



























<p>Anglo-Saxon Society</p>  <p><input type="radio"/> Not sure <input type="radio"/> Almost there! <input type="radio"/> Got it sussed!</p>	<p>House of Godwin</p>  <p><input type="radio"/> Not sure <input type="radio"/> Almost there! <input type="radio"/> Got it sussed!</p>	<p>Embassy to Normandy</p>  <p><input type="radio"/> Not sure <input type="radio"/> Almost there! <input type="radio"/> Got it sussed!</p>	<p>Rising against Tostig</p>  <p><input type="radio"/> Not sure <input type="radio"/> Almost there! <input type="radio"/> Got it sussed!</p>
<p>Claimants to the Throne</p>  <p><input type="radio"/> Not sure <input type="radio"/> Almost there! <input type="radio"/> Got it sussed!</p>	<p>Harold Godwinson</p>  <p><input type="radio"/> Not sure <input type="radio"/> Almost there! <input type="radio"/> Got it sussed!</p>	<p>Gate Fulford</p>  <p><input type="radio"/> Not sure <input type="radio"/> Almost there! <input type="radio"/> Got it sussed!</p>	<p>Stamford Bridge</p>  <p><input type="radio"/> Not sure <input type="radio"/> Almost there! <input type="radio"/> Got it sussed!</p>
<p>Hastings</p>  <p><input type="radio"/> Not sure <input type="radio"/> Almost there! <input type="radio"/> Got it sussed!</p>	<p>Submission of the Earls</p>  <p><input type="radio"/> Not sure <input type="radio"/> Almost there! <input type="radio"/> Got it sussed!</p>	<p>Castles</p>  <p><input type="radio"/> Not sure <input type="radio"/> Almost there! <input type="radio"/> Got it sussed!</p>	<p>Revolt of Edwin &amp; Morcar</p>  <p><input type="radio"/> Not sure <input type="radio"/> Almost there! <input type="radio"/> Got it sussed!</p>
<p>Rebellions in the North</p>  <p><input type="radio"/> Not sure <input type="radio"/> Almost there! <input type="radio"/> Got it sussed!</p>	<p>Hereward the Wake</p>  <p><input type="radio"/> Not sure <input type="radio"/> Almost there! <input type="radio"/> Got it sussed!</p>	<p>Harrying of the North</p>  <p><input type="radio"/> Not sure <input type="radio"/> Almost there! <input type="radio"/> Got it sussed!</p>	<p>Landownership</p>  <p><input type="radio"/> Not sure <input type="radio"/> Almost there! <input type="radio"/> Got it sussed!</p>
<p>Revolt of the Earls</p>  <p><input type="radio"/> Not sure <input type="radio"/> Almost there! <input type="radio"/> Got it sussed!</p>	<p>Feudal System</p>  <p><input type="radio"/> Not sure <input type="radio"/> Almost there! <input type="radio"/> Got it sussed!</p>	<p>The Church in England</p>  <p><input type="radio"/> Not sure <input type="radio"/> Almost there! <input type="radio"/> Got it sussed!</p>	<p>Royal Forrest</p>  <p><input type="radio"/> Not sure <input type="radio"/> Almost there! <input type="radio"/> Got it sussed!</p>
<p>Domesday Book</p>  <p><input type="radio"/> Not sure <input type="radio"/> Almost there! <input type="radio"/> Got it sussed!</p>	<p>The office of sheriff.</p>  <p><input type="radio"/> Not sure <input type="radio"/> Almost there! <input type="radio"/> Got it sussed!</p>	<p>Lanfranc's Reforms</p>  <p><input type="radio"/> Not sure <input type="radio"/> Almost there! <input type="radio"/> Got it sussed!</p>	<p>Disputed Succession</p>  <p><input type="radio"/> Not sure <input type="radio"/> Almost there! <input type="radio"/> Got it sussed!</p>

