

Title: What have we learned for far about Anglo-Saxon England?



King	society	oath	Freemen
thegn	Hierarchy	slave	earl
ceorl	invasion	Anglo-Saxon	peasant

How many words can you define?

Challenge: Use at least 3 words in a sentence about life in Anglo-Saxon England.

Super challenge: Add more key words related to this topic and define them.

Title: What have we learned for far about Anglo-Saxon England?

How does life
in Anglo-
Saxon
England
compare to
today?



Mutual respect
Individual Liberty
Rule of law
Tolerance
Democracy

Learning Objectives

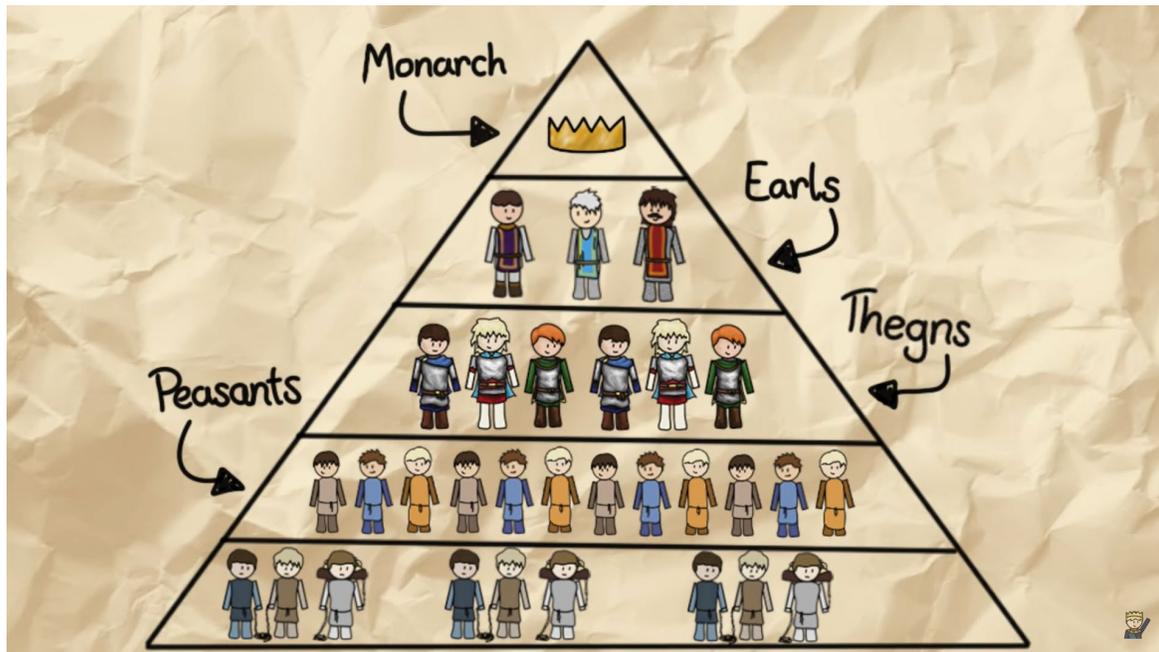
- Recap** the structure of Anglo-Saxon society (towns, villages and churches).
- Recap** the events of the Norman Invasion of England.
- Explain** the main threats to William after the Norman Invasion in 1066.

Anglo-Saxon knowledge check

Contents:

1. Anglo-Saxon Society overview – true or false
2. The last years of Edward the Confessor – fill in the blanks
3. The Norman invasion and contenders to the throne- multiple choice quiz
4. Free recall- establishing control William!
5. RAG of your learning so far!

Title: What have we learned for far about Anglo-Saxon England?



Anglo-Saxon society was structured into a **hierarchy of power**. At the top of the hierarchy was the monarch (king). Underneath him, at the **top of the hierarchy was the aristocracy**. These were the people in society who were seen as being important because of their wealth and power, which they have often inherited from their parents or ancestors.

Learning Objectives

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- Recap the events of the Norman Invasion of England.
- Explain the main threats to William after the Norman Invasion in 1066.

