



14

Edexcel - GCSE (Grade 9-1)

STUDY GUIDE

Anglo-Saxon and Norman England, c1060–88



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**Anglo-Saxon and Norman England,
c1060–88**

Edexcel - GCSE





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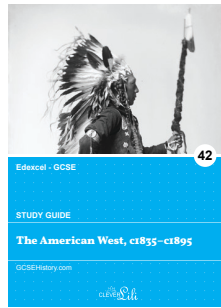
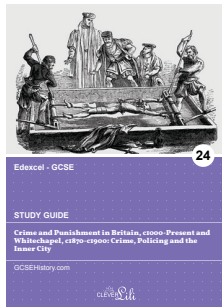
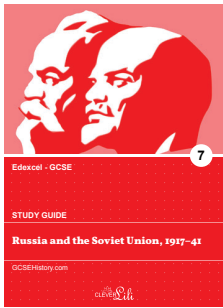
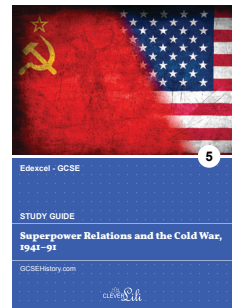
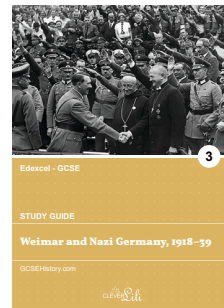
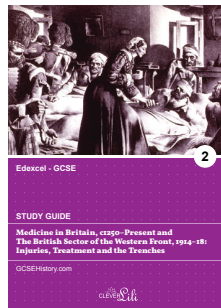
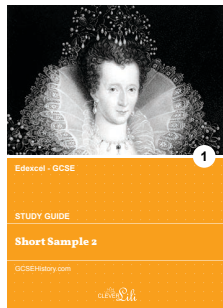
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HOW TO USE THIS BOOK

In this study guide, you will see a series of icons, highlighted words and page references. The key below will help you quickly establish what these mean and where to go for more information.

Icons

-  **WHAT** questions cover the key events and themes.
-  **WHO** questions cover the key people involved.
-  **WHEN** questions cover the timings of key events.
-  **WHERE** questions cover the locations of key moments.
-  **WHY** questions cover the reasons behind key events.
-  **HOW** questions take a closer look at the way in which events, situations and trends occur.
-  **IMPORTANCE** questions take a closer look at the significance of events, situations, and recurrent trends and themes.
-  **DECISIONS** questions take a closer look at choices made at events and situations during this era.

Highlighted words

Abdicare - occasionally, you will see certain words highlighted within an answer. This means that, if you need it, you'll find an explanation of the word or phrase in the glossary which starts on **page 15**.

Page references

Tudor (p.7) - occasionally, a certain subject within an answer is covered in more depth on a different page. If you'd like to learn more about it, you can go directly to the page indicated.

WHAT IS THIS BOOK ABOUT?




Anglo-Saxon and Norman England, c1060-88 is a British depth study that investigates how England was ruled under the late Anglo-Saxons and the early Norman kings. The course focuses on the period from 1060 to the early reign of William Rufus in 1088. You will focus on crucial events during this period, and study the different social, cultural, political, economic and religious changes that occurred.

Purpose

This study will help you to understand the nature of Anglo-Saxon and Norman rule in England. You will investigate themes such as power, law and order, government, religion, and economy and society. This course will enable you to develop the historical skills of causation, consequence, importance, continuity, and change.











Topics

Anglo-Saxon and Norman England, c1060-88 is split into three key topics: Anglo-Saxon England and the Norman Conquest, 1060-66; William I in power: securing the kingdom, 1066-87; Norman England, 1066-88.

-  Topic 1 looks at Anglo-Saxon society, the succession crisis in 1066, and the Norman invasion in 1066.
-  Topic 2 looks at how William consolidated control after 1066. This includes how he dealt with Saxon rebellions against his rule, and how he faced a revolt by his own Norman followers in 1075.
-  Topic 3 looks at how the Normans governed England. You will study the feudal system, the government and legal systems, and the Norman Church. Finally, you will learn about the accession of William Rufus, and the troubles he faced in the first years of his rule.








