

HISTORY – YEAR 10 – ANGLO-SAXON ENGLAND AND THE NORMAN CONQUEST 1066-1066



The de Ferrers Trust

A KEY DATES

1	1053	Harold Godwinson became Earl of Wessex.
2	1064	Harold Godwinson led an embassy to William of Normandy.
3	1065	Tostig banished. Morcar became new Earl of Northumbria.
4	Jan 1066	Death of Edward the Confessor and coronation of Harold Godwinson as King.
5	Jul 1066	Harold prepared forces in the south against invasion.
6	Sep 1066	Harald Hardrada of Norway invaded England.
7	20 Sep 1066	Battle of Gate Fulford.
8	21 Sep 1066	King Harold marched his forces North to face Hardrada.
9	25 Sep 1066	Battle of Stamford Bridge.
10	28 Sep 1066	William of Normandy landed at Pevensey.
11	1 Oct 1066	Harold began to march south to face William.
12	14 Oct 1066	Battle of Hastings.
13	25 Dec 1066	William of Normandy crowned King of England in Westminster Abbey.

B KEY INDIVIDUALS

1	Edward the Confessor	King at the start of 1066 whose death triggered a succession crisis due to there being no clear heir.
2	Harold Godwinson	The powerful Earl of Wessex who claimed to have been appointed king by Edward on his deathbed.
3	Harald Hardrada	The feared king of Norway. His claim came from an agreement with a previous king in 1042.
4	William of Normandy	The Duke of Normandy and cousin of Edward. He said Edward had promised him the throne in 1051 and that Godwinson had confirmed the promise in 1064.
5	Tostig Godwinson	The brother of Harold Godwinson and Earl of Northumbria. He lost his Earldom because of his tyrannical rule and joined Hardrada.

C KEY TERMS

1	Anglo-Saxon England	Period of history of England from the fifth century until the Norman Conquest of 1066.
2	Anointed	To put sacred oil on someone as part of a religious ceremony.
3	Aristocracy	Individuals with inherited noble titles., often powerful and wealthy.
4	Blood Feud	A lengthy conflict between families involving a cycle of retaliatory killings.
5	Ceorl	Free peasant farmers, not tied to the land.
6	Earl	Highest members of the Anglo-Saxon aristocracy, rules an Earldom.
7	Fyrd	The army of the Anglo-Saxons. Every five hides had to send one man.
8	Geld Tax	A tax on land. Originating as a way to pay off the Vikings.
9	Hide	Measurement of land in Anglo-Saxon England, around 120 acres.
10	Housecarls	Highly-trained, professional troops serving as a bodyguard to their lord.
11	Hundred	A subdivision of a shire, having its own court.
12	Mutilation	Injuring or disfiguring severely, especially by cutting off body parts.
13	Oath	A solemn promise to do something, often sworn on religious relics.
14	Shire-Reeve	A local official, in particular the chief law officer of a town or district in Anglo-Saxon England. They managed the King's estates, collected revenue and were in charge of local courts.
15	Shield Wall	A tactic used by the Saxons and Vikings where shields were overlapped in a defensive formation.
16	Shire	A county area in England.
17	The Danelaw	Part of England where Danish (Viking) power had been strongest and kept Danish laws.,
18	Tithing	A grouping of men, originally ten in number, for legal and security purposes.
19	Trial by ordeal	A method of determining a person's guilt or innocence by subjecting the accused to dangerous or painful tests believed to be under the control of God.
20	Wergild	The cash value of someone's life in Anglo-Saxon England.