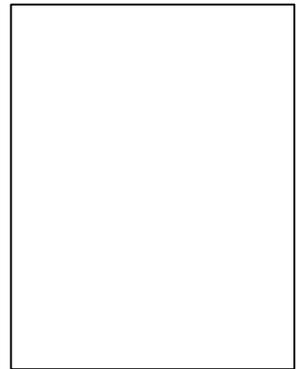


Norman England 1066-1100



Name: _____
 Form: _____
 History Class: _____
 History Teacher: _____



| Section | Date Due | Completed | Signed by Teacher |
|------------------------|----------|-----------|-------------------|
| Before the Normans | | | |
| William takes Control | | | |
| Law and Order | | | |
| Life under the Normans | | | |
| Norman Religion | | | |
| Summary Tasks | | | |
| Historic Environment: | | | |

Exam Paper



- When did things change and why?
- When did things stay the same and why?
- When did things regress (get worse) and why?

This is examined in Section B of Paper 2.

There will be 4 compulsory questions.

1. How convincing is this interpretation in showing.....? Explain your answer using interpretation A and your own contextual knowledge. (8 marks)

TOP TIPS

State what the interpretation is saying
Give own knowledge which supports the interpretation

Challenge interpretation using own knowledge

Assess how convincing the interpretation is

WRITING FRAME

The interpretation suggests that...
The interpretation is convincing because...
The interpretation is not convincing because...
Overall, this interpretation is/is not convincing...

3. Write an account of... (8 marks)

TOP TIPS

- Focus on changes/continuity
- Use specific factual detail to support points
- Identify at least three changes/continuities

WRITING FRAME

One aspect of change was...
This was significant because....
Another aspect of change was...
This was significant because...
The most significant change was....

2. Explain the significance of.... for... (8 marks)

TOP TIPS

- State several points of significance
- Explain the effectiveness of each point
- Make a judgements about overall significance
- Use specific factual detail

WRITING FRAME

..... was significance in because
Another point of significance was....
Finally...
The most significant was...

4. ".....". How far does a study of (your site) support this view? (16 marks)

TOP TIPS

- Identify the key focus of the question
- Focus of change
- Link understanding of context to features the site- design, location, structure, use and people
- Use specific factual detail

WRITING FRAME

The Norman brought about change through.....

A study of _____ supports this view because...

Therefore the study of _____ mainly supports/doesn't/ partially supports the statements....

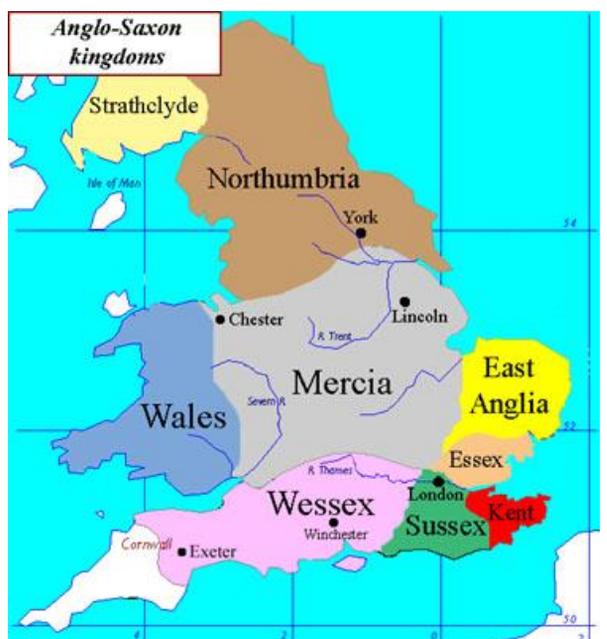
Before the Normans: England Before the Anglo-Saxons

Britain looked very different geographically to how it does now. After the Romans left in 410AD, Britain was split into 7 kingdoms ruled by 7 different Anglo-Saxon Kings.

| | | |
|--|--|--|
| <p>871- King Alfred is King of Wessex after his brother dies. He instructs monks to start writing the Anglo-Saxon Chronical about life during these times.</p> | <p>410- The last Roman soldiers leave Britain. The Roman Empire falls. They leave the Britons to defend the British Isles themselves from invaders from across the sea.</p> | <p>411-Jutes (from North Denmark), Angles (from South Denmark) and Saxons (from Germany) all begin to invade Britain in search of good farming and more land to fight over. The word Angle and Saxon become "Anglo-Saxon."</p> |
| <p>600- After much fighting between the Anglo-Saxon kings, the 7 kingdoms reduce to 5. Wessex takes over Essex and Sussex too.</p> | <p>412-Picts from Scotland and Ireland invade Britain too. There is lots of fighting from lots of different tribes.</p> | <p>757-Offa is a powerful King of Mercia. He takes over the kingdoms of Kent and East Anglia. He also invents money!</p> |
| <p>410-500's-Britain is split into 7 kingdoms (called a Heptachy) each ruled by a King (cyning) or powerful ruler. They are: Wessex, Essex, Sussex, East Anglia, Northumbria, Mercia and Kent.</p> | <p>787- The First Vikings arrive in Britain from Scandinavia (Norway, Sweden and Denmark). They fight against the Anglo-Saxons and raid their lands, churches and farms.</p> | <p>1066- Edward the Confessor dies. He leaves no heir to the throne. Who will now take over Anglo-Saxon Britain?</p> |
| <p>1042-Many Anglo Kings rule of England after Alfred the Great's death. Each time, they take over a little bit more land back from the Vikings. The last English King is Edward, but he has grown up in Normandy (which is now a part of France).He is very religious and is known as Edward the Confessor.</p> | <p>874- The Vikings attack again. Most Anglo-Saxon kingdoms fall, and all that remains is the Kingdom of Wessex ruled by Alfred the Great. He is now known as the King of England. He reaches a peace agreement with the Vikings and the Vikings rule the North West (called the Danelaw), whilst the Anglo-Saxons have the South West (called England).</p> | |

Read the cards carefully and complete the following activities:

1. Number the events in chronological order
2. Using your card sort, find evidence of the following things and colour code them:
 - a) Invasions on Britain
 - b) Kings taking over control of England



Before the Normans: Anglo Saxon Society

Society and Hierarchy

- The king was at the top of society and everyone had to obey his orders.
- Each group of Anglo-Saxon settlers had a leader, or a war-chief. A strong leader became a *cyning*, the Anglo-Saxon word for king.
- Kings wore expensive clothes and a crown. In Anglo-Saxon times there was not just one king - there were many kings. They often quarrelled and fell out with each other. He was advised and had the support of the Witan (which was like a council in charge of picking the next King).
- Women weren't a class in Anglo-Saxon society, but they were treated very differently from men. Women were not allowed to eat in the great hall during a feast. A rich man's wife might serve food and drink to the guests, but would eat elsewhere.
- Anglo-Saxon women stayed at home, cooking, making clothes and looking after the children. Women usually didn't marry men of a higher class than themselves. A slave woman usually married a slave husband.
- After kings, the most powerful Anglo-Saxons were the *thanes*. They lived in large halls and helped the king rule the land. A thane was in charge of a village.
- Slaves were at the very bottom of Anglo-Saxon society.
- Many slaves were badly treated and forced to work for a *thane* their whole life. Slaves would wear cheap, dull clothes made from wool.
- At the end of their working day, a slave would sleep in the cowshed or barn.
- Most Anglo-Saxons were *ceorls*. These were the common people or peasants.
- *Ceorls* were usually poor and lived in small huts. They worked on the land or had a trade, like weaving, metalworking or carpentry.
- *Ceorls* had to fight for their thane. In return, the thanes gave them protection from invaders

Anglo Saxon Pastimes

- The Anglo-Saxons were great craft workers. They made intricate jewellery, musical instruments and homemade toys and games.
- They were also keen storytellers. They would gather together in feasting halls and tell stories. Often their stories would be accompanied by music played on an instrument called a lyre.
- The Saxons liked to play with words too. They amused themselves by telling clever riddles.
- Children played with homemade toys. They had rag dolls and carved wooden toys, as well as games that used counters and dice. From finds in graves, we know children also had spinning tops and played tunes on pipes made from reeds or animal bones.
- Anglo-Saxon men enjoyed sporting pastimes, like wrestling, weight-lifting (using heavy rocks) and horse-racing. These sports kept them fit for work and strong for war. In swimming races, it was fair to push other swimmers underwater.
- Very few Anglo-Saxons could read or write. All their stories were told to them by their friends and family.
- They ate roast meats with bread and fruit, and they drank ale or a strong drink made from honey called mead. People often drank too much, so feasts were usually noisy and sometimes ended in fights!

