

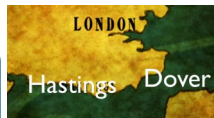



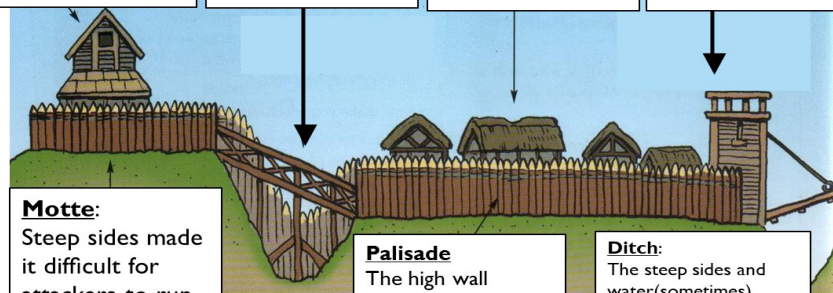
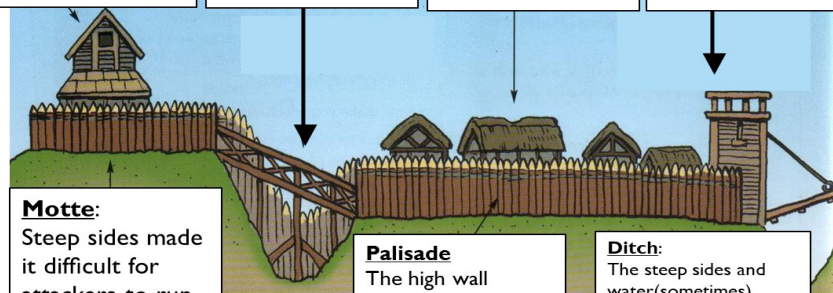
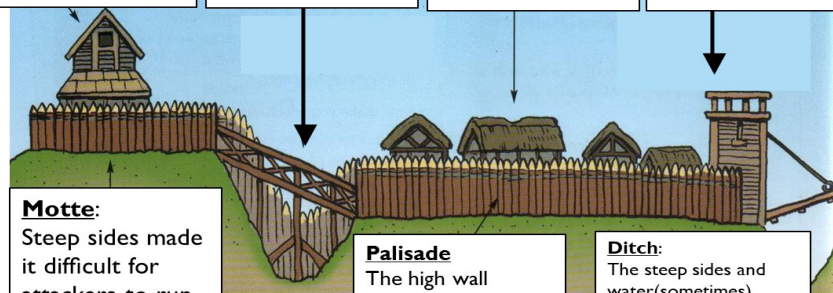
BIQ QUESTION: How far did the Normans change England?

HISTORICAL CONCEPT: CONTINUITY & CHANGE



William the Conqueror

This key question aims to get students thinking beyond the conquest itself and considering instead IF and WHY it matters. Students will look at different changes the Normans tried to bring to England and then make a judgement about the PACE and EXTENT of change the Normans brought. This is a great opportunity for students to see how the power structure in England was changed and the impact this had on ordinary people. It is also a good point to explore how some groups resisted the Normans for this exact reason – a nice link into issues of power and control. Finally students should also have some appreciation that many things in England did not change and that some Anglo-Saxon customs and influences continued.

