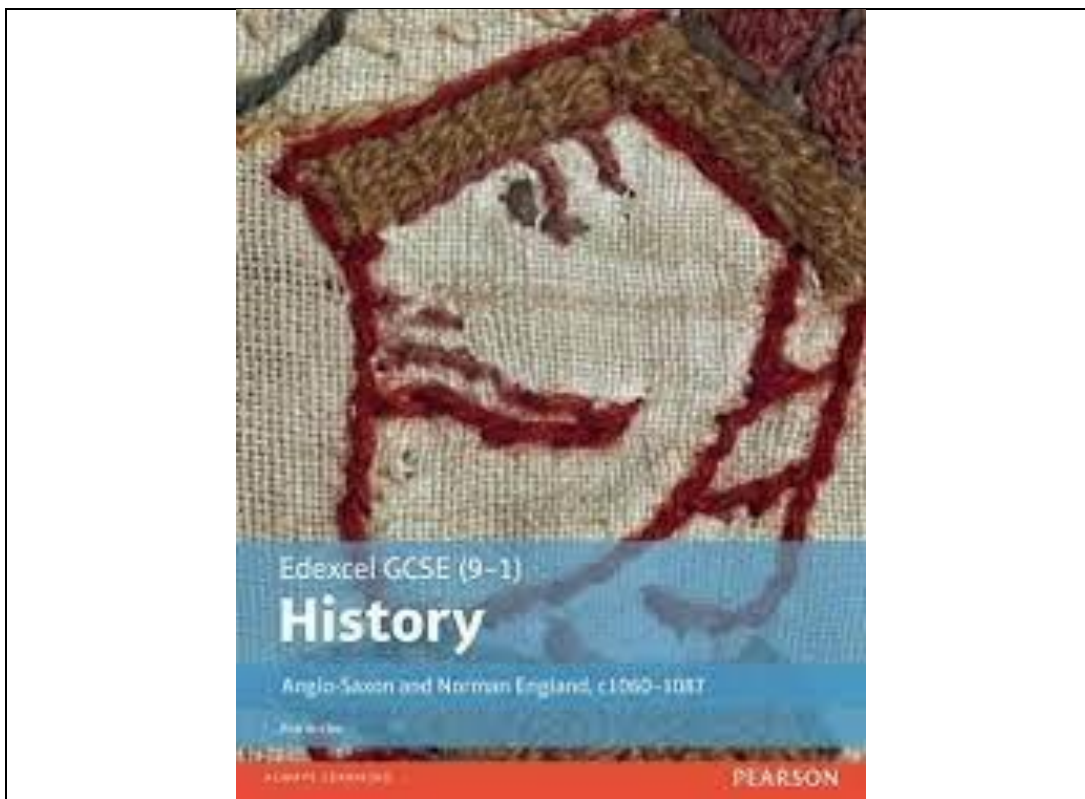


Name: \_\_\_\_\_

# History

## Homework Booklet



# Year 11

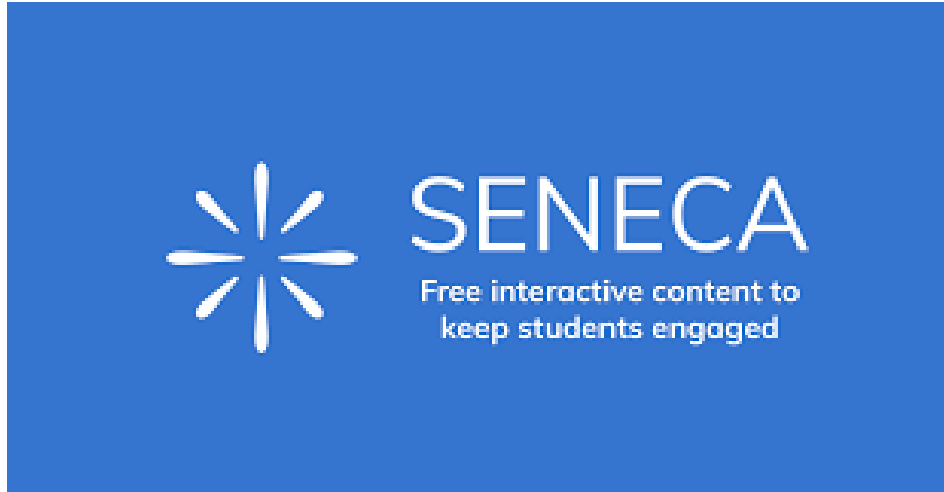
## Term 4: Saxon England

Homework 1	Keywords	Due date:	Completed?
Homework 2	Exam Skills	Due date:	Completed?
Homework 3	Revision	Due date:	Completed?

# History Revision Tasks Term 4

## Homework 1 –

Complete the Seneca Assignment that has been set by your teacher  
You must complete the assignment over the next 3-4 weeks  
Aim to get over 70%



## Homework 2 – Using the knowledge organiser to write answers to the following questions. There are two questions and this activity should take about 30-60 minutes.

1. Explain why Saxon England was a prosperous and successful in 1060 (12 marks)

You may use the following:

- Saxon England had an organised society
- Saxons had good trade links with other countries

- Explain why William won the Battle of Hastings in 1066 (12 marks)

You may use the following:

- The feigned retreat used by the William
- The effects of the Battle of Stamford Bridge

## Homework 3 — Revision

Use the knowledge organisers and online websites to create a mind map covering the following:

Saxon society

Saxon government

Saxon economy

The powers of the king

The Godwins

Rebellion against Tostig in 1065

Harold's embassy to Normandy

Succession crisis and the claimants

Battle of Fulford and Stamford Bridge

Battle of Hastings

Anglo-Saxon England  
GCSE Topic  
1

**Key information**

**What was life like in Anglo-Saxon England?**

- Things had taken a big step back after the Romans left. Many cities abandoned, technology and learning far worse than before.
- Life was based around having enough food to survive. Most people were farmers and lived in the countryside.
- Population of England only around 2 million.

**Burhs**

- Fortified main town of each shire. Strong walls gave shelter in case of attack. 10% of the population lived in Burhs.
- Significant trade through the Burh which was then taxed.