Anglo Saxon Laws

- The Anglo-Saxons didn't have prisons. People found guilty of crimes were either executed or punished with fines.
- If they ran away, they became 'outlaws' (outside the law), and anyone could hunt them down - unless they hid in a church. The fine for breaking into someone's home was five shillings (25p), paid to the home-owner. For minor crimes like stealing, a nose or a hand might be cut off.
- The Saxons had a system called 'weregild', which meant that if you injured someone, you had to pay for the damage.
- If a person killed someone, they paid money to the dead person's relatives. The idea was to stop long fights or 'blood feuds' between families by making them pay money instead. The weregild payable for the murder of an Anglo-Saxon thane was 6,000 pennies. The weregild for a king was 90,000! King Offa invented money.

Before the Normans: Who were the Godwins and the Normans?

- Once upon a time in 1003, a young boy called Edward was born. He was important as his father was an Anglo-Saxon King and his mother was the daughter of Richard I of Normandy.
- Although he was born in England, Edward spent most of his life living in Normandy in exile due to invasions from Denmark.
- During Edward's exile, a man called Godwin is making considerable friends with the leader of this Danish invasion- King Cnut. Cnut gives Godwin the Earldom of Wessex which is the most powerful area in England and puts his sons in controls of others. The Godwins are very powerful and rich.
- Despite this, King Cnut dies, and Edwards returns from exile in 1041 and becomes King of England in 1042. Earl Godwin is not happy that Edward has returned as King but cleverly ensured that his daughter, Edith, married Edward and became Queen in 1045!
- Edward is happy being King in England but missed many of his Norman friends- he has after all spent nearly 40 years of his life there. He decided to bring over some Norman Lords and place them in positions of power here in England. This is not popular at all with the powerful Godwins and many arguments happen between them and King Edward.
- By the time 1053 happens, Godwin is dead and his son, cleverly named Harold Godwinson takes over as Earl of Wessex. At last there seems to be peace between Harold Godwinson and Edward and it is Harold who stops rebellions in Wales and Northumbria bravely supporting and defending the Kingdom for King Edward. Many think it is natural that Harold will become King after Edward dies as Edward and Edith have had no children.
- However, in 1064 Harold Godwinson takes a trip to Normandy- the reason is very unclear. What happens there is very unclear too. What is clear though is that the William, Duke of Normandy meets with Harold and claims that Harold has agreed to support William in become King of England when Edward dies...
- On 4th January 1066 King Edward dies. Harold Godwinson is at his deathbed and many believe that Edward promised Harold the throne, after all, he has been fighting for England. But what will William, Duke of Normandy do...?

Read the story above and complete the table below.

Evidence that the Duke of Normandy should be King:

Evidence that the Godwinson should be King:

Before the Normans: Claimants to the Throne

Edward the Confessor died in January 1066

The King had the right to choose his successor.

But

...Edward had promised the throne to at least two people.

Edward was 62 when he died but had no heir.

But

He did have a nephew called Edgar but he was too young to rule.

The country needed a strong, experienced warrior King with valid claims to the throne.

But

In 1066 there were three men who were strong, experienced warriors all who wanted to be King and had strong claims.

Complete the gap fill

Edward the _____ had been king of England since _____. He had reigned England with the support of the _____ which was a council of English earls and bishops, such as Earl _____. Edward the Confessor died in January _____ without leaving any _____. As a result, it was unclear who would become king. There were _____ powerful men who put their claim forward for the throne, however these claimants were from different countries and had different levels of support.

Confessor 4 1066 Witan Children Godwin 1042

Match up the claimants to the English throne in 1066 with the information that explains who they were and what their claim was.

Harold Godwinson

The great nephew of Edward which made him the closest blood relative. He was not named as an heir by Edward, even though he had lived with Edward since he was a child and was treated as though he was Edward's adopted son. He was an Anglo-Saxon and had the support of many earls.

William of Normandy

The King of Norway, he was a powerful Viking with a large and successful army. He was related to King Cnut who had ruled England from 1016-1035 and he claimed that as he was a relative of the previous king, that he should now be king of England.

Harald Hardrada

Was a distant cousin of Edward the Confessor. Had grown up with Edward the Confessor and supported him when Earl Godwin had rebelled against him in 1051. Thought that he had been promised the throne by Edward several years before his death and claimed that he had the support of Harold Godwinson.

Edgar Aetheling

Was not a blood relation to the king, but was the brother in law of Edward the Confessor. He was the richest man in England and had helped Edward to rule – especially towards the end of his reign. He was a skilful military leader who had beaten a Welsh invasion and therefore had the support of the English lords. Edward's dying wish was that this person become king of England.

The Battles of 1066

Number the events of 1066 in chronological order

| | | |
|---|--|---|
| Edward the Confessor dies on 5th January 1066. | Harold Godwinson is crowned King of England on 6 th Jan 1066 | Both Harald Hardrada and William Duke of Normandy hear news of Harold's actions and start preparing for battle |
| William had moved from Pevensey to Hastings burning villages along the way. He arrived at Senlac Hill on the 14th September. The battle of Hastings began at 9am by 4pm it was all over. Harold was dead and William was victorious.. | On 8 th September Hardrada launched his attack and sailed up the Humber with 300 ships and landed 10 miles from the city of York where he joined up with Tostig, Harold Godwinson's younger brother. | On 20 th September at Fulford Gate just outside York Hardrada and Tostig fought against Edwin and Morcar the Anglo Saxon earls and 3500 members of the English northern army. Hardrada won and Edwin and Morcar were forced to flee. |
| Harold Godwinson was forced to move North to deal with Hardrada himself and marched his men 306 kmh in just 4 days. He reached York on 25 th September and encountered Hardrada's army at Stamford Bridge. | The Vikings were not expecting Harold to get there so quickly and had left heir armour on the ships. After a long and bloody battle in which Harold's housecarls skilfully used their axes, Hardrada and Tostig were both killed | Three days later 28 th September, William Duke of Normandy landed on the south coast of England near Pevensey with around 7000 men. He had been forced to wait until the winds changed direction. |
| Harold marched his tired army back south covering 200 miles in 4 days to confront the invading Normans | Harold arrived outside Hastings on the 13 th October and stationed his men on top of a hill called Senlac hill and waited. | Harold Godwinson waited for an invasion during the spring and summer months of 1066 but had to let his fyrds (ordinary soldiers) go home on 8 th September to harvest their crops. |

What were the consequences of the battles and how significant were they?

| Consequence | Significant because: | However... |
|---|--|--|
| <i>Harold was not in the south of England</i> | Harold was not in place to prevent William's invasion | Harold had already had to disband the southern fyrd in September. |
| <i>Edwin and Morcar's defeat</i> | Thousands of English soldiers died when they could have stayed in safely in York | Harold was already heading north, a victory at Gate Fulford would not have stopped this |
| <i>Edwin and Morcar survived Gate Fulford but were weakened by it.</i> | Edwin and Morcar were either unwilling or unable to fight at Hastings | Historians are unsure as to whether Edwin and Morcar were not at Hastings - they are not mentioned in the sources but this this could be a mistake |
| <i>Harold had to march south immediately after his victory at Stamford Bridge</i> | Harold's remaining housecarls may have been less battle-ready | Harold and his housecarls had just defeated Hardrada, a famous warrior and leader, they must have had high morale. |
| <i>Harold's success against Hardrada (due to taking him by surprise) made him overconfident</i> | Harold rushed into battle against William, rather than waiting for him in London | Harold and the Witan had been preparing for William's invasion for some time, this seemed like the best chance of victory. |

The Battles of 1066

Battle of Hastings

The battle starts at 9am. Norman archers fired at Anglo - Saxons BUT arrows flew over their heads.

Norman infantry then charged up hill BUT was blocked by housecarls using shield wall formation which remained firm.

