

Week 1 : Keywords	Week 2: Problems faced by William	Week 3: Castles
<p>Medieval: The period between 1066-1500</p> <p>Chronology: Putting events in the order they happened</p> <p>Century :A period of 100 years</p> <p>Conquest: Taking an area by force</p> <p>Normans: People from the Normandy region of France, led by King William</p> <p>Anglo- Saxons: People who lived in Britain before the Norman invasion</p> <p>Taxes: Money collected from people by the King</p> <p>Pope: Head of the Catholic church</p> <p>Consolidation of Power : to strengthen control</p>	<p>After taking the throne in 1066, William has a few problems:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• He does not trust the English lords, who do not like him.</li> <li>• He has to force the English to accept him as their King</li> <li>• Many of the English are rebelling and fighting against William</li> <li>• William has to pay the French knights who helped him get the throne—this means he needs money.</li> </ul> <p>Feudal system: The social structure of Medieval England</p> <p>Villein: Peasants at the bottom of the Feudal system</p> <p>Barons: Noble land owner that pledged their loyalty to the King</p>	<p>William also kept control by building castles throughout England.</p> <p><b>Motte and Bailey</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The first castles built to help fight against rebellions.</li> <li>• They were built quickly and made out of wood, meaning that they were not very strong, and could be easily destroyed.</li> <li>• The Bailey was on flat land, where the majority of people lived.</li> <li>• The Motte was the higher land of the castle, where the fort was.</li> </ul> <p><b>Stone Keep</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This castle was now made out of stone and had towers as a form of defence.</li> <li>• The main part of the castle was the Keep, a large square tower, used as the main defence.</li> </ul>
Week 4: The Feudal System	Week 5: The Harrying of the North	Week 6 : Domesday book
<p>To control the people, William took the land away from English Lords and gave it to his supporters.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• William set up the <b>Feudal System</b>.</li> <li>• This forced the English to pay William taxes and promises of loyalty in return for land and money.</li> <li>• At the top were the Barons, who then loaned land to the knights in return for military support.</li> <li>• The knights then rented the land to peasants in return for land and money.</li> <li>• The peasants worked the land and also worked for the Barons for free</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In 1069 William faced his biggest rebellion yet, which took place in the North of England</li> <li>• William defeated the rebellion but he still didn't trust the English people.</li> <li>• In the north-east of England, from 1069 to 1070, he ordered villages to be destroyed and people to be killed. Herds of animals and crops were burnt.</li> <li>• Most people who survived starved to death; there were even stories of people turning to cannibalism.</li> <li>• The population was reduced by 75%</li> <li>• The land was salted (poisoned) to prevent people growing crops in the future.</li> </ul>	<p>In 1086, William sent out surveyors to every part of England with orders to list :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• How much land there was</li> <li>• Who had owned the land in 1066, and who owned it now</li> <li>• What the place was like and who lived there</li> <li>• How much the land was worth in 1066 and how much it was worth now</li> </ul> <p>William did this to allow him to know how much tax to charge to earn the most money. William also needed to know how much land could be seized if the land owner didn't show him loyalty.</p>