Key Individuals

Some of the key individuals studied on this course include:

-  Edward the Confessor.
-  Earl Godwin and his family.
-  Harold Godwinson.
-  Harald Hardrada.
-  Edgar Aetheling.
-  William I (William the Conqueror).
-  Lanfranc, Archbishop of Canterbury.
-  Bishop Odo of Bayeux.
-  William II (William Rufus).
-  Robert Curthose.



Key Events

Some of the key events you will study on this course include:


-  The Battle of Stamford Bridge.
-  The Battle of Hastings.
-  The Saxon rebellions of 1067-1071.
-  The Harrying of the North, 1069-70.
-  The Earls' Revolt of 1075.
-  The creation of the Domesday Survey.
-  The accession of William Rufus, and the revolt against him by Odo of Bayeux.

Assessment

Anglo-Saxon and Norman England, c.1060-88 forms part of paper 2 which you have a total of 1 hour and 45 minutes to complete. You should spend around 50 minutes on this section of the paper. There will be three exam questions which will assess what you have learnt on the Anglo-Saxon and Norman England, c.1060-88 course.

-  Question 1 is worth 4 marks. This question will require you to simply describe two features of an aspect of the course.
-  Question 2 is worth 12 marks. This question will require you to explain the importance of a theme or event of the course by using your contextual knowledge. You will be given two prompts to indicate what you might include in your answer, but you must also use your own knowledge.

WHAT IS THIS BOOK ABOUT?

 Question 3 is worth 16 marks. You will have to choose one of two options. This question will require you to show your knowledge and understanding of the key features and characteristics of the course. You will have the opportunity to show your ability to explain and analyse historical events using second order concepts such as causation, consequence, change, continuity, similarity and difference. You will be given two prompts to indicate what you might include in your answer, but you must also use your own knowledge.

