

Year 7: The Norman Conquest: What were the consequences of the Norman invasion in 1066?

Term	Definition
1. Edward the Confessor	The King of England, at the start of 1066. Edward died without a clear heir to the throne, leading to the Battle of Stamford Bridge and the Battle of Hastings.
2. Harald Hardrada	One of the contenders for the throne. Harald was a Viking, from Norway. He wanted to return England to Viking control.
3. Harold Godwinson	One of the contenders for the throne. Harold was a powerful Englishman. He was originally claimed King by the Witan, following the death of Edward the Confessor.
4. Edgar Atheling	One of the contenders for the throne. Edgar was the closest living relative to Edward the Confessor. However, as he was fourteen and didn't speak English he was sidelined.
5. William the Conqueror	One of the contenders for the throne. William was from Normandy. He claimed he had been promised the throne by both Edward and Harold Godwinson.
6. The Battle of Stamford Bridge	This battle took place in the East Coast of England. It was fought between Harold Godwinson and Harald Hardrada. Harald Hardrada and his Viking forces were defeated and Harold won.
7. The Battle of Hastings	This battle took place on England's Southern Coast. It was fought between Harold Godwinson and William of Normandy. William won after Harold Godwinson was killed.
8. The Harrying of the North	To help him take control, William travelled to the North of England and ordered fields burnt. This was to force the Northerners to accept Norman control of England.
9. Motte and Bailey Castles	To help him take control, William split England into shires. Each shire was controlled by a Lord. To support them in taking control of the area allocated to them, Lords built quick castles out of wood.
10. The Feudal System	William split England into four rough areas. At the top was the King, below him came people he had given power, such as Lords or Nobles. These people then selected some knights. The peasants were the lowest.
11. The Domesday Book	To help him to understand how much to tax the people of England, William ordered the creation of the Domesday Book. It made an accurate recording of who owned what across the English lands.
12. The Bayeux Tapestry	To commemorate his victory over Harold Godwinson, at the Battle of Hastings, William had ordered the Bayeux Tapestry. The tapestry showed the Norman version of events in 1066.