

History retrieval practice booklet

Year 10

The Normans – The Norman invasion and William's initial actions as king



Name:

History teacher:

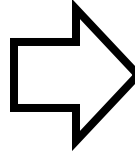
Tutor group/room:

Homework day:

How we complete home study



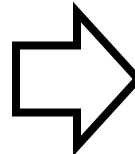
1. Complete the retrieval activity which you have been set on scrap paper. Make sure you **cover up the answers** and the **knowledge organiser** and that you complete the answers **from memory**. Attempt **every question**.



Scientific research suggests that you can remember things better over a long period of time if you spend time retrieving it from your long-term memory without support, even if you get the answer wrong and then correct it. This is called the testing effect.



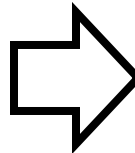
2. Mark and **correct** your answers using green pen.



You need to be aware of what you have got wrong so you don't accidentally embed misconceptions. Scientific research suggests that attempting a question, getting it wrong, and then correcting your answer is better than not attempting a question and then just reading the correct answer.



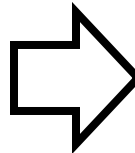
3. Go back to the **knowledge organiser** to strengthen your knowledge for any questions you answered incorrectly.



Reading the knowledge organiser after a retrieval activity will strengthen your understanding and allows you to make connections between pieces of information. This will make pieces of information easier to remember.



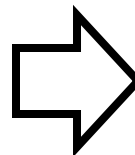
4. Fill in your score on the '**Track your scores**' page.



Tracking your scores allows you to see where you need to improve and where you have made progress. This will make it much easier for you to revise on your own and will allow teachers to easily see how they can help you.



5. Bring the scrap paper you have used with you to your Humanities lesson.



Teachers need to see that you have completed your home study and that you have completed it to a high standard. Checking your answers also allows teachers to collect information on any topics which you are finding difficult or where you might need further support.

Why we do it

Track your scores!

Use these tables to track how your retrieval of key information improves over time and to identify which areas you need to focus on.
Remember: you don't have to get 100% straight away!

	1	2	3	4	5
1. England in the 11th century					
a.					
b.					
c.					
d.					
2. Claimants for the throne in 1066					
a.					
b.					
c.					
3. 1066 for Harold Godwinson					
a.					
b.					
c.					
4. The Battle of Hastings (before the battle)					
a.					
b.					
c.					

	1	2	3	4	5
6. The events of the Battle of Hastings					
a.					
b.					
c.					
7. William's moves to secure control in 1066					
a.					
b.					
c.					
8. William's initial actions as king					
a.					
b.					
c.					
9. Castles					
a.					
b.					
c.					

	1	2	3	4	5
10. Rebellions against the Normans					
a.					
b.					
c.					
d.					
11. The Harrying of the North					
a.					
b.					
c.					

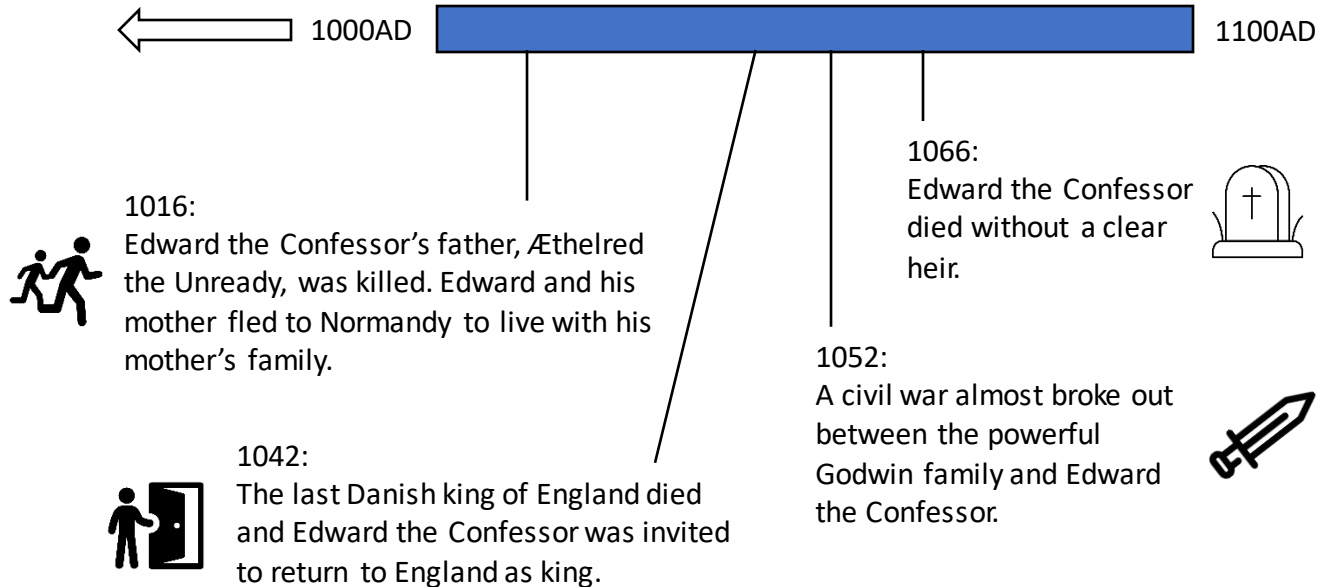
History Knowledge Organiser: Norman England 1066-1100

1. England in the 11th century:

- The trigger for the fight for the English throne in 1066 was the death of Edward the Confessor, the childless Anglo-Saxon king of England.
- The men who believed that they should be king after Edward were **Edgar the Ætheling**, Edward's nephew, **William the Conqueror**, Edward's distant cousin and the Duke of Normandy in France, **Harold Godwinson**, the Earl of Wessex and Edward's brother in law, and **Harald Hardrada**, the king of Norway.
- Why these men felt that they had a legitimate claim to the English throne is rooted in England's political history in the 11th century:



Before the 11th century:
King Alfred united the kingdoms of England into one country. The smaller kingdoms became earldoms.



Keywords:

legitimate:

Something which is legal or has good reasons behind it

Dane:

Someone from Denmark

civil war:

A war fought between different groups from the same country

heir:

Someone who inherits another person's property and titles after their death

Retrieval practice: 1. England in the 11th century

a. Quiz questions:

1. Which event triggered the fight for the English throne in 1066?
2. Who were the four claimants for the English throne in 1066?
3. How did Alfred the Great change the leadership of England?
4. Why did Harold Godwinson's role give him a claim to the throne of England?
5. Where did Edward the Confessor go after the death of his father?
6. Who ruled England between 1016 and 1042?
7. How did Edward the Confessor become king in 1042?
8. Which powerful English family challenged Edward the Confessor in 1051?
9. Why did Edward the Confessor's death trigger a fight for the English throne?
10. What does it mean for something to be "legitimate"?

c. Chronology practice:

Put the following events into the correct order, earliest first.

- a. Edward the Confessor died without a clear heir.
- b. King Alfred united the kingdoms of England into one country. The smaller kingdoms became earldoms.
- c. The last Danish king of England died.
- d. Edward the Confessor was invited to return to England as king.
- e. Edward and his mother fled to Normandy to live with his mother's family.
- f. The beginning of Norman rule in England.
- g. Edward the Confessor's father, Æthelred the Unready, was killed.
- h. A civil war almost broke out between the powerful Godwine family and the king of England.

b. Gap fill:

In the early 11th century, the Anglo-Saxon king of England b. _____ was killed by a king from c. _____. The Anglo-Saxon king's sons, Alfred and e. _____ fled to f. _____ in France. After the death of the g. _____ kings and the Anglo-Saxon king's eldest son, the Anglo-Saxon king's youngest son, h. _____, was declared king of England in i. _____. Although the new king of England provided England with stability throughout his reign, he almost entered into a civil war with j. _____ in k. _____.

The king died in early l. _____. He did not have a clear heir as he had no m. _____ and he appeared to have promised the throne to n. _____. Four men felt that they had o. _____ claims to the throne: p. _____, q. _____, r. _____ and s. _____.

d. Individuals practice:

Who are these individuals?

1. The Earl of Wessex
2. The king of Norway
3. The childless Anglo-Saxon king of England
4. Edward the Confessor's nephew
5. Edward the Confessor's cousin and childhood friend
6. Edward the Confessor's father
7. The first Norman king of England
8. Edward the Confessor's brother-in-law

Retrieval practice: 1. England in the 11th century (ANSWERS)

a. Quiz questions:

1. The death of Edward the Confessor
2. Edgar the Ætheling, William the Conqueror, Harold Godwinson, and Harald Hardraada
3. King Alfred unified the kingdoms of England into one country.
4. Harold was an earl, a role which had originally been a king of one of the small kingdoms of England.
5. Normandy, to live with his mother's family
6. The Danes
7. The last Danish king died and Edward the was offered the crown.
8. The Godwins
9. Edward did not have a clear heir.
10. Something which is legal or has good reasons behind it

b. Gap fill:

In the early 11th century, the Anglo-Saxon king of England b. **Æthelred the Unready** was killed by a king from c. **Denmark**. The Anglo-Saxon king's sons, Alfred and e. **Edward** fled to f. **Normandy** in France. After the death of the g. **Danish** kings and the Anglo-Saxon king's eldest son, the Anglo Saxon king's youngest son, h. **Edward**, was declared king of England in i. **1042**. Although the new king of England provided England with stability throughout his reign, he almost entered into a civil war with j. **Earl Godwin** in k. **1052**.

The king died in early l. **1066**. He did not have a clear heir as he had no m. **children** and he appeared to have promised the throne to n. **different people**. Four men felt that they had o. **legitimate** claims to the throne: p. **Edgar the Ætheling**, q. **Harold Godwinson**, r. **Harald Hardraada** and s. **William of Normandy**.

c. Chronology practice:

Put the following events into the correct order, earliest first.

BGECDHAF

- a. Edward the Confessor died without a clear heir.
- b. King Alfred united the kingdoms of England into one country. The smaller kingdoms became earldoms.
- c. The last Danish king of England died.
- d. Edward the Confessor was invited to return to England as king.
- e. Edward and his mother fled to Normandy to live with his mother's family.
- f. The beginning of Norman rule in England.
- g. Edward the Confessor's father, Æthelred the Unready, was killed.
- h. A civil war almost broke out between the powerful Godwine family and the king of England.

d. Individuals practice:

Who are these individuals?

1. The Earl of Wessex = **Harold Godwinson**
2. The king of Norway = **Harald Hardraada**
3. The childless Anglo-Saxon king of England = **Edward the Confessor**
4. Edward the Confessor's nephew = **Edgar the Ætheling**
5. Edward the Confessor's cousin and childhood friend = **William of Normandy**
6. Edward the Confessor's father = **Æthelred the Unready**
7. The first Norman king of England = **William of Normandy**
8. Edward the Confessor's brother-in-law = **Harold Godwinson**

History Knowledge Organiser: Norman England 1066-1100

2. Claimants for the throne in 1066:

- In the 11th century there were no clear rules about how a throne should be passed on to the next ruler.
- Often, a son or a male relative of the king would inherit the throne. This would keep the throne within the king's **dynasty**.
- A suitable king could also be **selected** by the king before he died or a suitable king could be selected by the **Witan**. This was called **post obitum**.
- The king could also select the future king on his **deathbed**. This was called **novissima verba**.
- A claimant could also **seize the throne by force**.
- In 1066, there were **4 main claimants** to the English throne.

