

PiXL Independence:

History - Student Booklet

KS4

Anglo Saxon and Norman England

c.1060 - c.1100

Contents:

- I. Multiple Choice Questions – 10 credits
- II. Short Answer Questions – 10 credits per set
- III. Start thinking about – 20 credits
- IV. Suggested Reading – 10 credits per question
- V. Long Answer Questions – 100 credits
- VI. 6 Degrees of Separation – 50 credits

i. Multiple Choice Questions

10 credits for each set of questions answered.

1. What was a Thegn?

- a. Slave
- b. Local Lord
- c. Peasant
- d. Soldier

2. What was an Earl?

- a. Highest member of the Anglo-Saxon aristocracy who controlled an area of land for the king
- b. An important soldier who fought for the king for 40 days and nights a year
- c. Someone whose sole job was to advise the king
- d. A representative of the king in other kingdoms

3. What was the Witan?

- a. A council which advised the king
- b. The place where the king lived
- c. A royal church
- d. A place where foreign visitors stayed

4. What was a shire?

- a. A farm
- b. A court
- c. A region within each earldom
- d. The main city in each earldom

5. Which of the following earldoms was not ruled by one of the House of Godwin by 1057?
- a. Wessex
 - b. Northumbria
 - c. East Anglia
 - d. Mercia
6. What did Anglo-Saxons believe about Harold's embassy to Normandy?
- a. Harold went to swear an oath of allegiance to William's succession (replacing) of Edward
 - b. Harold went to recover two hostages from William
 - c. Harold was trying to gain support to overthrow Edward
 - d. That William was Edward's best-friend
7. What did the Normans believe about Harold's Embassy to Normandy?
- a. Harold went to recover two hostages from William
 - b. Harold went to swear an oath of allegiance to William's succession (replacing) of Edward
 - c. Harold was trying to gain support to overthrow Edward
 - d. That William was Edward's best-friend
8. Which of the following was NOT a reason for the uprising against Tostig?
- a. He was Harold's brother
 - b. He taxed the Northumbrians too heavily
 - c. He had assassinated many high-born rivals when they had visited him
 - d. Tostig did not retaliate against the King of Scotland when he raided the earldom
9. When did Edward the Confessor die?
- a. 5th Jun 1066
 - b. 5th Jul 1066
 - c. 5th Jan 1066
 - d. 5th Feb 1066

10. On which day did the Witan decide that Harold Godwinson should replace Edward as king?

- a. 5th Jan 1066
- b. 6th Jan 1066
- c. 7th Jan 1066
- d. 8th Jan 1066

11. Harold Godwinson was crowned king, and Edward the Confessor was buried, on which date?

- a. 5th Jan 1066
- b. 6th Jan 1066
- c. 7th Jan 1006
- d. 8th Jan 1066

12. Which of the following men were NOT directly involved in the fighting at the Battle of Gate Fulford?

- a. Harald Hardrada (with Tostig)
- b. Harold Godwinson
- c. Morcar Earl of Northumbria
- d. Edwin Earl of Mercia

13. Which of the following was NOT a reason for the crushing defeat of the Saxons at the Battle of Gate Fulford?

- a. The Saxons were outnumbered by the Vikings
- b. The Vikings were battle-hardened veterans (experienced) and had better tactics
- c. The Saxons were caught by surprise
- d. The Saxon armies could not retreat and regroup as they only had marshland behind them

14. When Harold left the south coast to march North, he believed the threat of invasion from the South had passed for the time being. Which of these was the key reason why?
- a. The weather was changing for the worse and it was not possible for ships to cross the Channel in such choppy conditions
 - b. He was informed by his spies in Normandy
 - c. He could not see William's army across the Channel
 - d. He heard that William had gone bankrupt trying to raise an army
15. Which of the following was NOT a key reason for the Saxon victory at the Battle of Stamford Bridge?
- a. They were caught by surprise without their armour
 - b. The weather
 - c. The Vikings did not receive support from the local people as they had expected
 - d. Harold's housecarls were able to break the Viking shield-wall
16. When was the Battle of Hastings?
- a. 14th September 1066
 - b. 14th November 1066
 - c. 14th October 1066
 - d. 14th December 1066
17. For how long was William in England, preparing to engage Harold, before the two sides met at Hastings?
- a. Two weeks
 - b. One week
 - c. Three weeks
 - d. Four weeks

18. Which of the following could be used to argue WILLIAM'S GOOD leadership in 1066?

- a. His decision to sail through storms in the Channel yet managing to get all his boats across safely
- b. William's decision to use the Cavalry against the shield-wall
- c. Harold's decision to fight in Hastings rather than London
- d. William deliberately chose Pevensey Bay as a landing spot which simplified the unloading of the boats