Sample

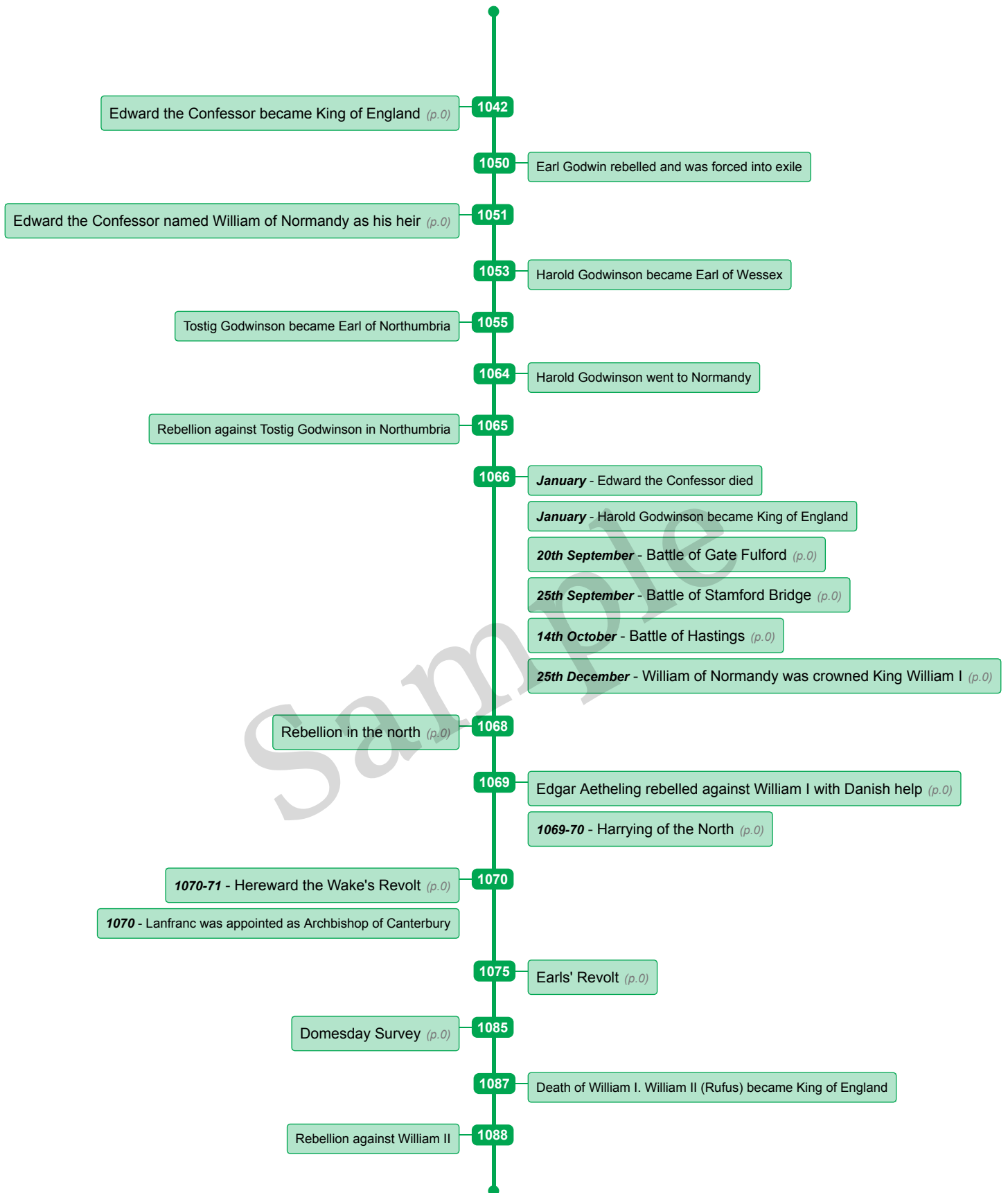


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LATE ANGLO-SAXON AND EARLY NORMAN ENGLAND

TIMELINE





POPULATION OF ENGLAND IN 1060

An overview of the Anglo-Saxons, where they came from, and where they settled.



What groups made up the population of England in 1060?

There were a number of different groups in Britain during the early Middle Ages, many of which had migrated to the area from other countries.



Which groups made up the population of England in 1060?

The English **population** by 1060 was made up of the descendants of a number of different tribal groups.

- ✓ The Angles.
- ✓ The Saxons.
- ✓ The Jutes.
- ✓ The Ancient British tribes.
- ✓ The Anglo-Danes.



Who inhabited England in 1060 before the Anglo-Saxons?

Ancient British tribes of Picts and Celts were enslaved by the Anglo-Saxons when they migrated to Britain, or else were forced west and north to live in Wales and Scotland.



THE ANGLO-SAXONS

A brief history of Anglo-Saxon England and information on Anglo-Saxon society.



Who were the Anglo-Saxons?

The Anglo-Saxons were groups from northern Germany and Denmark - the Angles, the Saxons and the Jutes. They began to migrate to England after the Romans left Britain in around 400 AD.



What was the history of the Anglo-Saxons?

There were some key points in the history of the Anglo-Saxons.

- ✓ Around 600 AD they **mass-converted** to Christianity. Religion and the Church were an important feature of their lives.
- ✓ In around 800 AD the Vikings began to **raid** and invade areas of eastern England.
- ✓ Originally, Anglo-Saxon England was divided into seven kingdoms, known as the Heptarchy. After 937 AD these were united into one kingdom - England.
- ✓ From 1016-1035 the king of England was a Viking named Cnut. He was particularly popular in the Danelaw (p.0).
- ✓ Cnut was succeeded by two of his sons - Harold Harefoot and Harthacnut. When Harthacnut died in 1042 he was succeeded by Edward the Confessor, an Anglo-Saxon from the pre-Viking dynasty.



What was the Heptarchy in Anglo-Saxon England?

After 927 AD, the seven kingdoms of the Heptarchy remained as **earldoms** - large areas of land that were controlled on behalf of the king by rich and powerful warriors, called **earls**.

- ✓ Northumbria was in the north east of England.
- ✓ Wessex ran along the southern coastline of England, although the areas now known as Devon and Cornwall remained Celtic.



- ✓ Mercia covered most of the Midlands.
- ✓ East Anglia was on the east coast, below Northumbria.
- ✓ Essex, Sussex and Kent were located in the south east of England.



