



	Term	Definition
1	<b>A.D.</b>	'Anno Domini' (Latin for 'in the year of our lord') used to show dates after '0'.
2	<b>Angles</b>	A tribe originating from northern Germany.
3	<b>Archers</b>	Soldiers with crossbows.
4	<b>B.C.</b>	'Before Christ' used to show dates before '0'.
5	<b>Baron</b>	An important landowner and vassal to the King (a tenant)
6	<b>Bayeux Tapestry</b>	An embroidery (sewed pattern) showing the events leading up to, during and after the Norman Conquest of 1066.
7	<b>Besiege</b>	The act of carrying out a siege
8	<b>Cavalry</b>	Soldiers on horseback, used by the Normans.
9	<b>Century</b>	One hundred years.
10	<b>Chronology</b>	The arrangement of events/dates in the order in which they happened.
11	<b>Circa</b>	Approximate (used for dates)
12	<b>Commission</b>	A formal arrangement in which work is completed for someone.
13	<b>Domesday Book</b>	A survey commissioned in 1085 by William I to collect information on who owned the land and what the land was worth.
14	<b>Earl</b>	A member of the nobility, given land to rule in the name of the King.
15	<b>Exile</b>	The state of being banished (sent away permanently) from one's country.
16	<b>Feudal System</b>	The social system whereby land was exchanged for service and loyalty.
17	<b>Fealty</b>	A vassal's sworn loyalty to a lord (eg. a knight's loyalty to a baron).
18	<b>Feigned retreat</b>	Norman battle tactic of pretending to run away to lure the enemy out of its formation
19	<b>Fyrd</b>	Ordinary men (usually farmers) who would fight when called upon.
20	<b>Garrisons</b>	Troops stationed in a castle or town to defend it.
21	<b>Government</b>	The system by which a community or country is directed or controlled.
22	<b>Harry</b>	To persistently carry out attacks on an enemy or an enemy's territory.
23	<b>Heir</b>	A person entitled to inherit something.
24	<b>Hierarchy</b>	A system in which people / things are arranged in order of their importance
25	<b>Housecarls</b>	Trained and equipped earls, paid for their support by the King.
26	<b>Illegitimate</b>	Not allowed by law.

	Term	Definition
27	<b>Infantry</b>	<b>Soldiers on foot</b>
28	<b>Inherit</b>	To receive money, land or a title after the death of someone.
29	<b>Invade</b>	To use force in an attempt to take control of an area or country.
30	<b>Law</b>	The system of rules by which a country is controlled.
31	<b>Motte and bailey castle</b>	A type of Norman fortress used to station troops that could be used to suppress rebellions. These castles featured a motte (a mound of earth) and a keep (a tower at the top).
32	<b>Nobility</b>	The richest and most powerful men in England
33	<b>Normans</b>	People of Scandinavian origin who settled in Normandy from c. 912.
34	<b>Oath</b>	A solemn promise.
35	<b>Papal Banner</b>	Formal support given to a king by the Pope
36	<b>Peasant</b>	A person of low status, usually a farmer labourer (worker)
37	<b>Pope</b>	Head of the Roman Catholic Church.
38	<b>Rebel</b>	To rise up against a ruler.
39	<b>Revolt</b>	To rise up against a ruler, often using violence
40	<b>Saxons</b>	A tribe originating from north western Germany and the Netherlands.
41	<b>Siege</b>	A blockade of a city or a castle
42	<b>Shield wall</b>	The Saxon tactic of forming a protective line by joining their shields together.
43	<b>Succession Crisis</b>	A crisis in which there is an unclear heir to the throne.
44	<b>Suppress</b>	Stopping something from continuing.
45	<b>Survey</b>	To examine and record information about something.
46	<b>Sub-Regulus</b>	Acting king (when the king was unable to attend to his duties)
47	<b>Tenants-in-Chief</b>	Most powerful barons and bishops.
48	<b>Vikings</b>	Scandinavians who raided and settled in many parts of North West Europe.
49	<b>Villein</b>	A peasant
50	<b>Witan</b>	Anglo-Saxon council which was often responsible for choosing the heir to the throne.