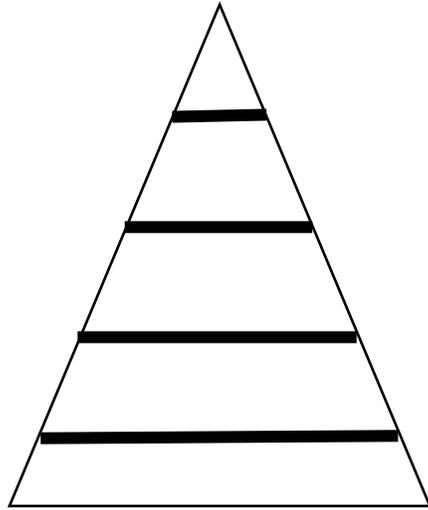


<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GoHhDXomCQ0&pp=QAA%3D>



Statement	True	False	Notes
1. Edward the Confessor died without a clear heir to the throne in 1066.			
2. Harold Godwinson succeeded to the throne in January 1066.			
3. Edgar Aethling was the most likely contender to become king in 1066.			
4. Anglo-Saxon England was a Christian country.			
5. In society, ceorls were peasants tied to their land.			
6. England was divided into earldoms, the most important ones included Northumbria, Wessex, Mercia, Kent and East Anglia.			
7. The Anglo-Saxon king had power including law-making, controlling money, landownership and taxation.			
8. Danelaw did not pose a threat to the Anglo-Saxon king at the time.			
9. The Godwinson family always agreed with Edward the Confessor before his death in 1066.			
10. The Witan were a council that advised the king on issues of government, including possible threats from foreign powers, religious affairs and land disputes.			
11. There were three types of fyrd used by the king, one of which was the select fyrd made up of men gathered to fight anywhere in England.			
12. Blood feuds caused real issues in England. These happened if a member of someone's family was attacked, leaving the rest of their family to find the person responsible to punish them.			
13. In Anglo-Saxon England buhrs were important military units.			
14. Buhrs were strategically located so that no one was more than 15 or 20 miles from safety if news of a Viking raiding party reached them.			
15. The Godwinson family was powerful in Anglo-Saxon England because the family held important roles: Tostig was Earl of Northumbria, Harold was Earl of Wessex, Gyrth was Earl of East Anglia and Edith was married to Edward the Confessor.			

The last years of Edward the Confessor



1. Place the following in the hierarchy of power for Anglo-Saxon England.
 1. Earls
 2. Peasants
 3. Slaves
 4. Thegns
 5. Monarch (king)
2. Add notes to each part of the hierarchy. What facts can you remember about each section of society? E.g. Earls were the most important men in the country after the king.

3. Fill in the blanks using the words at the bottom of the paragraphs.

Before Harold Godwinson became king in _____ he was sent on an _____ by Edward the Confessor. This embassy involved Harold travelling to France where he was taken _____ by Count Guy of Ponthieu. After William demanded his release, Harold spent time with William in _____ and, according to William, Harold made a solemn oath to William, swearing on two holy relics. It is possible that this was Harold promising to support William's claim to the English throne.

However, there was also a threat to the Godwinson's family power in England in 1065. This was the rising against Earl _____ in Northumbria, in part because of differences in customs and laws from the Danelaw regions. In addition, Tostig had _____ the Northumbrians in several ways: he ordered the assassination of high-born Northumbrian rivals; he heavily _____ the area; he imposed strict laws (from the _____) and abused his power to get rid of rivals; he falsely accused people of crimes to take their money and land; and he allowed his friend Malcolm III of _____ to invade and cause destruction in Northumbria in _____ without punishing him.

Words:

Tostig, Scotland, 1061, angered, taxed, embassy, prisoner, south, Normandy, 1066.

Challenge: What was the biggest issue for Harold Godwinson before Edward the Confessor died in 1066?