19. Which of the following could be used to argue HAROLD'S POOR Leadership in 1066?

- a. William deliberately chose Pevensey Bay as a landing spot which simplified the unloading of the boats
- b. Harold's decision to fight in Hastings rather than London
- c. William's decision to use the Cavalry against the shield-wall
- d. His decision to sail through storms in the Channel yet manage to get all his boats across safely

20. Which of the following could be used to prove that William was FORTUNATE to win the Battle of Hastings?

- a. William deliberately chose Pevensey Bay as a landing spot which simplified the unloading of the boats
- b. His decision to sail through storms in the Channel yet manage to get all his boats across safely
- c. William's decision to use the Cavalry against the shield-wall
- d. Harold's decision to fight in Hastings rather than London

21. Who did the Witan elect as king, immediately after news of Harold's death reached London?

- a. William
- b. Edgar Aethling
- c. Tostig
- d. Morcar

22. Which of the following cities was NOT attacked by William the Conqueror, before he headed for London?

- a. Winchester
- b. Dover
- c. Canterbury
- d. York

23. What did William and his men do on their way to London?

- a. Attack and destroy all the towns to create fear and intimidation
- b. Gain support from the local population
- c. Go sightseeing around southern England
- d. Go back to Normandy to get more supplies

24. When and where was William crowned as King of England?

- a. Easter Day 1066 at Westminster Abbey
- b. Christmas Day 1066 at Westminster Abbey
- c. Boxing Day 1066 at Westminster Abbey
- d. His birthday 1066 at Westminster Abbey

25. William knew that he needed to reward his Norman followers, after his victory in England. Which of the following was NOT a way he tried to make good of his promises?

- a. He sent Anglo-Saxons to Normandy to act as slaves
- b. He sent rich gifts to the Pope and church supporters in Normandy using money from the royal treasury at Winchester
- c. He set a geld tax on the English people to pay his mercenary soldiers
- d. He declared all land in England was his to give away to those who served him well

26. To help secure his kingdom, William created three Marcher earldoms. What was a 'Marcher earldom'?
- a. A new earldom on England's border with Scotland.
 - b. A new earldom on England's coastline.
 - c. A new earldom in Ireland.
 - d. A new earldom on England's border with Wales.
27. What was the official name of the strong fence, made of solid timber that was driven deep into the ground and placed around Motte and Bailey castles for protection?
- a. Bailey
 - b. Motte
 - c. Palisade
 - d. Battlement
28. Roughly how many castles were built during William I's reign?
- a. 600
 - b. 500
 - c. 300
 - d. 400
29. Where did William build his first castle in England, shortly after he landed there before the Battle of Hastings?
- a. Pevensey
 - b. Hastings
 - c. Dover
 - d. Arundel

30. Which of the following was NOT an EFFECT (key consequence) for the revolt of Edwin and Morcar in 1068?
- a. William took complete control of Wales
 - b. Edgar Aethling and other rebel leaders fled to Scotland and set up a base for further resistance to William
 - c. William's show of strength in putting down the revolt put many others off rebelling
 - d. It proved the effectiveness of Norman castle-building
31. The rebellions in the North (1069) involved Edgar Aethling, men from King Sweyn of Denmark and men from Malcom of Scotland. Whose appointed as Earl of northern Northumbria, after the revolt in 1068, caused the rebellion?
- a. William FitzOsbern
 - b. Gospatric
 - c. Morcar
 - d. Robert Cumin
32. King Sweyn of Denmark personally led a fleet to England in 1070. Instead of landing in Northumbria (as the Danes had previously), where did he land?
- a. Hereford
 - b. Peterborough
 - c. Scotland
 - d. Isle of Ely
33. After gaining support from local people in England, which abbey was raided by the Danes in 1071?
- a. Ely
 - b. Peterborough
 - c. Westminster
 - d. Hereford

34. What does the term to 'harry' mean?

- a. To constantly annoy people
- b. To reward something
- c. To lay waste to something and devastate something
- d. To stop giving money to something

35. Which of these was NOT a reason for the Harrying of the North?

- a. To prevent support for a Danish invasion from the Danelaw population
- b. Revenge for the slaughter of Robert Cumin and his Norman soldiers at York in 1069
- c. Because the rebels fought using guerrilla warfare rather than face William in the open
- d. To try and hunt down Edgar Aethling

