

## Year 7: The Norman Conquest

Term	Definition
1. Norman	A group of people from an area in France. They invaded England during the Norman Conquest to make William Duke of Normandy the next king in 1066.
2. Anglo-Saxon	A group of people who migrated to Britain from Northern Europe in the 5 <sup>th</sup> /6 <sup>th</sup> century. They were involved in the competition for the throne in 1066.
3. Viking	A group of people from Scandinavian areas. They are known for raiding areas for treasure and conquering lands in Europe from the 8-11 <sup>th</sup> century.
4. Contender	A person who competes to achieve a goal. In 1066, there were three contenders for the throne who each claimed they should be the next king after Edward the Confessor.
5. William the Conqueror	A Norman who was a contender to the throne in 1066. He was Duke of Normandy and later became known as William Conqueror/William I when he defeated Harold Godwinson at the Battle of Hastings 1066.
6. Harald Hardrada	A Viking contender to the throne in 1066. He is known as being brave and fierce. He died at the Battle of Stamford Bridge.
7. Harold Godwinson	An Anglo-Saxon who ruled England after Edward the Confessor died. He was a contender to the throne in 1066. He died at the Battle of Hastings.
8. Stamford Bridge	A main battle of the Norman Conquest period. It was between the Harold Godwinson and Harald Hardrada and the Anglo-Saxons won.
9. Cavalry	A type of soldier used in battles. The soldier would ride into battle on horseback.
10. Housecarl	A type of English soldier used in the battles of 1066. The soldier would march into battle with a shield, sword and helmet. They also became bodyguards.
11. Hastings	An area in East Sussex. It is important because it is where the last battle of 1066 took place. This was known as the Battle of Hastings and ended the Norman Conquest with William I becoming the king.
12. Domesday Book	A book William issued to examine the situation in England and to secure control. It stated how much taxes a person should pay.
13. Motte and Bailey	William I method to secure control was to build Motte and Bailey Castles. The Motte was the hill and the Bailey was the village at the bottom of the Motte.
14. Stone Keep	A type of castle which replaced Motte and Bailey Castles. They had Spiral Staircases and a Chapel.