

GCSE Paper 2 - William in power: securing the kingdom, 1066 - 1087 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 second of which focuses how William secured control of England after the Battle of Hastings.

Key concepts		Key vocabulary	
1. Cause	A reason why something happens.	20. Submission	Formal acceptance of and surrender to authority
2. Consequence	A result of something happening (can be good or bad).	21. March	Anglo-Saxon term for a border
Key events		22. Marcher earldoms	New earldoms created along the border with Wales - Hereford, Shrewsbury and Chester. They had special privileges.
3. The submission of the earls, 1066	Edgar Aethling, Earls Edwin and Morcar and other leading nobles formally accepted William as king and swore loyalty to him.	23. Geld Tax	A land tax - William used it to raise money to pay mercenaries who fought at Hastings.
4. The revolt of Edwin and Morcar, 1068	Earls Edwin and Morcar joined with Edgar Aethling to rebel against William. William built castles to end the rebellion.	24. Regent	Someone who rules a country on behalf of an absent king.
5. The murder of Robert Cumin, January 1069	Cumin was William's choice as Earl of Northumbria. He was murdered by Anglo-Saxon rebels because his troops attacked towns and villages as they travelled north.	25. Rebellion	Fighting back against a leader or a government by the people of a country or area.
6. The uprising in York, February 1069	Anglo-Saxon rebels killed the governor of York and many Norman troops. The rebels were joined by Edgar Aethling but William's actions quickly ended the rebellion.	26. Motte and bailey castles	A large mound of earth, topped with a large wooden tower, surrounded by large courtyard. William built them all over England to help him secure control.
7. The Anglo-Danish attack on York, September 1069	A force of Anglo-Saxon rebels, Edgar Aethling and the Danes joined together to rebel against William. William bribed the Danes and carried out the Harrying of the North to end the rebellion.	27. Harrying	An old term for total destruction; to repeatedly attack an area
8. The Harrying of the North, winter 1069 - 70	Following rebellion in the north of England, William I destroyed all of the crops, livestock and homes in the area.	28. Famine	An extreme shortage of food which causes starvation and death.
9. Hereward the Wake's rebellion in Ely, 1070-71	Hereward, an Anglo-Saxon thegn, joined with the Danes to rebel against William. This was the last Anglo-Saxon rebellion against William.	29. Livestock	Farm animals such as cows and sheep which are to be used as food.
10. Revolt of the Earls, 1075	A rebellion against William. It was different because it was led by two Norman earls.	30. Genocide	A deliberate and organised attempt to exterminate (remove) an entire group of people.
Key people		31. Tenant-in-chief	A trusted Norman who was given land by the king in return for loyalty
11. King William I	Won the Battle of Hastings, was King of England, 1066 - 1087.	30. Forfeit	Norman method of taking land from someone as a punishment
12. Edgar Aethling	Edward the Confessor's nephew. He was involved in rebellions against William.	31. Land grab	Norman habit of stealing land from Anglo-Saxons
13. Earl Edwin	Earl of Mercia, often involved in rebellions against William with his brother Morcar.	32. Bookland	Anglo-Saxon method of granting land using a charter. Could be inherited.
14. Earl Morcar	Earl of Northumbria, often involved in rebellions against William with his brother Edwin	33. Lease	Anglo-Saxon method of loaning land to someone for a set period for money
15. Odo, Bishop of Bayeux	William's half brother. Co-regent of England when William returned to Normandy in 1067. His actions partly led to the revolt of Edwin and Morcar.	34. Redeem	Money Anglo-Saxons landholders paid to keep using their land
16. William FitzOsbern	Co-regent of England when William returned to Normandy in 1067. His actions partly led to the revolt of Edwin and Morcar.	35. Relief	A tax paid by an heir so that he could inherit land.
17. Hereward the Wake	An Anglo-Saxon thegn who joined with the Danes to rebel against William in 1070.	36. Vassal	Someone who held their land in return for services to a Norman lord.
18. Lanfranc	Archbishop of Canterbury and regent when William was in Normandy in 1075. He helped to end the Revolt of the Earls.	37. Thegns	Anglo-Saxon warriors; they now served new Norman lords. They had to be obedient to keep their land.
19. Roger de Breteuil, Ralph de Gael and Waltheof	The 3 earls who led the Revolt of the Earls. Roger and Ralph were Norman.	38. Heir	The person who is due to inherit land.
		39. Oath taking	William held ceremonies where all men would swear to serve him loyally.
		40. Writs	Official documents and proclamations that were stamped with the royal seal.