36. Which of these was NOT a short-term consequence of the Harry of the North?

- a. Reports of cannibalism due to a lack of food
- b. The Domesday Book recorded 60% of Yorkshire as wasteland without livestock or economic activity
- c. Reports of people selling themselves into slavery to survive
- d. People freezing to death in the winter after their homes were burnt down

37. Which of these was NOT a long-term consequence of the Harry of the North?

- a. The Domesday Book recorded 60% of Yorkshire as wasteland without livestock or economic activity
- b. Increased devotion to the Church, by William, following criticism from the Pope
- c. Reported cannibalism throughout Northumbria due to a lack of Food
- d. Removal of a large number of Anglo-Danes from Northumbria, removing the threat of anti-Norman rebellions

38. What was a 'tenant-in-chief'?

- a. Thegns who were given large areas of land by an important Norman
- b. Peasants who were promoted by the Normans
- c. William's chief earls
- d. Large landholders of Norman England who held their land directly from the king

39. What was the main way that William maintained his royal power as king?

- a. Military strength
- b. Granting land (rewards)
- c. Conducting royal duties (such as religious ceremonies)
- d. Heavy taxation

40. William created a tradition of being seen in public wearing his crown, three times a year and during religious festivals. Where did he chose to make his public appearance on Christmas Day in 1069 in an attempt to show his rightful claim to be king, over Edgar Aethling?

- a. Gloucester
- b. Winchester
- c. Westminster
- d. York

41. Which of the following did NOT occur during the Revolt of the Earls?

- a. The Danish fleet arrived late and was not prepared to face William so instead raided the East Coast before going back to Denmark
- b. William fled to Normandy for his safety whilst the rebels were crushed
- c. Waltheof decided against taking part and informed Archbishop Lanfranc who ordered all defences to be stepped up
- d. Anglo-Saxons and Normans alike fought to stop Ralph from breaking out of his earldom in East Anglia

42. Which of the following events did NOT occur as a result of the Revolt of the Earls in 1075?
- a. Ralph locked himself in Norwich castle until he could make a deal to allow him to escape
 - b. William imprisoned Roger for life (like Morcar)
 - c. Waltheof was tricked into believing he would be forgiven by William if he returned from abroad but was finally executed when he did so
 - d. William travelled to Normandy to attack Ralph's castle there but was forced to retreat due to Ralph's allies from Brittany
43. What term was used to describe land held by a vassal in return for service to a lord?
- a. Fief
 - b. Knight Service
 - c. Fyrd Service
 - d. Tithe
44. What was the term used to describe the duty to provide mounted knights with the correct armour, weapons and equipment for service to the king, in exchange for grants of land?
- a. Fief
 - b. Tithe
 - c. Knight Service
 - d. Fyrd Service
45. Knights had to provide protection to the king for 40 days and 40 nights. Historians estimate there were approximately how many knights in Norman England?
- a. 5,000
 - b. 4,000
 - c. 3,000
 - d. 6,000

46. Which of the following was NOT one of the reforms made to the English Church by Lanfranc?
- a. He banned all Church leaders from getting married and having families
 - b. He made church-services less like those in Normandy
 - c. He created Church-courts which were run by the Church and for members of the clergy only
 - d. Anglo-Saxon cathedrals in rural locations were knocked down and rebuilt in strategic locations
47. Breaking the forest laws was a risky business. For example, it is believe that the punishment for those caught hunting deer unlawfully was...?
- a. They had their hands cut off
 - b. They were killed by bow and arrow
 - c. They were exiled
 - d. They were blinded
48. The Domesday Book was written between 1084 and 1086, near the end of William's reign. Some 1,000 tenants-in-chief were recorded in the Domesday Book and most had Norman names. How many had Anglo-Saxon names?
- a. 13
 - b. 130
 - c. 1,300
 - d. 1,313
49. Which relation was Bishop Odo of Bayeux, to William?
- a. Step-brother
 - b. Half-brother
 - c. Cousin
 - d. Brother

50. Who did William decide, on his deathbed, would be his successor in England?

- a. His eldest son, Robert
- b. His half-brother, Odo
- c. His Archbishop, Lanfranc
- d. His favourite son, William Rufus

ii. Short Answer Questions

Answer the questions with short responses from the text.