Harold Godwinson



- Sub-regulus for Edward the Confessor at the end of his reign
- Eldest son of the most powerful family of earls in England (the Godwins)
- Brother-in-law of Edward the Confessor
- Support from the Witan
- Edward the Confessor allegedly gave Harold the throne on his deathbed.

Harald Hardrada



- King of Norway
- Hardrada's father, Magnus, had been promised the English throne by Harthacnut.

William of Normandy



- Duke of Normandy and one of the most powerful men in France.
- Cousin of Edward the Confessor
- Support of the Pope and other dukes in France
- Edward the Confessor allegedly bequeathed William the throne in 1051. Harold Godwinson allegedly agreed to support Edward's promise in during a trip to Normandy in 1064.

Edgar the Ætheling



- Called "Ætheling" by Edward, meaning "prince" or "in line for the throne".
- 16 years old with no previous leadership experience
- Nephew and adopted son of Edward the Confessor (although he had spent most of his life in Hungary)
- Support from a small number of English earls

Keywords:

Witan:

A group of leading earls and people from the Church who advised the king and help them make decisions

sub-regulus:

Someone who rules on behalf of a king or queen

allegedly:

Something which has little or no proof

Pope:

The leader of the Catholic Church

earldom:

A large area of land which is ruled by an earl

dukedom:

A large area of land which is ruled by a duke

to bequeath:

To leave something to someone when you die

Retrieval practice: 2. Claimants for the throne in 1066

a. Quiz questions:

1. Give the four ways in which someone could claim the throne of a country in the 11th century.
2. What was a post obitum claim to the throne?
3. What was a novissima verba claim to the throne?
4. Who were the four claimants to the English throne in 1066?
5. Which claimants to the throne were blood related to Edward the Confessor?
6. Which claimant to the throne was connected to Edward the Confessor through marriage?
7. Which claimant to the throne was supported by the Witan?
8. Which claimant to the throne had a post obitum claim to the throne?
9. Which claimant to the throne had a novissima verba claim to the throne?
10. Which claimant for the throne had acted as sub-regulus to Edward the Confessor?
11. Why did Harald Hardraada believe that he had a legitimate claim to the English throne?
12. Why would William of Normandy have been particularly annoyed at Harold Godwinson's attempts to claim the throne?
13. Which claimant for the throne had the support of the Pope?
14. Give two weaknesses of Edgar the Ætheling's claim to the throne.

b. Gap fill:

In the early 11th century, there were multiple different ways in which an individual could a. _____ the throne. Often people had a strong b. _____ claim to the throne, meaning they would inherit from a relative. People who weren't related to the current king could be selected by the c. _____ or the king himself. The king could give someone the throne on his deathbed, this was a type of d. _____ claim, called a e. _____ claim. A claimant could seize the throne through force, but this ran the risk of their claim appearing f. _____.

There is evidence that Edward offered the throne to both g.

_____ and h. _____

_____ and expressed a desire for i. _____

_____ to be king. Harald Hardraada may have wanted to be king, but if he had believed he had a claim to the throne, he would have based his throne on a weak link to the j. _____ kings.

c. Individuals practice:

Who are these individuals?

1. Edward the Confessor's brother-in-law
2. The claimant who was referred to as "prince" or "in line for the throne" by Edward and his court
3. The claimant who was offered the throne on Edward's deathbed
4. The claimant who was offered the throne in 1061
5. The claimant who was supported by the Pope
6. The claimant who had support from the Witan
7. The claimant whose claim Harold Godwinson had allegedly promised to support
8. The claimant who probably based their claim on their link with the Danish kings
9. Edward the Confessor's nephew

Retrieval practice: 2. Claimants for the throne in 1066 (ANSWERS)

a. Quiz questions:

1. A son or male relative could inherit the throne, a new king could be selected by the existing king, a new king could be selected by the Witan, or someone could seize the throne by force.
2. A suitable king could be selected by the current king
3. When the current king selected a new king on his deathbed
4. Edgar the Ætheling, Harald Hardrada, Harold Godwinson, and William the Conqueror
5. William the Conqueror and Edgar the Ætheling
6. Harold Godwinson
7. Harold Godwinson
8. William the Conqueror
9. Harold Godwinson
10. Harold Godwinson
11. His father, Magnus of Norway, had been promised the English throne by a Danish king of England.
12. Harold Godwinson allegedly promised to defend William's claim to the throne during a trip to Normandy in 1051.
13. William of Normandy
14. He had grown up in Hungary rather than England and he was a teenager when Edward died.

b. Gap fill:

In the early 11th century, there were multiple different ways in which an individual could a. **inherit** the throne. Often people had a strong b. **dynastic** claim to the throne, meaning they would inherit from a relative. People who weren't related to the current king could be selected by the c. **Witan** or the king himself. The king could give someone the throne on his deathbed, this was a type of d. **post obitum** claim, called a e. **novissima verba** claim. A claimant could seize the throne through force, but this ran the risk of their claim appearing f. **illegitimate**.

There is evidence that Edward offered the throne to both g. **William of Normandy** and h. **Harold Godwinson** and expressed a desire for i. **Edgar the Ætheling** to be king. Harald Hardrada may have wanted to be king, but if he had believed he had a claim to the throne, he would have based his throne on a weak link to the j. **Danish** kings.

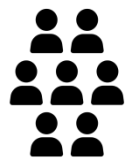
c. Individuals practice:

Who are these individuals?

1. Edward the Confessor's brother-in-law = **Harold Godwinson**
2. The claimant who was referred to as "prince" or "in line for the throne" by Edward and his court = **Edgar the Ætheling**
3. The claimant who was offered the throne on Edward's deathbed = **Harold Godwinson**
4. The claimant who was offered the throne in 1061 = **William of Normandy**
5. The claimant who was supported by the Pope = **William of Normandy**
6. The claimant who had support from the Witan = **Harold Godwinson**
7. The claimant whose claim Harold Godwinson had allegedly promised to support = **William of Normandy**
8. The claimant who probably based their claim on their link with the Danish kings = **Harald Hardrada**
9. Edward the Confessor's nephew = **Edgar the Ætheling**

3. 1066 for Harold Godwinson:

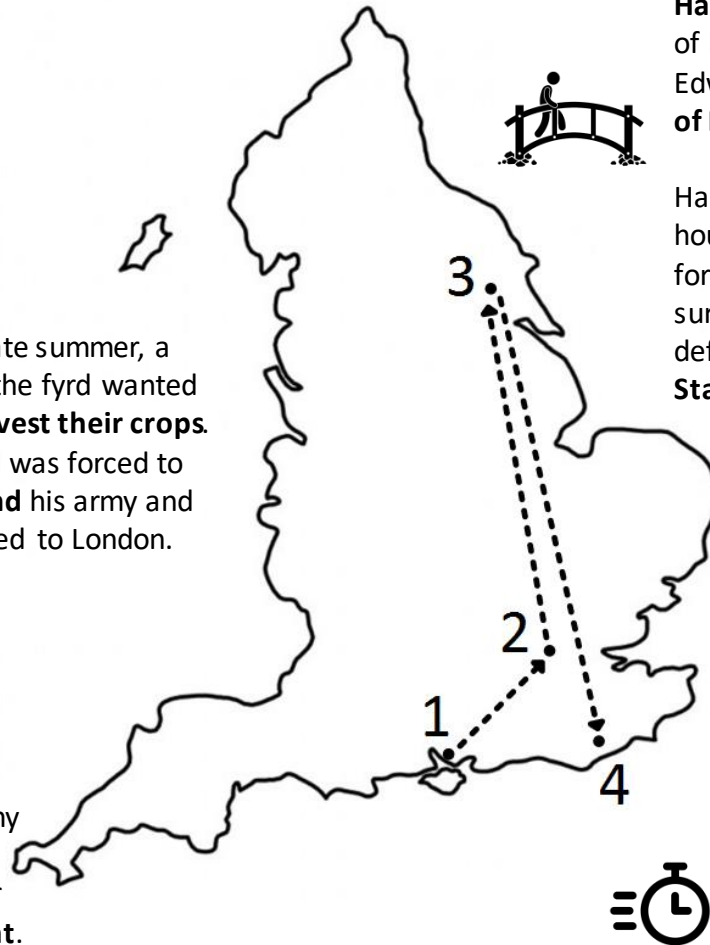
- On 5th January 1066, Edward the Confessor died.
- Harold Godwinson claimed that Edward had promised him the throne on his deathbed and Harold was crowned the next day. This was unusual for most Anglo-Saxon kings.
- It was not until September 1066 that Harold Godwinson faced challenges to his throne from Harald Hardraada and William of Normandy.



1. Harold Godwinson expected an invasion from Normandy and gathered an army of the **fyrd** and **housecarls** near the **Isle of Wight**.



2. In late summer, a lot of the fyrd wanted to **harvest their crops**. Harold was forced to **disband** his army and returned to London.



3. In late September, **Harald Hardraada** invaded the north of England and defeated earls Edwin and Morcar at the **Battle of Fulford Gate**.

Harold marched north with his housecarls, gathering troops for the fyrd as he went. He surprised Hardraada and defeated him at the **Battle of Stamford Bridge**.

4. In early October, Harold learned that **William** had landed at **Pevensey** and was raiding nearby settlements. Harold had to march south with his housecarls as **quickly** as possible to face William, gathering more troops for the fyrd in the South of England.

Keyword:

to amass:

To gather a large number of things together

housecarls:

A group of professional soldiers who defended Anglo-Saxon kings

the fyrd:

An untrained army made from peasants which it first existed during the Anglo-Saxon period.

to disband:

To break up a group of people

Retrieval practice: 3. 1066 for Harold Godwinson

a. Quiz questions:

1. When did Edward the Confessor die?
2. When did Harold Godwinson first face challenges for his claim to the English throne?
3. What was the fyrd?
4. Who were the housecarls?
5. Why did Harold initially gather his army near the Isle of Wight?
6. Why was Harold forced to disband his army?
7. Who fought in the Battle of Fulford Gate?
8. Who won the Battle of Fulford Gate?
9. How did Harold respond to the Battle of Fulford Gate?
10. Who won the Battle of Stamford Bridge?
11. Where was the Battle of Stamford Bridge (compass direction)?
12. What prompted Harold to march his army to the South-East coast of England?

c. Chronology practice:

Put the following events into the correct order, earliest first.

- a. Edwin and Morcar were defeated at the Battle of Fulford Gate.
- b. Edward the Confessor died.
- c. Harold was forced to march south with his housecarls to meet William in battle, gathering the fyrd as he went.
- d. Harold was forced to disband his army.
- e. Harold gathered his army on the south coast.
- f. Harold defeated Harald Hardrada at the Battle of Stamford Bridge.
- g. Harold was crowned king.
- h. William landed at Pevensey.
- i. Harold was forced to march north with his housecarls, gathering the fyrd as he went.

b. Gap fill:

Harold Godwinson was crowned King of England on a. _____ 1066, b. _____ after the death of c. _____. Harold immediately started to prepare for a possible attack from d. _____, although he did not face foreign threats until e. _____ 1066.

