SUBJECT: UNIT:

History

SANDHILL VIEW

Y11 Norman England-Conquer

What was England like before 1066?

- Sophisticated and civilised society with approximately 2 million inhabitants.
- •Religion was key feature, and everyone followed Catholic Christianity.
- •King Edward the Confessor had ruled since 1042 and his reign had been stable and peaceful.
- •Prior to this, England had been ruled by Edward's half-brother, Harthacnut, whose father was Danish (therefore we see so many claimants to the throne later on).
- The Godwin's were a powerful ruling family in Norman England controlling a large area

of England in 1066.



Who were the Normans?

William inherited Normandy at the age of 7 in 1035. Normandy= a rich area in North western France. Norman dukes had to acknowledge that French kings were superior, but they could raise their own armies. William had a link to England through Emma of Normandy who was the mother of Edward the

Harold Godwinson

A powerful and rich English nobleman According to the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle. Edward named Godwinson as his successor on his deathbed. Harold had been a deputy king and the witan nominated Godwinson as king.

Harald Hardrada King of Norway

A Viking warrior with a large army- Hardrada based his claim on the fact that his ancestor, King Cnut, had once ruled England (1016-1035)

William Duke of Normandy

The Norman chroniclers reported that Edward had promised his distant relative. William, the throne in 1051 William was a distant blood relative of Edward

The Bayeux Tapestry, shows Godwinson swearing an oath of support to William in a visit to Normandy in 1064

Edgar the atheling

A rightful heir to Edward the Confessor and should have been crowned King of England He did not have the wealth, power or strength of Harold Godwinson He did not have the support of the Witanhe was only 15 years old

How did William prepare to invade England? French Support/Support from God the Pope gave William the Papal Banner which meant William had the Pope's support in a Holy War. Preparing his fleet - William built a large number of flat-bottom boats to transport horses. He also made flat-pack castles to put up very quickly when they arrived. Preparing his army - William recruited men from all over France. Recruits were promised land and riches. He eventually had around 8000 men.

The Battle of Fulford Gate -20th September 1066 Harald Hardrada and Tostig invade with 10,000 warriors. They fight Earls Edwin and Morcar just outside York. They are defeated by the invaders. Hardrada outflanks the English, many killed & hostages taken. Harold Godwinson is now forced to come north himself.

The Battle of Stamford Bridge-25th September 1066 Harold surprises Hardrada and Tostig at Stamford Bridge, they had left their armour and some of their troops at their boats. Harold was victorious, killing Tostig and Hardrada because their armies were tired from Gate Fulford, the surprised arrival of Harold and that his men broke the Viking shield wall.



Confessor.

Why did William win the Battle of Hastings?

William's superior tactics Harold's mistakes Luck Both Hardrada and William William gained the Papal King Harold hurried to face Banner, William had time to rest William; he could have waited but decided to launch their invasions at the same time. The weather his army and train them on the he chose to go straight to Hastings, Harold had fought actual battle ground, his army, delayed William's invasion; this William chose the site of the alongside the Normans in 1064 gave Harold time to defeat the battleground on the base of and was aware of their tactics still Vikings before William arrived, Senlac Hill and William was on used the shield wall, Harold some say that some of William's horseback so he had more chose to fight on foot rather than soldiers ran away, which led to control of his troops and could horseback, so it was difficult for the **feigned retreat**. him to communicate. be more responsive.