10 credits

1. How were the Anglo Saxons different to the Vikings?
2. How did southern and northern England differ under Edward the Confessor?
3. What was the difference between earldom and kingdom?
4. Why might some historians describe Anglo-Saxon England as a federal state?
5. Why was late Anglo-Saxon England one of the most advanced societies in medieval Europe?
6. What made Anglo-Saxon England such an economically powerful state in Medieval Europe?
7. How had the Godwinsons become the most powerful family in England by 1066?
8. Why was Edward the Confessor such a good Anglo-Saxon king, despite being half Norman?
9. Why was there a succession crisis after the death of Edward the Confessor?
10. How did the Norman and Anglo-Saxon interpretation of Harold's Embassy to Normandy (1064-65) differ?
11. Why did Harold Godwinson succeed Edward as King in 1066?
12. Why might William of Normandy have felt the English crown was his in 1066, despite having never set foot in the country?
13. Why might Harold Godwinson have been so surprised by Harald Hardrada's arrival in northern England in September 1066?
14. Why might some historians have said Harold Godwinson was unlucky to have faced two invasions to his kingdom in 1066?

15. Why might some historians believe William was lucky to become King of England in 1066?
16. Why was Edgar Aethling such a minor figure in succession crisis, despite being Edward the Confessor's only living blood-relative?
17. At which point in the Battle of Hastings did William's victory become inevitable and why?
18. Describe the differences between William's and Harold's soldiers at Hastings?
19. What did William do to affect the outcome of the Battle of Hastings?
20. What did Harold do to affect the outcome of the Battle of Hastings?
21. Why might some historians say the Witan made a mistake in not confronting William after the Battle of Hastings?
22. How did William ensure that he became King of England after the winning the Battle of Hastings?
23. Why might the Earls have chosen to submit to William in 1066?
24. What did the events of William's coronation suggest about the security of his kingdom in 1066?
25. Why did William create the Marcher Earldoms?
26. What made Norman castles different to Saxon burghs?
27. How did William use rewards to control his kingdom?
28. How did Edwin and Morcar pose a threat to William in 1067?
29. Why might some historians question William's decision to return to Normandy so soon after securing the English crown?
30. Which group posed the biggest threat to William's power 1066-1070 and why?
31. Why might William have gradually replaced Anglo-Saxon nobles, rather than immediately?

32. How did William overcome the rebellions of 1068?
33. How did William overcome the rebellions of 1069?
34. How did William overcome the rebellions of 1070?
35. How would you describe the actions of the Vikings 1066-1070 and why?
36. What were the main differences between Anglo Saxon and Norman landholding-laws?
37. What were the main similarities between Anglo Saxon and Norman landholding-laws?
38. Why did William Harry the North?
39. How could the Harrying of the North be described as a success from William's point of view?
40. Why might William have replaced Stigand with Lanfranc as Archbishop of Canterbury?
41. How was Norman and Anglo-Saxon religion different?
42. How did the role of the Shire-Reeves (Sheriffs) change under William, compared to Edward?
43. How were Royal Forests different to the rest of the country?
44. What was the most effective method William used to maintain his royal power?
45. Which groups were most affected by the Norman invasion and why?
46. Which groups were least affected by the Norman invasion and why?
47. How did William I try to ensure a peaceful succession upon his death?
48. How would you describe Bishop Odo's career?
49. How might you describe William I's reign as king?
50. Why did William II succeed his father as King of England in 1087?

iii. Start to think about...

20 credits

1. Can you complete the table below to start to think about the differences between the penultimate Saxon king and first Norman king by the end of their reign?

	Edward the Confessor	William the Conqueror
The power of the King?		
The power of the Nobility?		
The power of the Church?		
The power of the Peasants?		