Harold gathered his army on the f. _____ coast, near the Isle of Wight. However, he was forced to g. _____ his army in late summer because many of the h. _____ wanted to i. _____.

Almost immediately after returning to London, Harold learned that j. _____ had landed in the k. _____ of England and had defeated the earls l. _____ and m. _____ at the Battle of n. _____. Harold marched north with his o. _____, gathering troops for the p. _____ as he went.

Harold q. _____ r. _____ at the Battle of s. _____, largely because he was able to t. _____ the enemy's army.

After the battle, Harold learned that u. _____ had landed at v. _____ in the w. _____ of England, within Harold's earldom of x. _____. Harold was forced to march y. _____ with his housecarls as quickly as possible to meet z. _____ in battle.

Retrieval practice: 3. 1066 for Harold Godwinson (ANSWERS)

a. Quiz questions:

1. 5th January 1066
2. September 1066
3. An untrained army made from peasants
4. A group of professional soldiers who defended Anglo-Saxon kings
5. Harold expected an invasion from Normandy.
6. The fyrd needed to harvest their crops at the end of the summer.
7. Anglo Saxon earls, Edwin and Morcar, and Harald Hardrada
8. Harald Hardrada
9. Harold marched up north to face Harald Hardrada
10. Harold Godwinson
11. The north of England
12. William landed at Pevensey in the south of England and was raiding settlements.

c. Chronology practice:

Put the following events into the correct order, earliest first.

BGEDAIFHC

- a. Edwin and Morcar were defeated at the Battle of Fulford Gate.
- b. Edward the Confessor died.
- c. Harold was forced to march south with his housecarls to meet William in battle, gathering the fyrd as he went.
- d. Harold was forced to disband his army.
- e. Harold gathered his army on the south coast.
- f. Harold defeated Harald Hardrada at the Battle of Stamford Bridge.
- g. Harold was crowned king.
- h. William landed at Pevensey.
- i. Harold was forced to march north with his housecarls, gathering the fyrd as he went.

b. Gap fill:

Harold Godwinson was crowned King of England on a. **5th January** 1066, b. **one day** after the death of c. **Edward the Confessor**. Harold immediately started to prepare for possible a attack from d. **William of Normandy**, although he did not face foreign threats until e. **September** 1066.

Harold gathered his army on the f. **south** coast, near the Isle of Wight. However, he was forced to g. **disband** his army in late summer because many of the h. **fyrd** wanted to i. **harvest their crops**.

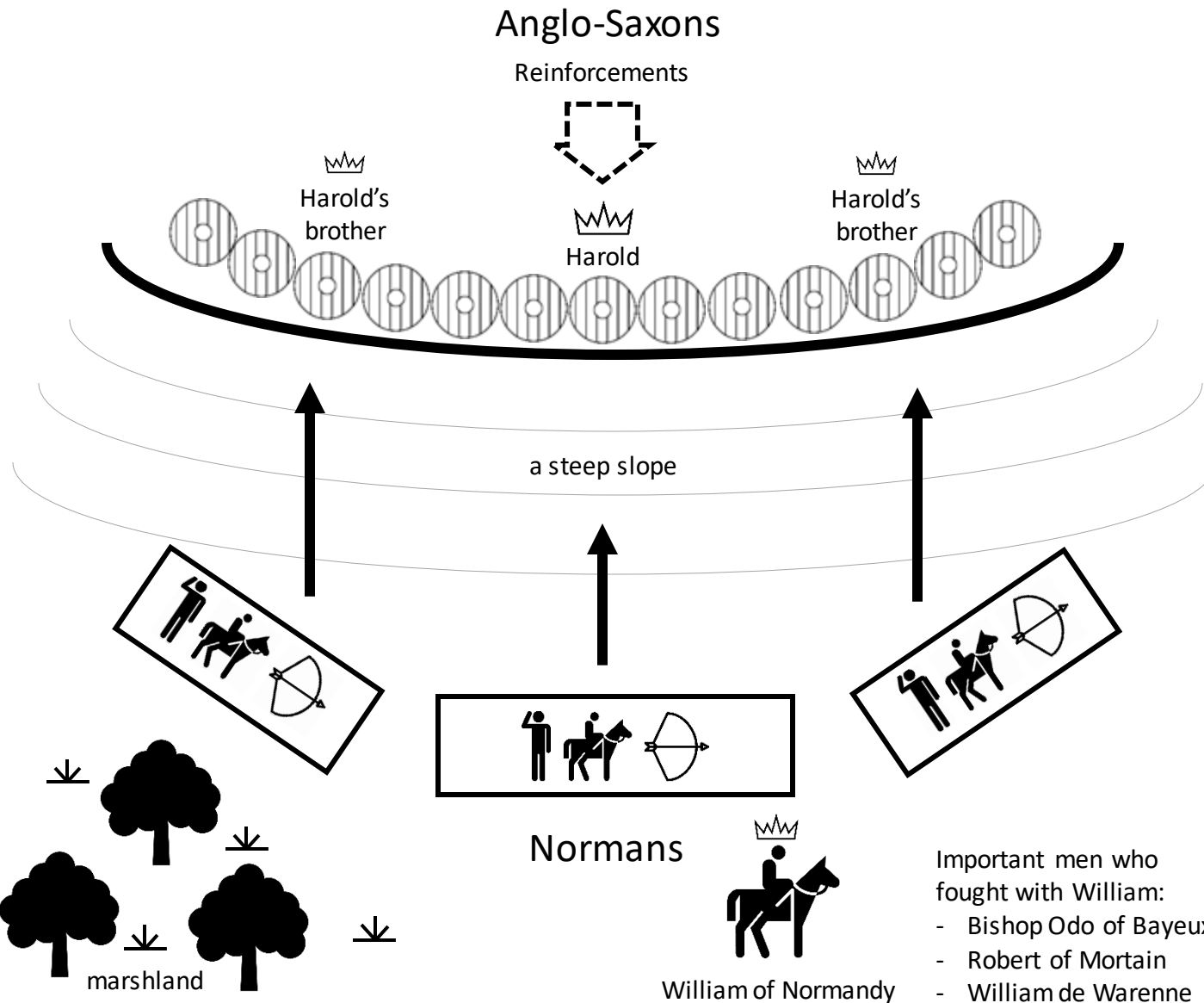
Almost immediately after returning to London, Harold learned that j. **Harald Hardrada** had landed in the k. **North** of England and had defeated the earls l. **Edwin** and m. **Morcar** at the Battle of n. **Fulford Gate**. Harold marched north with his o. **housecarls**, gathering troops for the p. **fyrd** as he went.

Harold q. **defeated** r. **Harald Hardrada** at the Battle of s. **Stamford Bridge**, largely because he was able to t. **surprise** the enemy's army.

After the battle, Harold learned that u. **William of Normandy** had landed at v. **Pevensey** in the w. **South** of England, within Harold's earldom of x. **Wessex**. Harold was forced to march y. **south** with his housecarls as quickly as possible to meet z. **William** in battle.

History Knowledge Organiser: Norman England 1066-1100

4. The Battle of Hastings (before the battle):



Keywords:

ridge:

A long, narrow hilltop

shield wall:

The Anglo-Saxon tactic of joining shields together to form a protective wall in battle

fyrd:

An army made up from ordinary English people who were called on during times of war

housecarls:

A small group of professional Anglo-Saxon soldiers

cavalry:

Troops which fight on horseback

marshland:

Low lying land which is partially flooded

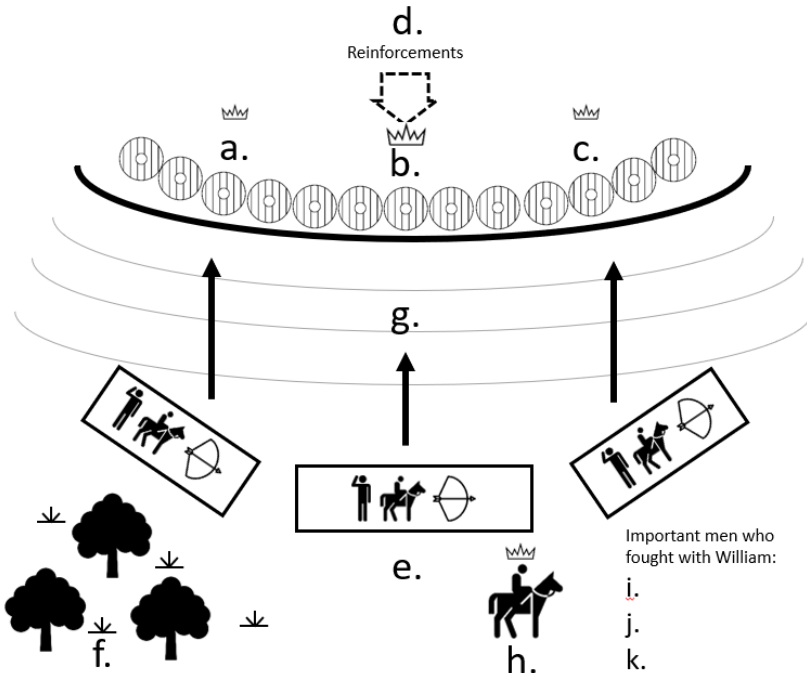
Retrieval practice: 4. The Battle of Hastings (before the battle)

a. Quiz questions:

1. Who chose the site of the Battle of Hastings?
2. Where did Harold position his army before the battle?
3. Where was Harold during the battle?
4. How did Harold intend to win the battle?
5. Where did William position his army before the battle?
6. What was behind William's army during the battle?
7. Where was William during the battle?
8. How did William intend to win the battle?

c. Diagram practice:

Label the diagram below.



b. Gap fill:

a. _____ chose the site of the Battle of Hastings. In order to give himself an advantage, he positioned his army on a b. _____ at the top of a c. _____. This would mean that William's infantry and cavalry would have less d. _____ when they reached Harold's army as they would have been forced to move e. _____. However, despite this advantageous position, Harold did not have any f. _____ in his army.

Harold arranged his troops in a g. _____. His most experienced troops, the h. _____, fought at the front and were gradually replaced with troops from the i. _____ and other reinforcements as they arrived. Harold and j. _____ also fought in the shield wall.

William fought k. _____ at the bottom of the hill. There was a large area of l. _____ behind his army.

William's army was made up of soldiers from different areas of France and contained m. _____, n. _____, and o. _____. Many of these men or their leaders had been promised land and riches in return for their service.

p. _____, q. _____, and r. _____ all gave William troops with which to fight the Battle of Hastings and fought alongside William during the battle.

