.</p>	<p>How does the government record information in society today? Census- What does it do?</p> <p>How does the government gain money today?</p> <p>How are people punished today?</p>
--	---	---

<p>Why do you think new courts would have had to be introduced from what you know about the Feudal system?</p>	<p>Changes to Government</p> <p>The existing Anglo-Saxon government was more advanced than government in Normandy, so William kept and improved what worked. • William centralised power so that he had total control. He owned all the land and no one was powerful enough to challenge him. • The power of the earls was reduced, and some earldoms were phased out completely. • William used regents (e.g. Lanfranc) to run either England or Normandy while he was away. He usually returned whenever there were signs of trouble</p> <p>Law and order</p> <p>Justice, prison, constable, agreement, fine, court, debt and evidence are all words that were introduced into the English legal system by the Normans. Although Anglo-Saxon England had a sophisticated legal system, the Normans began to introduce aspects of the French system that they were familiar with after 1070.</p> <p><b><u>The court system</u></b></p> <p><b><u>Kings court</u></b></p> <p>On top of these local courts was the Kings Court. A claimant could come to the Kings Court if he had failed to find justice elsewhere. The most serious crimes would come to the kings court such as treason.</p>	<p>Do we still have different types of courts?</p>
<p>Thinking about the Domesday survey why would William introduce Primogeniture?</p>	<p><b>Shire courts</b></p> <p>England split into shires, the shire court met twice a year to resolve tax, land and crime disputes put forward by the sheriff. Large Anglo-Saxon <b>earldoms</b> replaced with smaller ones. <b>Castles</b> built in shires.</p> <p><b>Importance</b> of shire courts decreased with the introduction of the <b>honorial court</b>. <b>Juries</b> were now introduced into shire courts. Remained a method of enforcing law.</p>	<p>Primogeniture is a sexist concept. Does sexism in society still exist?</p>
<p>What was the population of</p>	<p><b>Hundred courts</b></p> <p>In Anglo-Saxon England shires were split into '100' hides (approx. 120 acres). Met more frequently and were run by the sheriff's deputy.</p>	

<p>England made up of in terms of Anglo-Saxons/ Normans?</p>	<p>Continued to meet and discuss local land issues in each '100'.</p> <p>Manor court</p> <p>The manor court was the lowest court of law in England. It dealt with <b>those things over which the lord of the manor had authority</b>. This included all things relating to the land, roads, waterways and mining in the manor, along with labour services and payments due to the lord from those who lived in the manor.</p>	<p>Is the corporal punishment ever acceptable?</p>
<p>Who were the Norman villagers rulers? Where were they in the Feudal system?</p>	<p>Punishments and inheritance</p> <p><b>Inheritance</b></p> <p>Divide land holding amongst families after a death. Given to eldest son this is called primogeniture.</p> <p><b>Oath system</b></p> <p>Anglo-Saxons had to make an oath of allegiance, '<b>the common oath</b>'. Crimes heard by the Hundred courts + punishments could <b>include exile for the criminal + his family</b>.</p> <p><b>Murdrum fines</b> introduced as an extra punishment; huge fine given to the criminals area for crimes such as the murder or attack of a Norman Earl and later any Norman. Family was still punished.</p> <p><b>Language in Law</b></p> <p>Many laws <b>written in English</b> before 1066, After 1066 French and Latin. Laws and church documents in Latin. Latin seen as the language of the powerful.</p>	<p>Should we bring back the death penalty?</p> <p>What would you expect from a village today? Are they similar to 1066? Is so how?</p>
<p>What was the manor courts job?</p>	<p><b>Ordeals</b></p> <p>Anglo-Saxons used capital punishment, mutilation + 'ordeal' system e.g. ordeal by fire, water or combat.</p> <p><b>Ordeal by fire</b> e.g. criminal would endure a burn and if it started to heal after 3 days they were innocent if not they were guilty. <b>Ordeal by water</b> e.g. would be dunked in water, if they sank they were innocent, if they floated, guilty + then executed.</p> <p>Normans introduced <b>ordeal by combat</b> e.g. If a nobleman was accused of a crime he would fight his accuser, who ever won the fight was right, the other person was usually dead.</p>	<p>How can we define poverty in 21<sup>st</sup> Britain?</p>

