

Name: _____

History

Homework Booklet



Year 9

Term 4: William I in power: securing the kingdom, 1066–87

Homework 1	Learn keywords	Due date:	Completed?
Homework 2	Exam Skills	Due date:	Completed?
Homework 3	Prepare for knowledge test	Due date:	Completed?

History Homework Tasks Term 5

Homework 1 - Learn the keywords below for a mini test at the start of next lesson. You could read through the words, write them out, create a match up activity or get someone to test you.

Keyword	Definition
1. Feigned Retreat	Pretending to run away in order to trick your enemy into chasing after you.
2. Marcher Earldoms	A series of three small earldoms created along the border with Wales. Each Earldom was designed to protect England from attack.
3. Motte and Bailey	A castle built in two parts by the Normans. These castles were used as strong points to control England and intimidate the locals.
4. The Harrying of the North.	William's campaign of destruction against the North of England. This was carried out in response to the rebellion against him.
5. Hereward the Wake	An Anglo-Saxon folk hero who led a rebellion against William's rule in 1070.
6. Baron	The Norman equivalent rank for an earl. As Norman culture became more entrenched the title of earl would be gradually replaced.
7. Knight	The equivalent of an Anglo-Saxon Thegn. Fought on horseback and represented the best warriors available to William.
8. Crossbow	A powerful mechanical bow. These had been used in ancient times and were now being used again in medieval Europe.
9. Dane Axe	A huge two-handed battle axe. Favoured by the Vikings and Anglo-Saxons, but also used in smaller numbers by the Normans.

Homework 2 — Exam practice question: (Hint this might well tie into a class Big Write!)

Explain Why Harold Godwinson lost the battle of Hastings.

You may include:

- The March from Stamford Bridge.
- Lack of Anglo-Saxon archers.
- Superior Norman tactics

Try to write 3 PEEL paragraphs.

Homework 3 — Revise and prepare for your end of topic assessment using Seneca and other online resources such as BBC Bitesize.

Use the knowledge organisers and online websites to revise the following topics below are a few ways you could prepare:

Teacher email containing resources for study



William I in power: securing the Kingdom 1066-87

Key information

Establishing Control

-After winning the Battle of Hastings William waits to be crowned King of England by the Witan.
-After waiting two weeks William decides to march on London and demands to be made king.
-He seizes the royal treasury in Winchester.
-The surviving Anglo-Saxon earls submit to him at Berkhamstead in 1066 because:

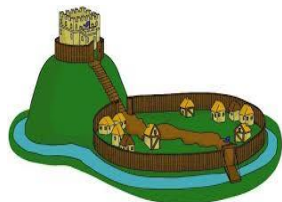
- They cannot defeat William's army.
- The best Saxon warriors died at Hastings.
- Without the royal treasury they cannot afford to raise another army.
- William was brutal and many submitted rather than face destruction of their lands and peoples.



-William is crowned King of England on Christmas Day 1066.

William moves quickly to establish control of England using the following methods:

- Motte and Bailey castles are built across England to control the locals and give the Normans a safe base to operate from.
- Lands and titles of those who fought against William are stripped away. They are then given to Normans and some loyal Anglo-Saxons.
- The Marcher earldoms are created and given to loyal followers to protect the Welsh border.



The Causes and outcomes of Anglo-Saxon resistance 1068-71

-William feels secure enough to leave England and return to Normandy, *However:*

- Many Anglo-Saxons are deeply unhappy with his rule.

Key information

-William's friend Robert Cumin is made Earl of Northumbria and begins to loot and suppress the Anglo-Saxons.
-A second major rebellion occurs in 1069 led by Edger Aethling, with support from Malcom III & King Sweyn of Denmark, in the North of England.
-Robert Cumin is killed by the rebels.
-William pays the Viking army to abandon the rebels and leave England.
-William begins the 'Harrying of the North' as revenge for the rebellion and the death of his friend.



- In 1070 a second Danish fleet led by King Sweyn attempts to invade England.
-They make an alliance with the exiled Anglo-Saxon known as Hereford the Wake.
-The local Anglo-Saxons fight an effective guerrilla war against the Normans.
-However, once the Danes have done raiding they once again abandon the Saxon rebels in East Anglia and leave.
-The rebels are defeated on the Isle of Ely after being betrayed by local monks.
-Morcar is captured and Edwin is killed, this marks the end of the large scale Anglo-Saxon rebellions.