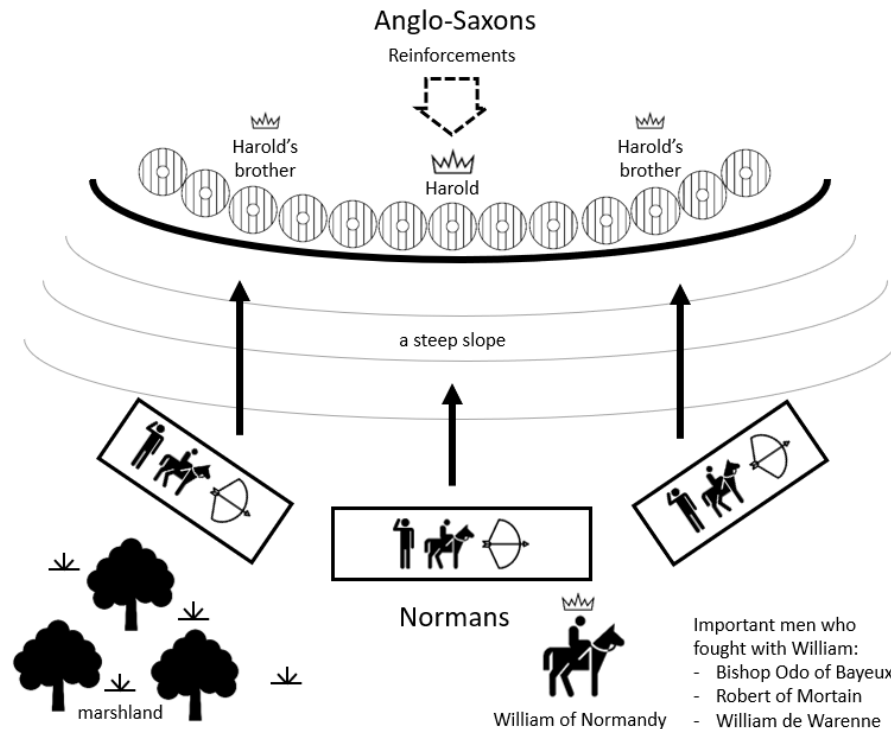
Retrieval practice: 4. The Battle of Hastings (before the battle)

a. Quiz questions:

1. Harold Godwinson
2. On top of a ridge
3. Fighting alongside his army on the front line
4. Harold intended to wear down William's army over time.
5. At the bottom of the hill
6. Marshland
7. On horseback
8. William intended to weaken and break through Harold's shield wall.

c. Diagram practice:

Label the diagram below.



b. Gap fill:

a. **Harold** chose the site of the Battle of Hastings. In order to give himself an advantage, he positioned his army on a b. **ridge** at the top of a c. **steep slope**. This would mean that William's infantry and cavalry would have less d. **stamina** when they reached Harold's army as they would have been forced to move e. **uphill**. However, despite this advantageous position, Harold did not have any f. **archers** in his army.

Harold arranged his troops in a g. **shield wall**. His most experienced troops, the h. **housecarls**, fought at the front and were gradually replaced with troops from the i. **fyrd** and other reinforcements as they arrived. Harold and j. **his brothers** also fought in the shield wall.

William fought k. **on horseback** at the bottom of the hill. There was a large area of l. **marshland** behind his army.

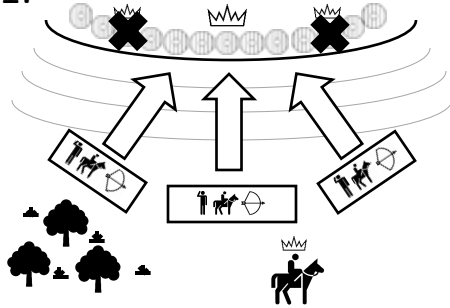
William's army was made up of soldiers from different areas of France and contained m. **archers**, n. **infantry**, and o. **archers**. Many of these men or their leaders had been promised land and riches in return for their service.

p. **Bishop Odo of Bayeux**, q. **Robert of Mortain**, and r. **William de Warenne** all gave William troops with which to fight the Battle of Hastings and fought alongside William during the battle.

History Knowledge Organiser: Norman England 1066-1100

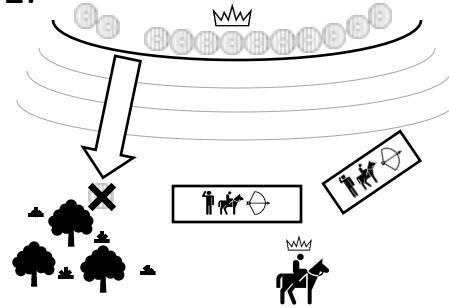
6. The events of the Battle of Hastings:

1.



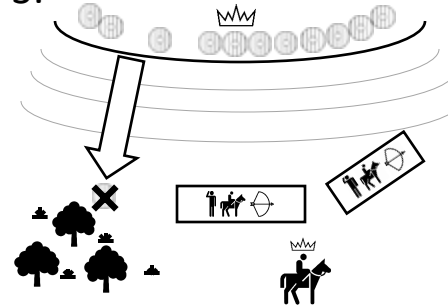
- William's cavalry attacked the shield wall head on. Many of the horses were repelled.
- William's archers shot straight at the shield wall. Most of their arrows hit shields. However, Harold's brothers were killed.

2.



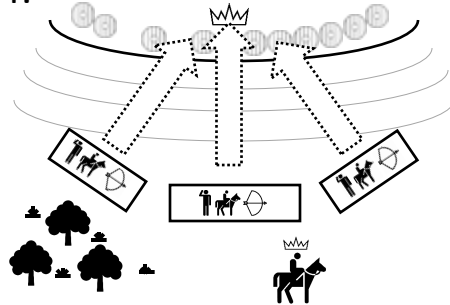
- Some of William's troops retreated and were followed down the hill by some Anglo-Saxons, breaking away from the shield wall.
- The pursuing Anglo-Saxon troops were cornered in marshland and killed.

3.



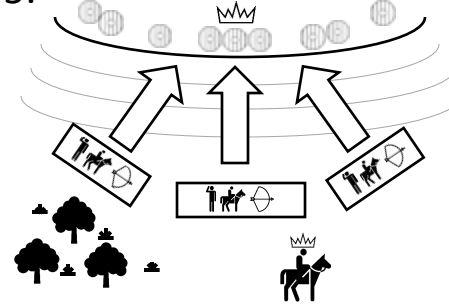
- William organised more faked retreats, weakening the shield wall.
- Harold was unable to stop his troops from breaking formation because he was fighting on the front line.

4.



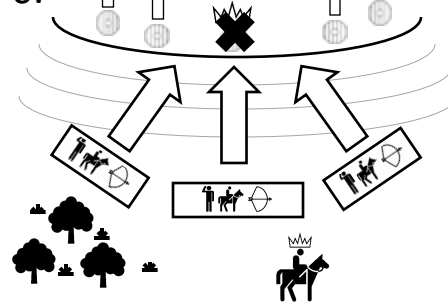
- William ordered his archers to change their angle so they could shoot over the shield wall, hitting Anglo-Saxon troops.

5.



- Gaps in the shield wall became larger.
- Troops in the shield wall became tired or they were replaced by less experienced troops.

6.



- Harold was killed.
- The shield wall broke down and the Anglo-Saxons fled the battlefield, many being chased by Norman cavalry.

Keywords:

shield wall:

The Anglo-Saxon tactic of locking shields together to defend themselves during battle

cavalry:

Troops which fight on horseback

marshland:

Low lying land which is partially flooded

formation:

How troops are organised on the battlefield

Retrieval practice: 6. The events of the Battle of Hastings

a. Quiz questions:

1. Give two reasons why William's initial tactics failed.
2. Which important individuals which killed in the early stages of the battle?
3. Why did some Anglo-Saxon troops initially break from the shield wall?
4. How did William change his tactics after the initial retreat of his men?
5. Why was Harold unable to maintain discipline in his shield wall?
6. How did William change his archers' approach?
7. Give two reasons, other than William's tactics, why the holes in the shield wall widened over time.
8. Which event was the trigger for the collapse of the shield wall?

c. Chronology practice:

Put the following events into the correct order, earliest first.

- a. Gaps began to appear in the shield wall.
- b. A rumour spread that William had died.
- c. A group of Norman soldiers fled down the hill, pursued by Anglo-Saxon soldiers.
- d. Most of the arrows from William's archers bounced off the shields of the shield walls.
- e. William organised a series of faked retreats to lure Anglo-Saxons away from the shield wall.
- f. William changed the angle of his archers' arrows.
- g. Harold was killed.
- h. Harold's brothers died.
- i. William's cavalry was repelled by the shield wall.
- j. The remaining Anglo-Saxon soldiers fled.

b. Gap fill:

William began his attack during the Battle of Hastings by attacking the Anglo-Saxon a. _____ with b. _____ and archers. Most of the archers' arrows bounced on shields. However, c. _____ were killed early in the battle, which made it difficult for Harold to maintain d. _____ in the shield wall.

A rumour that William had died caused some Normans to e. _____ down the hill, followed by some Anglo-Saxons who broke away from the shield wall. The Anglo-Saxons were surrounded in the f. _____ at the bottom of the hill and g. _____.

William appears to have used this event to his advantage, organising a series of h. _____ to create holes in the shield wall. Harold was unable to stop Anglo-Saxons breaking away from the shield wall because he was i. _____.

Later in the battle, William changed the j. _____ of his archers' arrows. This meant that the arrows went k. _____ the shield wall, killing more Anglo Saxons. This new tactic, combined with the l. _____ and the more experienced m. _____ being replaced with men from the n. _____ as they died or became tired, caused more o. _____ to appear in the shield wall.

Late in the day, Harold was p. _____. Most of the remaining Anglo-Saxon soldiers q. _____ into the surrounding woodland and were pursued by Norman r. _____.

Retrieval practice: 6. The events of the Battle of Hastings (ANSWERS)

a. Quiz questions:

1. Many of the horses were repelled by the shield wall and most of the archers' arrows bounced off shields.
2. Harold's brothers
3. Some of William's troops retreated and Anglo-Saxons followed them down the hill.
4. William began to stage faked retreats to encouraged Anglo-Saxons to break from the shield wall.
5. Harold's brothers had been killed.
6. William ordered his archers to shoot over the shield wall.
7. Harold's troops became tired and less experienced soldiers began to replace those on the front line.
8. The death of Harold Godwinson

c. Chronology practice:

Put the following events into the correct order, earliest first.

DIHBCEAFGJ

- a. Gaps began to appear in the shield wall.
- b. A rumour spread that William had died.
- c. A group of Norman soldiers fled down the hill, pursued by Anglo-Saxon soldiers.
- d. Most of the arrows from William's archers bounced off the shields of the shield walls.
- e. William organised a series of faked retreats to lure Anglo-Saxons away from the shield wall.
- f. William changed the angle of his archers' arrows.
- g. Harold was killed.
- h. Harold's brothers died.
- i. William's cavalry was repelled by the shield wall.
- j. The remaining Anglo-Saxon soldiers fled.

b. Gap fill:

William began his attack during the Battle of Hastings by attacking the Anglo-Saxon a. **shield wall** with b. **cavalry** and archers. Most of the archers' arrows bounced on shields. However, c. **Harold's brothers** were killed early in the battle, which made it difficult for Harold to maintain d. **discipline** in the shield wall.

