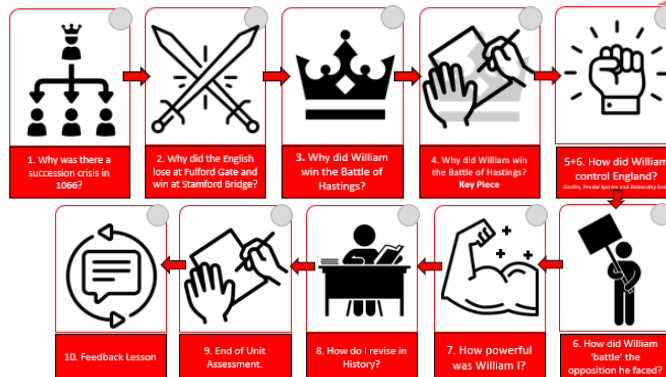
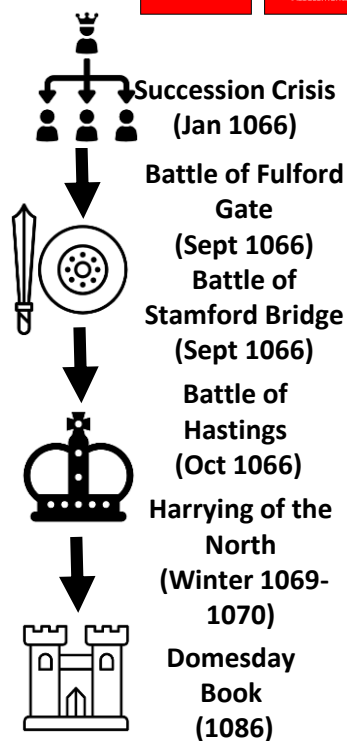


The Big Picture:



- Why was there a succession crisis in 1066?
- Why did the English lose at Fulford Gate and Stamford Bridge?
- Why did William win the Battle of Hastings?
- Key Piece – Explain question on Hastings
- How did William control England? Castles
- How did William control England? Feudal System + Domesday Book
- How did William 'battle' the opposition he faced?
- How powerful was William I?
- How do I revise in History?



Key individuals

Harold Godwinson: The richest and most powerful Earl in England. He was a skilled soldier and served as Sub-Regulus (deputy king) to Edward the Confessor.

Edward the Confessor: King of England from 1042-1066 who was very religious but died without an heir in January 1066.

William Duke of Normandy: A cousin of Edward the Confessor who claimed he had been promised the throne in 1051 in exchange for giving him military help.

Edgar Aethling: The closest living relative to Edward the Confessor who later made an attempt to overthrow William the Conqueror.

CEIAG Link: For this topic we can make links to a variety of professions:

- Government Advisor
- Builder

If you are interested in the above careers, do some research on the profession/see Mrs Ackroyd.



succession	The order in which people will inherit someone's land or power.
heir	a person who inherits and continues the work of a previous person.
Normandy	An area controlled by the Duke of Normandy in 1066 this was an independent area and was not part of France.
peasant	a person who owns or rents a small piece of land and grows crops, keeps animals, etc.
Housecarl	Professional Anglo-Saxon soldiers who served as bodyguards for the King and the Earls.
King	The ruler of a monarchy who is responsible for running the country.
Earl	A powerful lord who controls an area of England on behalf of the King.
Anglo-Saxons	Eventually the name Anglo-Saxon came to be used for all people living in England, as the Angles, Saxons, and Jutes mixed with other invaders and the original British people
Harrying of the North	The Harrying of the North refers to the brutal slaughter and pillaging of Northumbria in 1069-1070 by the army of William the Conqueror.
rebellion	an act of armed resistance to an established government or leader
hierarchy	How society is structured
Feudal system	The system used by the Normans to organise English society.
Domesday Book	a record of the extent, value, ownership, and liabilities of land in England, made in 1086 by order of William I.