How was Anglo-Saxon society organised?

In Anglo-Saxon times, people in England lived in a social **hierarchy**. The most powerful and wealthy people at the top formed the **aristocracy**.



Who were the ceorls in Anglo-Saxon England?

Ceorls (also known as 'freemen') were free **peasants** who were not tied to the land, and who could leave to work for another **lord** if they chose.



Who were the peasants in Anglo-Saxon England?

Peasants made up the majority of Anglo-Saxon society. They rented small farms to support themselves and their families, and also worked for the local **lord**.



Who were the slaves in Anglo-Saxon England?

Slaves made up about 10% of Anglo-Saxon society. They could be bought and sold, like property.



Who were the thegns in Anglo-Saxon England?

Thegns were the local **lords**.

- ✓ They held more than 5 **hides** of land (about 600 acres).
- ✓ They lived in a manor house, sometimes with its own church.
- ✓ They were important people in the community, and rented their land to **peasants**.
- ✓ They formed the **aristocracy** in Anglo-Saxon society.



What did the earls do in Anglo-Saxon England?

The **earls** were:

- ✓ The most important, wealthy, and powerful men in Anglo-Saxon society.
- ✓ They had a relationship with the king that operated on trust, although they might challenge him to get more power.
- ✓ Overlords of the **thegns**, who fought in their armies.



How mobile was Anglo-Saxon society?

Although the status of Anglo-Saxon individuals depended on the importance of family and ancestors, their society was more flexible than others of the time. People could become more or less important within it.

- ✓ Thegns could be made into **earls**, and earls could be demoted to **thegns**.
- ✓ **Peasants** who gained and paid tax on more than five **hides** of land became **thegns**.
- ✓ Traders and **merchants** with their own ships could become **thegns**.
- ✓ Slaves could be freed by their masters.
- ✓ **Peasants** could sell themselves into slavery if they were desperate.



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Sample

GLOSSARY

A

Abbot, Abbots - the male head of a monastery or leader of a group of monks.

Allegiance - loyalty to a person, group or cause.

Alliance - a union between groups or countries that benefits each member.

Allies - parties working together for a common objective, such as countries involved in a war. In both world wars, 'Allies' refers to those countries on the side of Great Britain.

Ambassador - someone, often a diplomat, who represents their state, country or organisation in a different setting or place.

Archbishop, Archbishops - a chief bishop in the Christian church, responsible for a major area.

Archer - someone who uses a bow and arrow; usually refers to those who used bows in warfare.

Aristocracy - the highest social class, whose members gain their power from possessing land, property and money.

Assassination - the act of murdering someone, usually an important person.

Autonomy - independence or self-government.

B

Barracks - a military building, or group of buildings, housing soldiers.

Bishop, Bishops - a senior member of the Christian Church, usually in charge of a diocese.

Blasphemy - the act of speaking insultingly about or with lack of reverence for God or sacred objects.

Boon work - the work a peasant did on his lord's land, usually for two or three days a week, often in lieu of paying rent for the peasant's own land.

Bribe, Bribery, Bribes - to dishonestly persuade someone to do something for you in return for money or other inducements.

Burh, Burhs - a fortified town in Anglo-Saxon England. There was at least one in each shire. The law stated all trading over a certain amount had to take place in the burh so it could be taxed.

C

Campaign - a political movement to get something changed; in military terms, it refers to a series of operations to achieve a goal.

Cathedral, Cathedrals - the principal church in a diocese, with which a bishop is associated.

Cavalry - the name given to soldiers who fight on horseback.

Celibacy - the state of being celibate.

Ceorl - a peasant who was free to leave their lord's land to seek work elsewhere, sometimes known as a freeman.

Charter - a legal written grant, issued by a monarch or country's

legislative power, permitting certain rights or privileges.

Claim - someone's assertion of their right to something - for example, a claim to the throne.

Clergy - those ordained for religious duties, especially in the Christian Church.

Collective responsibility - when a group of people is held responsible for an action or outcome, regardless of anyone's individual behaviour or performance.

Consolidate - to strengthen a position, often politically, by bringing several things together into a more effective whole.

Coronation - the ceremony of crowning a monarch.