A rumour that William had died caused some Normans to e. **flee** down the hill, followed by some Anglo-Saxons who broke away from the shield wall. The Anglo-Saxons were surrounded in the f. **marshland** at the bottom of the hill and g. **killed**. William appears to have used this event to his advantage, organising a series of h. **faked retreats** to create holes in the shield wall. Harold was unable to stop Anglo-Saxons breaking away from the shield wall because he was i. **fighting in the shield wall**.

Later in the battle, William changed the j. **angle** of his archers' arrows. This meant that the arrows went k. **over** the shield wall, killing more Anglo Saxons. This new tactic, combined with the l. **faked retreats** and the more experienced m. **housecarls** being replaced with men from the n. **fyrd** as they died or became tired, caused more o. **gaps** to appear in the shield wall.

Late in the day, Harold was p. **killed**. Most of the remaining Anglo-Saxon soldiers q. **fled** into the surrounding woodland and were pursued by Norman r. **cavalry**.

History Knowledge Organiser: Norman England 1066-1100

7. William's moves to secure control in 1066:

- William did not have instant control of England after his victory at the Battle of Hastings (1 on the map).
- William still faced direct threats from **Edgar the Ætheling** and **Anglo Saxon earls**.
- Between October and December 1066, William pressured the English Church and nobility to accept him as king.
- On 25th December 1066 he was crowned king by the Archbishop of York in London.

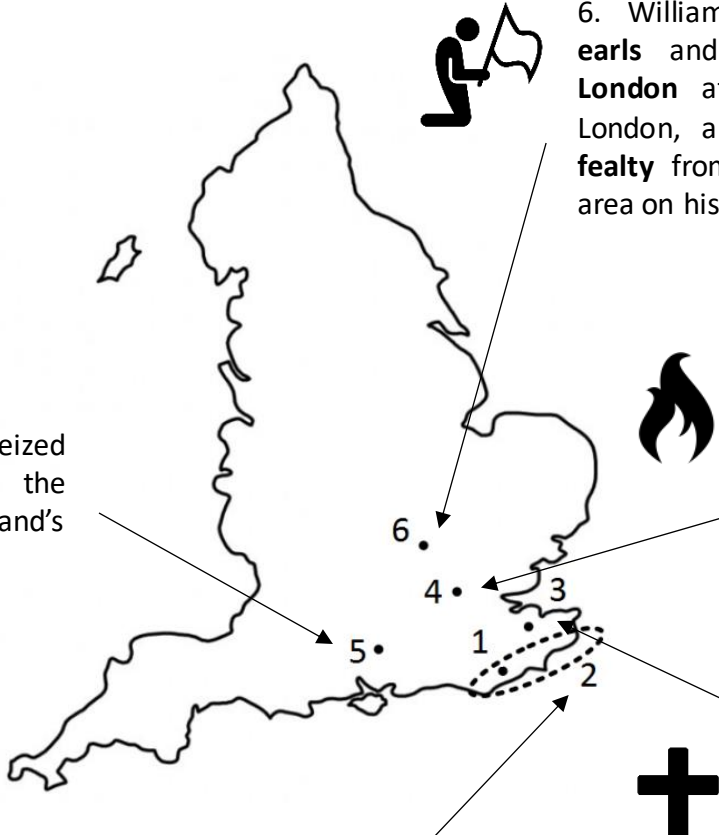
6. William met English **bishops, earls** and **important men from London** at **Berkhamsted**, outside London, and received an **oath of fealty** from them. He burned this area on his way to London.

4. William tried to **seize London**, although he was unsuccessful. He responded by **harrying** an area around London, called Southwark.

3. William seized **Canterbury**, one of the centres of the English Church.

2. William secured **ports** on the south-eastern coast to allow him to get supplies and reinforcements from Normandy.

5. William seized **Winchester**, the location of England's **royal treasury**.



Keywords:

port:

A town or city which has a harbour which allows ships to load and unload

to harry:

To carry out a series of attacks

treasury:

A place where the wealth of a country is stored

oath of fealty:

When someone promises to be loyal to another person, usually someone who is more important than them

Retrieval practice: 7. William's moves to secure control in 1066

a. Quiz questions:

1. Who were the two main challenges to William's claim to the throne after the Battle of Hastings?
2. On whom did William need to put pressure in order to be accepted as king of England?
3. When was William crowned king of England?
4. Why did William secure ports on the South-East coast directly after the Battle of Hastings?
5. Why did William seize Canterbury?
6. How did William respond when he was refused entry to London?
7. Why did William seize Winchester?
8. Which three important groups surrendered to William at Berkhamstead?
9. How did these groups show that they were willing to accept William as king?
10. What did William do on his journey between Berkhamstead and London?

c. Chronology practice:

Put the following events into the correct order, earliest first.

- a. William was refused entry to London.
- b. William defeated Harold at the Battle of Hastings.
- c. William seized the port of Dover.
- d. William seized the settlement of Winchester.
- e. William burned the area around London (Southwark).
- f. William seized the settlement of Canterbury.
- g. Anglo-Saxon earls, important members of the English Church and Edgar the Ætheling submitted to William.

b. Gap fill:

Although William had killed the former King of England during the a. _____, he was not officially King of England and most of the English people did not accept him as king. In particular, William faced threats and resistance from b. _____ and c. _____.

In order to secure the throne, William put intense pressure on the English d. _____ and the English e. _____ between October and December 1066.

Immediately after the Battle of Hastings, William secured the port of f. _____ so he could get supplies and g. _____ from Normandy. He then seized h. _____, a settlement which was one of the centres of the i. _____.

William attempted to seize j. _____. However, it was well-defended and he was initially unsuccessful. He responded by k. _____ the area around l. _____ and seizing m. _____, the site of the royal n. _____.

Eventually, the Anglo-Saxon o. _____, p. _____ and key members of the English q. _____ submitted to William and swore an r. _____ to him.

William was crowned in s. _____ on t. _____.

Retrieval practice: 7. William's moves to secure control in 1066 (ANSWERS)

a. Quiz questions:

1. Edgar the Ætheling and Anglo-Saxon earls
2. The English Church and the English nobility
3. December 1066
4. He needed to get supplies and reinforcements from Normandy.
5. Canterbury was a key town for the English Church.
6. He harried the area around London.
7. Winchester was the site of the royal treasury.
8. Bishops, earls, and important men from London
9. They pledged an oath of fealty to William.
10. William burned property between Berkhamstead and London.

c. Chronology practice:

Put the following events into the correct order, earliest first.

BCFAEDG

- a. William was refused entry to London.
- b. William defeated Harold at the Battle of Hastings.
- c. William seized the port of Dover.
- d. William seized the settlement of Winchester.
- e. William burned the area around London (Southwark).
- f. William seized the settlement of Canterbury.
- g. Anglo-Saxon earls, important members of the English Church and Edgar the Ætheling submitted to William.

b. Gap fill:

Although William had killed the former King of England during the a. **Battle of Hastings**, he was not officially King of England and most of the English people did not accept him as king. In particular, William faced threats and resistance from b. **Edgar the Ætheling** and c. **Anglo Saxon earls**.

In order to secure the throne, William put intense pressure on the English d. **nobility** and the English e. **Church** between October and December 1066.

Immediately after the Battle of Hastings, William secured the port of f. **Dover** so he could get supplies and g. **reinforcements** from Normandy. He then seized h. **Canterbury**, a settlement which was one of the centres of the i. **English Church**.

William attempted to seize j. **London**. However, it was well-defended and he was initially unsuccessful. He responded by k. **burning** the area around l. **Southwark/London** and seizing m. **Winchester**, the site of the royal n. **treasury**.

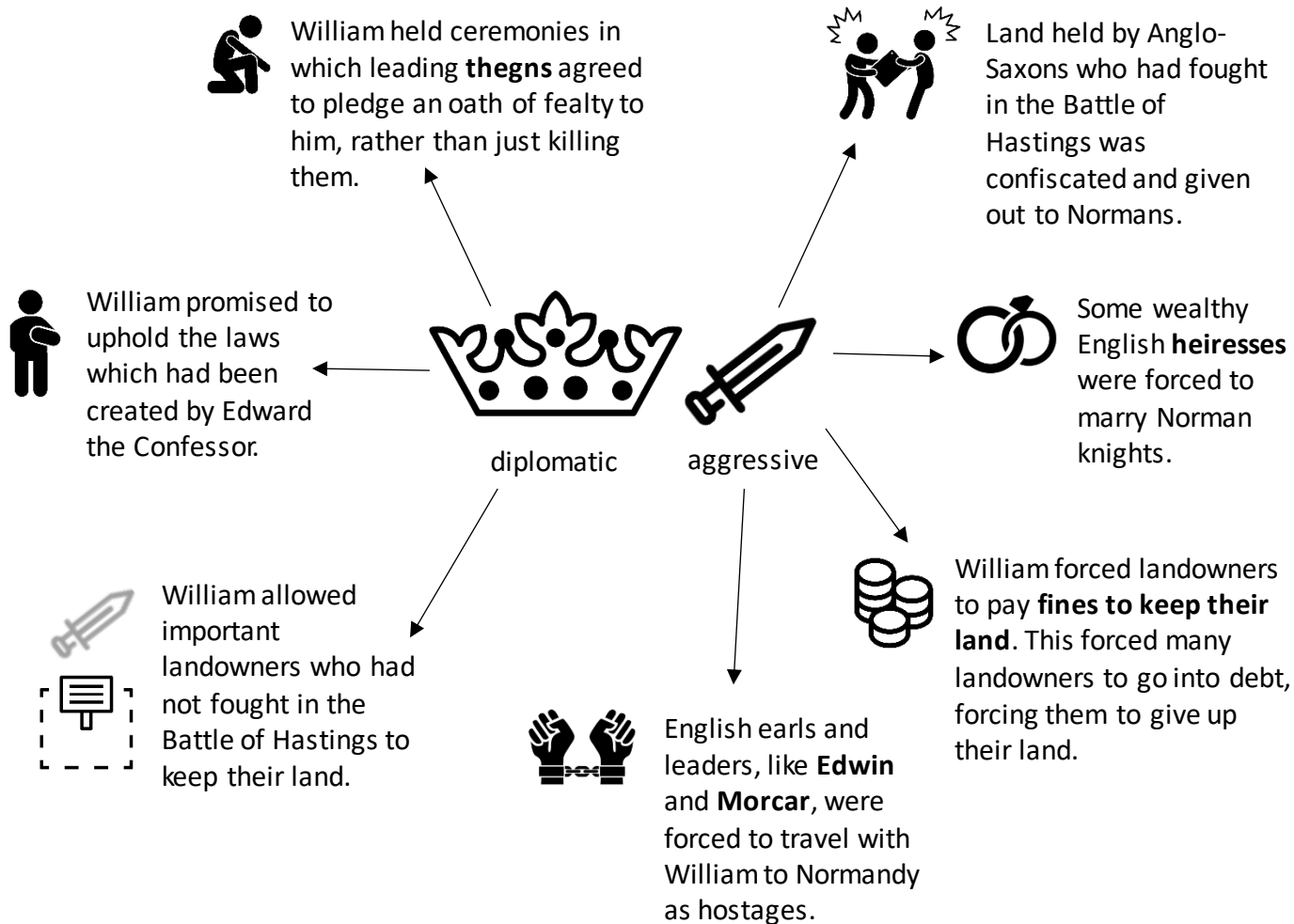
Eventually, the Anglo-Saxon o. **earls**, p. **Edgar the Ætheling** and key members of the English q. **Church** submitted to William and swore an r. **oath of fealty** to him.