Multiple choice quiz

- Which contender to the throne in 1066 was the youngest?
 - Harold Godwinson
 - William Duke of Normandy
 - Edgar Aethling
 - Harald Hardrada
- Which contender to the throne was the king of Norway?
 - Harold Godwinson
 - William Duke of Normandy
 - Edgar Aethling
 - Harald Hardrada
- Which contender to the throne claimed he was promised the throne around 1051 by Edward, which was later confirmed by an embassy in 1064?
 - Harold Godwinson
 - William Duke of Normandy
 - Edgar Aethling
 - Harald Hardrada
- Which contender based his claim on his family connections, his role of the king's right-hand man, his influence with the earls and thegns and proven military prowess?
 - Harold Godwinson
 - William Duke of Normandy
 - Edgar Aethling
 - Harald Hardrada
- Which contender to the throne was blood related to Edward the Confessor?
 - Harold Godwinson
 - William Duke of Normandy
 - Edgar Aethling
 - Harald Hardrada
- Who did the Witan choose to be king on 6th January 1066?
 - Harold Godwinson
 - William Duke of Normandy
 - Edgar Aethling
 - Harald Hardrada
- Who did the Witan suspect would first try to claim the throne after the coronation in January?
 - Harold Godwinson
 - William Duke of Normandy
 - Edgar Aethling
 - Harald Hardrada
- Which battle took place first (20th September 1066)?
 - The Battle of Hastings
 - The Battle of Gate Fulford
 - The Battle of Stamford Bridge
- Who held off Harald Hardrada in his first invasion in September 1066?
 - Harold Godwinson
 - Edwin and Morcar
 - Gospatric and Tostig
 - Leofwine and Gyrth
- How many miles did King Harold have to travel to meet Harald Hardrada on 25th September 1066?
 - 185 miles
 - 120 miles
 - 150 miles
 - 100 miles
- Who won the Battle of Gate Fulford?
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- Which battle resulted in the crowning of William Duke of Normandy as William the Conqueror?
 - The Battle of Hastings
 - The Battle of Gate Fulford
 - The Battle of Stamford Bridge
- What were the reasons William won the Battle of Hastings?
 - Luck
 - Leadership
 - Tactics
 - All of the above
- What soldiers did William use in the Battle of Hastings?
 - Fyrd and housecarls
 - Knights and fyrd
 - Knights and foot soldiers
 - Housecarls and knights

How much can you remember? Free recall

Add to the mind map as many things as you can remember about the ways William tried to gain control in England after the Battle of Hastings.

Challenge: Can you remember the main threats to William after his success in 1066?

Struggling: Look at the hint word bank.

Hints:

Castles
Submission (Berkhamstead)
London
Rewards/gifts
Earldoms
Marcher earldoms

Edwin and Morcar 1068
Northern
Hereward
Ely
Borderlands
Robert Cumin
Anglo-Danish
Harrying of the North

William establishes
control 1066-1087

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=KGDu-vi8sg>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kNWoXIAZdkM>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hplMuOu5xfE>

Revision Checklist – Anglo-Saxon and Norman England c.1060-1088 (Paper 2 Section B)

Key Topic	Topic				Details
Key Topic 1: Anglo-Saxon England and the Norman Conquest c1060-1066	Anglo-Saxon Social System				Peasant farmers, slaves, Thegns, Earls, how to change your social status
	Power of the English Monarchy				Power of the king, duties to the people, power of Edward the Confessor, limits to power
	Anglo-Saxon Government				The Witan, Earldoms (power, limitations), Local Government, the Fryd, the Legal System, the Church and its power
	The Last Years of Edward				The House of Godwin, Harold's Embassy to Normandy, the rising against Earl Tostig (causes, consequences), death of Edward
	The claimants to the throne				Harold Godwinson, Edgar Aethling, Harold Hardrada, William of Normandy
	Harold's Coronation and early battles				Why Harold was crowned, early challenges and responses. Battles of Gate Fulford and Stamford Bridge.
	Battle of Hastings				William's army, Harold's army, events of the battle, reasons for victory / defeat (tactics, leadership, luck)
Key Topic 2: William I - Securing power and control in England c1066-87	Submission of the Earls				March on London, submission at Berkhamstead, reasons for submission (strengths / weaknesses of the earls and William)
	Rewarding followers				Anglo-Saxon rewards, Norman rewards, Marcher earldoms
	Building Castles				Features of Motte and Bailey castles, why they were important, difference to Burhs
	Revolt of Edwin and Morcar 1086				Causes, events, consequences
	Edgar and northern rebellions 1096				Robert Cumin, uprising in York, Anglo-Danish attack on York, William's solutions
	Hereward the Wake and Ely 1070-71				Who was Hereward? Danish attack on Ely, Peterborough, consequences
	Harrying of the North 1069-70				Reasons, short term consequences, long term consequences
	Change in landownership 1066-87				Changes in landownership, connection to rebellions, how land was taken (forfeit, new earldoms, land grabs). Landholding under Edward, landholding under William.
	Maintaining royal power				Military strength, royal ceremonious, coinage and writs, journeys around England, oaths.
	Revolt of the Earls 1076				Conspirators (Ralph de Gael, Rodger de Breteuil, Waltheof), reasons, events, consequences

