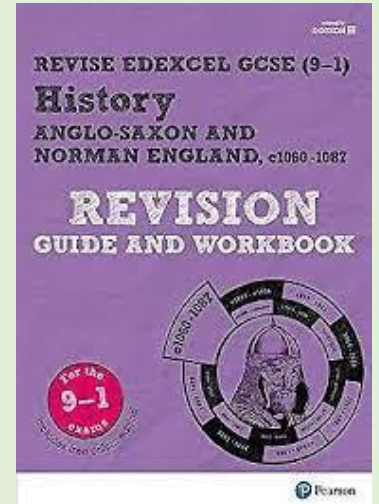
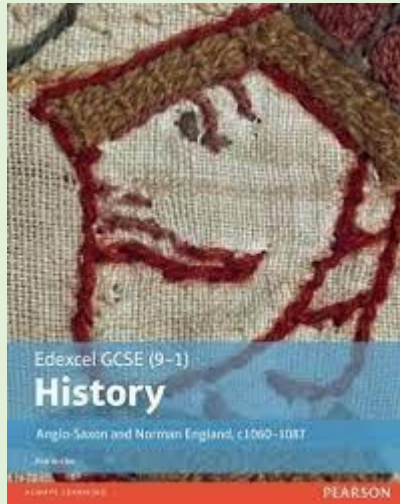


# Year 11 History Revision – Paper 2 Saxon and Normans



Complete the History revision tasks and use the resources from your TEAMS file

Each task will have instructions and support for completing and will have suggested timings.

Completion of these tasks will boost your knowledge and understanding.

# Topic 1 – Anglo Saxon England and the Norman Conquest

For your topic 1 ASAN revision complete the Lotus Grid. The grid is broken down into the 8 key areas, in each box you then need to add specific information.

Attached is an example showing how to fill in the grid. You need to aim for as much information as possible.

In order to complete the Lotus Grid effectively use your ASAN textbook, you should all have access to at least a PDF copy or this on your TEAMS section.

On the next slide will be some page numbers to guide you on each area of your grid.

<p>Social System organized as below:</p> <p>King      Lords</p> <p>Barons      Peasants</p> <p>Thengs      Slaves</p>	<p>Lords were very powerful and controlled parts of the country for the king directly.</p>	<p>Lords were free states that were allowed to work ordinary slaves were bound to land.</p>	5
<p>Around 10% of the Saxon population were slaves.</p>	<p><b>Social system</b></p>	<p>The king relied heavily on the social hierarchy to maintain his power and wealth.</p>	4
<p>Thengs offered military service to the king, often they had to raise armies to fight for the king.</p>	<p>Some lords, such as the Godwins were very powerful and wealthy. Some threatened the king for wealth.</p>	<p>People could move up and down the social order. Allowed people to be rewarded.</p>	3
<p>Some lords were allowed to</p>	<p>With ordinary lords</p>		2

Here is an example of the Social system area of the grid completed. This is the required standard, be specific, be clear.

# Topic 1 – Anglo Saxon England and the Norman Conquest



## Page Numbers from Textbook:

Social System: p10-14

Life in England: p16-18

The King and Religion: p21-22

Hastings: p32-37

The Godwin Family: p21-24

Stamford Bridge: p30-31

Gate Fulford: p29-30

Claimants to the Throne: p26-28

## Aiming High

Answer the following questions:

1. How powerful was Edward the Confessor?
2. Explain why there was a succession crisis?
3. What do you think was the main reason for William's victory at the Battle of Hastings?

	Social system			Life in England			The King and religion	
			Social system	Life in England	The King and religion			
	Hastings		Hastings	Anglo-Saxon England	The Godwin family		The Godwin family	
			Stamford Bridge	Gate Fulford	Claimants to the throne			
	Stamford Bridge			Gate Fulford			Claimants to the throne	

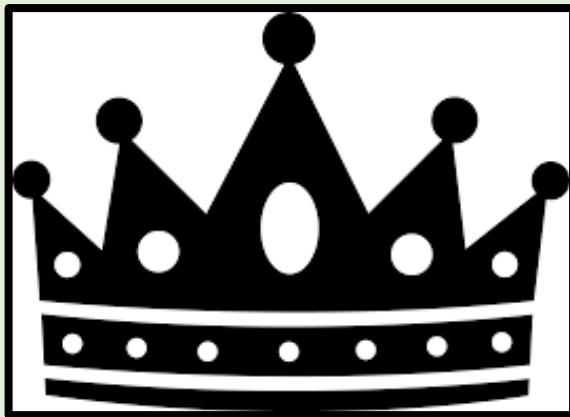


<p>Social System organized as below:</p> <p>King    Lords Earls    Peasants Thengs    Slaves</p>	<p>Lords were very powerful and controlled parts of the country for the king directly.</p>	<p>Lords were free states that were allowed to move land to work on their own. Slaves were bound to land.</p>	<p>Saxon Burhs were fortified towns that were often controlled by Thengs and offered Saxon protection.</p>			<p>Edward the Confessor was very religious and often left his position to practice Christianity.</p>		
<p>Around 10%, of the Saxon population were slaves.</p>	<p><b>Social system</b></p>	<p>The king relied heavily on the social hierarchy to maintain his power and kingdom.</p>		<p>Life in England</p>			<p>The King and religion</p>	
<p>Thengs offered military service to the king, often they had to raise armies to fight for the king.</p>	<p>Some Lords, such as the Godwins, were very powerful and wealthy. Some married the king for wealth.</p>	<p>People could move up and down the social order. Allowed people to be rewarded.</p>						
<p>Saxons vs Normans William Duke of Normandy sailed to south coast of England. Battle of Battle, near to Hastings.</p>	<p>14th October 1066</p>		<p><b>Social system</b></p>	<p>Life in England</p>	<p>The King and religion</p>	<p>Harold Godwinson Earl Godwin Tosky Godwinson Edith Godwinson</p>		
<p>Normans used great military tactics such as feigned retreat. Mnk were used to break the Saxon shield wall on Battle Hill.</p>	<p><b>Hastings</b></p>		<p><b>Hastings</b></p>	<p>Anglo-Saxon England</p>	<p>The Godwin family</p>	<p>Tosky was Earl of Northumbria. Although was eventually removed from his position.</p>	<p>The Godwin family</p>	
<p>Harold Godwinson was allegedly killed by an arrow that hit him in the eye. → William was victorious. Illustrated on Bayeux Tapestry.</p>	<p>Normans used cavalry for the first time in Europe on this scale.</p>	<p>Normans used crossbows which required less training for soldiers and could breakthrough Saxon shields.</p>	<p><b>Stamford Bridge</b></p>	<p>Gate Fulford</p>	<p>Claimants to the throne</p>			
<p>25th Sept 1066 Battle fought between Anglo-Saxons (Godwinson) and Vikings (Harald Godwinson).</p>	<p>Viking banner held off much of the Saxon army on the bridge across the boggy marshland.</p>		<p>Saxons vs Vikings Harold Godwinson wanted to seize control of England and become king.</p>			<p>William Duke of Normandy ↓ Trusted by the king who lived in Normandy.</p>	<p>Edgar Atheling ↓ Edward the Confessor's nephew</p>	<p>Harold Godwinson ↓ powerful Saxon Earl</p>
<p>Saxon king caught Vikings off guard who had lost their armor on their ship and were unprepared.</p>	<p><b>Stamford Bridge</b></p>			<p>Gate Fulford</p>		<p>Harold Godwinson ↓ Viking king believed he should be king due to father's cause</p>	<p><b>Claimants to the throne</b></p>	<p>Godwinson was allegedly promised the throne on Edward's death bed. William was raised the throne on Holy Hill.</p>
<p>Saxons are victorious after forcing remaining Vikings longboats home.</p>						<p>Edward the Confessor died without an heir to the throne.</p>	<p>William had the support of the Pope and received a papal banner.</p>	<p>William made Harold Godwinson king.</p>