The fyrd ran after the Norman soldiers BUT got stuck in marshy land at bottom of hill where they were slaughtered by Normans.

Feigned retreat - a section of Norman army pretended to run away. This was a well-known Norman tactic which required experienced and well-trained knights.

Fighting paused to let both sides removed their dead/ injured

William moved his archers behind his cavalry, so the arrows wouldn't fly over the Saxons' heads - this caught the Saxons by surprise

William ordered his cavalry to charge = heavy casualties on both sides. Normans' pretended to run away again

He ordered his knights to get off their horses and charge at the Saxons with his infantry

Saxon shield wall starting to disintegrate - Normans were breaking through

King Harold was killed - the fyrd broke ranks and fled once they saw he was dead.

Why did William win? Colour code the grid based on William's successes and Harold's weaknesses

| | | | |
|---|--|---|---|
| 1. On 13 th October Harold arrives at Hastings during the night with an army of 7000 exhausted men. Instead of waiting he chose to fight straight away. | 2. Harold had fought the Normans before and were aware of their tactics but chose to use an old fashioned technique of the shield wall to protect them. | 3. Harold had lost many of his best fighters (housecarls) at Stamford Bridge and many of the ordinary peasants were not truly committed to him | 4. Harold chose to fight on foot not horseback which made it difficult for him to give orders once fighting had begun. |
| 5. The double invasion took place at harvest time which led to desertions by Harold's fyrd (ordinary village soldiers) | 6. Both Harald and William chose to attack at the same time. | 7. If William didn't have to wait for the wind to change then he would have landed in England earlier and Harold might have fought him first. | 8. Harold left many of his Archers in the North after the Battle of Stamford Bridge thereby splitting his army |
| 9. "William took Harold by surprise before his men were ready for Battle." Anglo-Saxon Chronicle | 10. "Harold fought bravely from dawn to dusk, and the enemy's army made little impression on him until, after great slaughter on both sides, the King fell". Anglo-Saxon Chronicle | 11. "William stood out boldly in front of those in flight and restored their courage". William of Poitiers | 12. "The English remained on high ground and kept close order. They were superior in numbers. They pushed our Knights down the hill". William of Poitiers |
| 13. William had gained the Papal banner so his soldiers believed they had God's blessing and fought harder | 14. The Normans used the trick of retreating to cut down the English". They did this twice. Williams army were well organised with crossbowmen, infantry and knights. | 15. "Harold, elated by his success at Stamford Bridge, decided to give no part of his spoils to his soldiers. Many left his army as he was proceeding to Hastings". Anglo-Saxon Chronicle | 16. "The English had a small space on top of the Hill. Many men seeing the difficult position deserted Harold". Anglo-Saxon Chronicle |

William Takes Control: Rebellion

- After winning at the Battle of Hastings, William did not march to London. First, he captured the castle at Dover, then the cities of Canterbury and Winchester, the old capital.
- In December, William marched on to London. He showed how powerful he was by burning down property and killing the English.
- At Berkhamsted he was met by the Earls Edwin and Morcar and the leading men of London who submitted to him and accepted him as king.
- He was crowned at Westminster Abbey on Christmas Day, 1066.

Read the statements below:

1. Number the events chronologically
2. Give three reasons why there were rebellions against William and write them down
3. Find evidence of the following groups of people supporting rebellion: Individuals, English earls, English people and foreigners
4. Colour code the cards - for serious threat to William, and not a serious threat to William.

The Welsh borders had also been a problem as Wales was an area of untamed land full of rebel Englishmen. In 1067, Edric the Wild started a revolt. He managed to steal property along the border. He failed to take control of the area.

In 1069 Edric the Wild launched another attack and reached Shrewsbury where they were quickly defeated by the Normans. He later made peace with William.

Soon after the Welsh rebellion, Edward the Confessor's brother in law, Eustace count of Boulogne, attacked Dover castle. Eustice was defeated by the knights in the castle.

Hereward the Wake had a grudge against William as William killed his brother and confiscated his father's lands. He set up base on the isle of Ely in 1070 with plenty of supplies to withstand a siege. Eventually the rebels surrendered to William's forces.

The city of Exeter rebelled against William in 1068. the city was besieged. The city held out for 18 days but Exeter was forced to surrender and the king built a castle on the highest ground. On his way back from Exeter he repressed revolts in Bristol and Gloucester

1075, William's own earls rebelled. Ralph de Gael had been denied marriage by William and Roger earl of Hereford had not been given the same power as his father had. English earls supported these rebellious Norman earls, as did King Philip I of France (he did not want Normandy to be more powerful than the rest of France). William had the rebels blinded and murdered.

The north had always been a difficult area to control, as several dangerous rivals remained free. In 1069 English armies joined the Danish invaders and were defeated by Norman armies outside of York. The Danes were paid off and left. In response William laid waste to the north and built a second castle in York. This was called the Harrying of the North..

Hereward the Wake

Hereward had a grudge against William and the Normans as they had confiscated his family's land.

He and his supporter, Morcar, launched a series of guerrilla style attacks from their base on the isle of Ely. There they were besieged but William's men failed to reach the island. He was eventually betrayed by monks and they were forced to surrender.



How did William Keep Control?: Castles

Complete the paragraphs, using the words in the box below:

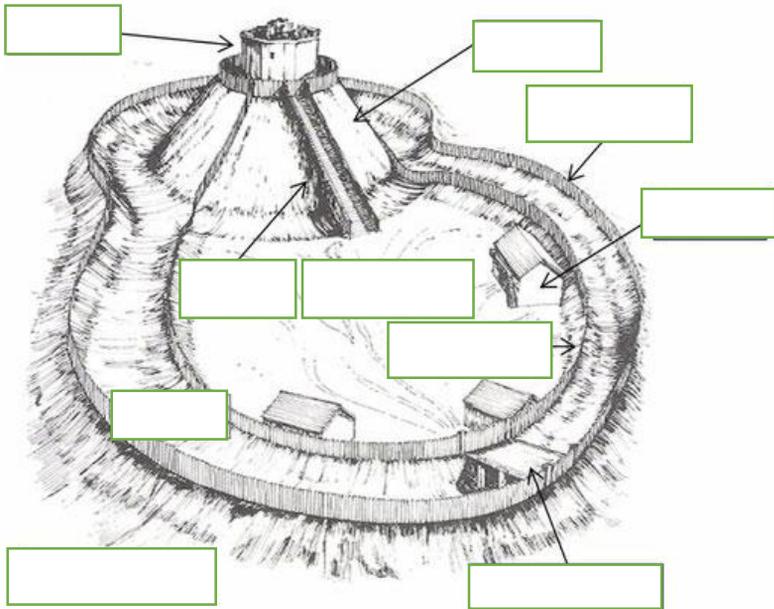
Castles were _____ to Norman _____ of England. Very few castles had been built by _____ the _____ and the defensive fortifications that the Anglo-Saxons used were called _____. The difference between burhs and castles was that burhs were built to _____ the population, whereas castles were built to control the rebellious English.

The first castles that the Normans built were called _____ and _____ castles. A motte was an earth mound, and a _____ was built on top of it. The ditches around the motte made it harder to attack. The bailey was the outer area of the castle which was defended by a wooden _____. Norman _____ were stationed in the bailey along with their horses. These troops could retreat to the keep if they needed extra protection, but the keep was also used as a _____. A motte and bailey castle could be erected very quickly, but the wooden structure was a weakness because they could _____.

Castles had two main functions: _____ and _____.
 • **Strategic:** they housed Norman _____ who could help to stop any _____. Norman soldiers were never more than a _____ march away from a Norman castle.
 • **Symbolic:** castles were a permanent _____ to the English of who was now _____ the country. The Normans charged the English _____ to help them maintain the castles

troops motte burn keep Edward the Confessor symbolic reminder soldiers governing
 rebellions day's taxes strategic control burhs defend central
 palisade lookout bailey

Motte and Bailey



Using the definitions below, label the motte and bailey castle.

| | | |
|---|---|--|
| <p>Keep A wooden or stone fortified tower on top of a motte.</p> | <p>Outer Bailey An outer ward that protected the inner bailey.</p> | <p>Drawbridge A bridge, especially one over a castle's moat, which is hinged at one end so that it may be raised to prevent people crossing</p> |
| <p>Motte A raised mound or earthwork with a stone or wooden keep (a fortified tower) on top.</p> | <p>Inner Bailey The bailey is a courtyard enclosed and protected by a ditch</p> | <p>Palisade A wall made from large wooden stakes.</p> |
| <p>Stair The stairs connecting the keep on the motte with the inner bailey.</p> | <p>Stockade A barrier formed from upright wooden posts or stakes, especially as a defence against attack</p> | <p>Gable The triangular end of a house.</p> |

How did William Keep Control: Harrying of the North

Although it only took William of Normandy and his army one day to defeat the English at the Battle of Hastings, it took far longer to secure his position as King of England. Sporadic rebellions and threats of foreign invasion were hallmarks of the early years of William's reign and prompted his greatest act of cruelty, known as the Harrying of the North.