**Law and order**

- Blood Feud- right to revenge if family member killed.
- Wergild – compensation to avoid blood feud.
- Shire Reeve (sheriff) - helped to run each shire as well as collecting taxes and enforcing the law.

**Religion**

- Almost everyone would have been Christian. Other religions not tolerated.

- Bishops were rich and important, controlling church districts, also could be members of Witan.

**War**

- The fyrd = all men in military service. ‘General fyrd’ that represented anyone who could fight and ‘select fyrd’, the best warriors.

**Danelaw**

- North of England had been controlled by Vikings.
- Part of England but, had its own laws and customs.
- Very independent, usually chose its own leaders.
- Had more Cerols + paid less tax.

**What was Anglo-Saxon Society like?**

- Society was divided up into different classes depending how rich/powerful someone was.

**The King**

- The King was the most powerful man in the country.

**Powers of the King**

- Made **laws** for everyone to obey.
- Controlled minting of **money**
- Decided **taxes**
- Chosen by **God** to lead.
- Raise **Army** and fleet
- Grant and take away **land**.
- **Writ** a written order from the King.

**The Rise and Fall of House Godwin**



**Key information**

**The Earls**

- Under the king were a small number (around 5 or 6) of Earls. Each one controlled a large area of land (Earldom) based roughly on one of the old Anglo-Saxon Kingdoms.

**Earls:**

- governed land for King
- Collected taxes and protected Earldom.
- Overseeing law and order – judges
- Military power (could raise their own armies)

**Thegns**

- Under the Earls were the thegns. They were local lords and would run a community, by 1060 there were 4-5 thousand in England. Anyone could become a thegn if they owned 5 hides of land (1 hide = 120 acres).
- Thegns had to have weapons and armour and formed a warrior class.
- Royal/kings thegns held their land directly from the king and would help him run the country.