The following slides also contain the basic information you must know. You can use this to help fill in your Lotus Grid.

## Topic 1 – Anglo Saxon England and the Norman Conquest

1. The King and the Earls
2. Local Government and Law
3. The economy and social system
4. The power of the Godwins
5. Edward the Confessor
6. The rival claimants to the throne



# 1. The King and the Earls

**Danelaw:** ½ country was Anglo-Danish so had their own laws (E the C tried to allow them some freedoms)

## Witan

- Council
- Advised King

## Earls

- Most important
- Collect taxes
- Oversee laws
- Military powers

## Thegns

- Local Lords
- Could complain to King about Earls

## Powers of a Saxon King

- Law-making
- Money
- Control
- Religion
- Taxation
- Fyrd (Army)
- Landownership

## Edward the Confessor

- ✓ God on his side
- ✓ Respected lawman
- ✓ Married to Edith, daughter of Earl Godwin (power)
- Exiled in Normandy most of his life
- No children
- Struggled to control Earl Godwin



## 2. Local Government and Law

Earldom divided into Shires



Shire divided into hundreds (100 hides of land)

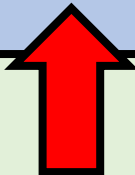
A hide = 120 acres



A hundred was divided into a Tithing (10 households)

### Sheriff (Shire-Reeve)

1. Collect tax from Shire
2. Collect fines from Shire
3. Judge cases in Shire Court
4. Ensure men are provided for Fyrd and all roads and defences are maintained
5. To collect revenues from Kings land in the Shire.



These are the official orders (writs) from the King

### Law and Order

- Community focused
- Hue and Cry
- Wergild
- Trial by Ordeal
- Treason
- Earls took advantage

### Key Terms

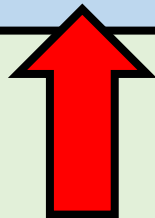
**Hue and Cry:** Loud cry calling for the pursuit and capture of a criminal

**Trial by ordeal:** Determining a person's guilt by subjecting them to pain.

# 3. The economy and social system

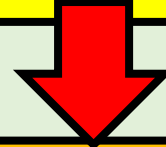
## Strong Economy

- Good farming – both crops and livestock
- Strong trade links with North Sea and Channel
- Efficient tax system boosted earnings
- Central control of money and trading (Burhs)

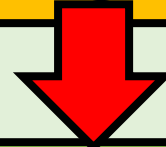


- Fortified town of each shire.
- People would take refuge here
- Trade had to be carried out here (by law)
- 10% of population lived in towns
- Strong walls and ramparts – to stop Vikings raiding

1060 – Population of 2 million



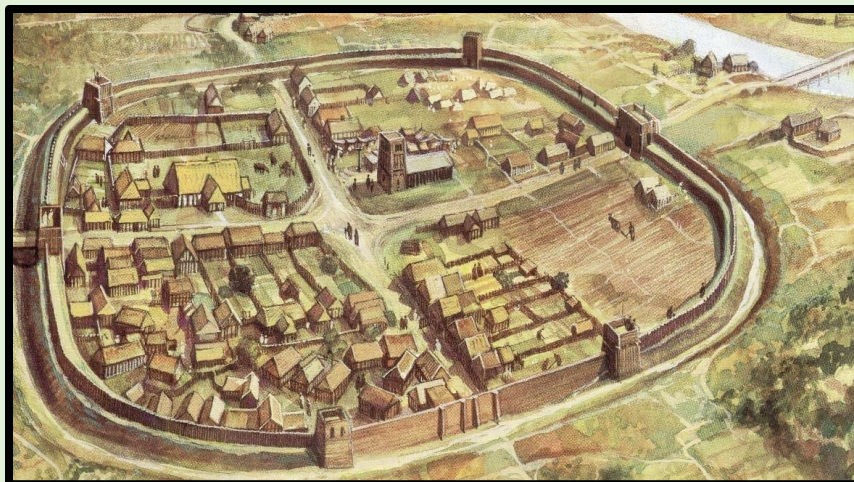
4000-6000 Nobles (Thegns)



90% were Ceorls (peasant farmers)



9.7% were slaves



## Religion

Bishops were rich and important always one in the Witan

Few people were literate – Church provided clerks and record-keepers

Local priests were also farmers, were not well educated and were married

Monks and Nuns also lived like this

Church did not want any reforms – stuck to their old ways!

## 4. The power of the Godwins

In the 1060's the 'House of Godwin' had come to dominate Anglo-Saxon politics.

The only Earldom they did not control was Mercia! Harold Godwinson, married Edith of Mercia (to have some control)



Earl Godwin's daughter Edith married King Edward

Harold married Edith of Mercia and then later married Edith the Fair who was powerful in East Anglia

Tostig Godwinson married Judith, daughter of Baldwin of Flanders

ALL Political Alliances!

**King Edward tries to break free!**

- In the 1050's, King Edward tried to free himself from Earl Godwin's dominance.
- Edward turned to his friends in Normandy (where he had been exiled) and this is when he likely made his promise to William for the throne!





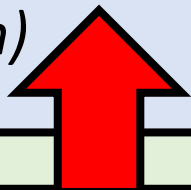
## 5. Edward the Confessor

**Rising against Tostig:  
1065**

### Harold's embassy to Normandy:

**1064 or 1065**

- Edwards sends Harold to Normandy but we do not know why (*likely allegiance*)
- Harold is taken prisoner by Count Guy of Ponthieu but William rescues him
- Harold fights for William and is rewarded
- Harold swears an **oath** to William – but we do not know what (*again*)



- Shows us that Harold is trusted by Edward to handle politics
- Normans claim it was for William to succeed to the throne
- Normans call Harold an 'oath-breaker' for taking the throne himself... bad news!

From around 1063  
Harold and Tostig were  
fighting over who  
would become King  
after Edward...