<p>What did the Normans build all over England that would encourage people to move to? Why?</p> <p>Why would Peasants try to move to a town?</p>	<p>Norman villages</p> <p><b>Peasants:</b> Life didn't change much. They lived in cottages, <b>grew crops and reared animals</b>. They used a plough pulled by oxen and the main <b>crops grown were wheat, oats, barley and rye</b>.</p> <p><b>Important buildings:</b> The <b>church</b> was at the centre of every village. The church was important because peasants spent most of their free time there as the church was open most of the time for feast days and 'holy' days, it signalled the start and finish time at work and it served as a prison. <b>The manor house</b> was where the lord lived and controlled his village from.</p> <p><b>Open field system:</b> A village was surrounded by farmland, the fields were <b>used for grazing cattle and growing crops</b>. These fields were not separated by a hedge, fence or wall. <b>25-30% of this land was owned by the lord and</b> the rest was given to peasants to farm so that they could <b>pay their rent</b> to the lord.</p> <p><b>Peasants life:</b> Poorest peasants known as <b>villein/serf</b>. Lived around the lord's manor house. <b>Not allowed to leave</b> without the lord's permission. Most were <b>farmers</b>, but some were <b>servants</b> or <b>crafts people</b>. <b>Cruck houses</b> (their home) cold + damp as floors were made from mud and walls from clay. Ate, slept + relaxed in a single room, at night would be with their grazing animals. Caused very <b>poor hygiene + health problems</b>.</p> <p><b>Manors:</b> Were areas in a village that included a <b>church, villagers' houses, manor house, mills, grazing land and a road</b> that ran through them. <b>Lords</b> owned the land + lived in the manor house. <b>Freemen</b> (peasants) lived + worked on this land, paid rent.</p> <p><b>Roles and responsibilities:</b> <b>Reeve</b> was a peasant chosen by the lord or by a vote. Ran the day to day management of a manor, made sure everyone did their job. <b>Bailiff</b> collected taxes + debts. <b>Priest</b> ran the local church. <b>Miller</b> produced grain to make bread.</p> <p>Peasant life</p> <p><b>Peasant life</b></p> <p><b>Food + drink:</b> Day time food include rye bread. Evening meal of own grown vegetables with own grown beer or cider. Meat, sugar and fruit was rarely eaten as it was expensive. <b>Women would work in the home until the last meal was eaten by her family.</b></p>	<p>Have cities become too expensive to move too?</p>
--	--	--

<p>How would the Forest laws impact peasants from what you know about everyday life?</p>	<p><b>Difficulties:</b> Peasants also had to <b>work for their lord</b>, in times of harvest it was <b>up to 5 days per week</b>- this left little time to harvest their crops for their food and money. Peasants had to <b>pay 10% tax to the church called a tithe</b>. This could also be paid in in seed or equipment.</p> <p><b>Typical year for a peasant:</b> <b>Spring</b> - Sowing the seeds on their farm. <b>Summer</b> - Harvesting crops. <b>Autumn</b> - Ploughing the field with oxen. <b>Winter</b> – Surviving e.g. living off of food from the harvest.</p> <p><b>Typical day for a peasant:</b> Awake half an hour before sunrise to eat pottage (porridge), when it was light they started working e.g. reaping crops, thatching + threshing. Some peasants were <b>brewers</b>, made beer however, couldn't sell it until the <b>lord decided on its price</b>. Others were <b>millers</b>, they ground corn into flour, forced to use the lord's expensive oven to bake bread otherwise fined.</p> <p><b><u>Norman Towns</u></b></p> <p><b>Growing settlements:</b> London became increasingly important. <b>21 new towns created</b> around the country, increasing trade. Towns in the south grew as it was important for trade with Normandy..</p> <p><b>Effect of trade on towns:</b> <b>1 Salt trade</b> important for cooking e.g. town of Droitwich grew due to their 13 salt houses. <b>2 Metalwork</b> important for building houses + making weapons e.g. Gloucester grew from metalwork because they got their wood from Forest Dean. Wood was need4r for the furnaces.</p> <p><b>3 Wool trade</b> important for making clothes in England and other countries e.g. wool <b>traded with France</b> for wine. Cities with water links (e.g. on the coast) such as York + Bristol grew as they could <b>4 trade abroad</b>. <b>5 Burgesses</b> (powerful town dweller) often goldsmiths or leather workers formed guilds, became powerful people in society. <b>6 Markets and fairs</b> granted a <b>franchise</b> by the government or monarch e.g. <b>2,800 grants</b> given by the Normans. <b>7 Fairs could be sponsored by the church</b>, therefore some fairs were religious gatherings as well as a place to sell goods.</p> <p><b><u>Everyday life in Norman England</u></b></p> <p><b>Key Area Change</b></p> <p><b>Land</b></p> <p>Fearful of rebellion William controlled all of the land, giving some to the church and some to Norman earls. <b>Smaller earldoms</b> were set up to help keep control.</p> <p>Minting system (creating money).</p> <p><b>Exchequer</b> (where the King's money was kept) was introduced, Minting system (creating money)</p> <p><b>Trial by jury and trial by combat.</b></p> <p>Forest laws</p>	
--	---	--