The Legacy of Resistance to 1087

-After Edger's Rebellions in the North and the death of Robert Cumin William's frustration boils over.
-William marches North with his army and lays waste to Northumbria.
-The event is known as 'The Harrying of the North'.
-People, land and property are destroyed. An estimated 100,000 people die.
-Mass starvation follows and even cannibalism.
-With the North of England in ruin the Danish Vikings lose their safe base in England and can no longer raid as easily.
-William will later regret the harshness of his actions and was even chastised by the Pope.



Key events

Submission of the earls 1066.

The Saxon earls have no choice but to submit and crown William King of England.

The revolt of Edwin and Morcar 1068

Unhappy with William's rule the brothers Edwin and Morcar lead a failed rebellion against him

Edgar the Aethling Rebellion & the Harrying of the North 1069-1070

The North of England Rebels against William. After the death of his friend Robert Cumin at the hands of the rebels, William exacts a terrible vengeance.

Hereford the Wake 1070-1071

A mysterious historical figure, Hereford leads a rebellion in East Anglia with Danish help. William eventually crushes the rebellion, ending large scale Anglo-Saxon resistance to his rule.

The Revolt of the Earls 1075

Unhappy with the distribution of land under William several earls, both Saxon & Norman, rebel against Williams rule.

Key people

William the Conqueror

Crowned King of England in 1066 after victory at Hastings

Edwin & Morcar

Saxon earls who initially stayed loyal to William only to later rebel against him.

Bishop Lanfranc

An Italian monk appointed head of the church by William

Hereford the Wake

An exiled Anglo-Saxon thegn who returned to England to lead a rebellion against William.

Edger Aethling

Edward the Confessors nephew with a claim to the throne of England (note: Aethling denotes anyone of royal blood)

Robert Cumin

A Norman and friend to William. Appointed as Earl of Northumbria after the 1069 rebellion only to be killed by local rebels.

Ralph De Gael

Leader of the Earl's revolt against William. Unhappy about William's attempt to reduce the power of the earls

Malcom III of Scotland

King of Scotland and married to **Edger's** sister. Frequent supporter of the rebellions against William

King Sweyn of Denmark

- Heavy taxes and land seizures had angered many.
- Construction of castles across England built resentment towards the harsh rule of the Normans.

-A first rebellion in 1068 is led by the brothers Edwin and Morcar and supported by Edger Aethling.

-The revolt collapses quickly once William returns to England.

-It is very obvious that William is too strong to challenge and many of the rebels surrender.
-Edwin & Morcar are taken prisoner and Edger flees to Scotland to seek the protection of Malcom III.



-Under the Normans Anglo-Saxon control of the land is stripped away and given to Norman followers.
-All land in England was now the property of the king. Everyone else simply rented the land from the king. This meant the land could be taken from anyone at any time (forfeit).

-The earldoms are all broken down to much smaller size to make sure that no one earl could challenge the power of the king.

-By 1087 only 5% of the land was still held by Anglo-Saxons.
-Almost all peasants now tied to their lord's land. Free peasants almost completely vanish.

Revolt of the Earls 1075

-The last revolt came from William's own Earls.

-Many Earls were unhappy that the earldoms had been made far smaller and less powerful.

-Three Earls (one Saxon two Norman) led by Ralph DeGael plan to overthrow William and divide the Kingdom between them.

-Despite previous rebellions the Saxon earl (Waltheof) informs William's advisor, Bishop Lanfranc.

-Lanfranc and the loyalists are able to disrupt the rebellion and it quickly collapses.

-A Danish fleet once again attempts to help the rebels but, arrives too late and simply raids the coast before returning home.

King of Denmark and frequent supporter of the northern rebel groups.



Key Words

- Monarch**
The King, in this case **William I (William the Conqueror)**
- Earl**
The most important lords of the land. Appointed by the king as tenant-in-chief over a large area.
- Bishop**
Leaders of the Church
- Thegn**
Warrior class & lower ranked Anglo-Saxon lords. Completely replaced by William after the conquest.
- Knight**
Replacement of thegns. Norman Warriors and minor land owners.

Key Words

- Motte and Bailey**- A simple castle made of earth and wood. Could be built in as little as two weeks.
- Castle**-An evolution of the simple **Motte & Bailey** castle. Built from stone, often with strong defensive walls.
- Burh**- A fortified town protected by a large curtain wall. Usually an important trading hub.
- Geld Tax**-A tax paid to the king on the value of the land. Used to fund the royal treasury.
- Witan**
-The council of leading nobles who advised the king and chose his successor.
- Earldoms**
England was divided up into earldoms, each one controlled by an **Earl**.
- Marcher Earldoms**
Special Earldoms on the border with Wales. Could build extra castles and had to defend against Welsh raiders.

Skills

- Chronology**
- Inference**
- Providence**
- Historiography**