Tostig went too far  
to tackle  
lawlessness

Threatened nobles

Assassinated rivals

Harold knew  
Edward did not  
have long to live –  
had to time it right

Oct: Northumbrian  
Thegns revolt against  
Tostig, marching on York

They invite Morcar  
(brother of Edwin, earl  
of Mercia) to be Earl  
instead

King Edward orders his  
Earls to put down the  
uprising, but they do not  
obey

Harold agrees to demands  
(on Edwards behalf) – Tostig  
to be replaced

1<sup>st</sup> Nov: Tostig is exiled.  
Harold weakens his own  
house (Godwin) – but  
strengthens his own claim!



## 6. The rival claimants to the throne

Name	Edgar Aethling	Harald Hardrada	Harold Godwinson	William of Normandy
Claim	Royal blood – descendant from Alfred the Great	Based on a secret deal between 2 other Vikings	Appointed successor by King on deathbed	Agreement with Edward - Harold's embassy visit
Strength of Claim	Strong in theory – but young and no 'back up'	Weak – but he had the forces behind him	Good claim supported Witnesses (loyal to Harold)	Backed by the Pope, but lacks evidence
Chance of Success	Weak – only 15! Threat of invasion too strong	Good – 300 ships, 15000 men, battle experience. North would welcome him!	Excellent chance – support from Witan	Quite good – William has military strength, has to cross the Channel



### Edward dies – 6<sup>th</sup> January 1066

Witan declares Harold as King. Harold crowned. Is sent up North to check they are happy.  
Puts together the largest army England had ever seen. Patrols the Channel.

# The Viking Invasion

## Gate Fulford and Stamford Bridge

### Reasons for Battle of Gate Fulford:

**20<sup>th</sup> September 1066**

- Morcar, Earl of Northumbria and Edwin, Earl of Mercia – gather an army to defend the North
- Hardrada and Tostig land with 10,000 warriors and march to York
- Morcar and Edwin meet them in open Battle at Gate Fulford

- Edwin and Morcar are outnumbered
- English shield wall surged toward Tostig's weaker troops
- Hardrada hits them with his best warriors
- Thousands of English are killed
- Harold was forced to come north to face Hardrada and Tostig (his brother)

Harold make a rapid march north, collecting troops along the way

Harold surprises the Viking army and is victorious

Harald and Tostig are both killed (the Vikings had forgotten their armour)

### Significance of Stamford Bridge

King Harold achieved a victory and stopped one invasion

William invaded the south whilst Harold was in the North

Harold had to rapidly move back south – tiring his army

Harold's victory might have made him a bit more arrogant

# To demonstrate the story of the Battle of Hastings

## The Battle of Hastings

### Norman knights

- Highly trained, heavily armoured
- Horses vulnerable to attack, difficulty up hill

### English Housecarls

- Disciplined shield wall, hard to break, effective with axes
- Shield wall could break, vulnerable to cavalry and archers

Norman knights Vs English Housecarls

### Events of the Battle of Hastings

Williams scouts spot Harolds army (*surprise attack ruined!*)

1

Harold's army gain position on top of hill

2

Battle lasts for 8 hours. Evenly matched.

3

Williams archers attack, had to avoid Harold's javelins

4

Williams foot soldiers and knights beaten back by Shield Wall. English do damage to horses and men with two-handed axes.

5

English army run away. Prepare for William to become their King.

10

Harold and his brothers (Gyrth and Leofwine) make final stand on top of Hill. Harold and brothers killed.

9

Shield wall thins out. Norman knights charge through – cut English down - and archers finish the job.

8

A feigned (fake) retreat – English break their shield wall to chase the retreating Normans

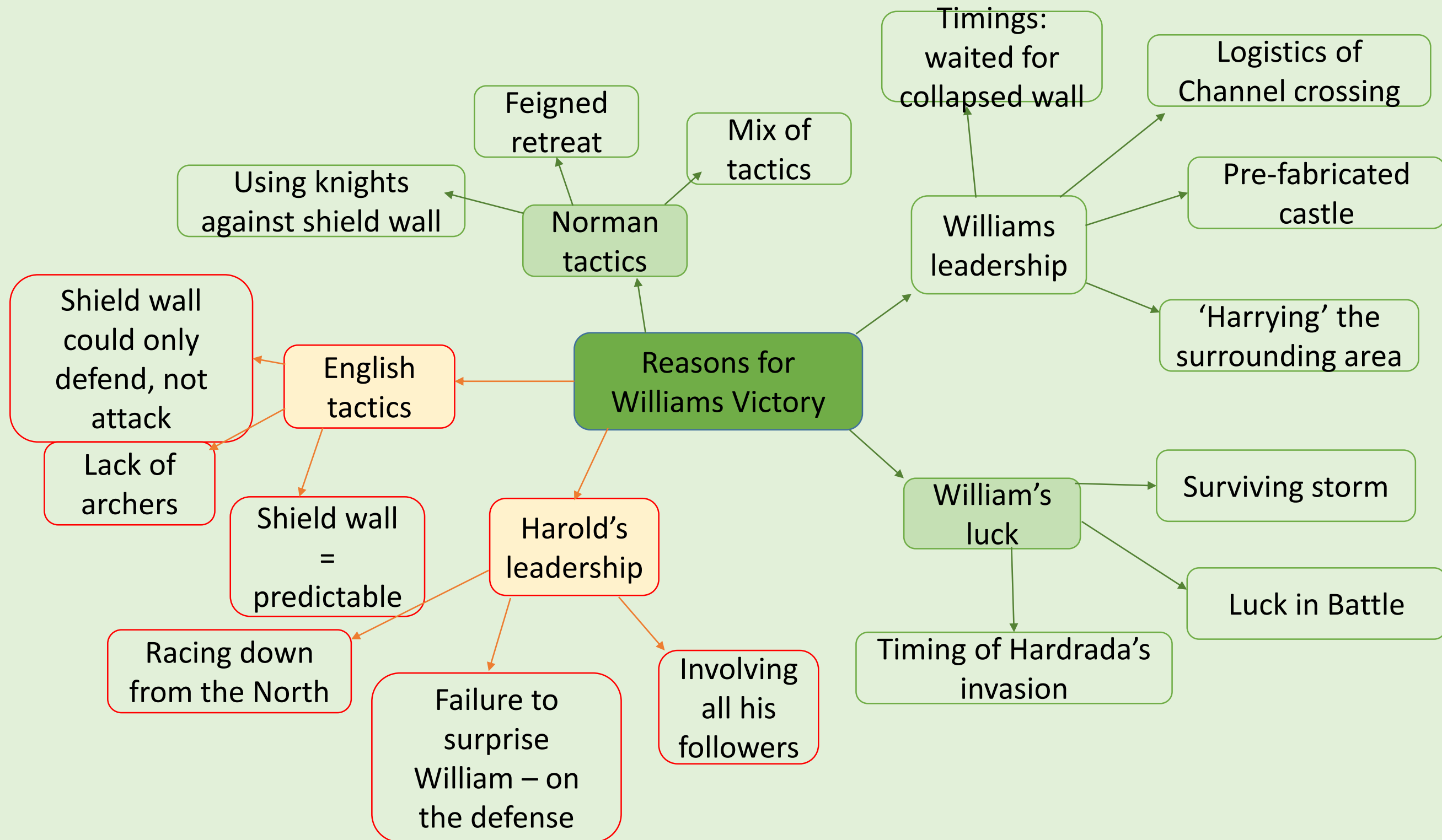
7

Norman army panic that William has been killed. William tips back his helmet to show he is alive.