## Knowledge Organiser – Key Topic One: Anglo-Saxon England and the Norman Conquest, 1060 - 66

### Key Dates

1.	1053	Harold Godwinson became Earl of Wessex.
2.	1064	Harold Godwinson leads an embassy to William of Normandy.
3.	1065	Tostig banished. Morcar became new Earl of Northumbria.
4.	Jan 1066	Death of Edward the Confessor and coronation of Harold Godwinson as King.
5.	Jul 1066	Harold prepared forces in the south against invasion.
6.	Sep 1066	Harald Hardrada of Norway invades England.
7.	20 Sep 1066	Battle of Fulford Gate.
8.	21 Sep 1066	King Harold marches his forces North to face Hardrada.
9.	25 Sep 1066	Battle of Stamford Bridge.
10.	28 Sep 1066	William of Normandy lands at Pevensey.
11.	1 Oct 1066	Harold begins to march south to face William.
12.	14 Oct 1066	Battle of Hastings.
13.	25 Dec 1066	William of Normandy crowned king of England in Westminster Abbey.

### Key Individuals

1.	Edward the Confessor	King at the start of 1066 whose death triggers a succession crisis due to there being no clear heir.
2.	Harold Godwinson	The powerful Earl of Wessex who claimed to have been appointed king by Edward on his death bed.
3.	Harald Hardrada	The feared king of Norway. His claim came from an agreement with a previous king in 1042.
4.	William of Normandy	The Duke of Normandy and cousin of Edward. He said Edward had promised him the throne in 1051 and that Godwinson had confirmed the promise in 1064.
5.	Tostig Godwinson	The brother of Harold Godwinson and Earl of Northumbria. He lost his Earldom because of his tyrannical rule and joined Hardrada.

### Key terms

1.	Anglo-Saxon England	Period of history of England from the fifth century until the Norman Conquest of 1066.
2.	Anointed	To put sacred oil on someone as part of a religious ceremony.
3.	Aristocracy	Individuals with inherited noble titles. Often powerful and wealthy.
4.	Blood Feud	A lengthy conflict between families involving a cycle of retaliatory killings.
5.	Ceorl	Free peasant farmers not tied to the land.
6.	Earl	Highest members of the Anglo-Saxon aristocracy. Rules an Earldom.
7.	Fyrd	The army of the Anglo-Saxons. Every five hides had to send one man.
8.	Geld Tax	A tax on land. Originating as a way to pay off the Vikings.
9.	Hide	Measurement of land in Anglo-Saxon England. Around 120 acres.
10.	Housecarls	Highly-trained, professional troops serving as a bodyguard to their lord.
11.	Hundred	A subdivision of a shire, having its own court.
12.	Mutilation	Injuring or disfiguring severely, especially by cutting off body parts.
13.	Oath	A solemn promise to do something. Often sworn on religious relics.
14.	Shire-reeve	A local official, in particular the chief law officer of a town or district in Anglo-Saxon England. They managed the King's estates, collected revenue and were in charge of local courts.
15.	Shield Wall	A tactic used by the Saxons and Vikings where shield are overlapped in a defensive formation.
16.	Shire	A county area in England.
17.	The Danelaw	Part of England where Danish (Viking) power had been strongest and kept Danish laws.
18.	Tithing	A grouping of men, originally ten in number, for legal and security purposes.
19.	Trial by ordeal	A method of determining a person's guilt or innocence by subjecting the accused to dangerous or painful tests believed to be under the control of God.
20.	Wergild	The cash value of someone's life in Anglo-Saxon England.

## Knowledge Organiser – Key Topic Two: William I in power: securing the kingdom, 1066-1087

### Key Dates

1.	1068	Revolt of Edwin and Morcar.
2.	1069	Rebellions in the north.
3.	1069-70	Harrying of the north.
4.	1070-71	Hereward the Wake and the revolt at Ely.
5.	1075	Revolt of the Earls.
6.	1077-80	William in conflict with his son Robert.
7.	1087	Death of William I
8.	1088	Rebellions against William II.
9.	1088	Rebellions failed. Odo exiled and disinherited.

### Key Individuals

1.	Hereward the Wake	Led opposition to William in Eastern England in the early 1070s.
2.	Odo	Half-brother of William. He was Bishop of Bayeux in Normandy and Earl of Kent.
3.	Morcar	Earl of Northumbria from 1065.
4.	Edwin	Earl of Mercia from 1062.
5.	Edgar Aethling	Great-nephew of King Edward. Aethling meant 'throneworthy.'