**Cerols**

- These were free peasants. As the land was owned by nobles, you had to work for them if you wanted the right to farm.
- However, Cerols could choose who they worked for and leave if they didn't like their lord.
- They would also fight for their lord if needed.

**Peasant farmers**

- Tied to the land, these farmers rented land from a lord to provide food for themselves. Unlike the cerols they couldn't leave.

**Slaves**

- Around 10% of the population were slaves. They were seen as property to be bought and sold.

**The Witan**

- Group of noblemen and church leaders that gave the king advice and help running the country.

**Housecarls**

- Elite warrior bodyguards who protected the king (Royal Housecarls) and important nobles.
- Each had chainmail armour and a helmet. They would fight with spears/shields/swords/javelins.
- Many would carry a huge two handed Dane axe
- 6<sup>th</sup> of January Harold crowned King (same day as Ed is buried!)

**Rivals for the throne**



**Key events**

**-The Romans leave Britain ~400AD**

**-The Anglo-Saxons arrive in Britain ~450AD**



**-Edward the Confessor becomes King of England 1042**

**-Earl Godwin Dies 1053**

-His son Harold Godwinson becomes Earl of Wessex

**-Godwinson's brother Tostig made Earl of Northumbria 1055**

-Godwins control 4 of the 6 earldoms by 1057

**1062 Harold Godwinson defeats the Welsh King Gruffudd ap Llywelyn**

**-Harold goes to Normandy as part of an embassy 1064.**

-Supposedly agreed to help make William King.

**-Tostig exiled as Earl of Northumbria 1065.**

**1066 Year of crisis in England**

-King Edward dies with no heir. 5<sup>th</sup> Jan

-Harold crowns himself king. 6<sup>th</sup> Jan

-Harald Hardrada invades England.

-Wins Battle of Fulford Gate 20<sup>th</sup> September

-Loses Battle of Stamford bridge to Harold G 25<sup>th</sup> Sept

-William invades England 28<sup>th</sup> Sept

-Battle of Hastings (William beats Harold G) 14<sup>th</sup> October.