6

# The Norman Invasion

## Williams Victory





# Paper 2 Saxon and Normans Topic 2 – TASK 1

Revision Clock: Anglo-Saxon Rebellions  
(page 51-57 main book/ 12 & 13 in RG)

## Rebellion of 1068

Who: *Edwin & Morcar*

What happened:

How did William respond?

How much did this threaten William?

Consequences:

*-Robert Cumin made Earl of Northumbria*

-  
-

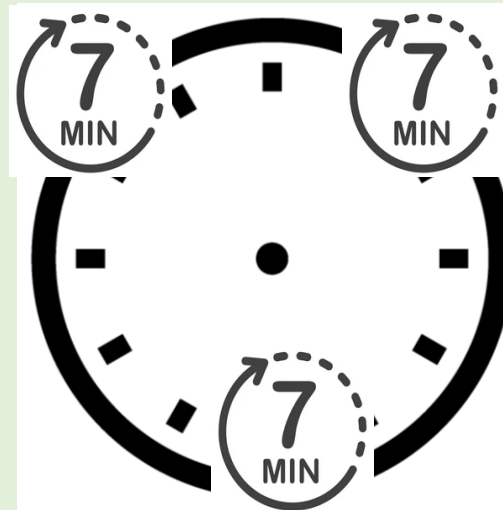
Consequences:

How much did this threaten William?

How did William respond?

What happened:

Who:



## Ely 1070-71

For each section of the clock, include key dates and information on the three main Anglo-Saxon rebellions.

## Rebellion in the North 1069

Who:

What happened:

How did William respond?

*-Harrying of the North*

-

-

How much did this threaten William?

Consequences:

Aiming High: Compare the three revolts. Which was the biggest threat to William's control?

See the next slide for a WAGOLL!

# Year 11 History Revision – Paper 2 Saxon and Normans Topic 2

WAGOLL

For each section of the clock, include key dates and information on the three main Anglo-Saxon rebellions.

## Rebellion of 1068

Who: *Edwin & Morcar + Edgar Atheling*

What happened:

- *William went back to Normandy, Anglo-Saxons saw this as a chance to revolt.*
- *Unhappy about: Loss of land, new castles, high taxes and bad Norman Government.*

How did William respond?

- *William returns with an army and quickly puts down the revolt. New castles are built. Edwin and Morcar surrender.*

How much did this threaten William?

- *Not much, AS can't match Norman power e.g army & castles*

Consequences:

- *Robert Cumin made Earl of Northumbria*
- *Edgar flees to Scotland*

## Rebellion in the North 1069

Who:

What happened:

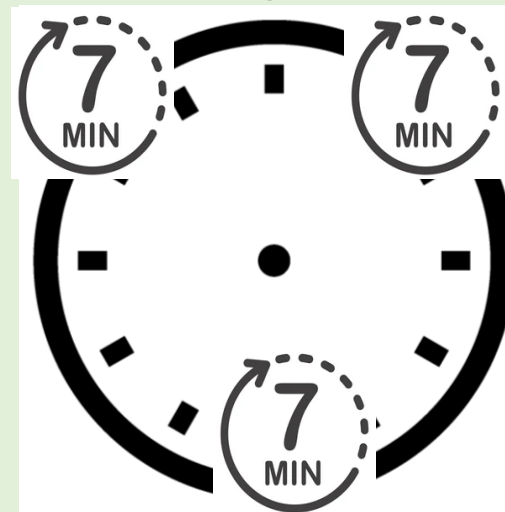
How did William respond?

- *Harrying of the North*

How much did this threaten William?

Consequences:

Aiming High: Compare the three revolts. Which was the biggest threat to William's control?



Ely 1070-71

Who:

What happened:

How did William respond?

How much did this threaten William?

Consequences:

# Topic 2: Securing the Kingdom



## Revision Topics

1. Marcher Earldoms
2. Castles
3. Harrying of the North



### Activity

Revise the key features of a Marcher earldoms by completing the grid on the next slide. Come up with at least four points for each section of your grid:

#### Textbooks

Revision Guide: 10

Textbook: Pages 46-47

#### Websites

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/z38pcwx/revision/4> - Castles in Norman England

#### Aiming High

How important was the Marcher Earldoms towards helping William protect his kingdom.



Shire-Sized Centred on  
shire town.

Special Privileges and  
Castles

Exempted from tax

Granted the full power  
of the law

## Topic 2: Securing the Kingdom

### Controlling the Borderlands

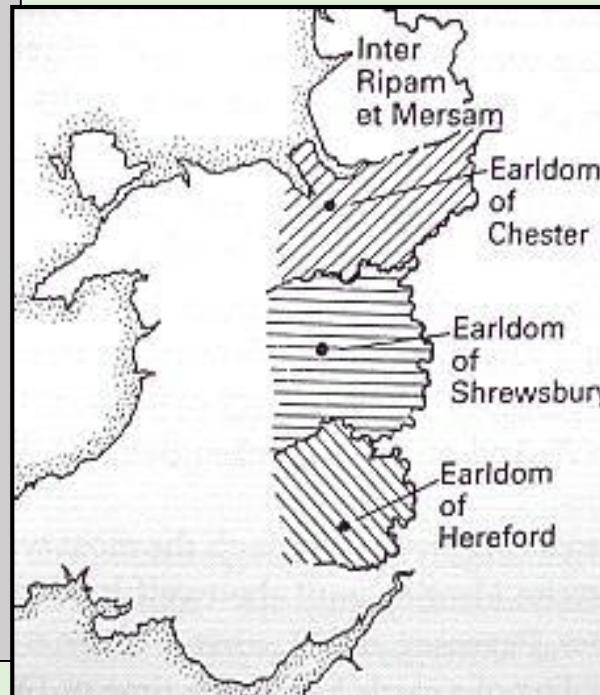
- William created three new Earldoms
- Hereford, Shrewsbury, and Chester
- This was to protect the **Marches** - the border with Wales

These 'Marcher Earls' could:

1. Create new towns to promote Normans
2. Total control, sheriffs reported to them, not the King
3. Did not pay tax on lands, use money for defence
4. Could build castles as they wished

William promised his followers great riches.