	<p>Peasants <b>could no longer hunt</b> for food if their supplies were low. Peasants could face fines, imprisonment or death. Animals were protected; especially William’s favourites, deer and boar Damage to the vegetation (needed by the animals) was forbidden Hunting weapons were not allowed into the forest Hunting dogs were not allowed into the forest, Restrictions on cutting wood, buildings and clearing land. All of these impacted Peasant life.</p> <p><b>Murdrum fines</b> ensured no peasant dared rebel.</p> <p><b>Castles</b> Nobles <b>built castles</b> to protect themselves, peasants intimidated by them. Some peasants <b>lived and worked</b> within the bailey of the castle so they were protected.</p> <p><b>Language</b> <b>Latin</b> – spoken by the nobility (rich), English spoken by peasants. Norman words crept into England eg Baron and knife.</p> <p>Death of William and his sons</p> <p>King William I, The Conqueror, died in Normandy in 1087.</p> <p>William I had three sons and he did not have great faith in any of them:</p> <p><b>Robert Curthose</b></p> <p>Robert was William’s eldest son. He was disliked by many nobles in Normandy for his arrogance and laziness. In 1077 Robert’s younger brothers tipped a pot full of excrement over his head and Robert attempted to gain revenge. King William refused to punish his two younger sons and so Robert raised an army against his father. After his defeat he lived in exile for many years. In 1087, as King William lay dying, he reluctantly agreed to grant control of Normandy to Robert.</p> <p><b>William Rufus (Rufus means red headed)</b></p> <p>William was a more able diplomat and a greater soldier than his older brother. At the time of King William’s death William Rufus was only 27 years old but was granted the Kingdom of England. William I’s decision to give Normandy to Robert and England to William Rufus meant that the two lands were now divided. William Rufus, now William II of England, fought to secure England against the supporters of his brother, Robert.</p>	<p>Does the church have significant influence throughout the world today?</p> <p>Does corruption still exist today? How can we solve the issue of corruption?</p>
--	---	---

<p>Why did William want to implement reforms for the church from what you studied about William?</p>	<p>Bishop Odo was the leader of the rebellious Anglo-Norman barons and after William II defeated him and his followers in 1089, Odo was sent into exile.</p> <p>He was often disliked and was a reported homosexual.</p> <p><b>Henry Beauclerc</b></p> <p>Henry was William I's youngest son. He was 19 when his father died and did not receive any land from William, he was given £5,000 which he would use to create alliances and gain supporters, he was crowned King of England after the death of William II.</p> <p><b><u>Role of the Church</u></b></p> <p>-The Normans were Catholic and believed in heaven and hell. The Church was lead by the Pope in Rome.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- People learnt about heaven and hell through <b>church paintings</b> that William introduced because peasants couldn't read. <b><u>CONTROL!</u></b></li> <li>- The church collected tithes 10% tax that had to be paid this made the church very wealthy, were the only ones who could educate, made up the witan and were very powerful.</li> <li>- Priest, very important, helped the sick and gave advice.</li> <li>- People went on a pilgrimage if they had sinned (illness also caused by sinning) – a walk to a holy place- to say sorry to God.</li> </ul> <p><b><u>WILLIAM'S CHANGE TO THE CHURCH</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Bishops were replaced with Normans.</li> <li>- Normans stole wealth from places such as Durham.</li> <li>- Organisation: <b><u>Dioceses</u></b> (areas of land served by the church were divided into archdeaconries. New cathedrals were built in new towns like Lincoln and Coventry</li> <li>- Followed papal law- pay 1p tax to the Pope.</li> </ul> <p><b><u>CHANGES HELPED WILLIAM CONTROL – PEOPLE WERE SCARED TO GO AGAINST THE CHURCH (grand, expensive buildings) IN CASE THEY WENT TO HELL!</u></b></p>	<p>How much power does the Queen have in society today?</p> <p>Why do you think the number of nuns and monks are decreasing throughout Europe?</p>
--	--	--