	Knowledge	Vocabulary	Questions																																																																		
<p><u>1. Problems faced</u></p> <p>William had won the Battle of Hastings in 1066, but faced several problems to control England.</p>	<div><div>PROBLEMS</div><div><div>a) At Dover, there is a strong castle full of English soldiers.</div><div>b) Some of Harold's troops did not come to Hastings and are still in London.</div><div>c) Money is required, but there is no record of the wealth of the country.</div><div>d) Many English lords did not support William. He could not trust them.</div><div>E) Much of Northern England supports invasion by the Scandinavians.</div></div><div><div>LONDON</div><div>Hastings Dover</div><div></div><div></div><div>Christmas day 1066</div><div></div><div></div></div><div><div>SOLUTIONS</div><div><div>Marched on Dover and killed all who would not surrender.</div><div>March to London, plunder villages on the way.</div><div>Created a record of the wealth of the country.</div><div>English lords have sworn loyalty or land is granted to nobles</div><div>Soldiers are sent to kill all who rebel—Harrying of the north.</div></div></div></div> <div><table><tr><td>booty</td><td>plunder taken (as in war)</td></tr><tr><td>earl</td><td>a man of noble birth or rank</td></tr><tr><td>noble</td><td>belonging to a high social rank in a society especially by birth</td></tr><tr><td>pillage</td><td>rob a (place) using violence, especially in wartime.</td></tr><tr><td>submit</td><td>accept or yield to a superior force or to the authority or will of another person</td></tr><tr><td>Witan</td><td>an assembly of higher church people or nobles</td></tr></table><p>https://www.bbc.co.uk/teach/class-clips-video/history-ks3-ks4-1066/zhwygwx</p></div> <div><table><tr><td>1) What is the first problem that William had</td><td>Troops at Dover.</td></tr><tr><td>2) After Dover, what was the next problem</td><td>Troops in London.</td></tr><tr><td>3) When faced with resistance in villages what did William allow his troops to do?</td><td>Set fire to villages and troops could plunder.</td></tr><tr><td>4) What did William do with the threat of invasion from Scandinavia and rebellion in the north?</td><td>Sent troops to guard the north and stop rebellion using force.</td></tr><tr><td>5) How did William find a way to keep control of the whole of England as he did not trust the English Lords?</td><td>Ask for Saxon allegiance or grant land to Norman nobles.</td></tr></table></div>	booty	plunder taken (as in war)	earl	a man of noble birth or rank	noble	belonging to a high social rank in a society especially by birth	pillage	rob a (place) using violence, especially in wartime.	submit	accept or yield to a superior force or to the authority or will of another person	Witan	an assembly of higher church people or nobles	1) What is the first problem that William had	Troops at Dover.	2) After Dover, what was the next problem	Troops in London.	3) When faced with resistance in villages what did William allow his troops to do?	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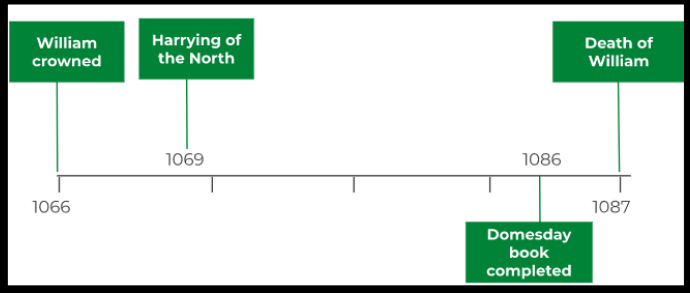
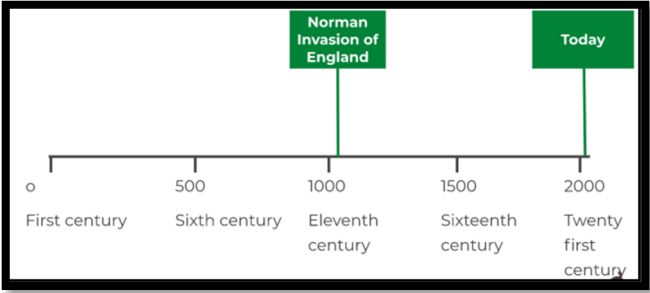
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William the Conqueror