William was crowned in s. **London** on t. **25th December 1066**.

History Knowledge Organiser: Norman England 1066-1100

8. William's initial actions as king:

- William was crowned in December 1066. This was much quicker than most Anglo-Saxon kings before him.
- In March 1067, William returned to Normandy, leaving his half brother, **Bishop Odo of Bayeux**, and a Norman earl, **William FitzOsbern**, in charge of the country.
- William and his **regents** used **diplomatic** and **aggressive** tactics to gain control of the England after the conquest.



Keywords:

oath of fealty:

when someone promises to be loyal to another person, usually someone who is more important than them

regent:

Someone who rules on behalf of someone else

diplomatic:

Doing something in a way which tries to avoid offending people

aggressive:

Doing something in a violent or forceful way

thegn:

Someone in Anglo-Saxon England who had been given a small amount of land by the king or a lord

heiress:

A woman who is going to or has inherited property or wealth

Retrieval practice: 8. William's initial actions as king

a. Quiz questions:

1. What was unusual about William's coronation?
2. Who did William leave in control of England in 1067?
3. What is the term for someone who rules on behalf of someone else?
4. Give three ways in which William's regents got access to land which could be used to reward Normans who had fought in the Battle of Hastings.
5. What happened to Anglo-Saxon earls, Edwin and Morcar, after the Battle of Hastings?
6. What did William promise to do during his coronation?
7. Give two non-violent methods which William used to gain the loyalty of Anglo-Saxons.

c. Organising practice:

Draw out the following table and write as many of William's actions as you can remember in the boxes. Some actions may go into more than one box.

Rewarding Normans	Preventing rebellions
Centralising power with the king	Appearing legitimate

b. Gap fill:

Shortly after William was crowned in a. _____, he returned to b. _____, leaving c. _____ and d. _____ to rule England as his e. _____.

William and his f. _____ used both g. _____ and h. _____ tactics to control the country and to minimise the risk of i. _____.

Many of William's actions were designed to generate j. _____ for William or to give him direct ownership of as much k. _____ in England as possible. For example, those Anglo-Saxon people or families who had fought in the Battle of Hastings had their land l. _____. William then redistributed much of this land to m. _____ as a n. _____.

William also attempted to appear o. _____ and fair in an attempt to appear p. _____. For example, so long as leading q. _____ agreed to pledge an r. _____ to him, he didn't kill them.

William also took steps to make it difficult for possible rebels to s. _____ rebellions. For example, he took earls t. _____ and u. _____ with him to v. _____ as w. _____, possibly so they would be unable to coordinate attempts to overthrow William.

Retrieval practice: 8. William's initial actions as king (ANSWERS)

a. Quiz questions:

1. William was crowned much more quickly than other Anglo-Saxon kings before him.
2. Bishop Odo of Bayeux and William FitzOsbern
3. A regent
4. Anglo-Saxons who had fought in the Battle of Hastings had their land confiscated, some wealthy heiresses were forced to marry Normans, and many Anglo-Saxons landowners had to give up their land because they could not afford to pay fines to keep their land.
5. They were taken to Normandy as hostages.
6. Uphold the laws which had been created by Edward the Confessor
7. Allowing thegns to swear fealty to William rather than killing them and allowing landowners who had not fought in the Battle of Hastings to keep their land.

c. Organising practice:

<p>Rewarding Normans</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Forcing Anglo-Saxon heiresses to marry Normans - Confiscating land from people who had fought in the Battle of Hastings - Forcing landowners to pay fines 	<p>Preventing rebellions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Taking Edwin and Morcar to Normandy as hostages - Confiscating land from people who had fought in the Battle of Hastings
<p>Centralising power with the king</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Allowing thegns to live if they swore an oath of fealty - Confiscating land from people who had fought in the Battle of Hastings - Forcing landowners to pay fines 	<p>Appearing legitimate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promising to uphold the laws of Edward the Confessor - Allowing people who had not fought in the Battle of Hastings to keep their land - Allowing thegns to live

b. Gap fill:

Shortly after William was crowned in a. **December 1066**, he returned to b. **Normandy**, leaving c. **Bishop Odo of Bayeux** and d. **William FitzOsbern** to rule England as his e. **regents**.

William and his f. **regents** used both g. **aggressive** and h. **diplomatic** tactics to control the country and to minimise the risk of i. **rebellions**.

Many of William's actions were designed to generate j. **funds** for William or to give him direct ownership of as much k. **land** in England as possible. For example, those Anglo-Saxon people or families who had fought in the Battle of Hastings had their land l. **confiscated**. William then redistributed much of this land to m. **Normans** as a n. **reward**.

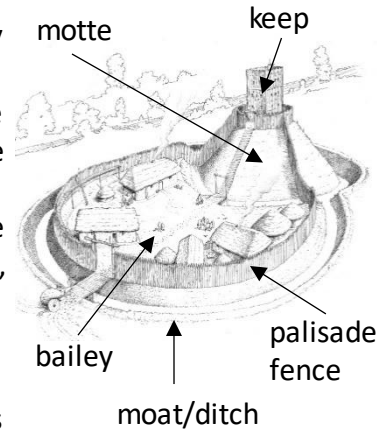
William also attempted to appear o. **merciful** and fair in an attempt to appear p. **legitimate**. For example, so long as leading q. **thegns** agreed to pledge an r. **oath of fealty** to him, he didn't kill them.

William also took steps to make it difficult for possible rebels to s. **organise** rebellions. For example, he took earls t. **Edwin** and u. **Morcar** with him to v. **Normandy** as w. **hostages**, possibly so they would be unable to coordinate attempts to overthrow William.

History Knowledge Organiser: Norman England 1066-1100

9. Castles:

- Before 1066, there were fewer than 5 castles in England. They were owned by Norman friends of Edward the Confessor.
- The other fortified structures in England before the Norman Conquest were **burhs**. These were walled towns which were designed to protect the people inside.
- The Normans built wooden and earth **motte and bailey** castles during the early years of the Norman Conquest in order to **protect themselves**, **intimidate** the native population, and to **consolidate their control** of England.
- Over time, many of these castles were abandoned.
- By 1100, most important castles across England had been rebuilt in stone.
- Most English people had never seen a castle before, making these structures extremely **intimidating**.
- Castles also allowed Normans to easily control an area as they were **difficult to attack** and could be used to **safely garrison troops** in an area.



Keywords:

to intimidate:

To frighten or threaten someone in order to make them do something

to consolidate:

To make something stronger

to garrison:

To send soldiers to live in a place in order to defend it

The Welsh Marches:

An area of land between the Welsh and English border



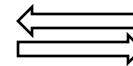
Some castles were built in major cities before (York) or after (Exeter) rebellions.



Some castles were built in areas where invasions and rebellions were common or expected (the Welsh Marches and the south coast).



Some castles were built to secure major cities and important sites (London, Winchester, and Canterbury)



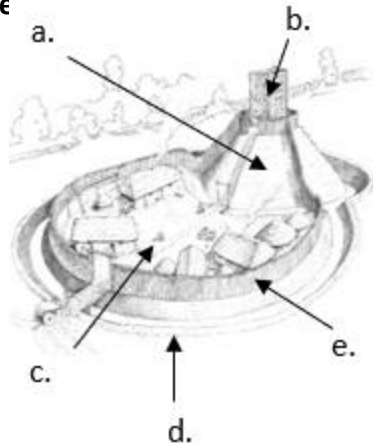
Some castles were built to ensure safe trade with Normandy in the early years of the Norman Conquest (Pevensey and Hastings).

Retrieval practice: 9. Castles

a. Quiz questions:

1. Who owned the small number of castles in England before 1066?
2. What was a burh?
3. What were the three main reasons why Normans built castles in the early years of the Conquest?
4. From which material were most castles constructed?
5. What happened to the majority of castles in England in the years after the Conquest?
6. What happened to some castles in England by 1100?
7. Why were castles extremely intimidating to the English?
8. What is a garrison?
9. Give an example of a castle which was built in an area after a rebellion.
10. Give an example of a castle which was built in an area before a rebellion.
11. Give one area of England in which rebellions were common.
12. Give three important cities in which castles were built.
13. Give two castles which were built to ensure safe trade between Normandy and England.

c. Diagram practice



b. Gap fill:

Some castles had existed in England before 1066. However, they had been built by a. _____ friends of b. _____. Most of the fortified structures in England were c. _____, walled towns which were designed to protect the town's residents.

Both during and after William was crowned king, castles were a key tool used by William to d. _____ himself and his army, to e. _____ his control over an area and to f. _____ the population.

William commonly built castles in settlements which were either likely to rebel or which had rebelled to prevent them from doing again in the future. Examples of castles built after rebellions include g. _____ and h. _____.

William also built castles in areas with strategic importance, such as the i. _____ at Pevensey or in j. _____, the site of the royal treasury. Castles allowed William to secure these areas as they were k. _____ and castles could be used to l. _____ troops in an area.

Although a large number of castles were built in the early years of the Conquest, most of these were built from m. _____ and were abandoned after the Normans had established control. Important castles were rebuilt in n. _____, with most of this rebuilding being complete by o. _____.

Retrieval practice: 9. Castles (ANSWERS)

a. Quiz questions:

1. Norman friends of Edward the Confessor
2. Walled Anglo-Saxon towns
3. To protect themselves, to intimidate the native population, and to consolidate their control of England
4. Wood
5. They were abandoned.
6. They were rebuilt in stone.
7. Most English people had never seen a castle before.
8. A place where soldiers live in order to defend an area
9. Exeter
10. York
11. The Welsh Marches
12. London, Winchester, and Canterbury
13. Pevensey and Hastings

b. Gap fill:

Some castles had existed in England before 1066. However, they had been built by a. **Norman** friends of b. **Edward the Confessor**. Most of the fortified structures in England were c. **burhs**, walled towns which were designed to protect the town's residents.

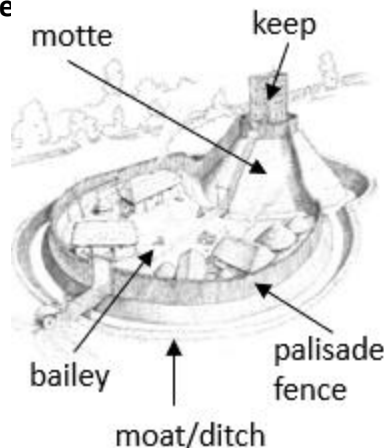
Both during and after William was crowned king, castles were a key tool used by William to d. **protect** himself and his army, to e. **consolidate** his control over an area and to f. **intimidate** the population.