- Sent gifts to the Pope
- Set a heavy tax to pay soldiers
- Declared all land to be his... dished it out to others for loyalty.



### Rewarding loyalty...

Edwin and Morcar keep their Earldoms

Edwin promised William's daughter in marriage

Gospatric made Earl of Northern Northumbria

Everyone who fought against William loses their land

### Although...

Edwin and Morcar earldoms are smaller than before

This marriage never actually happens

Gospatric had to pay William a lot of money for the Earldom

All this land goes to William and his followers - not to Anglo-Saxons



### Activity

Revise castles by describing the key features of a Norman motte and bailey castle.

#### Textbooks

Revision Guide: Page 11

Textbook: Pages 48-49

#### Websites

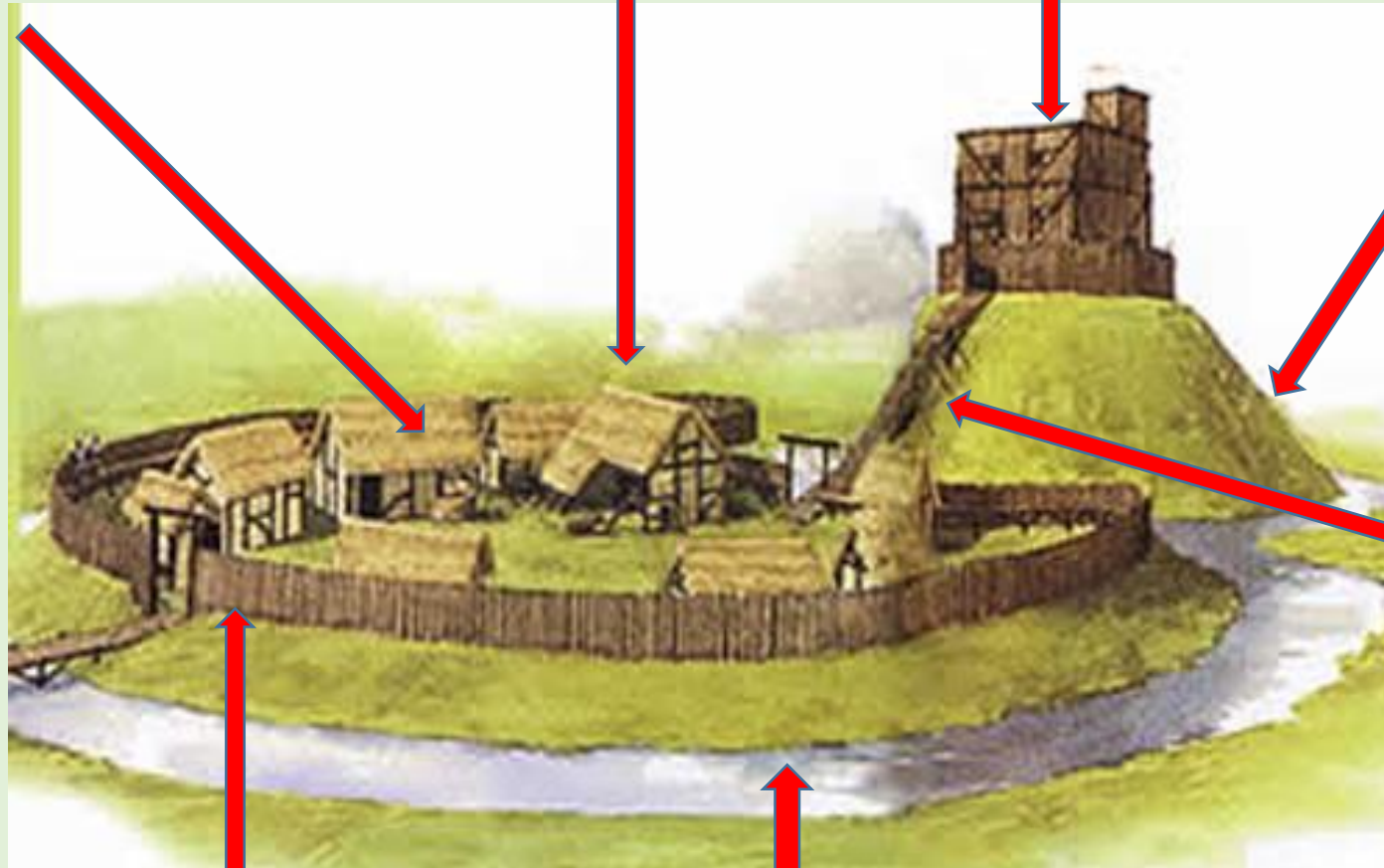
<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/zwtc2p3/revision/2> - Motte and Bailey Castles.

#### Aiming High

Explain why Castles were important towards helping William control the Saxon people.