The Rebellious English

- The Anglo-Saxon brother and earls, Edwin of Mercia and Morcar of Northumbria, are notorious figures of medieval history. They had unsuccessfully defended the north of England at the Battle of Fulford Gate in September 1066, narrowly escaping death in the ensuing slaughter. In the aftermath Morcar was replaced as the earl of Northumbria which is probably why neither earls fought at Stamford Bridge or at Hastings. In early 1067, shortly after William's coronation, Edwin and Morcar swore loyalty to their new king but they did not keep their promise for long...
- In 1069, possibly because of William's fiscal demands, or Morcar's loss of claim to Northumbria, the earls were in rebellion. They joined forces with a Danish fleet and with England's other claimant to the throne, Edgar the Atheling. Together, the rebels took York, sacked the city and attacked the Normans who had recently settled there.

William Strikes Back

- On hearing the news from York, William reacted quickly and marched north with his army. William was not just determined to crush this rebellion but to deter the English, and the Danes, from rising again. William's response was to destroy. He began first with the city of York, isolating his enemies and finally driving them out. His destruction did not end in York, or even in Yorkshire. With his army he travelled around the north of England, laying waste to anything and everything. The Harrying (as depicted here from the Bayeux Tapestry) is best described by Orderic Vitalis, who captured the emotion and the horror of William's systematic ruin.
- In his anger at the English barons, William commanded that all crops and herds, chattels and foods should be burned to ashes, so that the whole of the North be stripped of all means of survival. So terrible a famine fell upon the people, that more than 100,000 young and old starved to death.

Read the above information, answer the following questions carefully:

a) Why did the people of the North Rebel?

b) How did William react to the rebellions?

c) Was the Harrying of the North an effective method of control?

Law and Order: The Feudal System

FIGURE 1

Hierarchy before 1066.

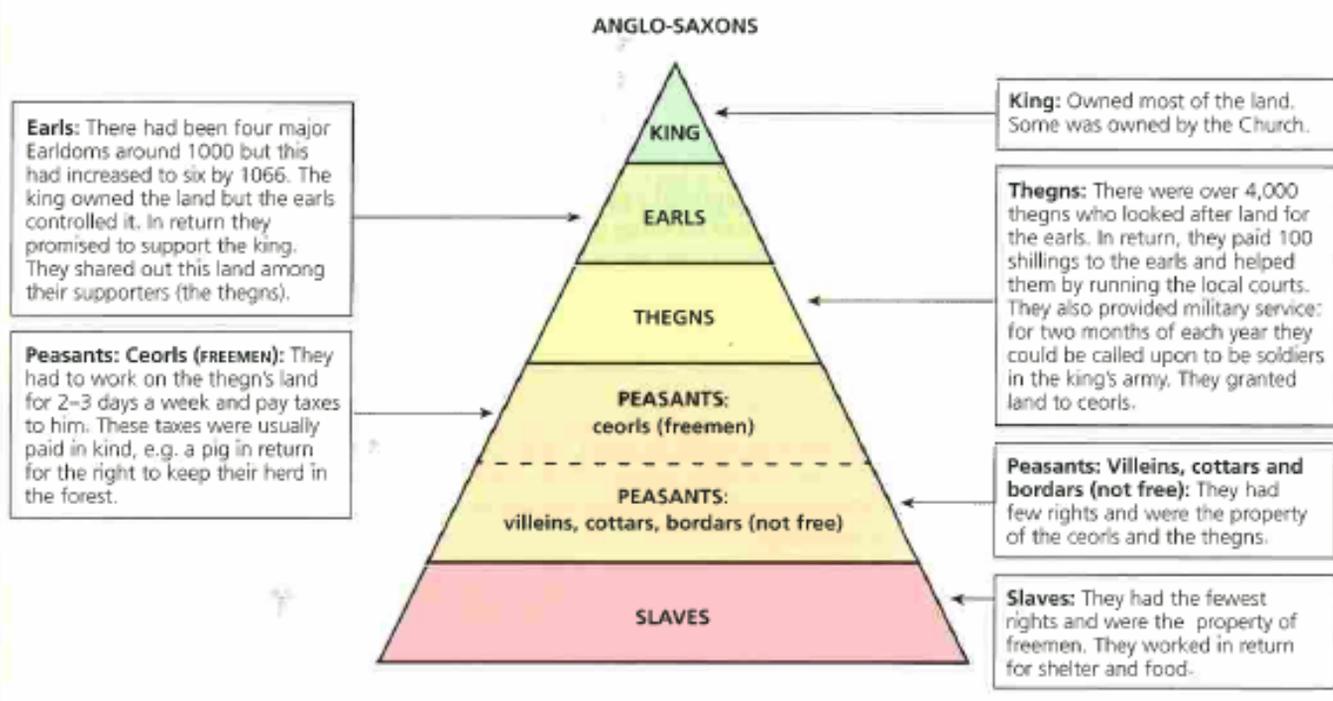
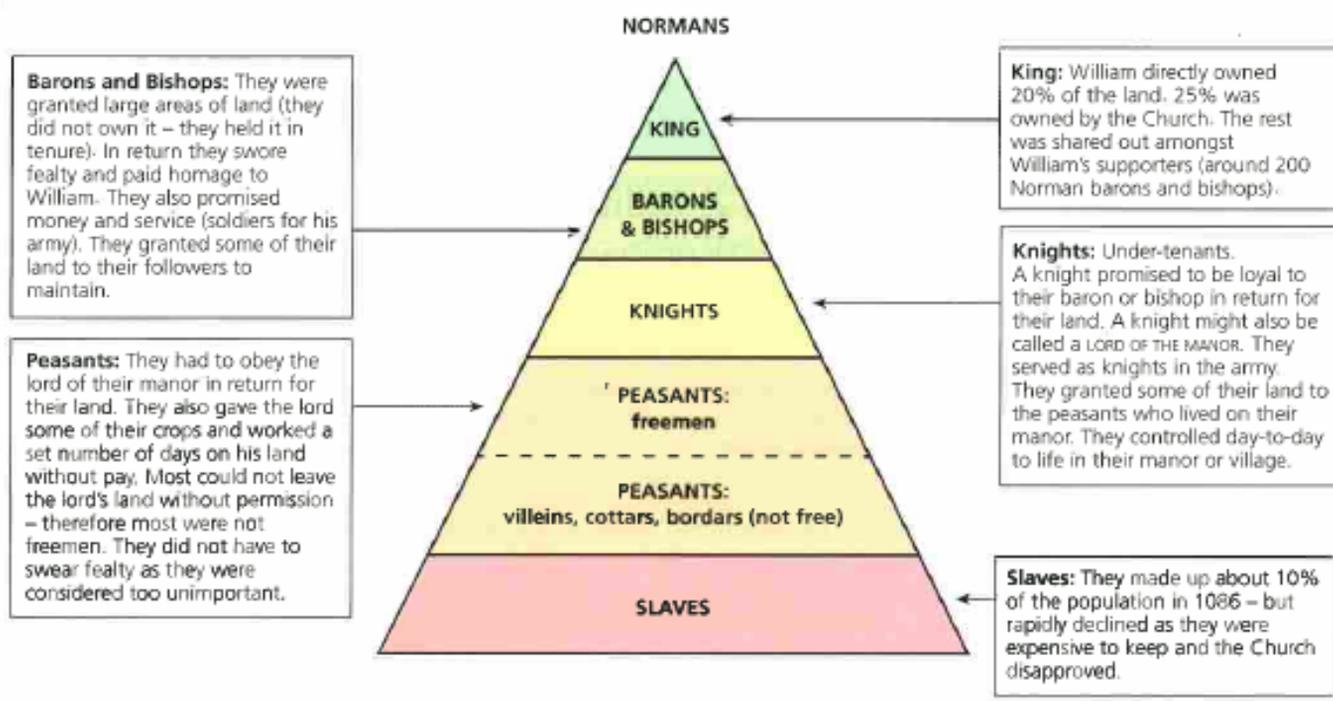


FIGURE 2

The feudal system under the Normans.

