

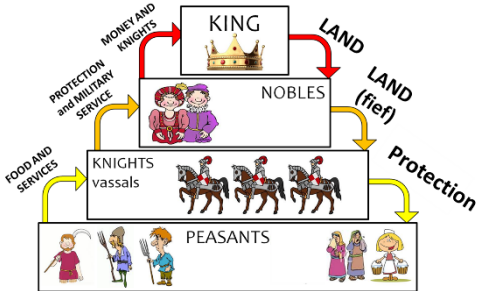




Knowledge Organiser: Norman England, 1066-88.

Following the Norman Conquest of 1066, William introduced many social, political, economic, military and religious changes to Anglo-Saxon England to secure his position on the throne.		Chronology: what happened on these dates?		Vocabulary: define these words	
		1070	Archbishop Stigand replaced Lanfranc as the Archbishop of Canterbury.	Barony	The lands held by a baron from the king.
Summarise your learning		1082	Bishop Odo falls out of favour with William I and is imprisoned until 1087.	Fief	Land held by a vassal in return for service to a lord.
		1085-6	Survey carried out to investigate and record landholding in England: who held what land, what taxes they owed the King and whether taxes should be raised. The results of the survey were completed by August 1086 and drafted into the Domesday Book.	Demesne	The land that the king or a tenant kept for his own use rather than granting it as a fief to an under-tenant.
Topic 1: The Feudal system	William I introduced a strict system of class hierarchy called Feudalism to England. This changed landholding in England and ensured all who held land were loyal to the King.	9th Sept 1087	William I dies after sustaining internal injuries during a riding accident as part of a raid into France. William names Robert Curthose as heir to the Dukedom of Normandy.	Homage	To demonstrate allegiance to another person publicly.
Topic 2: Lanfranc and The Church	Archbishop Lanfranc introduced many reforms to the Church of England to Normanise it and enhance the power of the King.	Sept 1087	William Rufus crowned King of England at Westminster after showing a letter from his father to Archbishop Lanfranc which recommended him as the next King.	Labour Service	The duty to work the lord's land in return for the use of their own land.
Topic 3: Norman Government	William I kept many of the sophisticated elements of the Anglo-Saxon government but also introduced new laws to centralise his own power.	1088	Bishop Odo leads a rebellion against William II in support of Robert's claim to the throne but is eventually forced to surrender.	Knight Service	The duty to provide a mounted knight to the king in exchange for a grant of land.
		 		Forfeiture	The punishment for not providing service to the lord. Land could be confiscated or a fine would be imposed.
Topic 4: Domesday Survey	William I ordered a survey of all landholding in England in order to levy taxes and raise an army.			Who were these people? What were these events?	
Topic 5: Norman Aristocracy	The Norman aristocracy developed their own culture to demonstrate their wealth, power and superiority over the English.	Archbishop Stigand	The last Anglo-Saxon Archbishop of Canterbury, Stigand was appointed by Edward the Confessor in 1052 but deposed by William in 1072 and replaced by Lanfranc.	Feudal System	The system of hierarchy in Norman society where the King held the most power.
Topic 6: William I and his sons	William I named Robert as heir despite their strained relationship, but it would be William who would become King.	Archbishop Lanfranc	An Italian monk who replaced Archbishop Stigand as the Archbishop of Canterbury in 1072. Lanfranc was responsible for reforming the Church to strengthen Norman control of England.	Regent	Someone appointed to act for a king or queen when they are underage, unable to rule because illness or out of the country.
		Bishop Odo	William I's half brother by his mother, Herleva. Odo was a major supporter of William's invasion of England and acted as William's co-regent, where he exercised much power, until he fell out of favour with William in 1082.	Normanisation	The act of process of making something Norman.
		Robert Curthose	The eldest son of William I and Matilda, born around 1051. Nicknamed Robert 'Curthose' for his dumpy legs, he had a strained relationship with his father who did not believe he was strong enough to rule. Robert succeeded his father as Duke of Normandy.	 	
		William Rufus	William I's favourite son, nicknamed William 'Rufus' for his red hair and cheeks. He succeeded his father as King of England after defeating the rebellion of Bishop Odo in 1088 and by sharing the rule Normandy with his brother Robert Curthose.		