Corrupt - when someone is willing to act dishonestly for their own personal gain.

Council - an advisory or administrative body set up to manage the affairs of a place or organisation. The Council of the League of Nations contained the organisation's most powerful members.

Counterfeit - a fake or fraudulent imitation, intended to deceive someone into believing it is genuine.

Counterfeiting - the act of producing a fake or fraudulent imitation of something.

Culture - the ideas, customs, and social behaviour of a particular people or society.

Currency - an umbrella term for any form of legal tender, but most commonly referring to money.

D

Demesne - land owned and retained under the direct control of a lord rather than leased out to a sub-tenant.

Deploy - to move military troops or equipment into position or a place so they are ready for action.

Destrier - a Norman war horse, bred and trained to be strong and vicious in battle.

Dispute - a disagreement or argument; often used to describe conflict between different countries.

E

Earl, Earls - the most important men in the country after the monarch during medieval times.

Earldom - area of land governed by an earl or high-ranking noble.

Economic - relating to the economy; also used when justifying something in terms of profitability.

Economy - a country, state or region's position in terms of production and consumption of goods and services, and the supply of money.

Embassy - historically, a deputation sent by one ruler, state or country to another. More recently, it is also the accepted name for the official residence or offices of an ambassador.

Empire - a group of states or countries ruled over and controlled by a single monarch.

GLOSSARY

Encircle, Encirclement - a military term for enemy forces isolating and surrounding their target.

Estate, Estates - an extensive area of land, usually in the country and including a large house. It tends to be owned by one person, family or organisation.

Excommunicate, Excommunication - to formally expel someone from the Catholic Church. Someone who is excommunicated is forbidden from participating in sacraments and services, and often believes their soul is condemned.

Exile - to be banned from one's original country, usually as a punishment or for political reasons.

F

Famine - a severe food shortage resulting in starvation and death, usually the result of bad harvests.

Fasting - to deliberately refrain from eating, and often drinking, for a period of time.

Feudal - relating to the feudal system.

Fief - an area or estate held by a vassal as part of the feudal system in medieval England.

Front - in war, the area where fighting is taking place.

Frontier - a line or border between two areas.

Fyrd - an army that could be raised by the king if needed to fight in Anglo-Saxon England. Every five hides had to provide a man to fight in the fyrd for a maximum of 40 days.

G

Guerrilla tactics, Guerrilla warfare - a way of fighting that typically involves hit-and-run style tactics.

Guerrillas - groups of small, independent fighters usually involved in a war against larger, regular military forces.

H

Harvest - the process of gathering and collecting crops.

Heir - someone who is entitled to property or rank following the current owner or holder's death.

Hide - a measurement of land in Saxon times, equivalent to around 120 acres.

Hierarchies, Hierarchy - the ranking of people according to authority, for example a colonel in the army being higher than a corporal.

Homage - to demonstrate allegiance or respect to another in public.

I

Illegitimate - the term given to a child born to unmarried parents; generally, not authorised by law.

Independence, Independent - to be free of control, often meaning

by another country, allowing the people of a nation the ability to govern themselves.

Industry - the part of the economy concerned with turning raw materials into manufactured goods, for example making furniture from wood.

Infantry - soldiers who march and fight on foot.

Interpretation, Interpretations - a perceived meaning or particular explanation of something.

L

Lance, Lanced, Lancing - to prick or cut open something, such as an abscess, and let it drain.

Lease, Leases - a contract granting the use of something such as land or property for a specified period of time, usually in return for payment.

Legitimacy, Legitimate - accepted by law or conforming to the rules; can be defended as valid.

Literate - someone who can read and write.

Lord, Lords - a man of high status, wealth and authority.

M

Mass - an act of worship in the Catholic Church.

Mercenary - someone who takes action in order to earn money, rather than out of principle.

Merchant, Merchants - someone who sells goods or services.

Military force - the use of armed forces.

Monasteries, Monastery - a religious building occupied by monks.

Monk - a member of a religious community, often living a simple life of poverty, chastity and work.

Morale - general mood of a group of people.

N

Nepotism - the practice of people in power favouring friends and family, often by giving them jobs or influence. Historically, this was especially common in government and the Church.

