Anglo-Saxon and Norman England, c1060–88

Key topic 1: Anglo-Saxon England and the Norman Conquest, 1060–66	☹ Not sure	😐 Almost there!	☺ Got it sussed!
Anglo-Saxon society	• The Witan • The power of the English monarchy. • Earldoms, local government and the legal system. • The economy and social system. • The influence of the Church.			
The last years of Edward the Confessor and the succession crisis	• The house of Godwin. • Harold Godwinson's succession as Earl of Wessex. • The power of the Godwins. • Harold Godwinson's embassy to Normandy. • The rising against Tostig and his exile. • The death of Edward the Confessor.			
The rival claimants for the throne	• The motives and claims of William of Normandy, Harald Hardrada and Edgar. • The Witan and the coronation and reign of Harold Godwinson. • Reasons for, and significance of, the outcome of the battles of Gate Fulford and Stamford Bridge.			
The Norman Invasion	• The Battle of Hastings. • Reasons for William's victory, including the leadership skills of Harold and William, Norman and English troops and tactics.			

Key Topic 2: William I in power: securing the kingdom, 1066–87	☹ Not sure	😐 Almost there!	☺ Got it sussed!
Establishing control	• The submission of the earls, 1066. • Rewarding followers and establishing control on the borderlands through the use of earls. • The Marcher earldoms. • Reasons for the building of castles; their key features and importance.			
The causes and outcomes of Anglo-Saxon resistance, 1068–71	• The revolt of Earls Edwin and Morcar in 1068. • Edgar the Aethling and the rebellions in the North, 1069. • Hereward the Wake and rebellion at Ely, 1070–71.			
The legacy of resistance to 1087	• The reasons for and features of Harrying of the North, 1069–70. Its immediate and long-term impact, 1069–87. • Changes in landownership from Anglo-Saxon to Norman, 1066–87. • How William I maintained royal power.			
Revolt of the Earls, 1075	• Reasons for and features of the revolt. • The defeat of the revolt and its effects.			

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Key topic 3: Norman England, 1066–88	☹ Not sure	😐 Almost there!	☺ Got it sussed!
The feudal system and the Church - The feudal hierarchy. The role and importance of tenants-in-chief and knights. - The nature of feudalism (landholding, homage, knight service, labour service); forfeiture. - The Church in England: its role in society and relationship to government, including the roles of Stigand and Lanfranc. - The Normanisation and reform of the Church in the reign of William I. - The extent of change to Anglo-Saxon society and economy.			
Norman government - Centralised power and the limited use of earls under William I. - The role of regents (Lanfranc). - The office of sheriff and the demesne. Introduction and significance of the 'forest'. - Domesday Book and its significance for Norman government and finance.			
William I and his sons - Character and personality of William I and his relations with Robert. - William's death and the disputed succession. - William Rufus and the defeat of Robert and Odo.			