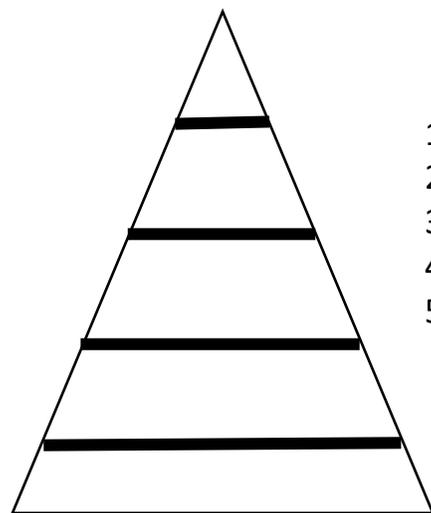
Revision Checklist – Anglo-Saxon and Norman England c.1060-1088 (Paper 2 Section B)

Key Topic	Topic				Details
Key Topic 3: Life in Norman England c1066-88	The Feudal System				Hierarchy (King, Tenants-in-Chief, Under-tenants, peasants), knight service, feudalism and landholding, homage, labour service, forfeiture
	The Church				Social roles, connection to the government, Stigand and Lanfranc, Lanfranc's reforms and Normanisation of the Church.
	Social Changes and Continuities				Peasants lives, tax, castles, churches, Yorkshire, social structure
	Government				Centralised power, reduced role of earls, role of regents, Anglo-Saxon and Norman sheriffs
	Forests				Forest laws, significance
	Domesday Book				Significance, (financial, legal, military)
	Culture				Christian culture, attitudes to the English, language
	Bishop Odo				Involvement in the conquest, power, controversies and imprisonment, significance.
	William I and his sons				Personality of William, relationship with Robert, William's death and succession, William Rufus, Robert Curthose and Odo's rebellion

Answers

Statement	True	False	Notes
1. Edward the Confessor died without a clear heir to the throne in 1066.			
2. Harold Godwinson succeeded to the throne in January 1066.			
3. Edgar Aethling was the most likely contender to become king in 1066.			Very young. Other contenders existed
4. Anglo-Saxon England was a Christian country.			
5. In society, ceorls were peasants tied to their land.			They were not tied to their land.
6. England was divided into earldoms, the most important ones included Northumbria, Wessex, Mercia, Kent and East Anglia.			
7. The Anglo-Saxon king had power including law-making, controlling money, landownership and taxation.			
8. Danelaw did not pose a threat to the Anglo-Saxon king at the time.			Language and customs issues posed a threat.
9. The Godwinson family always agreed with Edward the Confessor before his death in 1066.			Lots of issues- Edward tried t shake them by appointing Normans to power in 1042. Issues with Harold not following orders in 1050 when he was ordered to attack Dover for Edward and he was exiled- returned 1051.
10. The Witan were a council that advised the king on issues of government, including possible threats from foreign powers, religious affairs and land disputes.			
11. There were three types of fyrd used by the king, one of which was the select fyrd made up of men gathered to fight anywhere in England.			Two fyrds- select and general.
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13. In Anglo-Saxon England buhrs were important military units.			Fortified towns for trade.
14. Buhrs were strategically located so that no one was more than 15 or 20 miles from safety if news of a Viking raiding party reached them.			
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