

# GCSE History: Key Keys



## PAPER 2: ANGLO-SAXON AND NORMAN ENGLAND

Key Topic 1: Anglo-Saxon England and the Norman Conquest, 1060-1066			
1. Key Dates		2. Key Terms and Concepts	
<b>1064</b>	Harold's Embassy to Normandy	<b>Ceorl</b>	Peasant Farmers
<b>1065</b>	Tostig Rising	<b>Thegn</b>	Loyal to the Earl
<b>Jan 1065</b>	Edward the Confessor dies	<b>Slaves</b>	Bottom of the status ladder bought and sold
<b>Sept 1066</b>	Battle of Gate Fulford	<b>Burh</b>	Fortified town
<b>Sept 1066</b>	Battle of Stamford Bridge	<b>Earldom</b>	A large area of land controlled by an Earl
<b>Oct 1066</b>	Battle of Hastings	<b>Writ</b>	Orders from the King
3. Key People		<b>Housecarl</b>	Professional soldiers
<b>Edward the Confessor</b>	King of England until 1066	<b>Fyrd</b>	Peasants called up to fight part time soldiers
<b>Harold Godwinson</b>	Earl of Wessex and the last AS King	<b>Shield Wall</b>	Tactic used by Anglo-Saxons
<b>Tostig Godwinson</b>	Brother of Harold – Earl of Northumbria	<b>Feigned retreat</b>	Tactic used by the Normans
<b>Harald Hardrada</b>	Viking claimant to the throne	<b>Shire</b>	Earldom was divided up into shires
<b>Edgar Aethling</b>	Blood relative to Edward	<b>Shire Reeve</b>	Responsible for kings orders locally
<b>William Duke of Normandy</b>	King of England from 1066	<b>Hide</b>	Measurement of land
<b>Earls Morcar and Edwin</b>	Earls of Northumbria and Mercia	<b>Embassy</b>	Diplomatic mission to meet with another ruler
		<b>Oath</b>	A promise to do something
		<b>Witan</b>	Kings council

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Key Topic 2: William I securing the Kingdom, 1066-1087			
1. Key Dates		2. Key Terms and Concepts	
1066	Submission of the Earls	<b>Forfeiture</b>	The loss of lands to others
1068	Earls Morcar and Edwin rebel	<b>Harrying</b>	To completely destroy or attack
Jan 1069	Robert Cumin killed as Earl of Northumbria	<b>Motte</b>	Large mound of earth 5-7 meters high
Feb 1069	Edgar Aethling joins the rebellion in York but fails flees to Scotland	<b>Bailey</b>	Enclosure below the Motte
Sept 1069	Sweyn attacks with his fleet	<b>Palisade</b>	Strong fence around the bailey
Oct 1069-70	The Harrying of the North	<b>Keep</b>	Strong wooden tower
1075	Revolt of the Earls	<b>Gatehouse</b>	Entrance to the bailey
3. Key People		<b>Housecarl</b>	Garrison
<b>King Sweyn of Denmark</b>	Viking who supported rebellion against William	<b>Marcher earldom</b>	New earldoms on the border with Wales
<b>Robert Cumin</b>	Earl of Northumbria under William	<b>Submission</b>	To give in and agree to follow your new leader
<b>Hereward the Wake</b>	Rebelled in 106-71 in Ely	<b>Castles</b>	Symbol of control - Motte and Bailey design
<b>Roger de Montgomery, William FitzOsbern, Hugh d'Avranches</b>	Earls of the new Marcher Earldoms – Hereford, Shrewsbury and Chester	<b>Shire Reeve</b>	Responsible for kings orders locally
<b>Edgar Aethling</b>	Blood relative to Edward also rebelled	<b>Writ</b>	Orders from the King
<b>Earls Morcar and Edwin</b>	Former Earls involved in rebellions in 1069-71	<b>Coinage</b>	Coins were used by William to reinforce his role as king
<b>Roger De Breteuil, Ralph de Gael, Waltheof</b>	Earls of Hereford, East Anglia and Northumbria who rebelled in 1075	<b>Oath-Taking</b>	To promise to do something

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## PAPER 2: ANGLO-SAXON AND NORMAN ENGLAND

Key Topic 3: Norman England, 1066-1088			
1. Key Dates		2. Key Terms and Concepts	
<b>1066</b>	Feudal System established	<b>Feudal System</b>	Hierarchy of people from the most powerful to the least
<b>1070</b>	Lanfranc replaces Stigand as head of the church	<b>Simony</b>	Giving out jobs in the church in return for money
<b>Dec 1085</b>	William orders the Domesday survey	<b>Feif</b>	Land held by a vassal in return for service to the lord
<b>Sept 1087</b>	William dies	<b>Forest Laws</b>	Laws that gave William power over the forests – for hunting
<b>Oct 1087</b>	William Rufus becomes king of England	<b>Domesday Book</b>	Survey that found out how much more money and military service could be increased
<b>1088</b>	Bishop Odo's revolt	<b>Aristocracy</b>	The ruling class of Normans
3. Key People		<b>Housecarl</b>	Homage
<b>Bishop Lanfranc</b>	Norman Archbishop of Canterbury	<b>Vassal</b>	Someone who held their land from someone else
<b>Bishop Stigand</b>	Former Anglo-Saxon Archbishop	<b>Baron</b>	Another name for a tenant in chief major land owner
<b>Bishop Wulfstan</b>	Only remaining Anglo-Saxon bishop	<b>Tenant in Chief</b>	Held their fiefs directly from the king
<b>Robert Curthose</b>	William's eldest son became duke of Normandy	<b>Knight service</b>	Military service for 40 days a year
<b>Bishop Odo</b>	William's half-brother	<b>Pluralist</b>	Bishop for more than one area
<b>William Rufus</b>	William's favorite son given the throne of England	<b>Penance</b>	Praying or helping the church to atone for their sins
<b>Robert of Mortain</b>	Odo's brother support in 1088 rebellion	<b>Regent</b>	Someone who rules for the king in his absence
		<b>Chivalry</b>	Knights code of conduct
		<b>Demesne</b>	Set amount paid to manage the kings estates