## Key Individuals

	Individual	Description
51	<b>Edward the Confessor</b>	King of England who died in January 1066.
52	<b>Edgar Aetheling</b>	Nearest relative to Edward the Confessor (his grandfather was Edward's half-brother) and supported by the Witan.
53	<b>Harald Hardrada</b>	A Viking Warrior (Hardrara meaning 'Hard Ruler'), Edward the Confessor's brother (Harthacanute) had promised Hardrada's father (Magnus) the throne.
54	<b>Harold Godwinson</b>	The Godwin family were the most powerful noble family in England; they controlled Wessex. Edward was married to Harold's sister and Harold said that Edward had promised the throne to him on his deathbed. He acted as 'sub-regulus' in the final years of Edward's reign.
55	<b>Tostig Godwinson</b>	Brother of Harold Godwinson. After being exiled by his brother he supported Harald Hardrada's claim to the throne.
56	<b>William of Normandy</b>	Illegitimate son of Richard Duke of Normandy (also known as William 'the Bastard'). Distant cousin of Edward the Confessor. It is believed that William had sent support when Edward was threatened with rebellion in exchange for becoming heir to the throne.
57	<b>Edwin, Earl of Mercia and Morcar, Earl of Northumbria</b>	Supporters of Godwinson. Fought against Hardrada at the battle of Fulford. Later supported Edgard Aetheling.
58	<b>Hereward the Wake</b>	An exiled Anglo-Saxon nobleman who led a rebellion leading to the Siege of Ely 1071. "The Wake" meaning "The Watchful".
59	<b>Waltheof</b>	Earl of Northumbria, led revolt against William in 1075, was beheaded.
60	<b>Orderic Vitalis</b>	An English chronicler and Benedictine monk who wrote the Historia Ecclesiastica (a chronicle of Anglo-Saxon and early Norman England).

## Timeline

<b>1042</b>	Edward Confessor becomes king
<b>1051</b>	William supports Edward when the Godwins rebel – William claims this is when Edward promises him the English throne.
<b>1053</b>	Godwins make peace with Edward and are given their land and titles back.
<b>1060</b>	Harold Godwinson becomes King Edward's sub-regulus (a deputy king)
<b>1064</b>	William claims Harold Godwinson swears to uphold his claim to the English throne whilst visiting Normandy.
<b>4<sup>th</sup>-5<sup>th</sup> January 1066</b>	King Edward the Confessor dies.
<b>6<sup>th</sup> January 1066</b>	Harold Godwinson is crowned king of England by the Witan
<b>20<sup>th</sup> September 1066</b>	Harold Hardrada (7000 Vikings) defeats the Anglo Saxons (3500) at the Battle of Fulford Gate; Harold marches North to deal with the Viking threat, marching 190 miles in 4 days.
<b>25<sup>th</sup> September 1066</b>	Battle of Stamford Bridge; Harold Godwinson takes Harold Hardrada's men by surprise.
<b>28<sup>th</sup> September 1066</b>	William lands at Pevensey and builds temporary Motte and Bailey castle; Harold marches South (250 miles in 13 days)
<b>14<sup>th</sup> October 1066</b>	The Battle of Hastings; In a 9 hour battle, William Duke of Normandy defeats Harold Godwinson.
<b>October-December 1066</b>	William establishes control over defiant towns and their people en route to London through violent means
<b>25<sup>th</sup> December 1066</b>	William, Duke of Normandy is crowned king, having marched to London and secured oaths of loyalty from the remaining earls.
<b>1067</b>	-William distributes land in areas of potential rebellion to loyal barons -Rebellions continue in Northumbria, and there is an attack on Dover Castle (Rebellion of Eustace). There are rebellions on the Welsh border marchlands.
<b>1068</b>	Rebellions in south west – siege of Exeter; Edwin and Morcar flee William's court to go North
<b>1069</b>	Rebels burn a Norman earl (Robert de Commines) to death in Durham; rebellion spreads to York; William responds with the Harrying of the North (burning the area and salting the land, causing mass starvation and devastation to the area). This use of terror ends rebellion in the north. The effects are long lasting; 80% of Yorkshire is still recorded as 'waste' in 1086.
<b>1069</b>	Rebellions in the west
<b>1069</b>	Harrying of the North ends rebellion in the north. 80% of Yorkshire is still recorded as 'waste' in 1086.
<b>1070</b>	First Norman stone castle is built in Wales
<b>1071</b>	East Anglia rebellion of Hereward the Wake (Siege of Ely) is defeated
<b>1075</b>	'Revolt of the Earls' in the North is easily defeated and ends with the execution of Waltheof, Earl of Northumbria, the last English Earl in England on 31 <sup>st</sup> May 1076
<b>1085</b>	Commissioning of the Domesday Book
<b>1086</b>	Creation of Domesday Book By 1086, in 20 years, William had built nearly 500 castles (approx. one every two weeks)
<b>1087</b>	Death of William I, William Rufus becomes king William II
<b>1088</b>	Norman Barons rebel; Pevensey castle is besieged
<b>1096</b>	Rufus recognised as the ruler of Normandy
<b>1100</b>	Rufus is killed, his brother Henry is crowned king Henry I

