

Week 1 : Causes of rebellion against William

- Rebellion Causes
- Submission-Any Saxon who had fought at Hastings forfeited their lands as punishment. This means they had their lands taken away.
- Castles The local population were forced to build castles. Often many homes were destroyed to make room for castles
- Bad Government Odo of Bayeux and William Fitzosbern ruled England while William was in Normandy.
- Taxes William raised a very high amount of tax in 1066. He needed money to pay the soldiers who had fought for him at Hastings

Week 2: Harrying of the North

- Harrying -meaning to harass or bully.
- People and animals were killed, crops destroyed, the towns and villages burned down.
- Historians estimate that 150,000 people died as a result of the Harrying of the North.
- Sources
Orderic Vitalis His father, was a Norman and his mother was English. Vitalis used original documents, interviews and literary sources to write his history books. In his work he criticised the violence and greed of the Norman conquerors

Week 3: Language and Religion

- Within 50 years of 1066 every English cathedral had been demolished and rebuilt in the continental Norman style.
- Relics associated with Saxon saints were not treated with respect
- The language of the Norman rulers was French, the language of their Saxon subjects was English.
- However, many English words remained. Especially the words of ordinary workers and their work
- Four Anglo-Saxon gods gave their names to the days of the week. Tiw's day became Tuesday, Woden's day -Wednesday, Thunor's day -Thursday and Frige's day -Frida

Week 4 : The Feudal System



Week 5: Thomas Beckett

Archbishop- Head of the Catholic Church in England

1162
Henry made Becket the Archbishop of Canterbury

1164
Becket was sent to France for betraying the King's orders

1170
Beckett was betrayed by the King as he asked someone else to crown his son

1170
Becket was found murdered after knights entered the church he was in.

Week 6: Magna Carta

- After failed wars led by King John and increased taxes. In May 1215, 40 barons renounced their feudal ties to the king and on 17 May they captured London. John negotiated on 15 June 1215, and agreed to Magna Carta.
- The king could not collect new taxes unless the barons and bishops agreed
- The king could not interfere with the church
- The kings men could not take peoples belongings without paying for them
- Justice was to be done without delays or bribes
- When a baron inherits land he should pay the king no more than £100
- Noble or freemen could not be put in prison without a trial or jury.