

Week 1 : The Battle of Hastings	Week 2: Key Terms	Week 3: Motte and Bailey Castles
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Edward the Confessor died without an heir</li> <li>Four men wanted to take the throne:</li> <li>1) <u>Harold Godwinson</u> 2) <u>William Duke of Normandy</u></li> <li>3) <u>Harald Hardrada</u> 4) <u>Edgar Atheling</u></li> <li>Harold Godwinson defeated Harald Hardrada at the Battle of Stamford Bridge</li> <li>William Duke of Normandy defeated King Harold Godwinson at the Battle of Hastings</li> </ul> <p>Key Dates:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>5th January 1066 - Edward the Confessor dies</li> <li>25th September 1066 - Battle of Stamford Bridge</li> <li>14th October 1066 - Battle of Hastings</li> </ul> <p>Key Words:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Contender– someone who takes part in a competition</li> <li>Heir– a person who inherits the throne</li> </ul>	<p>Heir -A person allowed, by law, to take the title or property of somebody after death</p> <p>Surrender- To give up. An army may surrender in a battle, which means they have lost the battle.</p> <p>Retreat- To run away. An army may retreat if they are losing. This means their troops can fight again in another battle.</p> <p>Feudal-This is the Latin word for 'land'. The Feudal System was a way to control the people of Europe during the Medieval Period.</p> <p>Villein- The term refers to a farmer in the feudal system. They are controlled by the Lord of a manor and farm his land.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Motte and Bailey castles were wooden structures</li> <li>The Motte: a high tower built on a mound of earth</li> <li>The Bailey: a large yard surrounded by a wooden fence, built at the bottom of the motte</li> <li>These structures only took seven to fourteen days to build</li> <li>The wood for the towers was cut in Normandy and brought over like flat packs</li> <li>They protected Norman soldiers when they were taking control of England.</li> <li>The wooden castles had some disadvantages for example, the wood could rot or be set on fire</li> </ul>
Week 4: The Feudal System	Week 5: The Domesday Book	Week 6 : The Harrying of the North
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Feudal System was a hierarchy William used to control England</li> <li>The king was at the top and held all the power</li> <li>The nobles were the second layer in the system, there were 200 nobles or barons</li> <li>The nobles gave the king loyalty and men for his army</li> <li>The king gave the nobles land</li> <li>The knights were the third layer in the system, there were 4000 knights</li> <li>The knights fought for the nobles and the king</li> <li>The knights gained land in return</li> <li>The peasants (villeins) were at the bottom of the system , there were 1.5 million peasants</li> <li>The peasants worked the land but had no power or rights</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>William the Conqueror ordered the writing of this book in 1086</li> <li>He wanted to know his kingdom, so he could tax the people and control the land</li> <li>It contained a list of all of the people living in England, including their income and property</li> <li>The officials took one year to visit 13,000 villages and write two million words</li> <li>There were no printing presses in 1086, so the book was hand written</li> <li>The book was out of date before it was finished</li> <li>The book did allow William a chance to study his new kingdom</li> <li>The book is still stored in the National Archives today</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Some English people rebelled against William including Hereward the Wake in East Anglia and Eadric the Wild in Shropshire</li> <li>The biggest rebellion was in the north of England in 1069</li> <li>It was led by Edgar the Atheling who had a blood-claim to the throne.</li> <li>Edgar was joined by Danish and Scottish armies.</li> <li>William defeated the rebellion but he still didn't trust the English people in the north</li> <li>In the north-east of England, from 1069 to 1070, he ordered villages to be destroyed and people to be killed.</li> <li>He burnt herds of animals and crops</li> <li>Most people who survived starved to death</li> <li>The population reduced by 75%</li> <li>Land was salted (poisoned) to prevent people growing crops in the future</li> </ul>