

Key event Timeline	
January 1066	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Edward the Confessor, King of England, died.
September 1066	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Battle of Stamford Bridge between King Harold Godwinson (England) and Harald Hardrada (Norway), in the North of England.
14 October 1066	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Battle of Hastings between Harold Godwinson and William the Conqueror, who set sail from Normandy.
Christmas Day 1066	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> William the Conqueror crowned King of England in Westminster Abbey (London).
1066	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> William gives his 3 brothers land across the South of England and begins the Feudal system.
1066	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> William attacks the Port of Dover and builds a fort after uprising.
1069-70	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Harrying of the North. William sends his troops to burn villages and crops and kill the people of the North after their rebellion.
1085	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Domesday book started. William sends out his representatives to collect information about the people of England and their belongings.
1086	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Domesday book Published.
1087	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> King William of England dies. Throne passes to William II. He was formally William Rufus (his son).



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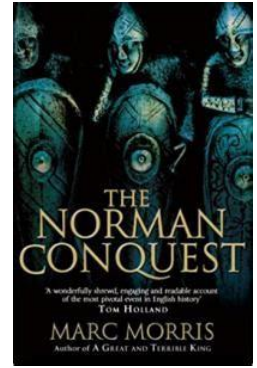


St. Benet Biscop Catholic Academy – Humanities Faculty
 Knowledge Organiser- Year 7
 Topic: Conflict at Home and Abroad: Medieval Britain



Enquiry questions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Why did William win the battle of Hastings? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> How did William gain control? How serious were the threats to William's control of England? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Why did William build Motte and Bailey Castles? Is it better to be an attacker or defender in siege warfare?

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 'There is still a widespread assumption with the Norman conquest that the Normans are 'them' and the English are 'us' ... but almost all of this is myth. It arises not from contemporary evidence, but from opinions passed on the conquest in later centuries'. 'Not only did the Normans bring with them new forms of architecture and fortification, new military techniques, a new ruling elite and a new language of government; they also imported a new set of attitudes and morals, which impinged on everything from warfare to politics to religion to law, and even the status of peasantry'. 'The Conquest matters, in short, because it altered what it meant to be English



Selected Key Words and Definitions	
Feudal system	Medieval system of land control. At each level peasants took an oath and in return for loyalty and work they received land.
Peasant	Labourer- worked the land.
Barons	A member of the lowest order of the British nobility. Baron is not used as a form of address, barons usually being referred to as 'Lord'.
Heir	Next in line to the throne. Usually the closest living male relative.
Harrying	persistently carry out attacks on (an enemy or an enemy's territory).
Concentric Castle	A castle built with several walls of decreasing heights, so soldiers could shoot attackers more effectively.
Coronation	The ceremony of crowning a King or Queen
Invasion	Coming into another country, normally with an armed force, with the intention to take over.
Motte and Bailey	An early castle that featured a fort on a hill surrounded by a fence or wall.
Siege	A method of attack where an army surrounds a castle, cutting off essential supplies until the enemy is forced to surrender.
Concentric Castle	A castle built with several walls of decreasing heights, so soldiers could shoot attackers more effectively.
Monarch	King or Queen
Harrying	Continued attacking
Siege	To prevent food/water/people from getting somewhere to try and ware them

