

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villages and write two million words There were no printing presses in 1086, so the book was hand written The book was out of date before it was finished The book did allow William a chance to study his new kingdom The book is still stored in the National Archives today 	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