## Topic 2: Securing the Kingdom

Palisade – A strong fence



Steep steps to  
the keep

Support

Tower

Motte

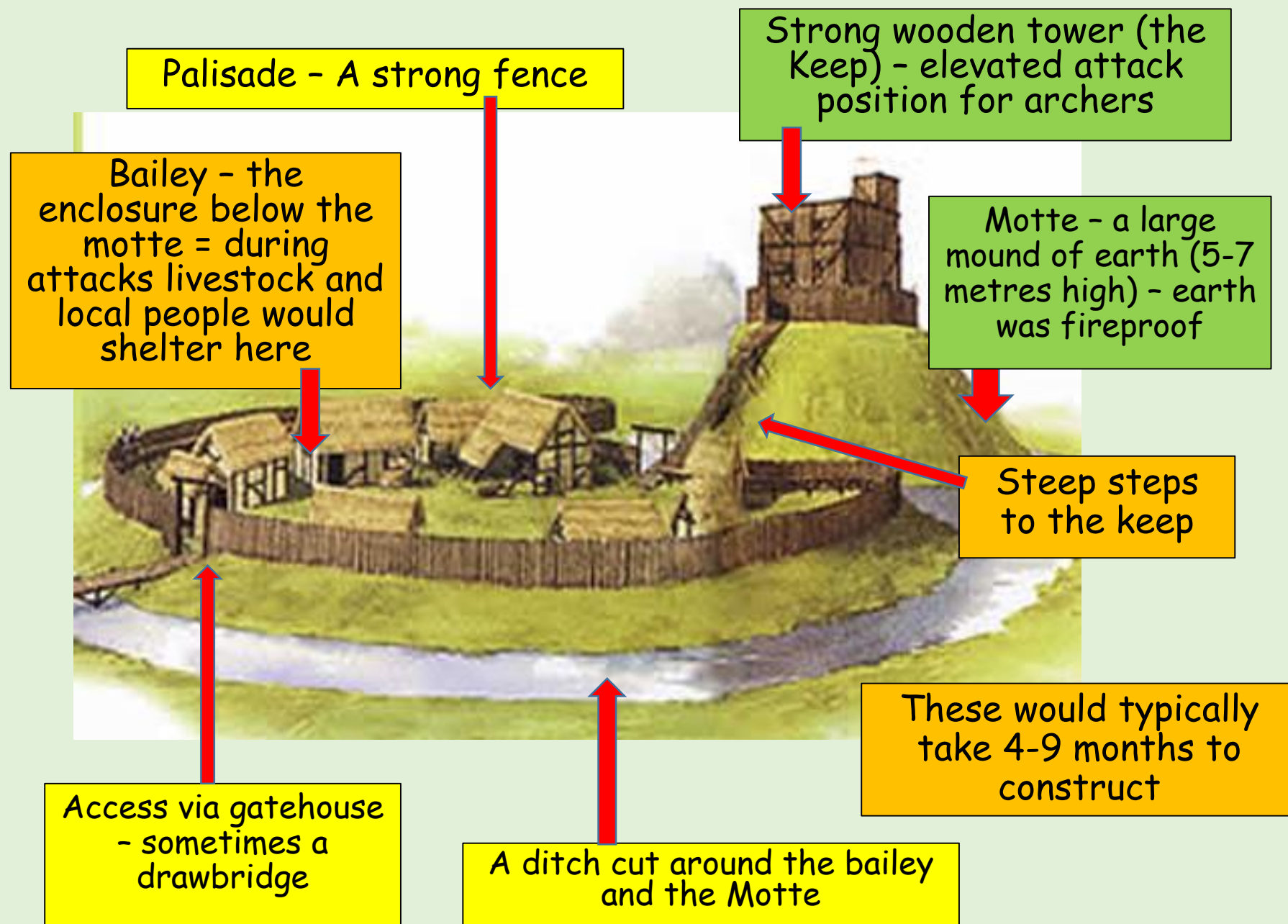
Ditch

Bailey

Ditch/Moat.



## Topic 2: Castles



### Why were they important?

1. Located in strategic places
2. Easy to keep locals under surveillance
3. Use as a base of attack
4. Control areas - psychological impact

### How were they different from Burhs?!

Burhs = Protect

Castles = Control

Burhs = Large

Castles = Small and private

Burhs = Long time to construct

Castles = Quick!

## Topic 2: Securing the Kingdom



### Activity

Revise the Harrying of the North by completing the mind map on the next slide. Come up with **at least four points for each section** of your mind map:

#### Textbooks

Revision Guide: Page 14

Textbook: Pages 58-59

#### Website

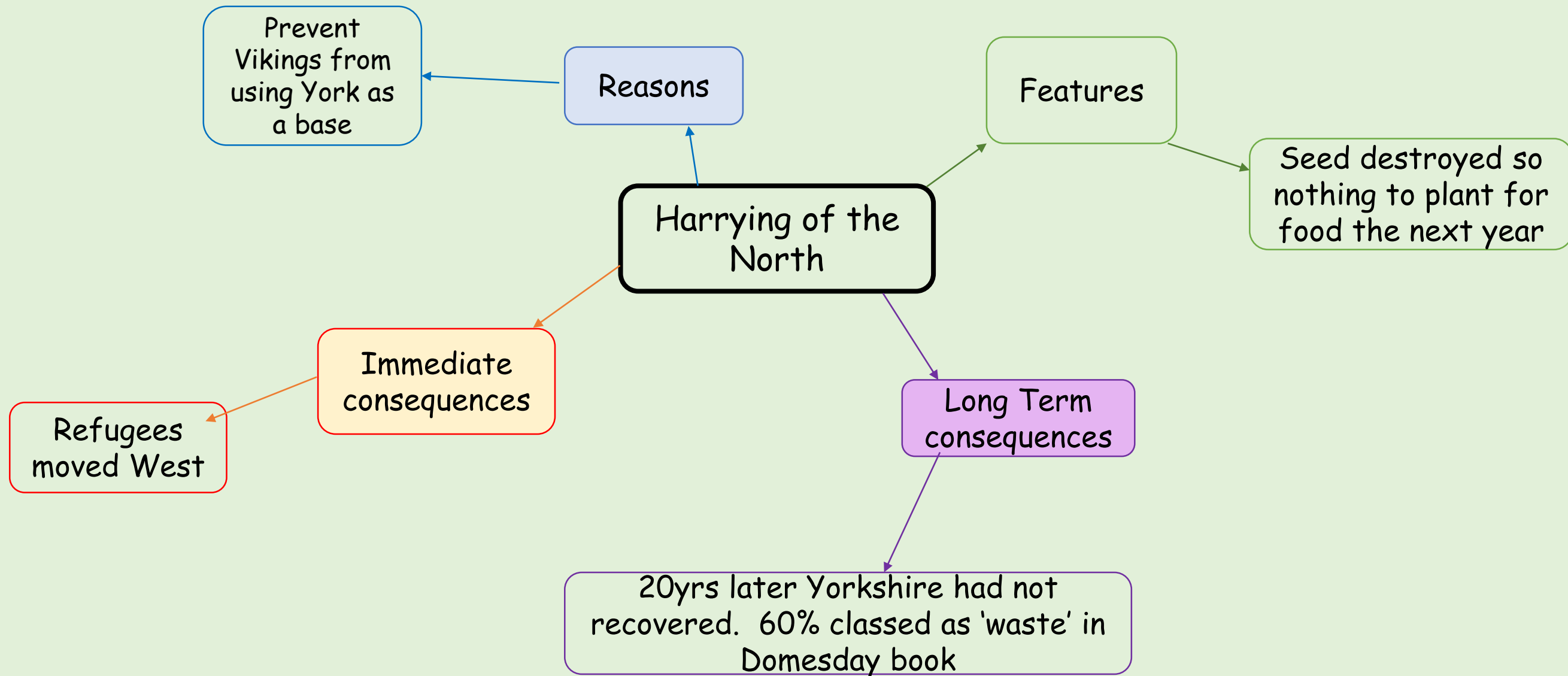
<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/zsb7frd/revision/3> - BBC Bitesize: Harrying of the North

<https://www.gcsehistory.com/faq/harryingofthenorth.html> - The Harrying of the North.

