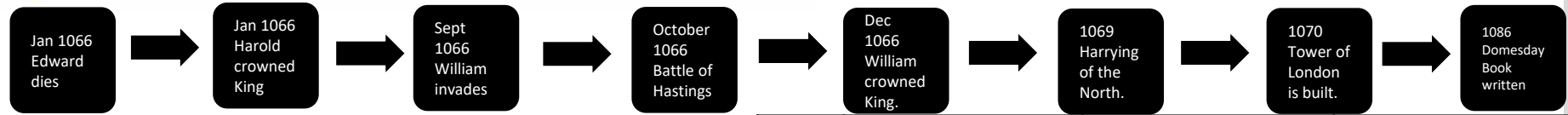


What were the consequences of the Norman invasion?



	Key Word	Definition
	Anglo-Saxon	England before 1066.
	Barons	Wealthiest men in England.
	Conquer	To defeat and occupy a country.
	Consequence	Something that happens as a result of an event.
	Domesday Book	Written in 1086. Allowed William to tax everyone.
	Feudal System	Everyone owed loyalty to the King in return for land.
	Heir	The person next in line for the throne.
	Invasion	Attacking and occupying another country.
	Knight	An armoured man on horseback.
	Monarch	A king or queen.
	Norman	From Normandy in France.
	Peasant	A poor person.
	Tax	Money paid to the king.
	Serf	A poor person.

Needless to say, I still think the Conquest is hugely important, indeed, I would agree with those historians who continue to regard it as the single most important event in English history. Not only did the Normans bring with them new forms of architecture and fortification, new military techniques, a new ruling elite and a new language of government; they also imported a new set of attitudes and morals, which impinged on everything from warfare to politics to religion to law, and even the status of the peasantry. The Conquest matters, in short, because it altered what it meant to be English.
Marc Morris "The Norman Conquest"



	Knowledge Milestones	Extra Knowledge	Expert Knowledge
	Anglo-Saxon England was not unified and the monarchy was not secure.	→ England was divided into kingdoms e.g. Mercia and Wessex. They were threatened by the Vikings.	→ Alfred defeated the Vikings in 878. His grandson Athelstan became the first English King.
	The Battle of Hastings was fought to decide the next king.	→ Edward the Confessor had died with no heirs as he had no children.	→ Harold Godwinson claimed the throne of England. He was chosen by the Witan.
	William the Conqueror won. He was from France.	→ William had highly trained soldiers and excellent tactics as he used a false retreat.	→ He was also lucky as Harold was killed during the battle and had previously fought another battle against Hardrada.
	The Normans controlled the country by building castles.	→ They started with a wooden Motte and Bailey castle, but eventually built stone castles.	→ They built the Tower of London in 1070 and Rougemont Castle in Exeter in 1068.
	The Normans set up the Feudal system which was a way of structuring society.	→ This meant that the King owned all the land. He gave it to the barons in return for loyalty.	→ This made the King very powerful as everyone owed everything they had to the King.
	The Normans used the Domesday book to find out how much they could tax people.	→ The Domesday book recorded exactly what everyone owned. This meant the King knew how much tax they owed.	→ The book contains over 2 million words detailing 13,418 different places in England.

If you want to find out more check out the following links or scan the QR codes on your phone or tablet.

READ

<https://www.english-heritage.org.uk/learn/1066-and-the-norman-conquest/what-happened-battle-hastings/>

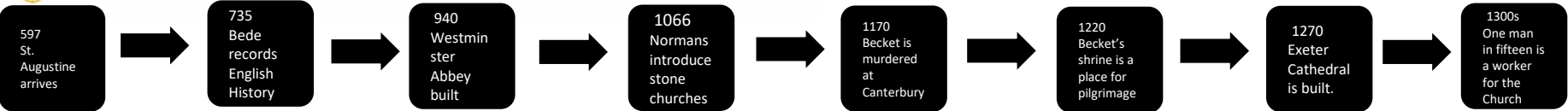
WATCH

<https://m.youtube.com/watch?v=AOGzsBEIYFE>

LISTEN

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/m000jp20>

Why was Religion so important in Medieval England?



	Key Word	Definition
	Catholic	A type of Christian beliefs. Follows the teachings of the Pope.
	Crusades	Wars to reclaim Jerusalem.
	Excommunicated	Banned from Church. This means that people could not get to heaven.
	Monastery	A religious building where monks live.
	Monk	A man who lives his life devoted to God.
	Nun	A woman who lives her life devoted to God.
	Pilgrimage	A religious journey to an important place e.g. The Shrine of Thomas Becket.
	Pope	In charge of the Catholic Church. Lives in the Vatican City in Rome.
	Purgatory	A place between heaven and hell where your soul is cleansed.
	Tithe	A tax payable to the Church.

They say that the past is another country; they do things differently there. But just how differently did the medieval world approach life's great rites of passage; births, marriages and death. The way we handle these fundamental moments of transition in our lives reveals a lot about how we think and what we believe in. For the people of the Middle Ages, this life mattered, but the next life mattered more. Heaven and Hell were real places and the teachings of the Catholic Church shaped thoughts and beliefs across the whole of Western Europe. It had huge importance.

Helen Castor, Births Marriages and Deaths



	Knowledge Milestones	Extra Knowledge	Expert Knowledge
	England had been Catholic since Roman Times. The Normans built big stone churches and cathedrals.	Exeter Cathedral was largely rebuilt between c.1270 and c.1350.	Monks founded Westminster abbey in 940AD. Since 1066 all monarchs have been crowned here.
	The Church taught people about heaven, hell and purgatory through Doom Paintings.	Purgatory was a place between heaven and hell where their soul was cleansed.	People used special pardons (indulgences) and chantries to speed up their time in purgatory.
	The church was very powerful and had a lot of control.	The Pope in the Vatican city in Rome was in charge of all Catholic Churches.	Archbishops and bishops were advisers to the monarchs.
	The conflict between Thomas Beckett and Henry II showed that the Church was more powerful than the king.	In 1170 four of Henry II's knights murdered Becket in Canterbury Cathedral. Henry felt Becket was challenging his power.	Europe was shocked by the murder. Henry II had to do penance. He walked barefoot to the tomb and prayed there for twenty-four hours.
	Monasteries were established for monks to pray. They occupied an important role in society.	The first monastery was established in the 6 th century at St. Augustine	By 1530 there were 825 monasteries in England.
	The Church controlled fun through holy days	It is estimated that there were up to 80 holy days a year.	These included Candlemas Day and Lammas Day.



If you want to find out more check out the following links or scan the QR codes on your phone or tablet.



READ

[St Hild of Whitby | English Heritage \(english-heritage.org.uk\)](https://www.english-heritage.org.uk/)



WATCH

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tbT6IkMQxck&list=PLx2QMoA1Th9crJDbz9eJEW4J12bUfuP&index=6>



LISTEN

<https://www.historyextra.com/period/medieval/thomas-becket-murder-emily-guerry-podcast/>