**Key people**

<p>-Godwin made Earl of Wessex in 1018 by King Cnut.          -Godwin quickly builds up his family's power. Helps Edward to become king in 1042. Edwards marries his daughter Edith in 1045.          -Godwin dies 1053, his son Harold Godwinson becomes Earl of Wessex.          Tostig Godwinson – Earl of Northumbria 1055          Gyrth Godwinson – Earl of East Anglia 1057          Leofwine Godwinson Earl of smaller Shires          Mercia was the only Earldom not controlled by Godwins.          Godwin family now richer and more powerful than the King.          Edward reliant on Godwin family for their support to stay in power.  <b>Harold's embassy to Normandy 1064</b>          -King Edward sent Harold we are not sure of the message.          -Harold was taken prisoner and rescued by William.          -Harold fought for William and was given gifts of armour and weapons.          -Harold swore an oath but it is unclear to what this was.  <b>Why was the embassy important?</b>          -Normans claim Harold promised to help William become King.          -Anglo-Saxons claim William made him do this before he could leave.          -When Harold declares himself King, Normans claim he broke his promise (oath breaker).  <b>Tostig is exiled 1065</b>          Harold's brother Tostig is removed as Earl of Northumbria and exiled for misrule. Locals angry about excessive tax + harsh rule.  <b>5<sup>th</sup> Jan 1066. Edward the Confessor dies without an heir.</b>          -Edward the confessor had no children, so Harold claimed that he agreed to make him King instead. Witan goes along with this and...</p>	<p><b>-William Duke of Normandy:</b> Claims Edward and Harold had both promised to make him King. Readies an army to invade England.  <b>-Harald Hardrada:</b> Viking king of Norway. Claimed the throne through the old line of Viking Kings of England. Harold's brother Tostig agrees to help him in exchange for getting his earldom back.  <b>-Edgar Aethling:</b> Edward the Confessor's nephew. Had royal blood, but only a teenager and no real experience.  <b>Battles of 1066</b>          -Hardrada strikes first. Invades England with 300 ships + 15,000 men. Beats the Earls Edwin and Morcar at battle of <b>Fulford Gate (20<sup>th</sup> sept)</b>.          -Harold now marches the royal army North. Vikings not expecting another battle so soon. They capture York and make camp, leaving their armour at their ships. Tostig helps them.          -Harold surprises the Vikings at battle of <b>Stamford Bridge (25<sup>th</sup> Sept)</b>. Vikings defeated, Hardrada + Tostig killed, but royal army weakened.  <b>Hastings</b>          -William lands in England with an army 28<sup>th</sup> September. Attacks local towns, forces Harold to march all the South to fight him.          -Each side has between 6-8000 men, with mix of trained and untrained.          -Both armies arrive at Hastings. Harold takes up position on Senlac Hill.          -Harold's army weakened and tired after long march but, William can't shift them from the hill. Fighting lasts 8 hours, unusual for a medieval battle (both sides evenly matched).          -William uses a fake retreat to lure Anglo-Saxons off hill. This breaks up the shield wall and allows William's archers + Knights to do more damage. Harold is hit in the eye by an arrow and killed. Anglo-Saxon army collapses. William wins the battle and can go on to claim the crown of England.</p>	<p><b>Cnut the Great-</b> Viking king who conquered England.  <b>Edward the Confessor-</b>Anglo-Saxon King from 1042 (after the Viking kings ended).  <b>Earl Godwin-</b> Made an Earl by Cnut, helped Edward become King.  <b>Harold Godwinson-</b> Earl Godwinson's son.  <b>Harald Hardrada –</b> Viking King of Norway.  <b>William Duke of Normandy.</b> Norman Duke with claim to English crown.  <b>Edger Atheling –</b> King Edwards nephew  <b>Edwin and Morcar –</b>Brothers, Northern English Earls  <b>Tostig Godwinson –</b>Harold's brother.  <b>Edith of Wessex –</b> King Edwards's wife + Harold's sister.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Key Words</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Key Words</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Skills</b></p>
<p><b>Earldom-</b> A large unit of land ruled by an <b>Earl</b>. England was made up of around 5 or 6.  <b>Burh-</b> A large fortified trading town.  <b>Shire-</b>Part of an <b>earldom</b>. Still use this term today (Northamptonshire)  <b>Hundreds-</b>Area of land. Groups of <b>Hundreds</b> made up a <b>shire</b>  <b>Tithings-</b> Group of 10 households. Tithings made up a <b>Hundred</b>.  <b>Blood Debt-</b> Right to revenge against someone who killed a family member.  <b>Wergild-</b> Compensation payment to end a <b>blood debt</b>.  <b>General Fyrd-</b> Anyone who could fight drawn together to make an army.  <b>Select Fyrd –</b> The best warriors brought together to make an army.  <b>Embassy –</b> Mission to another country to make an agreement /deal  <b>Heir-</b> the successor to someone e.g the kings children.</p>	<p><b>King-</b> Ruled the country, most important person.  <b>Earl-</b> Very important noble. Ran an <b>Earldom</b>  <b>Thegns-</b> Lesser land owner.  <b>Housecarls –</b> Warrior bodyguard for a <b>King</b> or <b>Earl</b>.  <b>Ceorl –</b> Free <b>peasant</b>. Could work for whom he liked.  <b>Peasant –</b> Rented land from a noble, had to stay and work on it.  <b>Slave –</b> 10% of population, traded like property.  <b>Witan –</b> Council of advisors who helped the <b>King</b>. Also helped to pick the next king once the current one died.  <b>Danelaw-</b> The Viking North of England. Had its own laws and customs but, answered to the <b>King</b>.  <b>Shire reeve-</b> Sherriff, kept the law and helped collect taxes.</p>	<p><b>-Chronology</b>  <b>-Inference</b>  <b>-Providence</b>  <b>-Historiography</b></p>