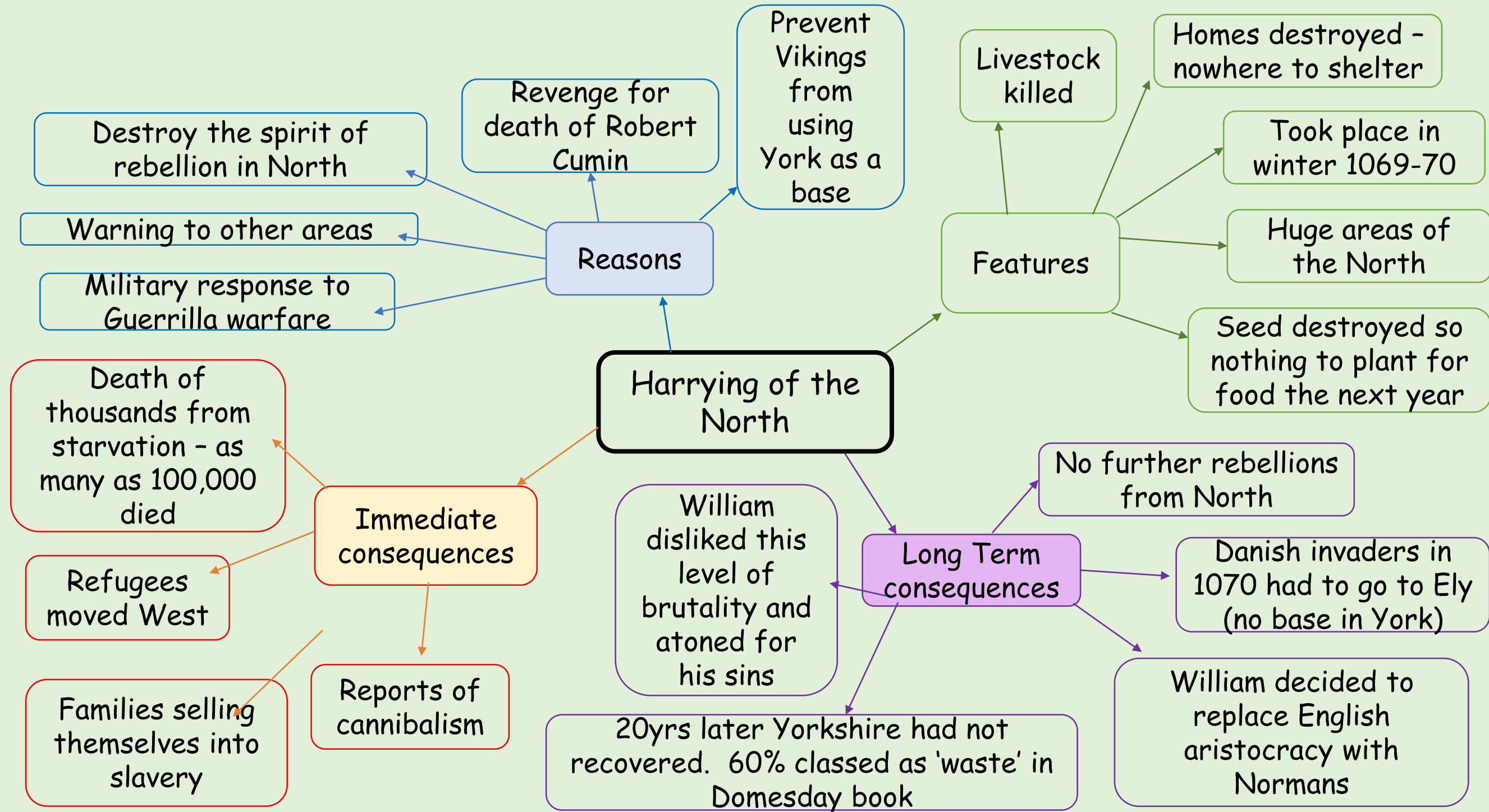
#### Aiming High

Which was more important for controlling England? Harrying of the North or Castles. Explain your answer using the P.E.E.L method.

## Topic 2: Securing the Kingdom



# 5. Harrying of the North





# Year 11 History Revision – Paper 2 Saxon and Normans

## TOPIC 2

### Task 3 – Revolts of the Earls 1075



**NORMAN**

Roger



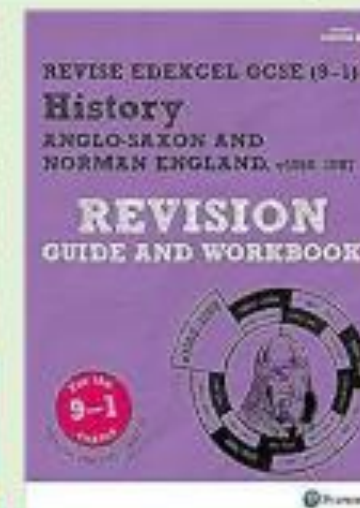
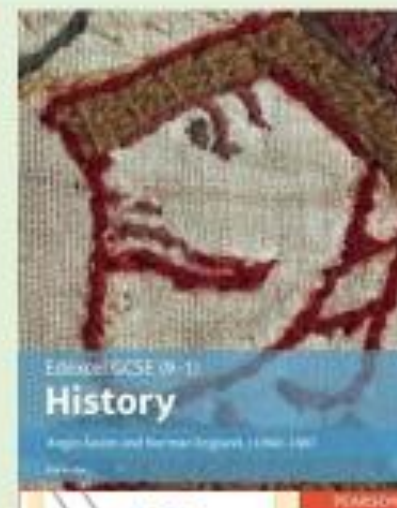
**NORMAN**

Ralph



**SAXON**

Waltheof



1. Write down at least 1 reason why EACH earl was unhappy

Text book pages – 66-67  
Revision Guide page 17

# The Revolt of the Earls

1075

Three of William's own Earls tried, unsuccessfully, to remove him power.

Roger de Breteuil,  
Earl of Hereford

Roger resented the way William reduced his Earldom

Ralph de Gael, Earl  
of East Anglia

Angry about his loss of land

Waltheof,  
Anglo-Saxon Earl

Jealous of what the Norman Earls had got!

Loss of Privileges -  
Marcher Lords now  
had to answer to King

Powerful allies  
Ralph contacted  
Danish King  
(Sweyn) for  
support

William's absence  
In Normandy

Reasons for  
Revolt

Anglo-Saxon  
rebeliousness  
Soon after the  
early rebellions

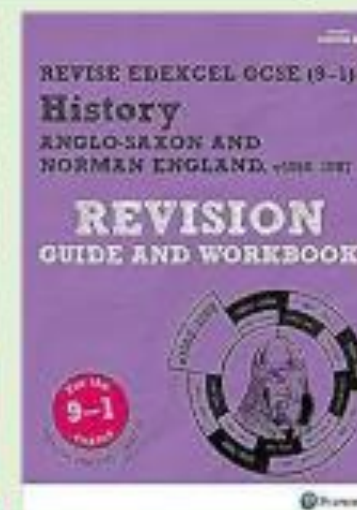
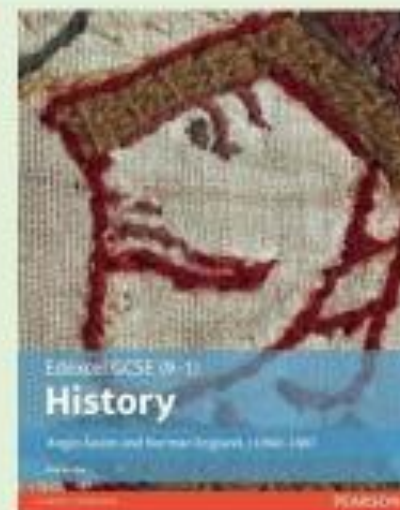
Loss of Power - Under  
the Anglo-Saxons Earls  
had been very powerful.  
They wanted this back!