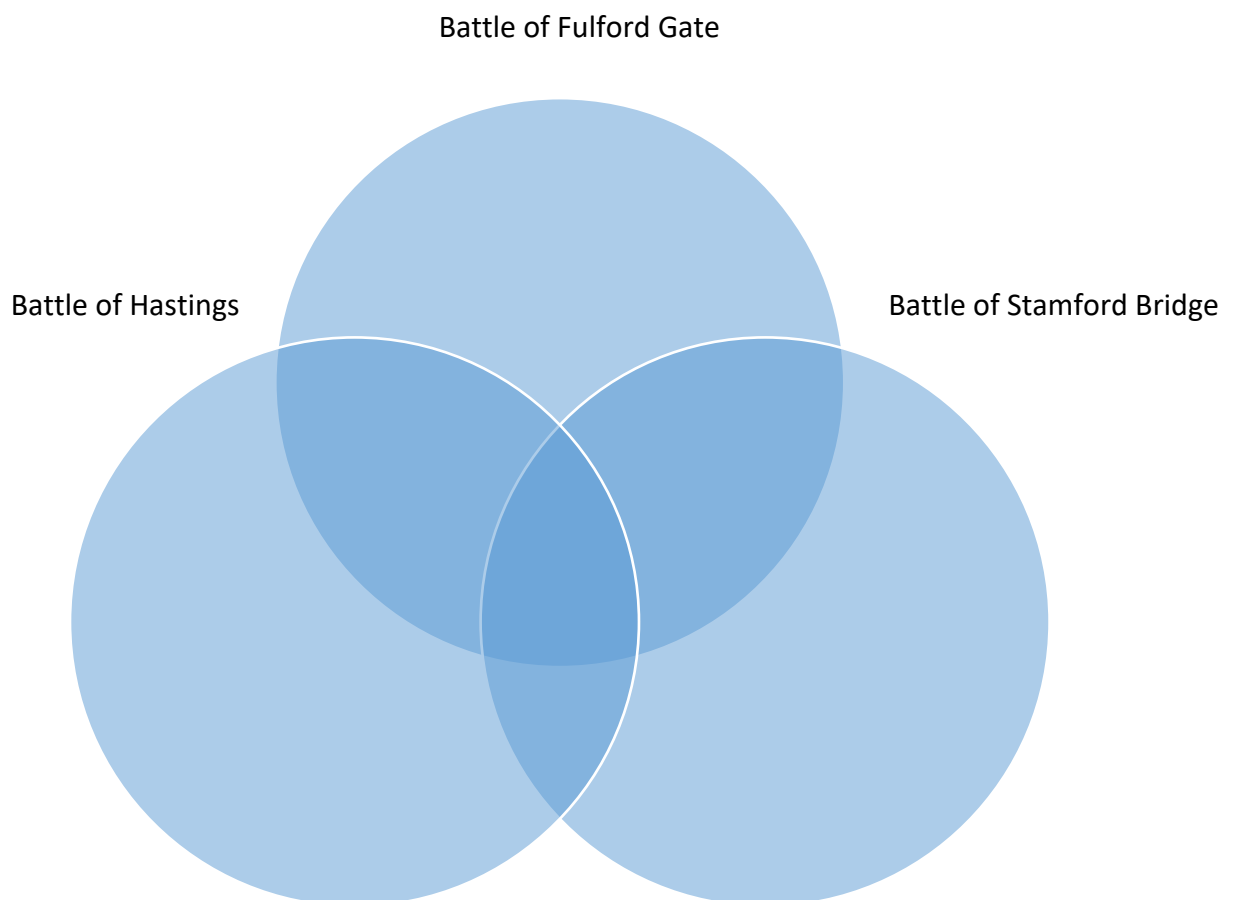
2. Can you start to think about why there was a succession crisis brewing in England in the final years of Edward the Confessor's reign?

3. Can you complete the table below to start to think about who was best placed to succeed Edward as King of England in 1066?

Candidate	How well placed were they to become king of England?	Do you have at least three pieces of evidence to support your judgement?
Harold Godwinson	<div>1</div> <div>Poorly placed</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> <div>Excellent placed</div>	
Edgar Aethling	<div>1</div> <div>Poorly placed</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> <div>Excellent placed</div>	

Harald Hardrada	1 Poorly placed	2	3	4	5 Excellent placed	
William of Normandy	1 Poorly placed	2	3	4	5 Excellent placed	

4. Can you complete the Venn diagram below to start to think about how the three battles of 1066 were similar and different to each other.



5. Can you complete the table below to start to think about the similarities and differences between the Revolts against William?

	Revolt of Edwin & Morcar 1067	Revolts of the North 1068	Hereward the Wake Rebellion 1070	Revolt of the Earls 1075
What were the causes of the revolts?				
How did William respond to it?				
What were the consequences on the people involved?				
What were the consequences on William?				

6. Can you start to think about the differences between the short-term and long-term significance of the Cuban Missile Crisis of 1962?

Comparison Groups	Similarities	Differences
Earls & Tenants in Chief		
Thegns & Under Tenants		
Saxon Sheriffs (under Edward) & Norman Sheriffs (under William)		
Edwin & Morcar and Marcher Earls		
Stigand & Lanfranc		
Robert Curthose & William Rufus		

7. Can you start to think about the methods used by William to maintain Royal Power. Complete the following table in order of significance using the following points:

- Royal Ceremonies
- Royal Visits
- Writs
- Coinage/the Royal Mint
- Legitimate Heir Myth
- Oaths

Method	What it was?	A specific example:	How it helped William maintain Royal Power?	Why it was more significant than the following method?