William commonly built castles in settlements which were either likely to rebel or which had rebelled to prevent them from doing again in the future. Examples of castles built after rebellions include g. **Exeter** and h. **York**.

William also built castles in areas with strategic importance, such as the i. **port** at Pevensey or in j. **Winchester**, the site of the royal treasury. Castles allowed William to secure these areas as they were k. **difficult to attack** and castles could be used to l. **garrison** troops in an area.

Although a large number of castles were built in the early years of the Conquest, most of these were built from m. **wood** and were abandoned after the Normans had established control. Important castles were rebuilt in n. **stone**, with most of this rebuilding being complete by o. **1100**.

c. Diagram practice



History Knowledge Organiser: Norman England 1066-1100

10. Rebellions against the Normans:



5. 1069:

Edwin, Morcar and Edgar the Ætheling rebelled around York, supported by the king of Scotland. The Danes invaded at the same time.

William paid the Danes to leave and burned the area around York.



6. 1069

Exiled thegn, Hereward the Wake, fought a guerrilla war against William in the marshland of East Anglia.

William only defeated the rebellion when Hereward was betrayed.



2. 1067:

Edric the Wild (a thegn) rebelled against William with the support of some Welsh princes.

William defeated the rebels in battle.



3. 1067:

Eustace of Boulogne, a Norman count, attacked Dover castle but was easily defeated.



4. 1068:

The remaining Godwins in England rebelled in Exeter.

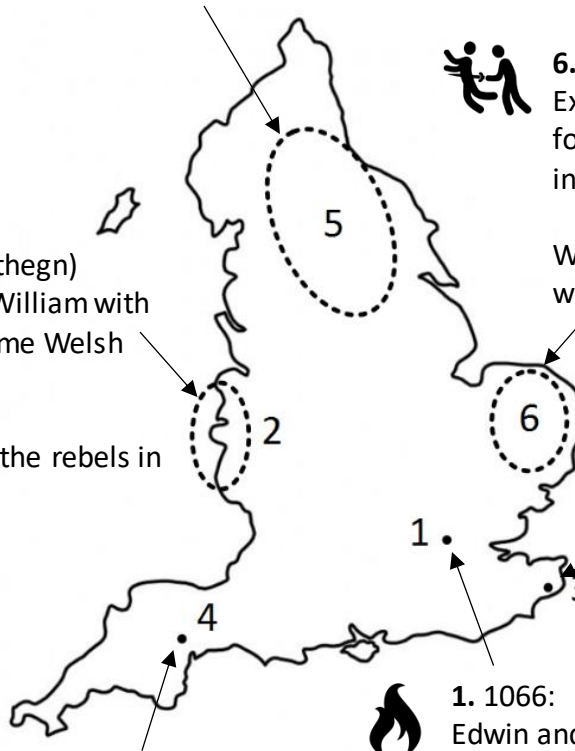
William laid siege to the town and ordered Robert of Mortain to build a castle within the town once it had surrendered.



1. 1066:

Edwin and Morcar, Edgar the Ætheling and the Archbishop of Canterbury refused William entry to London.

William harried the area around London and Winchester. The 'rebels' willingly submitted to William at Berkhamsted.



Keywords:

rebellion:

When a person or group of people rises up against a ruler

thegn:

Someone in Anglo-Saxon England who had been given a small amount of land by the king or a lord

to lay siege:

To attack somewhere over a long period of time

earl:

An important noble in Anglo-Saxon and Norman society

to harry:

To carry out a series of attacks

guerrilla warfare:

A form of warfare which involves small groups ambushing the enemy

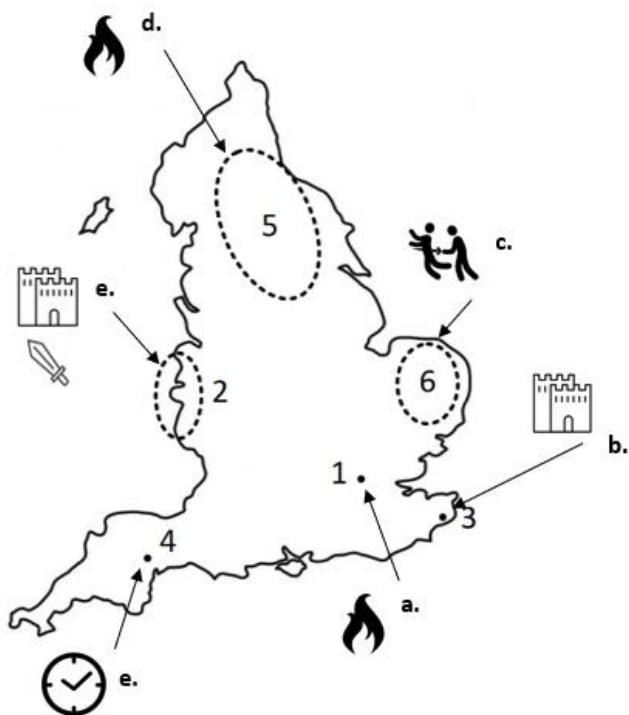
Retrieval practice: 10. Rebellions against the Normans

a. Quiz questions:

1. Between which two dates did William experience most of the rebellions in England?
2. Give two examples of William defeating rebellions by destroying property.
3. Give one example of William defeating a rebellion using a castle.
4. Give one example of William defeating a rebellion with battle.
5. Give one example of William defeating a rebellion because of luck.

c. Diagram practice:

Label the diagram below with the **person or group which rebelled**, **the year of the rebellion**, and **how the rebellion was quashed**.



b. Match up:

Match the rebellions up to the way in which they were quashed.

London 1066

Exeter 1068

Eustace of
Boulogne 1067

Hereward the
Wake 1069

Edric the Wild
1067

York 1069

William paid the invaders to leave and burned the area around the rebelling town.

William laid siege to the area and then built a castle.

The rebels were betrayed.

The rebels were defeated by the castle they attacked.

William harried the area around the rebels.

William defeated the rebels in battle.

d. Chronology practice:

Put the following rebellions in order, earliest first.

- a. Edric the Wild rebelled on the Welsh border
- b. Hereward the Wake fought a guerrilla war in East Anglia
- c. Eustace of Boulogne attacked Dover castle.
- d. The remaining Godwins rebelled in Exeter
- e. Edwin and Morcar and Edgar the Ætheling refused William entry to London
- f. Edwin and Morcar and Edgar the Ætheling rebelled in York. The Danes invaded at the same time.

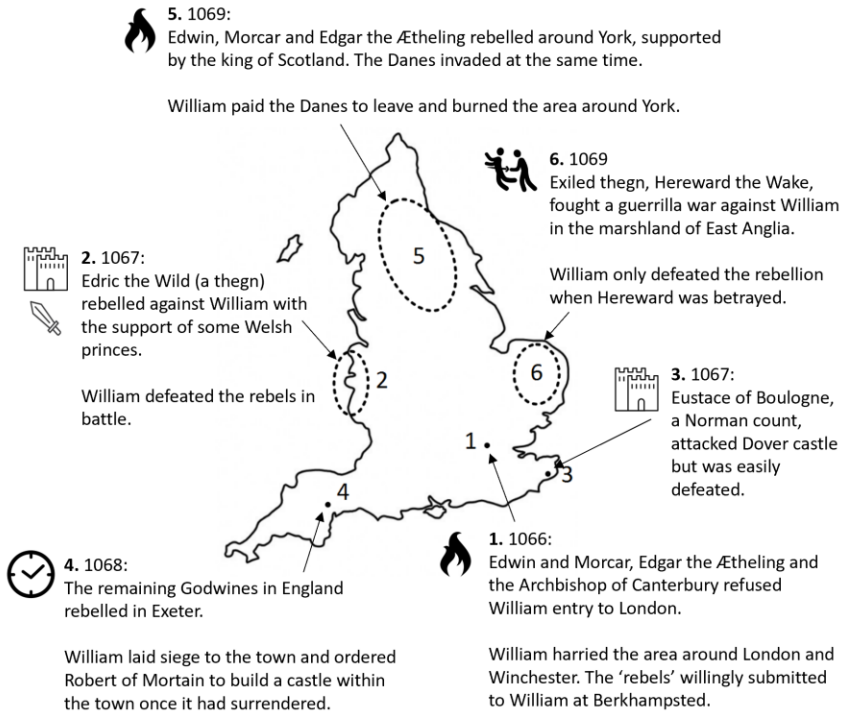
Retrieval practice: 10. Rebellions against the Normans (ANSWERS)

a. Quiz questions:

1. 1066 and 1069
2. Burning the area around London in 1066 and burning the area around York in 1068/9
3. Defeating Eustace of Boulogne at Dover Castle in 1067
4. Defeating Edric the Wild in 1067
5. Defeating Hereward the Wake in 1069

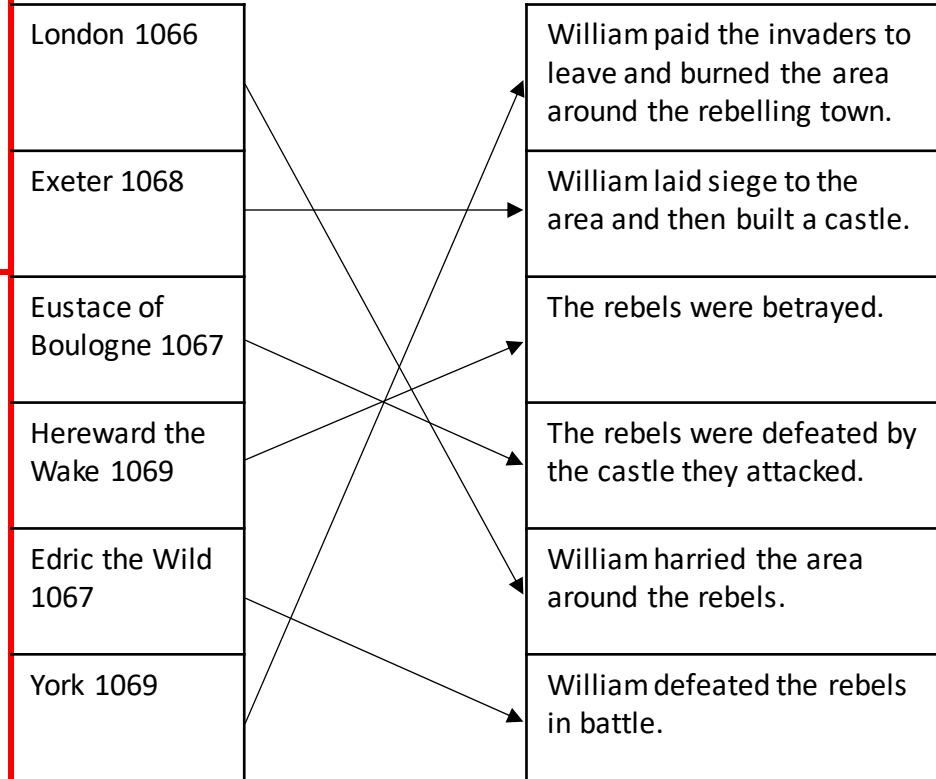
c. Diagram practice:

Label the diagram below with the **person or group which rebelled**, the **year of the rebellion**, and **how the rebellion was quashed**.