NB the feudal system is not a phrase which would have been used at the time. Historians have since given the system this title.



Spot three differences between the two pyramids. Explain them.

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

Law and Order: Changes to Anglo Saxon Society

English were ruled by Anglo-Saxon aristocracy and the land was divided up into earldoms. After he won the Battle of Hastings, William wanted to reward his followers and those who had helped him conquer England. William did not replace all of the English Earls. Before the Normans the

Read the table below. Complete the final column to assess how far things had changed under the Normans.

| Feature | Anglo-Saxon | Norman | What changed? |
|----------------------------|--|---|--|
| Feudal System | Six major earldoms in 1066 4,000 thegns King owned most of the land, followed by the Church. | King owned about 20% of the land, with the Church owning around 25% of land. Remaining land shared between 200 Norman barons and bishops. By 1086 only 4 thegns owned land. Royal Forests and Forest Law created. | - More land given to barons and bishops. - Fewer thegns owned land. - More Royal Forests created. - Forest Law created. |
| Military Control | The main part of the king's army would be made up from housecarls . For the rest of the army, the Anglo-Saxons used the fyrd . | Knights made an oath to their lord - it was a religious duty to provide service. Knights always had to carry out military service. By 1100 the Norman king had 5,000 knights he could call on. | |
| National government | The king was in charge and the nobility were involved in the process of decision making through the Witan . Anglo-Saxon government issued orders in writing - these were called writs . This was a short document which gave orders to be sent around the country and the system was known as government by writ . | Norman kings continued to take the advice of their leading subjects through the Great Council . The Normans continued government by writ but issued far more orders, which allowed William to create a more centralised government. | |
| Local government | Under the Anglo-Saxon, England had been split into 134 shires . A shire-reeve (the original word for sheriff) was in charge of each shire and organised justice, punishment and the collecting of taxes. Each shire was split into smaller areas known as hundreds . | The Normans found the Anglo-Saxon system effective so still used sheriffs . The sheriff acted as second to a baron in an area, and was a vital link between the king and the local area. Anglo-Saxon sheriffs were replaced with Norman sheriffs. | |

Law and Order: The Legal System

How was the legal system changed?

Watchmen:

- Most towns had a watchman
- They tried to ensure people kept to the curfew
- The watchmen were there to prevent crime and to catch criminals
- Some watchmen were volunteers and some were given the job
- Many watchmen didn't take their job seriously and many used it as an opportunity to drink with their friends!

Constables

- They had the power to arrest people, to break-up fights and prevent fires
- They held the keys to the stocks - used as punishment for some minor offences
- Constables were not paid much and so often also had another job

Tithing

- Group of 10-12 freemen
- Promised to prevent each other from committing a crime
- If one of them committed a crime they had to reveal the guilty one or risk the whole group being punished, however many guilty men escaped
- Some found sanctuary in the church

Hue and Cry

System for catching criminals after an offence had taken place
Everyone had a duty to raise the alarm if they saw a crime taking place, and everyone had a duty to try and catch the criminal
If anyone ignored this they would be fined

| Change | Continuity |
|--|--|
| Shire courts: Large Anglo-Saxon earldoms had been replaced with smaller Norman earldoms based around shire towns such as Shrewsbury. Castles were built in shire towns and law and order were based there. The importance of shire courts declined due to the increasing role of the honorial courts where tenants could appeal cases with their lord. Juries were introduced in some cases. | Shire courts: Anglo-Saxon England was divided into shires. Although there were some changes under the Normans, shire courts remained the main method of enforcing law and order in local areas under the Normans. |
| Hundred courts: The hundred courts met more frequently than shire courts and were now run by the sheriff's deputy. | Hundred courts: In Anglo-Saxon times shires were divided into 'hundreds' which were 100 hides in size (about 120 acres). Hundred courts continued under the Normans, and looked at local issues such as land. |
| Inheritance: The difference under the Normans that it was important to keep the new earldoms intact, and so only the earl's eldest son inherited the land upon his father's death. This was known as Primogeniture. | Inheritance: It was common to divide up land holding amongst families in Anglo-Saxon times, and in some ways this continued under the Normans. |
| The oath system: The Normans introduced murdrum fines which meant if any Norman Earl was murdered then the area around where the criminal lived would be heavily fined. This law eventually extended to include any Norman who was attacked or injured by Anglo-Saxons. The law was introduced because the new earls were vulnerable to attack by the local Anglo-Saxon population. | The oath system: Both the Anglo-Saxons and the Normans placed a high value on people's words or promises. People were made to swear an oath that they would not be involved in any major crime known as 'the common oath'. If a crime was committed then the family of the person who committed the crime would also be punished. Cases were heard in the hundred courts and punishments were decided there. Punishment could include exile for the criminal and their family. |
| Trials: Trial by battle was introduced by the Normans. The battle took place by the accused and the accuser. | Trials: Trial by ordeal - took two forms in Anglo-Saxon England and continued in Norman England. They were based on religious beliefs that god would intervene to protect the innocent. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Trial by cold water: The water was blessed by a priest. The criminal was placed in the water and the belief was that the guilty would float and the innocent would sink. 2. Trial by hot iron: The accused would carry a hot iron in their hand for three paces. Their hand would be bound and inspected three days later, and if the wound was infected they would be declared guilty, and if not they were declared innocent. |

Law and Order: The Legal System

Decide if the statement is true or false and explain the information.

| Statement | True or False? | Explanation |
|--|----------------|-------------|
| Constables were not paid much, but had the power to arrest people, break up fights and put out fires. They also held the keys to the stocks. | | |
| Watchmen were paid to do their job. Their role was to ensure that people abided by curfews, prevent crime and catch criminals. | | |
| Hue and cry was the system for raising the alarm after a crime had taken place. If anyone witnessed a crime, they had a duty to report it and could be punished if they did not. | | |
| A tithing was a group of 10-12 men who all promised to stop the others committing crimes. If one did, it was the duty of the others to reveal the guilty party, or risk the whole group being fined. | | |
| Anglo-Saxon Earldoms were replaced by much larger Norman. These were known as shire terms. | | |
| The Normans wanted to keep Ealdoms in tact. Therefore only the earl's eldest son inherited the land upon his father's death. This was known as Primogeniture. Previously the land would be divided between all sons. | | |
| If a Norman was killed and their murderer was not found within 5 days, the whole population of the hundred would be fined. This murdrum fine helped to reduce hostile acts against the Normans, but when these hostile acts did occur, the money from fines proved useful for the king. | | |
| The Normans introduced a new system of oath making. People were made to swear an oath that they would not be involved in any major crime known as 'the common oath'. | | |
| Trial by ordeal was introduced. They were based on religious beliefs that god would intervene to protect the innocent. Trial by water and trial by hot iron are examples of this. | | |
| The hundred courts met less frequently than shire courts and were now run by the sheriff. | | |
| Trial by battle was introduced by the Normans. The battle took place by the accused and the accuser. | | |
| Trial by hot iron: The accused would carry a hot iron in their hand for three paces. Their hand would be bound and inspected three days later, and if the wound was infected they would be declared guilty, and if not they were declared innocent. | | |

