Describe two features of the Feudal system (4 marks)

This question is worth 4 marks. You get 2 marks per feature.

A feature is something distinctive or characteristic e.g. one feature here might be the system of earldoms. Each feature needs a supporting detail. This is some specific information that shows you understand the feature.

Describe two features of the Feudal system (4).

One feature of the Feudal system was...

__________________________________________________________________________

For example,

__________________________________________________________________________

Another feature of the Feudal system was...

__________________________________________________________________________

For example,

__________________________________________________________________________

Have you included:

☐ One clear feature of the feudal system
☐ A supporting detail for the feature
☐ Another clear feature of the feudal system
☐ Another supporting detail
Describe two features of the Feudal System (4 marks)

One key feature was... the hierarchy

For example... The King owned all the land and granted land for loyalty to his tenants-in-chief. The tenants-in-chief granted land to the under-tenants (knights) in return for military service.

A second key feature was... homage

For example... When William granted land to a tenant-in-chief, the ceremony of homage took place. The Baron promised to remain faithful to the king for the rest of his life.

Mark scheme

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1 mark</th>
<th>1 feature identified</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 mark</td>
<td>Back up for feature</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Title: How did William change the Anglo-Saxon Church?

Learning Objectives
- Describe the features of the Normanisation of the Church.
- Explain the role of the Church in Norman England.
- Link the Church to William’s ability to maintain power.

What is the role of the Church today?

Rule of law
What do you think the main roles of the Church were?

Use the images to help you.

Struggling? What power does the Church have now?

Learning Objectives
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Major landholders: The Church was involved in controlling land. Church tenants owed the Church land services and the Church collected taxes to pay the king.

Laws and legal documents: The Church could interpret laws. Bishops and abbots often acted as judges in the shire courts.

Bishops were the heads: they controlled cathedrals, and they controlled churches in a given area called a diocese. They gave messages to their diocese about William.

Military role: the leaders owed William knight service. They provided land for knights too.
Learning Objectives

- **Describe** the features of the Normanisation of the Church.
- **Explain** the role of the Church in Norman England.
- **Link** the Church to William’s ability to maintain power.

**Normanisation** – What do you think this term means?

What problems do you think William might have with the Church?

What problem should he tackle first and HOW?

**Normanise.** vb. to make or become Norman in character, style, customs, etc.
William initially left the Church alone despite its close connection to the Norman government. He let their leaders, the archbishops, act as regents for him in times of need. Bishops had the role of developing laws for the king too. He allowed church clerks to issue his writs and keep charge of the king’s seal, and sought the advice of bishops and abbots personally and in the royal council.

Do you think this was a good decision for William? Explain why to your partner.

Learning Objectives
- Describe the features of the Normanisation of the Church.
- Explain the role of the Church in Norman England.
- Link the Church to William’s ability to maintain power.
At first, William kept on many Anglo-Saxon Church leaders: **he was crowned by the Ealdred, Archbishop of York**. He wanted them to support his message that he was the legitimate heir of Edward the Confessor. **He even kept the Archbishop of Canterbury as Stigand.** This soon changed after the rebellions of 1068-1070.

Do you think this was a good decision for William? Explain why to your partner.
## Normanisation and the Church

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>What did the Normanisation of the church include?</th>
<th>How did Normanisation help to strengthen Norman control over England?</th>
<th>How did the 'Normanised' Church improve the king's power?</th>
<th>How much did Normanisation help William keep control of England?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="image1.png" alt="Church" /></td>
<td><img src="image2.png" alt="Monastery" /></td>
<td><img src="image3.png" alt="Priest" /></td>
<td><img src="image4.png" alt="Battery" /></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Fully
- Partially
- Not at all
Within 50 years of 1066, every English church, cathedral and most abbeys had been demolished and rebuilt in Norman style. This architectural change was accomplished by a purge of Anglo-Saxon bishop- Wulstan, bishop of Worcester.

This did not mean that everyone who worked for the Church was a Norman- most parish priests were Anglo-Saxons- but the Church was quickly 'Normanised'. Above all, Normanisation meant that the Church was used to strengthen Norman control over England.
Norman bishops and archdeacons influenced the messages people received about their king, their new lords and how God had favoured the Normans.

The Church was a major landholder in England (one quarter of all land). Installing loyal Normans as bishops and archbishops secured these lands against possible Anglo-Saxon rebellions.

Lanfranc's reforms extended the Normans' control over the countryside as parish priests were made to follow Norman Church procedures and customs.
The Normanised Church enhanced the king’s power:

New bishops did homage to the king. The king oversaw Church councils and his approval was needed for key decisions. Church leaders who failed their obligations could forfeit lands.

When a bishop died, the king appointed his successor. The king also received revenues from that Church land until the new bishop was appointed.

William controlled communication between Church leaders and the pope in Rome. He would not permit any attempt by the pope to convince Norman Church leaders that they should obey the pope instead of him.
Learning Objectives
- Describe the features of the Normanisation of the Church.
- Explain the role of the Church in Norman England.
- Link the Church to William’s ability to maintain power.

So why does the Church link to William’s ability to maintain power?

See how many points you can score using the key word grid. Talk through your answer with your partner.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1 point</th>
<th>2 points</th>
<th>3 points</th>
<th>5 points</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Land</td>
<td>Control</td>
<td>Archbishop</td>
<td>Regent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tax</td>
<td>Laws</td>
<td>Literate</td>
<td>Legitimate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Power</td>
<td>Bishops</td>
<td>Diocese</td>
<td>Normanise</td>
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