

Anglo-Saxon and Norman England c1060 - 1088 knowledge test

Unit 1: Anglo-Saxon England and the Norman Conquest 1060 - 66

1	How many people lived in England in 1060?	Two million
2	What were the three different groups in the social structure of Anglo-Saxon England?	Slaves Peasant farmers Thegns
3	What was the name of the peasants who were free to work for another lord?	Ceorls
4	What percentage of Anglo-Saxon society were slaves?	10%
5	How many Thegns were there in Anglo-Saxon England by 1060?	4,000 – 5,000
6	What is a hide?	The measurement for land used in Anglo-Saxon and Norman England which is about 120 acres.
7	Could people move up and down the social status in Anglo-Saxon England?	yes
8	Name a power of an Anglo-Saxon king	Law making Money Landownership Military power taxation
9	Name a duty of the Anglo-Saxon people.	To obey the law To use the king's coins Pay tax Military service
10	Give a reason why Edward was a legitimate king	Respected law maker He was very pious
11	What was The Danelaw?	A part of England which had kept Danish laws instead of Anglo-Saxon laws
12	What was the name of the king's council	The Witan
13	What powers did the earls have?	Collecting taxes Oversaw justice and legal systems Military power
14	What was the name for high-trained troops who protected their lord?	Housecarls
15	Name a function of the Shires	Social Political Economic Military
16	How were the shires divided up?	Hundreds then tithings
17	What was the name of the king's local government officials?	Shire reeves
18	Who answered the king's call to join the military for specific battles?	The Fyrd
19	What was the name for the hunt for criminals?	Hue and cry
20	Why were fortified burhs created?	If the Vikings invaded no one would be more than 15-20 miles away from safety
21	What took place at the burhs?	Trading
22	What had huge power over the day to day life of people in Anglo-Saxon society?	The Church
23	Which family were incredibly powerful in Anglo-Saxon society?	The Godwins

24	Who went on embassy to Normandy for King Edward?	Harold Godwinson
25	Who was the uprising in October 1065 against?	Tostig
26	Who did Harold support during the 1065 uprising?	King Edward
27	When did Edward the Confessor die?	5 th January 1066
28	Name a claimant for the throne in 1066	Edgar the Aethling Harold Hardrada William of Normandy Harold Godwinson
29	When was Harold Godwinson crowned King of England?	6 th January 1066
30	Name a challenge Harold faced once he became king	Challenges from other earls Acceptance in the north Threat from Tostig Threat from William of Normandy
31	When was the Battle of Fulford Gate?	20 th September 1066
32	Give a reason why Edwin and Morcar were defeated at Fulford Gate	They were outnumbered Hardrada's troops were experienced war veterans They nowhere to retreat to.
33	How many days did it take Harold to march north?	5
34	When was the Battle of Stamford Bridge?	25 th September 1066
35	Name a factor that helped Harold to win at Stamford Bridge	The Vikings did not have their armour on Harold marched quickly and surprised the Vikings Hardrada's army were tired after Fulford Gate The Viking shield wall broke
36	When was the Battle of Hastings?	14 th October 1066
37	How long was the Battle of Hastings?	8 hours
38	Name a type of soldier in William's army	Cavalry Archers Foot soldiers
39	What was Harold's main tactic at Hastings?	Shield wall
40	What caused Harold's shield wall to weaken?	Feigned retreat by the Normans
41	What advantages did William gain before the battle?	Wait to travel mean Harold's Fyrd had to go back to harvest Arrived to an empty beach Once they arrived in England they had time to destroy local area and get food and supplies from the English

Unit 2: William I in power: securing the kingdom 1066 - 87

1	Who was crowned king immediately after the Battle of Hastings?	Edgar the Aethling
2	Who supported the new king after Hastings?	Edwin and Morcar
3	Where did Edwin, Morcar and Edgar the Aethling submit to William?	Berkhamstead
4	Why did the earls submit to William?	King was weak Hastings had been a crushing defeat for the English William seized control of the royal treasury William had lots of loyal followers William's troops were destructive and

