


Knowledge Organiser: William I in Power: Securing the Kingdom, 1066-1087.

William had won the Battle of Hastings in 1066 and destroyed the power of the Godwinsons. However, it would take many more years before William could feel secure as the King of England.		Chronology: what happened on these dates?		Vocabulary: define these words	
		1066	William crowned King of England on 25 th December 1066. All land forfeited to the new king.	Submission	Formal acceptance of and surrender to authority.
Summarise your learning		1066-87	Changes in Landownership – A landholding revolution where the Normans replaced Anglo-Saxons as landholders.	March	An Anglo-Saxon term for border.
		1068	Revolt of Earls Edwin and Morcar – Anglo-Saxon Earls revolt against the tyranny of William I but are defeated in 1071.	Colonisation	When one country encourages the migration of its people to another country.
Topic 1: Establishing Control	To gain control of England, William needed to gain the support of important Anglo-Saxon Earls, reward the loyalty of the Normans and establish control of the borderlands from the threat of invasion.	1069	Rebellions in the North – A series of rebellions in the North supported by Edgar Aethling, Malcom III and King Sweyn of Denmark.	Motte	The mound of earth that the castle stood on.
		1069-70	Harrying of the North – A campaign of total destruction of the North including burning crops and killing livestock to make life impossible in the region and to prevent further rebellion.	Bailey	The outer part of the castle surrounding the motte and protected by a fence or wall.
Topic 2: Anglo-Saxon resistance, 1068-71.	Anglo-Saxon resistance to William's rule grew as many lost their power and land to the Normans. William faced many rebellions but was able to defeat them and imposed strict control over rebellious areas.	1070-71	Hereward the Wake and rebellion at Ely – A rebellion by the Danish and rebel thegn Hereward the Wake in East Anglia.	Castellan	The governor of a castle and its surrounding lands (castlery); its lord or a steward of the local lord.
		1075	Revolt of the Earls – A rebellion against William by Norman and Anglo-Saxon Earls.	Harrying	An archaic (old) word meaning to lay waste to something, to devastate it.
		1085	William orders the Domesday Book survey to record all landholding in England and to compare land production to 1066.	Genocide	A deliberate and organised attempt to exterminate an entire group of people.
Topic 3: The legacy of resistance to 1087.	To prevent further resistance and rebellion William used a variety of economic, social, political and military methods to enforce Norman control.	Who were these people? What were these events?		Tenure	'To hold' in Latin. It is a short, but precise, way of talking about landholding and landownership.
		Edwin & Morcar	Edwin and Morcar were powerful Anglo-Saxon Earls. Edwin was the Earl of Northumbria from 1065-1071 and Morcar was the Earl of Mercia from 1062-71. The two brothers had fought against Harald Hardrada at the Battle of Gate Fulford in 1066. They were also part of the rebellions against William's Rule in the years 1066-71.	Vassal	Someone who held their land in return for services to their Norman lord.
Topic 4: Revolt of the Earls, 1075.	William's strict control of England caused even Norman Earls to Revolt against his rule in 1075. Although the rebellion was defeated, William needed to be mindful of the resentment of his own Earls.	Robert Cumin	Supporter of William I and made Earl of Northumbria in 1069. Robert Cumin launched attacks as part of the Harrying of the North but was violently killed by a group of Northumbrians.	Reconciliation	To find ways for former enemies to forgive each other.
		Roger de Breteuil	The son of a Norman who had been rewarded with the Marcher Earldom Hereford in 1066. Roger became Earl of Hereford in 1071 but resented the loss of land and privileges his father had once had and took part in the Revolt of the Earls in 1075.	Magnate	The historical term for a great man, an important and influential figure.
	Waltheof	An Anglo-Saxon and son of Lord Siward. Waltheof became Lord of Northamptonshire in 1065. After the Battle of Hastings, Waltheof was part of the rebellions in the North in 1069 and the Revolt of the Earls in 1075.	Excommunication	Cutting off someone from the Church community so that they are unable to confess their sins before they die.	
	Ralph de Gael	Ralph was the son of an Anglo-Norman. He became Earl of East Anglia in 1069 and married the sister of Roger De Breteuil. He led the Revolt of the Earls in 1075 and plotted to overthrow William I.			