<p>How would Lanfranc's reforms give more power to the church?</p> <p>Why did William build an Abbey at Hastings</p> <p>Why did people not like William II from what you have studied?</p> <p>From your studies why was there an argument over who was more powerful the king/pope?</p> <p>Why would Lanfranc want more monasteries from</p>	<p><b><u>Lanfranc</u></b></p> <p>The last Anglo-Saxon Archbishop of Canterbury was Stigand. He was replaced in 1070 by Lanfranc. There were some key differences between them:</p> <p>Stigand had been appointed because he was a close ally of Earl Godwin. Lanfranc thought that appointment should be from God. Lanfranc was made the head of the Church in England. Stigand didn't have control over the Church outside his area. Lanfranc was against this: he thought the Church should stand above corruption and money. Stigand was a pluralist: he was bishop of 2 areas (Canterbury and Winchester) so he had more land and money. He was also accused of giving top jobs in return for money (simony).</p> <p>Lanfranc was an Italian monk who had run St. Stephen's monastery in Normandy. He was heavily involved in changes to the Church. Within about 50 years, every English church and cathedral had been rebuilt in Norman style. Although most priests were still Anglo-Saxons, after 1070 there was only one Anglo-Saxon bishop left (Wulfstan of Worcester).</p> <p>He wanted priests to live spiritual lives. He banned marriage and made celibacy (no sex) compulsory for priests. From 1076, priests were tried in special Church-only bishops' courts. This meant that crimes committed by men of the church could not be tried in normal courts. This would lead to tension later on between William Rufus and Anselm.</p> <p>Anglo-Saxon cathedrals in rural locations were knocked down and rebuilt in market towns (e.g. Thetford to Norwich) There were more archdeacons (below bishops, but above priests). They looked after Church courts.</p> <p>Lanfranc introduced Norman guidelines for following and creating new laws. There were more monasteries – places dedicated to a spiritual life.</p> <p>Lanfranc banned the practice of Simony (selling positions), Pluralism (more than one job role) and Nepotism (favouring friends or relatives and not those most qualified) as he believed it led to corruption.</p> <p><b><u>Relationship between Normans and the church</u></b></p> <p><b>Norman Kings and the Pope:</b> Pope Alexander II granted William of Normandy the <b>Papal Banner</b> to fight in Hastings. After the battle the Pope ordered William to pay <b>penance</b> for the killing and destruction that happened. William built <b>Battle Abbey</b> which was finished in 1095. William used a <b>geld</b> (form of tax) to take money from the religious house and</p>	<p>Is there any morals we can take from a monastic life? Is there any that you think could improve your mental wellbeing?</p> <p>What are the barriers to education in society today?</p> <p>Should Britain focus more on learning different languages?</p>
--	---	---