Loss of Land  
Upset about the reduction  
of land

# Year 11 History Revision – Paper 2 Saxon and Normans

## TOPIC 2

### Task 3 – Revolts of the Earls 1075



## 2. Write down the main events of the revolt

Try to stick to 5-8 bullet points and remember to have it in order from start to finish

### Aiming High

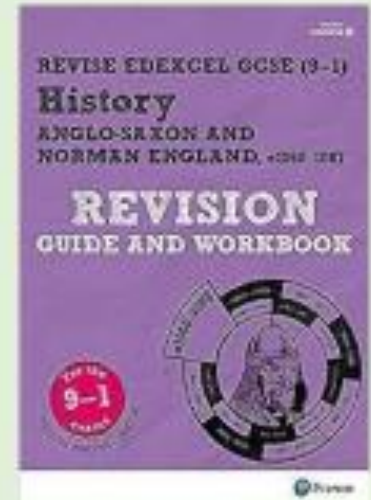
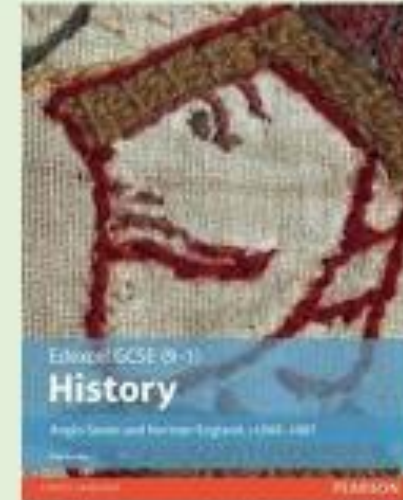
Explain why the Revolt of the Earls in 1075 failed (12 marks)

Text book pages – 68  
Revision Guide page 18



**TOPIC 2**

**Task 3 – Revolts of the Earls 1075**



**3. What were the main consequences (effects) of the revolt?**

**Write down 2-3 reasons why it failed  
What happened to each of the earls?  
How did this increase William's control**

**Text book pages – 68  
Revision Guide page 18**



# Topic 3 – Norman England 1066-88

## Activity

Complete the Seneca assignment for Topic3 of Norman England

Complete ALL tasks

Aim for at least 70% average



SENECA

Free interactive content to  
keep students engaged

# Year 11 History Revision – Paper 2 Saxon and Normans

## TOPIC 2

### Task 3 – Revolts of the Earls 1075



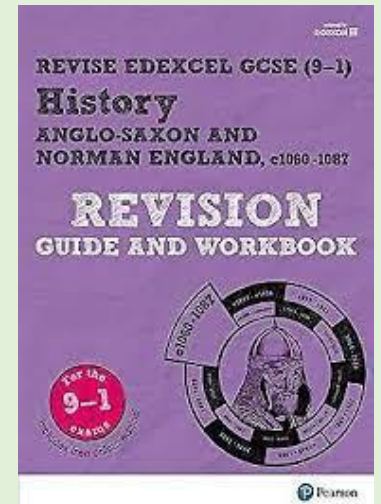
Roger



Ralph



Waltheof



1. Write down at least 1 reason why EACH earl was unhappy

Text book pages – 66-67  
Revision Guide page 17

# The Revolt of the Earls

1075

Three of William's own Earls tried, unsuccessfully, to remove him power.

Roger de Breteuil,  
Earl of Hereford

Roger resented the way William reduced his Earldom

Ralph de Gael, Earl  
of East Anglia

Angry about his loss of land

Waltheof,  
Anglo-Saxon Earl

Jealous of what the Norman Earls had got!

Loss of Privileges -  
Marcher Lords now  
had to answer to King

Powerful allies  
Ralph contacted  
Danish King  
(Sweyn) for  
support

William's absence  
In Normandy

Reasons for  
Revolt

Anglo-Saxon  
rebeliousness  
Soon after the  
early rebellions

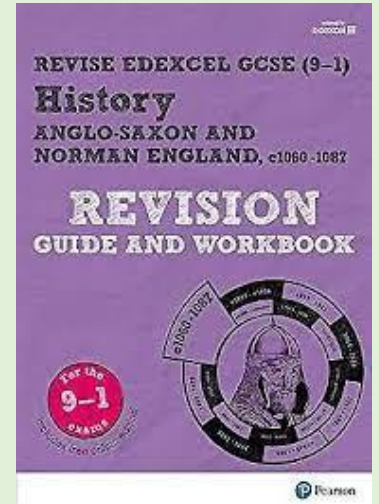
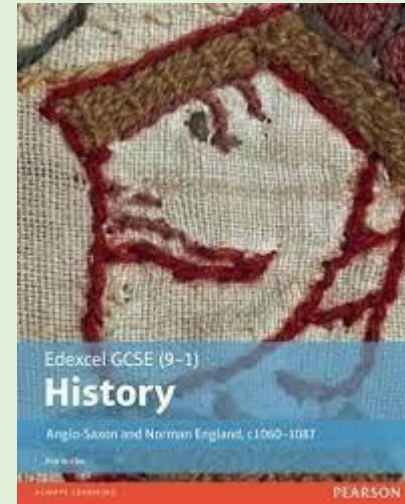
Loss of Power - Under  
the Anglo-Saxons Earls  
had been very powerful.  
They wanted this back!

Loss of Land  
Upset about the reduction  
of land

# Year 11 History Revision – Paper 2 Saxon and Normans

## TOPIC 2

### Task 3 – Revolts of the Earls 1075



## 2. Write down the main events of the revolt

Try to stick to 5-8 bullet points and remember to have it in order from start to finish

### Aiming High

Explain why the Revolt of the Earls in 1075 failed (12 marks)

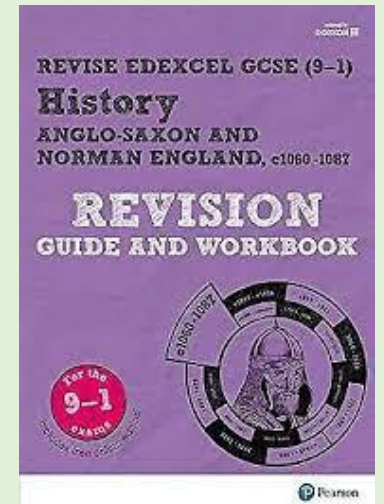
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# Year 11 History Revision – Paper 2 Saxon and Normans

## TOPIC 2

### Task 3 – Revolts of the Earls 1075



### 3. What were the main consequences (effects) of the revolt?

**Write down 2-3 reasons why it failed**  
**What happened to each of the earls?**  
**How did this increase William's control**

**Text book pages – 68**  
**Revision Guide page 18**