

How did the Normans take control of England?

What was England like before the Battle of Hastings?

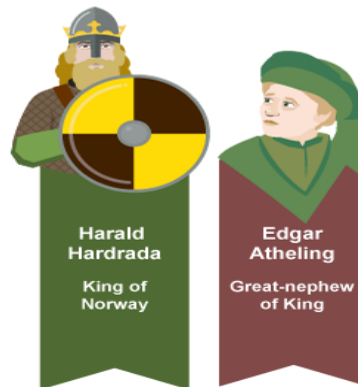
- Ruled by the Anglo-Saxons who came from the north Europe.
- **1.5 million people** who lived in villages and worked on the land.
- **Sutton Hoo** burial ground gives us lots of evidence about the Anglo-Saxons.
- Most villages had a **lord** who protected villages in the times of trouble. In return, the villagers worked for the lord.
- 10% of the population lived in a town.
- In 1042 England was a **united country** under **Edward the Confessor**. He ruled with the help of the **Witan**.

How did William take control of England?

- **The Harrying of the North** – William’s army responded to rebellion in the north by massacring people, burning their villages, and destroying crops and animals.
- **Motte and Bailey Castles** – These were built to protect the Norman lords and control the surrounding area.
- **Feudal System** – A system where William would give his followers land in exchange for their loyalty.
- **The Domesday Survey** – William sent commissioners to collect evidence about the land, wealth and taxes so that William could see how rich or poor his subjects were.



Who wanted to be king of England in 1066?



Key Words:

Monarch	Witan
Contender	Battle
Feudal	Peasant
Lord	Domesday
Castle	Defend

What happened when Harald Hardrada invaded England?

- **Harold Godwinson** was crowned king in January 1066.
- Harald Hardrada invaded the north in **September 1066**.
- Harold and his army marched 185 miles in 4 days!
- They fought at Stamford Bridge.
- Harold and Tostig were killed. Only **24/300 ships** returned to Norway.
- Then news came that William had invaded the South!



Why did William win the Battle of Hastings?

- Harold’s men were **tired** – 7,500 men - They had marched from the North and were made up of housecarls and **fyrd**.
- William had a better army – **10,000** men – made up of archers, foot soldiers and horsemen.
- William changed his **tactics** – he lifted his helmet to lift their morale and tricked the English by pretending to run away.
- Harold was **unlucky** – the wind changed and he was hit by an arrow.