8. Can you start to think about the changes Lanfranc made to the English church. Pick three and complete the table below:

Change	Example	Reason for it	Consequence on English Church

9. Can you start to think about William's succession and the different groups involved.
Complete the table below:

	July 1087 <i>(William's Injury)</i>	Sept 1087 <i>(Before William's Death)</i>	Oct 1087 <i>(After William's Death)</i>	1088 <i>(Start of the Rebellion)</i>	1088 <i>(During of the Rebellion)</i>	1088 <i>(End of / After the Rebellion)</i>
William I						
William Rufus						
Robert Curthose						
Bishop Odo						
Significant Others <i>(e.g. Leading Nobles)</i>						

iv. Suggested Reading

30 Credits

Articles to expand and build your knowledge

1. Who was Edward the Confessor?

http://www.bbc.co.uk/history/historic_figures/edward_confessor.shtml

2. Is Harold II remembered as a bad king?

<http://www.discovermiddleages.co.uk/harold-godwinson/>

3. What impact did William the Conqueror have?

<http://www.historyextra.com/period/norman/10-surprising-facts-about-william-the-conqueror-and-the-norman-conquest/>

4. How did the Normans change England?

<https://britishheritage.com/how-the-normans-changed-england/>

5. How have the Normans shaped modern Britain?

<http://www.telegraph.co.uk/culture/tvandradio/bbc/7915100/1066-and-all-that-how-the-Normans-shaped-Britain.html>

6. Is the Bayeux Tapestry provide an accurate account of the Norman Conquest?

<https://www.theguardian.com/artanddesign/2018/jan/17/the-bayeux-tapestry-historic-yes-but-is-it-any-good>

7. What can we learn from the Domesday Book? (Source based enquiry)

<http://www.domesdaybook.co.uk/>

8. What might have happened if Harold had won the Battle of Hastings?

<http://theconversation.com/king-harold-the-great-what-might-have-been-if-the-english-had-won-at-hastings-66576>

9. How similar to William were the subsequent Norman Kings of England?

<http://www.historyofengland.net/kings-and-queens/the-norman-kings-1066-1154>

10. How did the Normans conquer England? (six summary videos)

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1sK4JX0co8I&list=PLcvEcrrF_9zK2bOCseaghBlucwf9pcsFX

v. Long Answer Essay Questions

100 Credits

1. 'The monarchy was the powerful institution in late Anglo Saxon England.' How far do you agree?

You may wish to use the following in your answer:

- The Church
- The Witan

2. How far do you agree that William of Normandy had the strongest claim to be Edward's successor in 1066?

You may wish to use the following in your answer:

- Harold's Embassy to Normandy
- Edgar Aethling

3. 'Harold's victory at the Battle of Stamford Bridge was primarily due to luck.' How far do you agree?

You may wish to use the following in your answer:

- Harold's quick march North
- Harald Hardrada's lack of preparation

4. 'William's victory at the Battle of Hastings was primarily due to his leadership.' How far do you agree?

You may wish to use the following in your answer:

- Harold's decision to fight William immediately
- William's use of the feign-retreat tactic

5. 'The building of castles was the most significant method used by William to consolidate his power in 1066 – c.1070.' How far do you agree?

You may wish to use the following in your answer:

- Creation of the marcher earldoms
- The building of Motte and Bailey Castles

6. How far do you agree that William handled Hereward the Wake's rebellion (1070-71) differently to the Rebellions of the North (1068-69)?

You may wish to use the following in your answer:

- The Harrying of the North
- William's leadership of armies to crush the rebellion

7. 'The most significant consequence of the Normanisation of England was increased royal control.' How far do you agree?

You may wish to use the following in your answer:

- Archbishop Lanfranc
- The Feudal System

8. 'The use of oaths was the most significant method used by William to maintain his royal power throughout his reign.' How far do you agree?

