

# GCSE Paper 2 - Norman England, 1066 - 1088 Knowledge Organiser

**Rationale:** Anglo-Saxon and Norman England, c1066 - c1088 is the British depth study and will be examined on Paper 2. The topic is divided into three sections, the third of which focuses on change and continuity in life in Norman England. It also covers William's relationship with his sons and the succession crisis that occurred after William's death in 1087.

Key concepts	
1. Cause	A reason why something happens.
2. Consequence	A result of something happening (can be good or bad).
3. Change	Differences between different periods of the past e.g. Anglo-Saxon and Norman England
4. Continuity	Things that stay the same in different periods of the past e.g. Anglo-Saxon and Norman England
Key events	
5. William's death, 1087	William died on 9 September 1087 after being thrown from his horse.
6. Odo's rebellion, 1088	Odo led a rebellion against William Rufus (William II) in support of Robert of Normandy's claim to the throne.
7. The succession crisis, 1088	William made his eldest son, Robert, Duke of Normandy and he wanted his favourite son, William Rufus, to be king of England. However, he died without confirming his choice. He said he would let God choose the next king of England.
Key people	
8. King William I	Won the Battle of Hastings, was King of England, 1066 - 1087.
9. Archbishop Stigand	Archbishop of Canterbury; he was an Anglo-Saxon who William allowed to remain as archbishop until 1070.
10. Archbishop Lanfranc	Became Archbishop of Canterbury in 1070. He helped to end the Revolt of the Earls and reformed the Church in Norman England..
11. Matilda	William's wife, she often acted as his regent in Normandy.
12. Robert of Normandy	William's eldest son, also known as Robert Curthose meaning 'short stockings'. He had a difficult relationship with his father.
13. William Rufus	William's favourite son. He became King of England after his father's death.
14. Bishop Odo	William's half brother,; had served as regent when William was in Normandy but the pair fell out in 1082 when he tried to take some of William's knights out of England for a journey to Rome.
Key vocabulary	
15. Feudal system	A system in which land was exchanged for service.
16. Tenant-in-chief	A trusted Norman, usually barons and bishops, who was given land by the king in return for loyalty
17. Barony	The lands held by a baron from the king.
18. Under tenant	Someone who holds land from a tenant-in-chief in return for a service e.g. a knight.

19. Vassal	Someone who held their land in return for services to a Norman lord.
20. Fief	The term used for land held by a vassal.
21. Knight service	The 40 days unpaid service that a knight spent serving the king.
22. Manor	The land held by a n under-tenant e.g. knight who was known as the lord of the manor
23. Homage	The act of showing loyalty to the king.
24. Peasant	They farmed the land they rented from their lord.
25. Labour service	Peasants had to work on their lords land in return for the use of that land.
26. Forfeiture	The taking of land from anyone who did not perform their service or did not show loyalty.
27. Relief	A tax paid to the king so an heir could inherit land.
28. Normanisation	The attempt to make life in England more like life in Normandy
29. Church	The word used to describe the Christian religion all over the world. In medieval times this meant the Roman Catholic Church.
31. Pope	The leader of the Roman Catholic Church.
32. Bishops	Worked under the control of the Archbishop of Canterbury; each bishop controlled a diocese
33. Archdeacon	Worked under the control of bishops; enforced Church discipline and made it easier for the Church to control parish priests
34. Nepotism	Giving jobs to friends or family to increase family wealth and power.
35. Pluralist	A bishop of two different areas. This brought the bishop more land and money.
36. Simony	Taking money in exchange for granting Church jobs to others
37. Centralisation	Securing all power in the hands of the king
38. Royal demesne	Lands that were held by the king which he kept for his own use.
39. Sheriff	Appointed by the king and answered to the king; important men who controlled the shires.
40. Forest Law	New laws that prevented people from hunting, carry hunting weapons and cutting wood in the king's forest.
41. Domesday Book	A survey of all landholdings in each shire were written up in the Domesday Book.
42. Aristocracy	The highest class of people in society, usually nobles.
43. Chivalry	A religious, moral and social code followed by nobles and knights
44. Heir	The person who is next in line for the throne.
45. Succession	When a new king replaces the old king.