Nobility - the social class ranked directly below royalty.

Noble, Nobles - another word for aristocrat - a member of the highest and richest class in society.

O

Oath - a solemn promise with special significance, often relating to future behaviour or actions.

P

Peasant - a poor farmer.

Penance - a punishment willingly undertaken or inflicted on

GLOSSARY

oneself to show sorrow and repentance for committing a sin, and to gain forgiveness.

Pious - devoutly religious.

Pluralism - the practice, especially in the church, of holding more than one job at a time. There was concern that a person could not do any job properly because their attention was divided.

Pope - the head of the Roman Catholic Church.

Population - the number of people who live in a specified place.

Pragmatic - taking a practical approach; being sensible and realistic.

Predecessor - the person who came before; the previous person to fill a role or position.

Prevent, Preventative, Preventive - steps taken to stop something from happening.

Proclamation - a public or official announcement of great importance.

Production - a term used to describe how much of something is made, for example saying a factory has a high production rate.

Profit - generally refers to financial gain; the amount of money made after deducting buying, operating or production costs.

R

Raid - a quick surprise attack on the enemy.

Rallies, Rally - a political event with speakers and a crowd, designed to increase support for a politician, political party or an idea.

Rebellion - armed resistance against a government or leader, or resistance to other authority or control.

Rebels - people who rise in opposition or armed resistance against an established government or leader.

Reform, Reforming - change, usually in order to improve an institution or practice.

Refugee, Refugees - a person who has been forced to leave where they live due to war, disaster or persecution.

Regent - the person who rules when the king is away, incapacitated or too young to rule.

Reign - a period of power, usually by a monarch.

Repent, Repented, Repenting - to feel or express remorse and regret for one's wrongdoings or sins.

Romanesque - a style of architecture from the final period of the Roman Empire.

S

Secular - unconnected to religious or spiritual matters; not bound by religious rule.

Sheriff, Sheriffs - an important royal official in medieval England, responsible for running the local court and ensuring tax was paid to the monarch.

Shield wall - a highly effective battle tactic where soldiers would stand in a row with their shields overlapping.

Shire - a defined area of land in England during the Saxon and medieval periods, later known as a county.

Siege - action by enemy forces to surround a place or building, cutting off access and supplies, with the aim of either destroying it, gaining entry, or starving the inhabitants out.

Simony - the practice, especially in the church, of selling offices or roles rather than appointing people on their merits.

Sin - in religion, an immoral act against God's laws.

State, States - an area of land or a territory ruled by one government.

Strategy - a plan of action outlining how a goal will be achieved.

Strike - a refusal by employees to work as a form of protest, usually to bring about change in their working conditions. It puts pressure on their employer, who cannot run the business without workers.

Submission, Submit - a formal surrender and acceptance of a new authority.

Successor - someone who succeeds the previous person, such as a leader who takes over the role from the previous holder.

Superior - better or higher in rank, status or quality.

T

Tactic - a strategy or method of achieving a goal.

Tenant-In-chief, Tenants-In-chief - a person who controlled land leased to them by the monarch.

Territories, Territory - an area of land under the control of a ruler/country.

The crown, The throne - phrases used to represent royal power. For example, if someone 'seizes the throne' it means they have taken control. Can also refer to physical objects.

Thegn - the local lord in Anglo-Saxon times, a wealthy and important man. Thegns owned more than 5 hides of land and rented it out to peasants.

Treason - the crime of betraying one's country, often involving an attempt to overthrow the government or kill the monarch.

Treasury - a place or building where money or treasure is held; also refers to a government department related to finance and taxation.

U

Upper class - a socio-economic group consisting of the richest people in a society who are wealthy because they own land or property.

V

Vassal - someone who held their land in return for service and was expected to swear oaths of homage and fealty to their lord.

Villein - an unfree peasant, tied to the land where he lived and unable to leave without his lord's permission.

Voyage - a long journey involving travel by sea or in space.

W

Wergild - meaning 'man price', this was the value placed on a man's life in Saxon England and the amount of compensation to be paid for his injury or death.

Writ - a written command from a court or other legal authority.

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