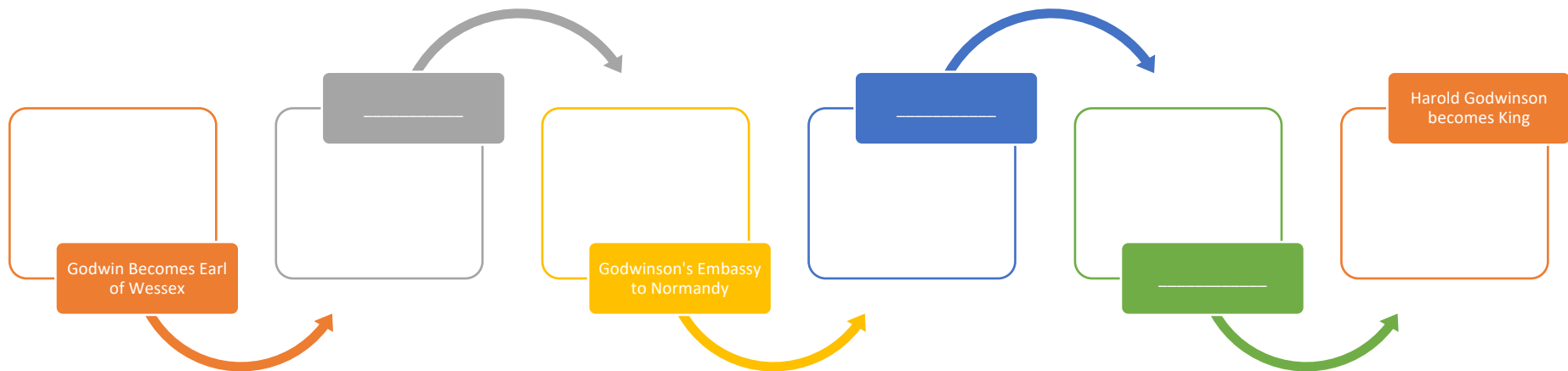
You may wish to use the following in your answer:

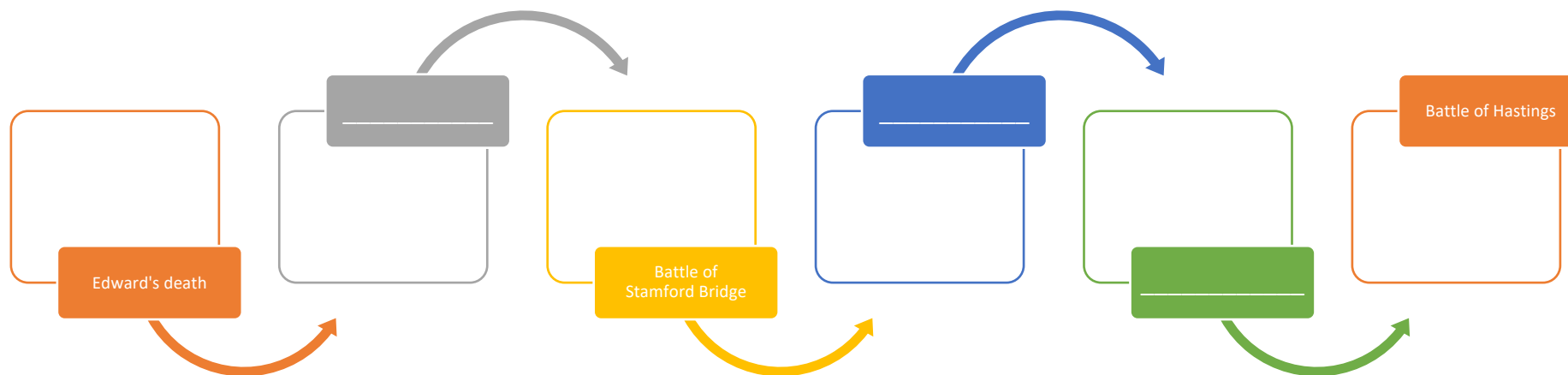
- The requirement of heirs to pay homage to William
- William's visit to York on Christmas Day 1069