Law and Order: The Domesday Book

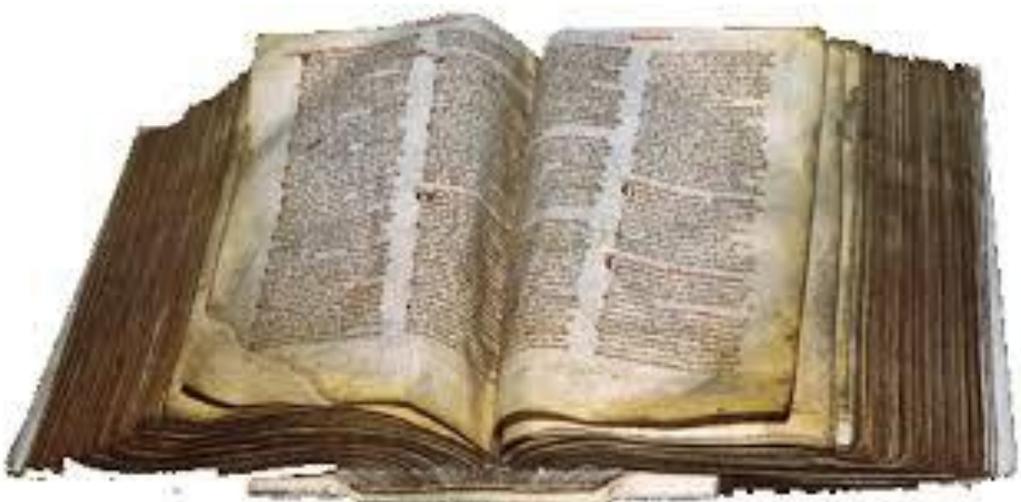
- The Domesday books was designed as a tax book with the aim of finding out how much people owned in order to tax them.
- Domesday ensured William collected as much tax as possible and he could find out if feudal lords were withholding money, he could record and solve disputes over land.
- The Domesday books provided valuable evidence about life in Norman England.
- The survey showed that William and his family owned approximately 20% of the land, the church owned 25 and 10 members of the Norman aristocracy owned another 25%. The rest of the land was held by approximately 250 people.
- This was very similar to the system under Edward the Confessor. However, under William the owners were mostly Norman.
- The Domesday book tells us a lot of valuable information. It shows how much wealth the English population had and what they did not. It shows that in 1086, there were around 2000 knights and 10,000 Norman settlers. The total population was between 2.5 and 2 million.
- There are however, important places that were left, including Winchester and London.

Explain 3 reasons why the Domesday book could be useful.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____



Life under the Normans: Villages

Life in a Norman Village

- 90% of people lived in the countryside. People lived in small clusters of houses and villages were controlled by the lord of the manor.
- For the majority of peasants, nothing much changed under the Normans. Peasants still lived in cottagers, grew their own crops on strips of land and grazed animals on common land.
- They used the same metal plough pulled by oxen through their long and narrow rectangular strips of land.
- At the centre of the village there was the church where peasants would spend most of their free time. They would spend holy days as well as Sundays at church and became known as holidays because people did not work on them. The church could also act as a prison or fortress if required.
- The farmland around the village was divided into fields surrounded by hedges. Some fields were used to graze and others were used to grow crops. These fields were then divided into strips of land but the land was not separated by fences, this was known as the open field system.

Roles in the Village

- Reeve - an official who worked on behalf of the crown in local areas. Their job involved ensuring the successful day to day running of the village to make sure all the peasant did their jobs. The reeve was a peasant who was either chosen by the lord or voted for by the peasants.
- Bailiff - in charge of collecting taxes for the crown and ensuring that crops were gathered and debts repaid.
- Priest - ran the local church and was responsible for ensuring marriages and wills were legal.
- Miller - produced grain to make bread. Bread had to be baked in the oven of the lord of the manor and the lord decided how much he the miller would be paid.
- Lords and Bishops - they were the richest people in England after the king. The bishop had the task of running the diocese of the church. They did not do physical labour. They spent their time running their estates.
- Knights - they were rich and owed military service to the king. They spent their time perfecting their military skills.



The farming year. The diagram shows the key tasks done by peasant throughout the year.

Are there any differences between life in an Anglo-Saxon village and Life in a Norman village?

Life under the Normans: Towns

There had been very few towns on Anglo-Saxon England. Under Norman control trade increased dramatically which meant town grew in size too. Trade increased because Norman rulers had greater connections with mainland Europe.

Why did Norman Towns increase in size and number?

Colour code: Social Reasons and Economic Reasons

| | | |
|---|--|---|
| People used salt for cooking and was of great value for trade- the town of Droitwich grew as they had so many salt makers- 13 salt houses to be precise! | Trades became protected through the creation of <i>GUILDS</i> which meant that work was often of a good quality and regulated trade well. | People moved from the countryside in search of a better life- either to learn a trade or work as a servant for a rich merchant trader. |
| Citizens of towns were known as a burgess and they had responsibilities to be watchmen, help organise the town and military, and could buy and sell property in the town. Towns became more organised with this new "type" of citizen. | Metal was of great value due to the weapons needed in Norman military- towns near woodland often grew due to wood being burnt in metal furnaces- the town of Gloucester near the Forest of Dean grew because of this. | Wool was required for clothing and travelled to towns for trading along rivers such as York and Lincoln. If near the coast, London, Southampton and Bristol would trade with towns on the continent of Europe and in return got fine cloth and wine. |
| If a town became large enough, it could apply for a <i>CHARTER</i> which meant they could become independent from the Lord or King- they could elect their own mayor, set their own taxes and run markets on days of their choosing. These became a lot more popular by the 13 th century however and were not an immediate change. They did still have to pay taxes to the King though. | Markets and fairs were held in towns. These were social hubs where performers could be seen and watched, but also places of great economic importance. In order to have a market or fair, the King had to give you a grant. 2800 grants were given after the Conquest. | If a villein peasant managed to work in a town for a year and a day they were classified as a freeman and no longer tied to the village from which they came. Likewise, poorer families could send their children into towns to learn with a monk or a priest as this was the only way to get an education and better life. |

Fill in the features:

Castle, Apothecary, Money lenders, Blacksmiths/carpenters, Barbers, Houses, Church, Market Square

| Town Feature | Description |
|--------------|---|
| | Religion was very important to the Normans and they spared no expense in building new and elaborate churches and cathedrals. |
| | Used as a method of control and monitoring of the towns people. Often a place of safety for the unpopular Norman military and Lords. |
| | Because there were no banks, these people were useful. It was against Christians to lend money and charge interest, so Jews had travelled from mainland Europe to perform this role. This made them unpopular. |
| | A trading place which would happen regularly for towns people to trade goods such as wool, salt and metal. |
| | Skilled workers such as these often had young apprentices who would work for them. In return, for 7 years work to learn the trade, an apprentice would receive board and lodgings. Eventually these skilled workers could become a master by producing a perfect piece of work known as a masterpiece. Groups of these workers began to form "guilds" with similar workers in towns. In order to carry out your skill and sell it in a town, you had to be a member of the guild. |
| | These people not only cut hair, but also performed operations on patient and would amputate limbs (remember History of medicine) |
| | These people sold remedies to the sick. (remember History of Medicine) |
| | Dwellings for the towns people to live in. They were often placed closely together, made of wood, and had no sewers leading to poor hygiene and public health. |

Life under the Normans: Towns and Villages

Identify if the feature belongs in a Norman Village or Norman town (or both)

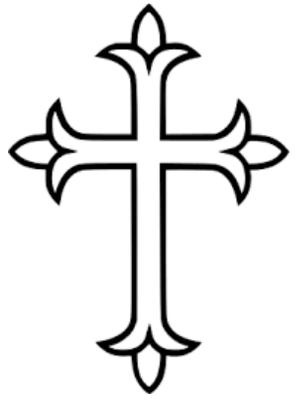
| Feature | Village | Town | Explanation |
|--|---------|------|-------------|
| Small clusters of houses were controlled by the lord of the manor | | | |
| At the centre there would be a church where the local people would spent their free time | | | |
| You would find the following occupations: miller, priest, reeve, bailiff and knight. | | | |
| The Normans built more elaborate churches to show off their wealth and devotion to God. | | | |
| Castles would be used to monitor the local people and ensure the safety of unpopular Norman lords. | | | |
| Markets and fairs were held. These were social hubs where performers could be seen and watched, but also places of great economic importance. | | | |
| Poorer families could send their children their to learn with a monk or a priest as this was the only way to get an education and better life. | | | |
| You would find the following occupations: apothecary, barber surgeon, blacksmith and carpenter. | | | |
| The farmland surrounding the area was not fenced off but used by all members of the community for grazing animals. | | | |
| A place of trade for goods such as wool and salt. | | | |



Norman Religion: The English Church

Before the Norman Conquest, the Church in England was isolated from the developments of mainland Europe. William I thought that the English Church was corrupt and set out to reform it. This was the reason he secured the support of the Pope for his invasion of England.