### Key terms

1.	Bailey	The outer part of the castle, surrounding the motte and protected by a fence or wall.
2.	Colonisation	When one country encourages the migration of its people to another country.

### Key terms

3.	Castellan	The governor of a castle and its surrounding lands (castlery); its lord or a steward of the local lord.
4.	Excommunication	Cutting someone off from the church community so that they are unable to confess their sins before they die, which people believed would stop them from going to heaven. It was not intended to be permanent but to punish someone to make them act correctly to rejoin the church.
5.	Forfeit	To lose something as a punishment for committing a crime or bad action.
6.	Genocide	A deliberate and organized attempt to exterminate an entire group of people.
7.	Guerilla War	When small bands attack a larger force by surprise and then disappear back into the local population. It is a modern term.
8.	Harrying	An archaic (old) word meaning to lay waste to something, to devastate it.
9.	March	An Anglo-Saxon term for border.
10.	Magnate	The historical term for a great man, an important and influential figure.
11.	Motte	The mound of earth that the castle stood upon.
12.	Reconciliation	To find ways for former enemies to forgive each other.
13.	Submission	Formal acceptance of and surrender to authority.
14.	Tenants-in-chief	The large landholders of Norman England who held their land directly from the king.
15.	Tenure	'To hold' in Latin – it is a short, but precise, way of talking about landholding and landownership.
16.	Vassal	Someone who held their land in return for services to their Norman lord.

## Knowledge Organiser – Key Topic Three: Norman England, 1066-88

### Key Dates

1.	1070	Stigand is replaced as Archbishop of Canterbury by the Norman Lanfranc.
2.	1072	Archbishop Canterbury made the highest post in the church above York.
3.	1076	Inquiry into Bishop Odo's illegal land grab.
4.	1077-1080	Robert rebels against his father William I.
5.	1082	Bishop Odo imprisoned.
6.	1083	Death of Matilda, William's wife and trusted regent.
7.	1085	William orders Domesday Book surveys.
8.	1087	Domesday Book completed.
9.	1087	Death of William I. His son William II (Rufus) crowned king of England.
10.	1088	Bishop Odo rebels against William Rufus but is defeated.

### Key Individuals

1.	Stigand	Anglo-Saxon Archbishop of Canterbury. He was a pluralist and accused of Simony.
2.	Lanfranc	Norman Archbishop of Canterbury from 1070. Reformed the English Church.
3.	Bishop Odo	William's half-brother, Bishop of Bayeux in Normandy and Earl of Kent. Renowned as a greedy and immoral man. He led a rebellion against William II and was defeated, stripped of his lands and exiled. Reputed to have commissioned the Bayeux Tapestry.
4.	William II Rufus	The middle son of William I and his successor as King.
5.	Robert Curthose	The eldest son of William I who had a troubled relationship with his father. He led a rebellion against his father between 1077-1080.
6.	Matilda of Flanders	Wife of William I. She was his trusted regent when he was out of the country.

### Key terms

1.	Barony	The lands held by a baron from the king.
2.	Celibacy	Abstaining from marriage.
3.	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. It is pronounced 'de-mean'.
4.	Fief	Land held by a vassal in return for service to a lord. Also called a 'feud' (i.e. feudalism).
5.	Feudal system	The social system used in Norman England. Nobles hold land from the Crown in exchange for military service. Knights were in turn vassals of the nobles while villeins lived on their noble's land and gave him homage, labour and a share of produce in return for military protection.
6.	Homage	To demonstrate allegiance to another person publicly.
7.	Knight service	The duty to provide a mounted knight to the king in exchange for a grant of land. The vassal had to ensure he had the right armour, weapons and equipment to carry out the service.
8.	Logistics	The planning and organization of supplies for troops and moving troops around.
9.	Nepotism	Awarding posts to relatives or friends.
10.	Pluralism	Holding more than one Church post.
11.	Regent	Someone appointed to act for a king or queen when they are underage, unable to rule because of illness or out of the country.
12.	Simony	Selling church posts.
13.	Synods	Councils of bishops.
14.	Trial by Combat	A method of trial or settling a dispute through a personal fight between the two parties or their chosen champions, in the presence of a judge.
15.	Villein	A peasant unable to move freely