b. Match up:

Match the rebellions up to the way in which they were quashed.



d. Chronology practice:

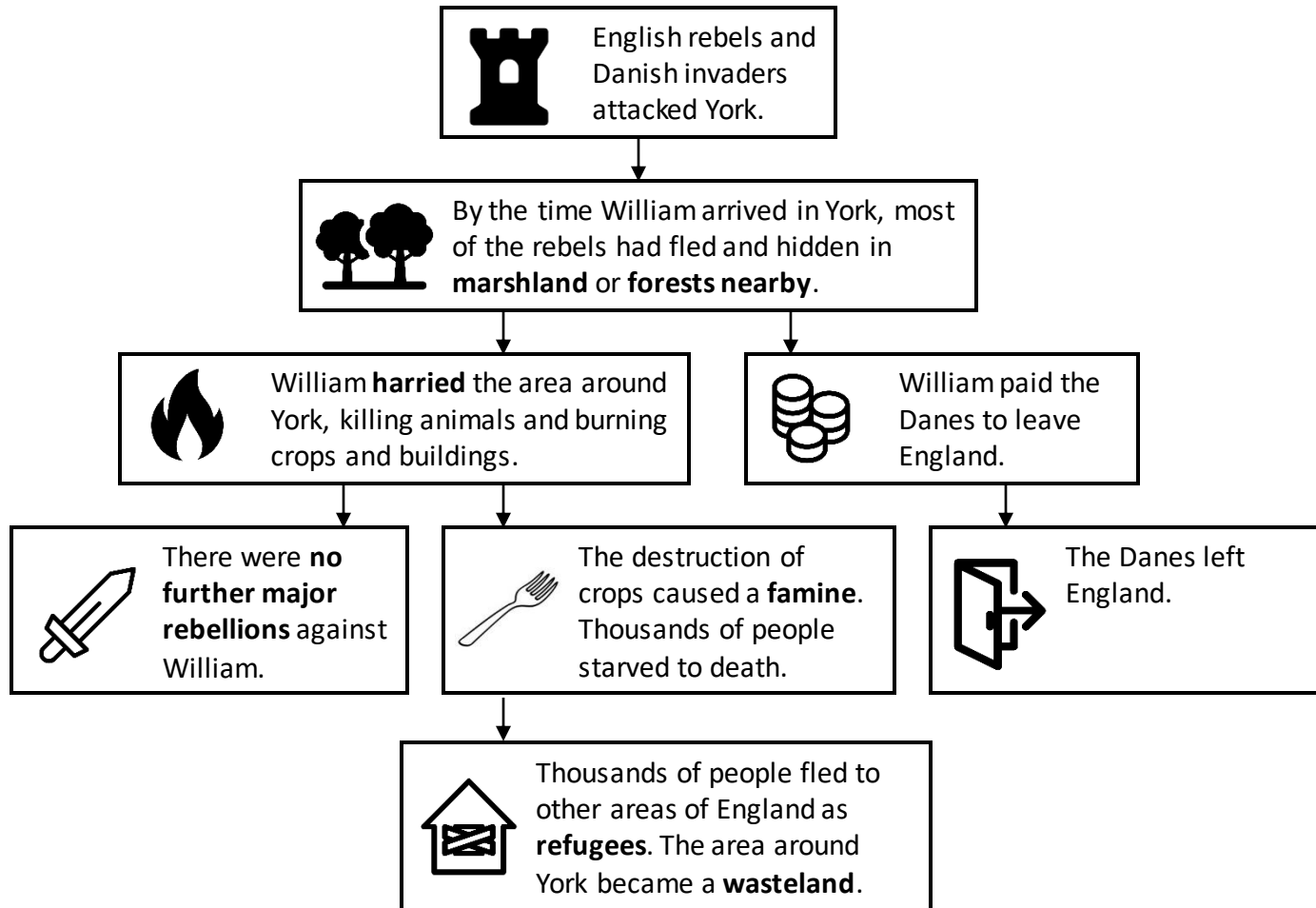
Put the following rebellions in order, earliest first. **EACDFB**

- a. Edric the Wild rebelled on the Welsh border
- b. Hereward the Wake fought a guerrilla war in East Anglia
- c. Eustace of Boulogne attacked Dover castle.
- d. The remaining Godwins rebelled in Exeter
- e. Edwin and Morcar and Edgar the Ætheling refused William entry to London
- f. Edwin and Morcar and Edgar the Ætheling rebelled in York. The Danes invaded at the same time.

History Knowledge Organiser: Norman England 1066-1100

11. The Harrying of the North:

- William found it difficult to control the north of England in the early years of his reign.
- In early 1069, English rebels attacked and killed the new Norman earl of Northumbria, Robert Cumin. William defeated the rebellion and reinforced the city of York with a second castle.
- Later that year, **Edgar the Ætheling**, allied with English earls and the king of Scotland, joined forces with the rebels who had fled and attacked York again, destroying both castles and attacking the Norman garrisons.
- At the same time a **group of Danes landed on the North-East** coast of England.



Keywords:

rebellion:

When a group of people rise up against a ruler

Dane:

Someone from Denmark

to harry:

To carry out a series of attacks

famine:

When there is not enough food to feed the population

marshland:

Land which is always partially flooded

refugee:

Someone who is forced to leave their home because of hardship or war

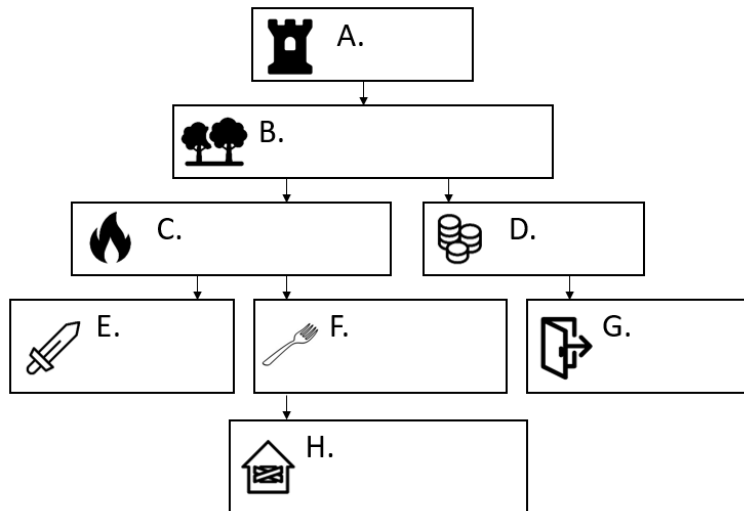
Retrieval practice: 11. The Harrying of the North

a. Quiz questions:

1. Which area of England did William find difficult to control?
2. When were the two major English rebellions in York?
3. Which event prompted William to build a second castle in York?
4. Who destroyed William's two castles in York during the second rebellion?
5. Which group attacked England at the same time as the second rebellion in York?
6. Why was William unable to meet the rebels in battle?
7. How did William stop the Danes from invading and raiding England?
8. How did William eventually defeat the rebels around York?
9. How did William's tactics affect innocent people around York?
(2)
10. How did William's tactics affect the area around York in the long term?

c. Diagram practice

Fill in the diagram below:



b. Gap fill:

In the early years of his reign, William found the a. _____ of England difficult to control. William gave a Norman, b. _____, the earldom of c. _____ and sent him to d. _____ in e. _____. On his arrival, the earl was almost immediately f. _____. William then reinforced the town with a g. _____. However, the area experienced a second h. _____ in the same year.

Later in the year, i. _____, supported by the j. _____, joined with the rebels and attacked k. _____ again, killing its Norman l. _____. At the same time as the rebellion, the m. _____ landed on the North East coast and began raiding the area.

William was unable to face the rebels in battle as they had n. _____ to o. _____ and p. _____ nearby. It appears that William also recognised that he would be unable to face the rebels and the q. _____ at the same time.

William r. _____ the s. _____ to leave England and t. _____ the area around York, practically turning the area into a u. _____.

Although William drastically reduced the risk of rebellion in the North, his actions also caused a v. _____ which killed thousands of people. Thousands more were forced to w. _____ to other areas of England.

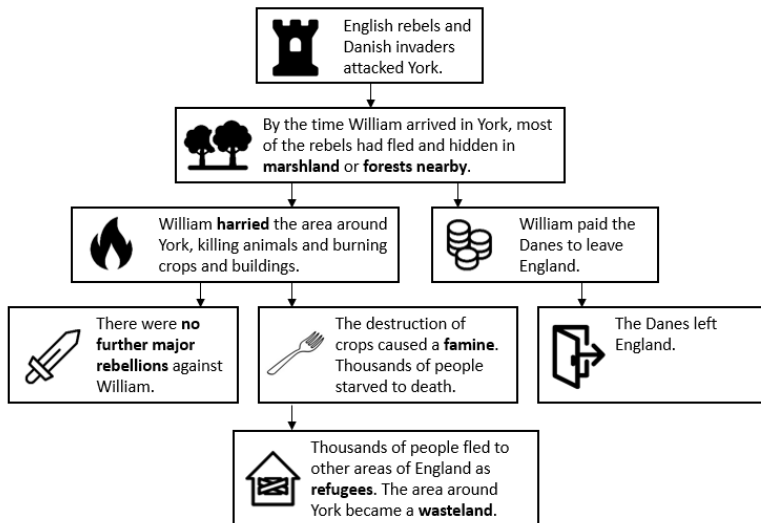
Retrieval practice: 11. The Harrying of the North (ANSWERS)

a. Quiz questions:

1. The North of England
2. 1069
3. The assassination of the Norman earl of Northumbria, Robert Cumin
4. Edgar the Ætheling, Anglo-Saxon earls, and the king of Scotland.
5. The Danes
6. The rebels hid in marshland or forests.
7. William paid the Danes to leave England.
8. William destroyed the area around York.
9. Thousands of people starved to death because of the famine William caused and thousands of others were forced to move as refugees.
10. The area around York became a wasteland.

c. Diagram practice

Fill in the diagram below:



b. Gap fill:

In the early years of his reign, William found the a. **North** of England difficult to control. William gave a Norman, b. **Robert Cumin**, the earldom of c. **Northumbria** and sent him to d. **York** in e. **1069**. On his arrival, the earl was almost immediately f. **killed**. William then reinforced the town with a g. **second castle**. However, the area experienced a second h. **rebellion** in the same year.

Later in the year, i. **Edgar the Ætheling**, supported by the j. **King of Scotland**, joined with the rebels and attacked k. **York** again, killing its Norman l. **garrison**. At the same time as the rebellion, the m. **Danes** landed on the North East coast and began raiding the area.

William was unable to face the rebels in battle as they had n. **fled** to o. **marshland** and p. **forests** nearby. It appears that William also recognised that he would be unable to face the rebels and the q. **Danes** at the same time.

William r. **paid** the s. **Danes** to leave England and t. **harried** the area around York, practically turning the area into a u. **wasteland**.

Although William drastically reduced the risk of rebellion in the North, his actions also caused a v. **famine** which killed thousands of people. Thousands more were forced to w. **migrate** to other areas of England.