<p>what you have previously studied?</p>	<p>this was continued by his son. Both William and William II used their power to promote/reward people, but they did not have the power to do so, this led to <b>disagreements between the king and pope.</b></p> <p><b>Normans and the wealth of the church:</b> William and William II used the church for their gain (stealing from churches)</p> <p><b>Anselm:</b> Archbishop Lanfranc died in 1089, William II did not replace him he stole the money from his church and used in battles against King Malcolm of Scotland. William became ill – he believed it was because of his lack of <b>piety</b> so he asked Anselm to hear his confession and take his last rites. Anselm became the new Archbishop of Canterbury for his service. Anselm became the new Archbishop.</p> <p><b>1078:</b> Pope Gregory banned kings from appointing bishops and abbots, in order to keep their independence. This greatly upset William II as he believed he had the divine right to appoint people. Disagreements between monarchs and Church!</p> <p>This was known as the <b>Investiture Controversy</b> lasted 1075-1122.</p> <p>1095- The council of Rockingham- Anselm asked William Rufus for permission to seek the pallium (Cloak, <b>an ecclesiastical vestment in the Roman Catholic Church</b>) from Urban. On 25 February 1095 a council at Rockingham attempted to resolve the question of divided allegiance and urged Anselm to conform to the royal will. Though the conflict was compromised and Rufus recognized Urban, the pope refused to depose Anselm. The archbishop spent the years 1097 to 1100 abroad, returning only after Rufus' sudden death.</p> <p><b>1097:</b> Disagreement between William and Anselm over an issue in Wales. Anselm fled to Rome, which showed that he accepted the authority of the Pope rather than the King.</p>	
<p>What do you know about the role of a monk from your studies of GCSE medicine?</p>	<p><b><u>Norman churches and abbeys</u></b></p> <p><b>Monastery:</b> Religious house where Monks live and work. Known as <b>abbeys</b> in the 11<sup>th</sup> century. Monks and Nuns dedicated their life to God. Took vows of <b>poverty</b> (gave up possessions), <b>chastity</b> (not get married and remain celibate), <b>obedience</b> (obey their abbot or prior and obey all rules of monastery).</p> <p><b>Norman revival:</b> Pre-Normans- Vikings reduced the power of the church- 1066-1135: number of monks/nuns rose from <b>1000 to 4000-5000</b>. Religious houses increased from <b>60 to over 250</b>. In 1066 4 cathedrals had monasteries, by 1135 10 of England's 19 had a monastery. William paid for the building of Battle Abbey to commemorate his victory at Hastings.</p> <p><b>Cluniac Monasteries: Cluny Abbey</b> established <b>910</b> by William of Aquitaine, French monastery but was given its own identity. <b>Permanent freedom</b> from military services and other feudal duties. The Cluny only answered to the Pope. New tradition: all monasteries answered to the Abbot of Cluny. Annual meeting to deal with any issues.</p> <p><b>English Cluniac:</b> 1077 by William de Warenne. <b>1135</b> there were <b>24 Cluniac monasteries</b> in England. These were the spiritual arm of the military conquest. New religious houses were often built next to castles, to demonstrate that the Norman domination of England had the blessing of God.</p> <p><b>Leadership:</b> Gradually changed from Anglo-Saxon to Normans. 1075 – Lanfranc held a council in London, <b>13/21 abbots were Anglo-Saxon, by 1086 3/21 were.</b></p>	

<p>What was the official language of the church?</p> <p>What language did the Normans and the Anglo-Saxons speak?</p>	<p><b>Reforms:</b> 1077 – new set of constitutions at Christ Church, Canterbury. Reformed: <b>Liturgy</b> (words at the service) , set up church hierarchy and set out rules for life in the monastery. These were followed at monasteries such as Durham and Rochester. Lan Franc (Archbishop) tried to make abbeys like the rest of Europe.</p> <p>Monastic life</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Most monks followed the rule of St Benedict – they took four vows; chastity, obedience, poverty and stability.</li> <li>• Chastity – no sex before marriage, no physical pleasure.</li> <li>• Obedience – obey the abbot (head monk) and God (through the rule of St Benedict and the Bible).</li> <li>• Poverty – not owning any possessions.</li> <li>• Stability – living in the monastery, away from the lay community.</li> <li>• Monks lived in monasteries – remote from other places so that they were not distracted from worshipping God.</li> <li>• Everything they did was about worshipping God – for example they slept in individual cells with no room for personal belongings, and the dormitories were attached to the church by night stairs so that monks could get up in the middle of the night to pray.</li> <li>• Monasteries were very rich, mainly because benefactors would give them money so that monks would pray for them when they died and their souls would then be more likely to go to heaven.</li> </ul> <p>Monasteries also tried to be self-sufficient. Everything the monks needed was made in the monastery so that they did not have to have contact with the outside world.</p> <p>Education and language</p> <p>Monasteries and churches were the main providers.  The rich could access education.  Girls were excluded from education.  Latin was taught as it was the language of the church.  Music was taught so monks could deliver service  Astronomy and Maths helped with the calendar and administration</p> <p>Universities were created by the Normans.  Oxford University 1096</p>	
---	---	--

	<p>Language</p> <p>Latin was the language of the government William struggled to learn English. All important books were written In Latin</p> <p>Most people though spoke either Norman-French of English in everyday life. Upper class and middle class spoke Norman- French Peasants spoke English</p> <p>Overtime the languages merged and around a quarter of modern English words and roots in the French language. Beef, Pork, Love are examples of these.</p>	