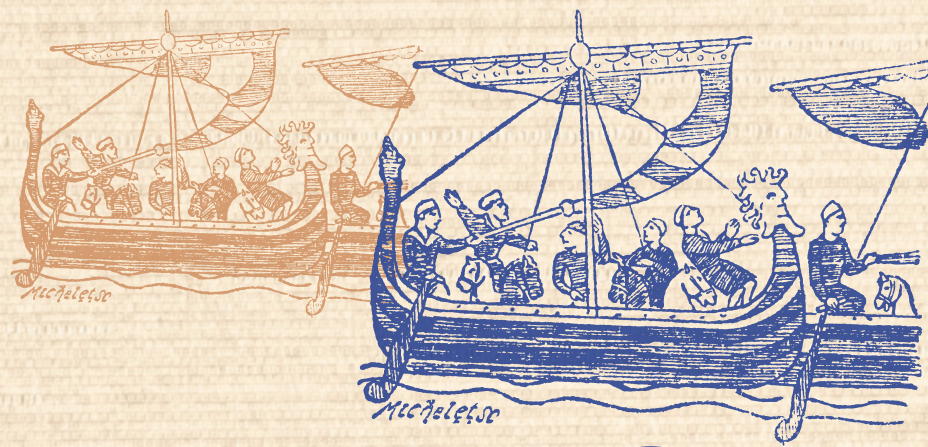


# The Norman Conquest



## 1 Succession crisis



Edward the Confessor left no heir  
The Witan chose Harold Godwinson to be King, but Edgar Ætheling, Harald Hardrada and William of Normandy all wanted the throne

## 2 Norman invasion

The Battle of Gate Fulford 1066 - Hardrada and Tostig invaded England  
The Battle of Stamford Bridge 1066 - Harold defeated Tostig and Hardrada

The Battle of Hastings 1066

Harold's soldiers were tired from previous battles but he marched them to fight William anyway



The Anglo-Saxons used a shield wall tactic

William's soldiers pretended to retreat, then charged their cavalry, breaking the Anglo-Saxon shield wall

William won and Harold was killed

Eventually the earls were forced into submission, and William was crowned on Christmas Day 1066

The Witan crowned Edgar, so William pursued a policy of destruction across the country

## 3 Establishing control

William put down several revolts against Norman rule:

1068 Revolt of Edwin and Morcar

1069 Uprisings in the North

1070 Rebellion at Ely

1075 Revolt of the Earls



Established Marcher earldoms along the English-Welsh border

The Harrying of the North

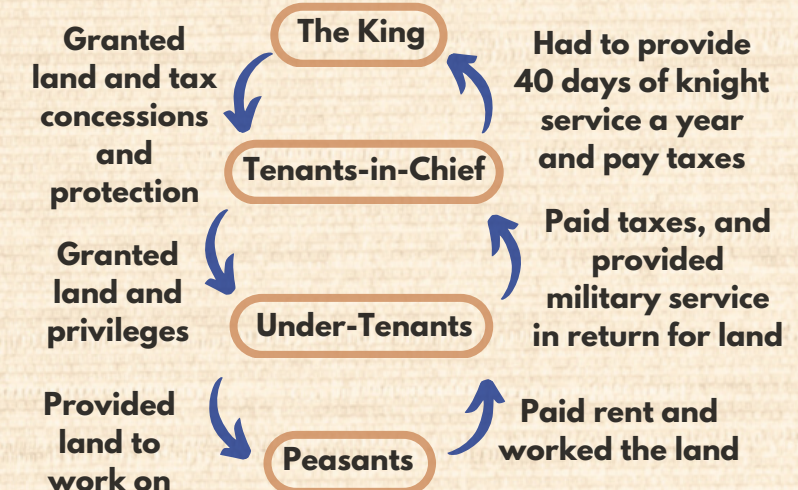
How did William defeat the rebellions?

Built castles throughout the country to house Norman soldiers and consolidate control in key areas



Under the feudal system, William owned all land - he used it to reward loyalty and punish rebellion

## 4 Norman rule



Norman aristocrats saw their culture as superior - Anglo-Saxon culture and language eroded



Anglo-Saxon peasants paid high taxes to new Norman landlords - many were victims of land-grabs



The Church went through a process of Normanisation and churches were rebuilt in Norman style