Religion was a matter of life and death for the people of England which meant that the church had a lot of power and wealth. This often caused conflict between the monarchy and the church.



Complete the paragraphs, using the words in the box below

Religion was very important in Norman England and everybody was a _____ and believed in God. If you went to church and led a good life, you would go to _____, however if you were bad and did not go to church, you would go to _____.

The leaders of the Church were very _____ - sometimes as powerful as kings. The _____ - the overall leader of the Church - was probably the most powerful individual in Europe.

Pope heaven powerful Roman Catholic hell

The Church was the largest single _____ in Europe - by 1086 it held a _____ of all land in England. It was given land by rich people who wanted to ensure that they would go to heaven or they instead left money for _____ for their _____.

Everyone in England had to pay a tax to the Church called a _____ which was one tenth of anything that was produced. Additional taxes were also paid at certain times of year such as _____ and surplice fees for ceremonies such as weddings and funerals.

prayers tithe quarter souls landowner Easter Dues

_____ : The main role of the church was to ensure that people showed that they believed in God by going to church.

_____ : The Church was a major landowner in England. Peasants had to work on Church land for free even though they had their own land to look after. They believed that God would know if they had not done their work on the Church land and that God would punish them. The Church also collected taxes called tithes.

_____ : The Church heard court cases for crimes carried out on Church lands. If the Church found somebody guilty of a crime, they would hand down justice in the king's name.

_____ : Leading members of the Church advised the king on important national issues as members of the Witan.

_____ : The Church was the only institution that produced books. In this way, the Church could control which books were published.

_____ : people in the twelfth century did not understand the cause of diseases and thought that they were a punishment from God. As a result, priests tried to cure the sick by praying for them or recommend they pay a penance in the form of money, pain or prayer.

education politics religion health law money

Norman Religion: The English Church

The Church was the largest single landowner in England. By 1086, it held 25% of all land in England. Abbots and bishops were feudal lords in both towns and rural areas. The church grew extremely wealthy from the rents paid. The church acquired more land because rich people would sometimes give land to the church in the hope of getting to heaven after death. The church also acquired wealth through other means:

- Everyone had to pay a tax called a tithe. Villagers had to give one tenth of what they produced to the church. Many villages had a tithe barn in which to store tithe produce.
- They also paid other taxes throughout the year such as Easter dues paid to the priest.
- People had to pay a surplice fee to the priest for ceremonies such as weddings, baptisms and funerals.



These statements will help you to explore how important the Church was in people's lives. Read each statement and decide how powerful you think it makes the Church sound. Write a summary of your findings below.

A. Everyone believed in heaven and hell. They knew they had to obey the teachings of the Church to get to heaven.



B. Priests and monks were treated differently to ordinary people if they got into trouble. They were tried in Church courts and were more likely to be let off.



C. Churches (even ones in villages) were very big, expensive and awesome!



D. People paid a tax (called a tithe) to the Church as well as to the King. This paid for new churches and monasteries to be built.



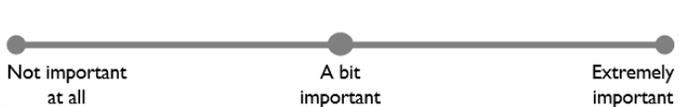
E. The Archbishop of Canterbury was in charge of the Church in England, and was chosen by the King.



F. The Pope was in charge of the whole Christian Church, and had the final say on who would be made Archbishop of Canterbury.



G. Everyone was baptised and everyone went to church on a Sunday.



H. The Archbishop had the power to excommunicate people – to cut them off from all religion and damn them to hell!



Norman Religion: Changes to the English Church

Read through the descriptions carefully and use the changes below to complete the change column.

Changes

- The Church was used to help the Normans to control areas of England that may rebel.
- The Church was used to help the Normans to control what people thought.
- The Church had separate legal powers in Norman England.
- The Normans ensured that important people in the Church were loyal.
- The structure of the Church was changed to allow the Normans more control in each diocese.

| Change | Description |
|--------|---|
| | Archbishop Stigand was replaced by Archbishop Lanfranc. By 1080, there was only one Anglo-Saxon bishop, Wulfstan , left. |
| | At first, the Normans stole the treasures of many of the 49 English monasteries and took the Church's land. However, the Normans soon began rebuilding Anglo-Saxon churches and cathedrals in the Romanesque style (which was already familiar to them and used in France). |
| | The Church was separate from all the rest of society and giving it a special role in the legal system through Church courts. In 1076 , the Council of Winchester ordered that only Church courts could try clergy for crimes. This meant that people who worked for the church would only be tried for their crimes in Church courts rather than local courts. |
| | Dioceses (areas of land served by a church or cathedral e.g. Ripon) were divided into archdeaconries , which were further divided into deaneries . Archdeacons became more common, and had the role of enforcing Church discipline in their area, presiding over Church courts. |
| | Anglo-Saxon cathedrals in isolated rural locations were knocked down and moved to more strategic locations such as market towns, so that the bishop was in a more secure location with an overview of his area of control e.g. Thetford was moved to Norwich. |

Rank the changes from 'biggest change' to 'smallest change' - 1 is the biggest change, 8 is the smallest change.

| Summary of Change | Ranking |
|---|---------|
| What had not changed was the people at the top of the Church hierarchy. The Pope was still head of the Catholic Church and therefore the most powerful Catholic. | |
| King William was certain that members of the Church in England should not obey the Pope over the king . | |
| William controlled communication between the leaders of the English Church and the Pope in Rome. This meant that William could influence the information that Church leaders had access to . | |
| William was also in control of who was appointed to the English Church . | |
| The Church under the Normans became more centralised - this means that it was answerable to the Archbishop of Canterbury and in turn the king. | |
| There were also new positions introduced such as archdeacons and deans . | |
| The new Norman structure allowed bishops to have far greater control of their diocese . | |
| There were more parish priests under the Normans than there had been previously. | |

Norman Religion: Relations with the Papacy

Read through the stories carefully and sketch an image for each story

Conflict with William of Saint-Calais 1088

1. There was a rebellion against Rufus in 1088. The Bishop of Saint-Calais had informed Rufus about this plot, and promised to bring reinforcements to help him. However, Saint-Calais then changed his mind and never returned with his troops. Rufus put him on trial for treason.
2. Saint-Calais argued that as a member of the clergy, he should be tried in a Church court rather than in a secular court. Rufus refused, arguing that the Bishop had broken his oath of fealty (loyalty) to the king and should be tried by a king's court.
3. The Bishop of Saint-Calais did eventually return to England in 1091 and served a Bishop of Durham until 1095, but the trial was significant. It showed how determined Rufus was to control the Church rather than be controlled by it.

Conflict between Anselm and Rufus 1093-94

1. When Lanfranc died in 1089, he was not replaced. This was a deliberate move by Rufus as he wanted to take the income from the Church lands that Lanfranc had held before his death.
2. In 1093, Rufus suffered a serious illness and thought that God was punishing him. To please God, he decided to appoint a new Archbishop of Canterbury - Anselm.
3. Relations between Rufus and Anselm were difficult from the beginning and by 1094, Anselm was preaching about the lack of morals at Rufus' court.
4. Rufus was not happy with Anselm's comments; he felt that he owned the abbeys and that Anselm should not get involved in his affairs.

The Council of Rockingham 1095

1. Rufus had stopped Anselm travelling to Rome to get Papal approval for his appointment as archbishop; Rufus argued that this would show that Anselm was really giving his loyalty to the Pope (Rufus wanted to limit the power of the Pope in England). They could not agree, so the Council of Rockingham was called.
2. There was much debate and little agreement and so a truce was called. Rufus had been forced to accept Pope Urban II as Pope, but Urban agreed to stay out of English affairs whilst Rufus was king.
3. Relations did not stay good for long, and Rufus blocked Anselm's efforts to reform the Church through Church councils. Anselm also didn't want to pay Rufus extra taxes or provide the number of knights the king required.
4. By 1097, Anselm had fled to Rome - this left Rufus able to profit from the money raised by Anselm's empty position in the Church.

