

Summary

Year 7 Autumn 2 Knowledge Organiser – The Norman Conquest 1066 - 1087



Key Terms

1.	In January 1066 king Edward the Confessor died without an heir. Harold Godwinson quickly became the monarch but his crown was contested by King Harald Hardrada from Norway and Duke William of Normandy. Harold Godwinson beat Hardrada at the Battle of Stamford Bridge near York. Harold Godwinson was then defeated by William of Normandy at the Battle of Hastings. William become known as the Conqueror and ruled England between 1066-1087.
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Key Events

2.	4th January 1066: Edward the Confessor King of England dies
3.	6th January 1066: Harold Godwinson is crowned King of England
3.	25th September: King Harold Godwinson arrives in York, after a four-day march from southern England, and then defeats and kills Harald and Tostig at the Battle of Stamford Bridge
4.	1st October 1066: King Harold, still at York, learns of the landing of the Normans and begins a march back to southern England
5.	14th October 1066: The Battle of Hastings is fought, ending with victory for Duke William and the death of Harold
6.	25th December 1066: Duke William of Normandy is crowned King of England in Westminster Abbey
7.	Winter 1069: William begins the Harrying of the North
8.	1086: The Domesday book is completed
9.	9th September 1087: William the Conqueror dies

Key Individuals

11	William the Conqueror -was the first Norman monarch of England, reigning from 1066 until his death in 1087. William invaded England, leading an army of Normans to victory over the Anglo-Saxon forces of Harold Godwinson at the Battle of Hastings
12	Harold Godwinson - also called Harold II, was the last crowned Anglo-Saxon English king. Harold reigned from 6 January 1066 until his death at the Battle of Hastings. His death marked the end of Anglo-Saxon rule over England.
13	Harald Hardrada — was King of Norway (as Harald III) from 1046 to 1066. Additionally, he unsuccessfully claimed both the Danish throne until 1064 and the English throne in 1066.

14	Anglo-Saxon England	Early medieval England starting at the end of Roman Britain, which lasted until 1066.
15	Heir	Next in line to be king or Queen
16	Norman	A man from Normandy, an area in France.
17	Witan	Consisted of the most politically powerful men in Anglo Saxon England, and could choose a king if the recent king who passed had no heir.
18	Shield Wall	Would be made of an individual soldier's shield interconnecting with the soldier next to him
19	Chainmail	A type of armour made of small metal rings linked together in a pattern to form a mesh
20	Harrying	To completely destroy
21	Feigned retreat	The Normans pretended to run away so that their enemy would chase them down the hill.
22	Bayeux Tapestry	An embroidered cloth depicting the events leading up to the Norman conquest
23	Feudalism	A structured society in medieval Europe, that would declare granted land in exchange for resources or protection.
24	Domesday Book	Domesday Book is a written manuscript of the Great Survey, commissioned by William the Conqueror.
25	Motte	A mound of earth that a castle stands on
26	Bailey	The outer part of a castle, surrounding the motte and protected by a fence or wall.