		people were scared.
5	When was William crowned king?	25 th December 1066
6	Name a way William gained loyalty after Hastings	Rewarding loyalty from Anglo-Saxons and followers who had fought with him at Hastings
7	How did William establish control on the borderlands?	Created three new earldoms of Chester, Hereford and Shrewsbury called the Marcher earldoms.
8	Why was it important for William to build castles?	Built in strategic locations Used as bases for lords Dominated territory Symbol of Norman power
9	Name a feature of a motte and bailey castle	Palisade Keep Gatehouse Bailey Moat motte
10	Why did Edwin and Morcar revolt?	Edwin's resentment Loss of land Bad government Morcar's resentment Taxes castles
11	Name an outcome of Edwin and Morcar's revolt	It collapsed quickly Edgar the Aethling fled to Scotland Made others realise revolts were useless
12	Who was involved with the rebellions of 1069?	Edgar the Aethling Malcolm III King Sweyn of Denmark
13	Who was put in charge of watching the north after the rebellions in the north in 1069?	William FitzOsbern
14	Name a reason why William was able to hold control during the Anglo-Danish attack on York in the summer of 1069?	His leadership skills The Anglo-Danish army split in two He paid the Danes to leave He carried out the Harrying of the North
15	When did Hereward the wake rebel?	1070-71
16	Who managed to capture Ely?	The Normans
17	When did William carry out the Harrying of the North?	1069 – 70
18	Give a reason why William carry out the Harrying of the North?	Revenge for the slaughter of Normans by Earl Robert Cumin Rebels refused to meet William in battle Rebellions in north kept happening Threat of Danish invasion
19	Name an impact of the Harrying of the North	100,000 dead Destruction of area People died due to lack of food People died due to lack of shelter in winter Ruined potential future crops Reports of cannibalism More slavery No further uprisings in the area Removed lots of Anglo-Danes from the area

		Replacement of Anglo-Saxon aristocracy in the area Criticism from the church
20	How did Anglo-Saxons lose their land between 1066 and 87?	By forfeit New earldoms Land grabs
21	Who owned all the land under Norman rule?	The king
22	Name a way William maintained his power	Military strength Being a legitimate successor of Edward Royal ceremonies Coinage Writs Journey around England Owning the land Oath taking
23	Who rebelled during the revolt of 1075?	Norman earls
24	Name an earl involved in the rebellion of 1075	Ralph de Gael Roger de Breteuil Waltheof
25	Give a reason for the revolt of 1075	Loss of lands Loss of privileges Loss of power William's absence Powerful allies Anglo-Saxon rebelliousness
26	Give a result of the revolt of 1075	Ralph's followers were blinded or banished Waltheof fled abroad then imprisoned Roger was imprisoned William attacked Ralph's castle in France William had to keep a closer eye on his Norman followers

Unit 3: Norman England 1066 - 88

1	Starting at the top name the different hierarchy of the feudal system	King Tenants in chief Under tenants Peasants
2	Name a role for the tenants in chief according to the feudal system	Military – fought in armies and provided knights Social – ran courts Economic – collected and passed fiefs onto to the king Political – served on king's council
3	How many knights were in Norman England?	6,000
4	Give a reason why The Church was closely connected to the Norman Government	Bishops and abbots were literate and used as advisers Bishops helped to create laws and advised him on legal matters. They issued writs and kept charge of the royal seal The archbishops often acted as the King's representative in negotiations
5	Who became Archbishop of Canterbury in 1070?	Lanfranc

6	Name a way Lanfranc reformed The Church	Banned marriage for the clergy Made celibacy compulsory Set up church courts Knocked down rural cathedrals and rebuilt in towns Made archdeacons more common Brought in changes to church rituals Revived monasteries The church became a major landowner New bishops paid homage to the king
7	Name a way government changed under Norman rule	Power became more centralised Role of the earls reduced Role of regents increased
8	What were the two roles of the Shire Reeves during the Norman period?	King's representative Collected taxes Administered justice
9	What was 'the forest'?	Hunting land where laws were brought in to protect animals best to hunt
10	Give a significance of 'the forest'	It showed the king's power Increased the amount of land controlled directly by the king Showed brutal side of Norman rule Source of income for the crown
11	When was the Domesday book finished?	August 1086
12	Why was the Domesday book significant?	Could use it to raise taxes Helped with land disputes Used it to help raise armies
13	Name a way Norman culture took over England	Building of cathedrals More Christian culture Poor attitudes to English ideas Changed landholding Changed language
14	Who was made archbishop of Bayeux in 1049?	Odo
15	Why did Odo get himself into so much trouble?	He seized land illegally He pillaged cathedrals He fell out of William's favour
16	Name a reason why William's relationship with his son Robert was difficult	Robert tried to take over Rouen Castle Robert launched attacks against William William's wife had been sending money to Robert behind William's back They fought in a battle against each other in 1079
17	Who succeeded William as king?	William Rufus
18	When did Odo rebel and against who?	1088 William II