TIMELINES/ KEY DATES



	Knowledge		Vocabulary		Questions	
<p><u>Domesday Book</u></p> <p>The Domesday Book is Britain’s earliest public record. It contains the results of a huge survey of land and landholding commissioned by William I in 1085.</p>	Why was it made?	In 1085, William faced invasion from Danish Vikings and the Count of Flanders. He called together a war council in Gloucester. He needed to enforce a geld (tax) to pay for his army. However, the invasion never happened. Soon after, William ordered an inventory to be drawn up in order for him to collect tax.	Domesday	day of judgement	16) When was the Domesday book commissioned and completed?	Commissioned 1085 Completed 1086
	How was it made?	It is said that all major landowners had to send in lists of their manors and tenants, which were compared to existing tax records. Commissioners were then sent out to assess the situation on the ground, questioning local juries in detail. It was recorded in Latin.	Domesday Book	William’s record of English land and property	17) What information was contained in the Domesday Book?	Land and property in England (including livestock and peasants)
	What does it show us?	The Domesday Book tells us a lot about life in England. It sheds light on population and wealth that people did or didn't have. It estimates the value of land under Edward the Confessor and King William and also how this changed over the years. By comparing the information in Domesday relating to 1066 and 1086 we can gauge the impact of the Norman conquest.	Royal Commissioners	Normans who William sent to ask questions and complete the Domesday survey	18) How was this information gathered?	Royal commissioners spent a year visiting aprox. 13,000 places
	What were the problems with it?	Some places were left out of the Domesday Book such as London, Winchester, Bristol and the borough of Tamworth, Northumberland and much of north-west England. Commissioners spoke Latin or French. Women and children weren’t included in the survey.	geld	form of tax	19) What problems were there with the way that the information was gathered?	They didn’t visit everywhere. Language barrier
			manor	the area controlled by a medieval lord	20) What did the Domesday Book show about England?	English land was managed by about 200 barons.
			tenants in chief	a person who held his lands under various forms of feudal land tenure directly from the king		
			livestock	farm animals		
			https://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/education/focuson/domesday/activities/quiz.htm			
<p><u>Laws</u></p> <p>William retained many features of Saxon law such as hue and cry and oaths. Trial by ordeal was continued and so were fines although these were now paid to government</p>	Forest Law (21 forests in England)	The laws banned poaching and taking wood or the collection of fallen timber, berries, or anything growing within the forest. The punishments for breaking these laws were severe and ranged from fines to, in the most severe cases, death. The New Forest was set aside by King William in 1079 as his right, primarily for hunting deer.	deterrent	to discourage someone from doing something	21) Which new fine deterred Saxon’s from killing French nobles?	Murdrum.
	Ordeal by combat	A new trial by ordeal was added as a law. If a Frenchman accused an Englishman of murder or theft, which could not be proven, then it could be settled by ordeal through combat . Whoever won the battle was thought to be innocent.	hue and cry	This made sure that everyone in the village helped track down people who broke the law. A person would raise the alarm and everyone within earshot would come to the rescue.	22) How did the new Forest laws impact the life of peasants?	They could no longer hunt or remove anything from the forest.
	Murdrum	This law ensured that the Frenchmen men that came to England with William in 1066 were guaranteed their safety. If a French men was killed, his murderer must be caught within five days. Failure to do this resulted in a fine of 46 marks of silver paid by the Lord or those who live under his control.	oath	a solemn promise, often invoking a divine witness	23) Which new trial by ordeal was introduced for nobles?	Trial by combat.
			poaching	the illegal hunting or capturing of wild animals	24) Were all Saxon Laws changed ?	No many stayed the same e.g. hue and cry, oaths
			trial by ordeal	guilt or innocence of the accused was determined by subjection to dangerous or painful tests (fire, water or hot coals) - believed to be under the judgement of God	25) Why did William make changes to the law?	To protect the Normans.
<p><u>Historical debate:</u></p> <p>Did the Norman Conquest 'annihilate one kind of England'?</p>	Topics	Aristocracy	Peasants	26) Whose lives did not change much after the conquest?	<p>How far do you agree or disagree with the statement ‘Did the Norman Conquest 'annihilate one kind of England'?’ Use evidence to support your opinion. Consider whether there was:</p> <div><div></div><p>No change Partial change Dramatic change</p><p>For starters – where would these statements go?</p><div><p>1. Peasants now paid their taxes to a Norman Lord rather than an Anglo-Saxon one.</p><p>2. Farming was still very important and the way that this was done stayed the same.</p><p>3. Castles and new churches were built all over the country so the land looked completely different.</p></div></div>	
	Land feudal system	Many Anglo-Saxon landowners rebelled against the Normans, so William took over the land giving some to the church, to himself and his Norman earls. A new social class was formed – knights.	Life did not change significantly. They still worked on the land under new owners.	27) How did the landscape of England change?		
	Castles	Built in order to protect themselves from the Anglo-Saxon locals. These changed the landscape of Britain.	Many locals worked and lived within the walls of the bailey. Peasants would also have been made to help with construction of castles.	28) How big were the changes to land ownership?		
	Laws	Trial by jury and trial by combat introduced but the aristocracy were the only ones that could demand this. Murdrum protected French nobles.	Some laws affected the peasants. E.g. New Forest Laws – peasants faced fines, imprisonment or death if they hunted in the forest.	29) Why did William make changes to the law?		
	Language	Vast majority were Norman, language became French over English. The language of religion was Latin. ‘Anglo Norman’ appeared.	Continued to speak English. However, Norman words did creep in such as arrow, bow, armour, battle, castle, baron, knight and earl.	30) In what ways were the lives of peasants changed?		