Simony

1. As well as conflict with different people in the Church, Rufus also brought back the practice of simony (selling jobs in the Church). This had been outlawed by Lanfranc in the 1070s. For example, Rufus sold the bishopric of Thetford to Herbert Losinga for 1000 marks.
2. One of Rufus' key allies, Ranulf Flambard, was very good at raising money from the Church - this made him popular with Rufus but unpopular with the clergy. Rufus rewarded him by making him Bishop of Durham - for £1000!

Norman Religion: Relations with the Papacy

| King | What happened? | Good (✓) or bad (x) relations? |
|---------------|--|--------------------------------|
| William I | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pope Alexander II (1061-1073) gave William the papal banner to fight under at the Battle of Hastings, blessing his invasion. Both Pope Alexander and William wanted to reform the corrupt English Church and bring it into line with Christianity in the rest of Europe. • Pope Alexander also wanted to get rid of any corrupt or incompetent bishops. William supported this, and also promised to abolish the practices of nepotism and simony, as well as to ban clerical marriage. However, William's main aim was to get rid of untrustworthy Englishmen from powerful roles in the Church and to replace them with Normans. • Pope Gregory VII wanted bishops to travel to Rome to report to him, but this did not happen - even Lanfranc did not do this. Whilst William did agree to bring back a tax called Peter's Pence which was paid to Rome, he was clear that he did not want the Pope to interfere with his rights as king. | |
| William Rufus | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • William Rufus had first damaged his relationship with the Papacy after his trial of William of Saint-Calais in 1088-9 after his came into a lot of conflict with the Pope, particularly after his appointment of Archbishop Anselm. • Pope Urban II (1088-1099) also had a bad relationship with Rufus. This was due to Rufus' actions in stopping Anselm from travelling to Rome and blocking Anselm's reforms to the English Church. Eventually, Anselm had been exiled and fled to Rome in 1097, further damaging the relationship between Rufus and the papacy. | |
| Henry I | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Archbishop Anselm refused to be made bishop by King Henry. He was exiled in 1103. This led the Pope to threaten Henry with excommunication, the worst punishment that the Church could give. • Eventually, in 1107, Henry reached an agreement with the Pope. Henry agreed to give up his right to invest bishops. This meant that they would still have to swear loyalty and provide services when required. • After this, Anselm supported Henry and in return was allowed to bring in Pope Gregory VII's reforms, for example condemning simony. | |



Norman Religion: Monasticism

The Life of a Monk:

- The life of a monk was meant to be difficult, uncomfortable and sometimes painful. Monks lived in isolation away from distractions and corruption.
- It was thought that because Jesus suffered on the cross, monks had to suffer to be closer to God. The vast majority of their life was dedicated to prayer. They prayed in the belief that their prayers would help others to reach heaven. Ordinary people may pay so that the monks would pray for them in the hope that they would get into heaven.
- All work done by the monks was seen to be divine (for God). Monks copied out books by hand in monastery scriptoriums.
- Monks may also carry out divine work such as tending to the sick, working in almonries giving alms to the poor, teaching the community or even advising the king.



Benedictine vows:

St Benedict drew a set of rules for monks to live by. After his death his rules became a basic guide for life in monasteries. He set out 4 vows:

- Vow of poverty: monks and nuns have to give up all wealth and worldly possessions when they join a monastery
- Vow of chastity: this means abstaining from physical pleasure including sex, eating sweet food and drinking alcohol
- Vow of obedience - monks and nuns have to obey the teachings of God through the Bible, their abbot or abbess, and the rules of their order
- Vow of stability - They promise never to leave the monastic community, for some this meant not even leaving the monastery.

Why did Monasteries need reform?

- Monasticism has been in decline during the 10th century because of the Viking raids, poverty, and an over-reliance on local lords. Monasteries needed local lords for the land (monks needed to be self-sufficient) the lord would want influence in return. Lords would often have a say over who became abbot and would take money from the monastery leaving the monks in poverty.
- Some monks were no longer following the strict rules of monasticism. For example some were no longer vegetarian, they wore rich clothing and would often ignore rules about fasting. Reformers wanted to bring back more traditional practices.

Using the words below, complete the sentences.

obedience, lords, suffered, Benedictine, poverty, copying, physical, reform, corruption, prayer, pay

Monks experienced a life of suffering, they believed that because Jesus _____ on the cross they should suffer to be closer to God. The monks spent their days in many ways including caring for the sick and _____ texts. However, most of a monk's time was spent in _____ and people outside of the monastery would _____ to be prayed for.

_____ monks followed a strict set of rules. The vow of _____ meant that monks had to give up all of their possessions. The vow of chastity meant a monk had to abstain from _____ pleasures. They also had to take a vow of _____ to obey the teachings of God. They also had to promise never to leave the monastic community.

William the Conqueror wanted to _____ the monasteries. They had been in decline throughout the 10th century and _____ often had too much power and influence over the monasteries. There were also concerns over _____ as some monks were no longer vegetarian and they would often ignore the rules about fasting and the clothing they wore.

Norman Religion: Monastic reforms

Revival of Monasticism:

- Between 1066 and 1135, the number of monks and nuns increased from around 1000 to 5000.
- The number of religious houses grew from about 60 to over 250.
- In 1066 there were four cathedrals with monasteries attached to them: Canterbury, Winchester, Worcester and Sherborne. By 1135, 10 of England's 19 cathedrals had monasteries attached to them.
- To commemorate the battle of Hastings and show **penance** for the loss of life he paid for the building of Battle Abbey.
- The Normans also brought monastic orders - rules followed by monks or nuns - renouncing worldly pursuits and devoting themselves to spiritual work in a monastery.

Changes to Monastic Life:

- The Normans gradually changed those in charge of monasteries from Anglo-Saxon to Norman.
- In 1075 when Lanfranc held a council in London, 13 of the 21 abbots were Anglo-Saxon. By 1086, only three Anglo-Saxon abbots remained.
- Lanfranc's reforms introduced a new set of constitutions at Christ Church, Canterbury in 1077. He wanted these reforms to spread throughout England and improve standards of monastic life:
 - He reformed the **liturgy**
 - He defined the role of the abbot
 - Set out a clear hierarchy
 - He made strict rules about the creation of saints
 - He laid out a structure for domestic life in the monastery to make monks seem more pious and ensure they received a greater level of respect.
- Some monasteries were already following Benedictine rules so would have seen little change to their everyday lives. Other monasteries would have seen a great deal of change.

Language:

- Latin had become the language of government and the church. It was used by merchants around Europe as the universal language.
- William of Normandy did not feel it necessary to learn English, he had English supporters to help with language and important documents, such as the Domesday Book, were written in Norman Latin.
- Most people spoke either Norman-French or English in everyday life, gradually Norman-French became more popular as Anglo-Saxon teachers were replaced by Normans.
- Norman French developed into Anglo-Norman and became the language used in law courts, schools and universities. The majority of the population were peasants and spoke English.
- English did eventually return as the favoured language but the Norman influence remained. Around one quarter of modern English words have their root in the French language.

Cluniac Monasteries:

- Cluny Abbey, established in 910, was given permanent freedom from military service and feudal duty by the Duke of Normandy. The abbey at Cluny answered only to the Pope.
- Benedictine rules were followed very rigidly. The fact that they followed these strict rules and the fact that they were so close to the Pope meant that they could be a centre for the revival of monasticism. It became a very influential abbey and with that, became very wealthy.
- The abbots of Cluny reformed abbeys across Europe - some houses applauded the reform, others were less welcoming.
- Cluniac monasteries created a new tradition as all of them now answered directed to the abbot at Cluny. Other houses were considered priories and to deal with any issues there was an annual meeting of priors at Cluny.

Summary Activities: Key Terms

| Key Term | Definition |
|-----------------|------------|
| Monastery | |
| Witan | |
| Clergy | |
| Primogeniture | |
| Villien | |
| Romanesque | |
| Pluralism | |
| Fealty | |
| Reformation | |
| Novissima Verba | |
| Scutage | |
| Harrying | |
| Penance | |
| Thegn | |
| Thite | |
| Patronage | |
| Ecclesiastical | |
| Pottage | |