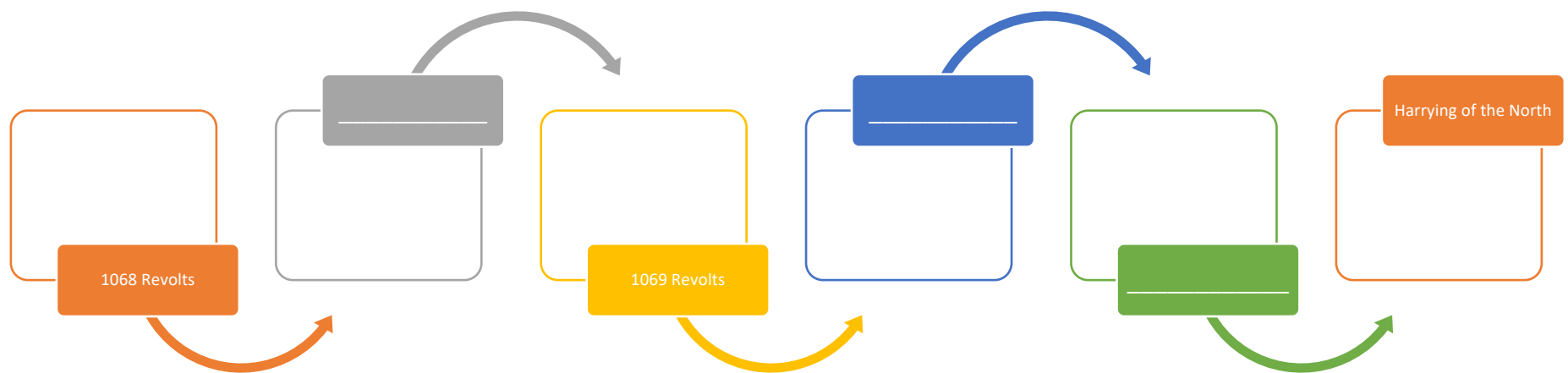
vi. 6 Degrees of Separation

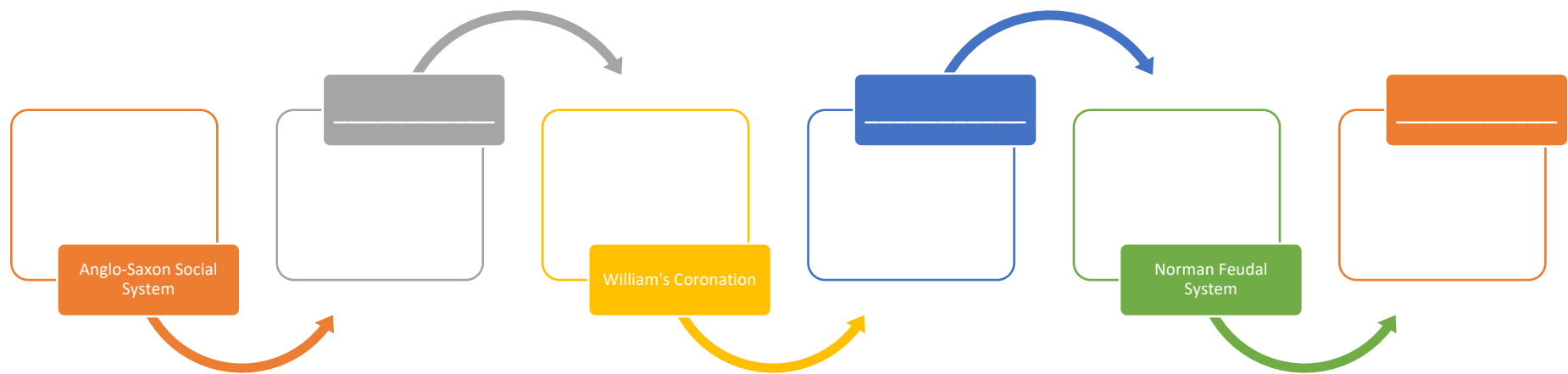
Can you find the events, people or actions that connect the top and the bottom of the chain?

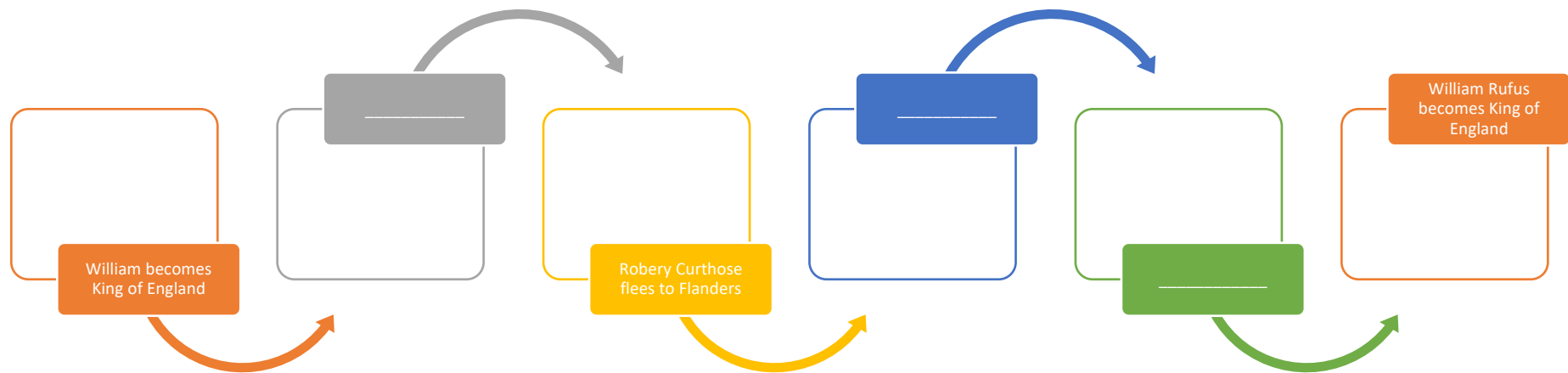
50 credits.

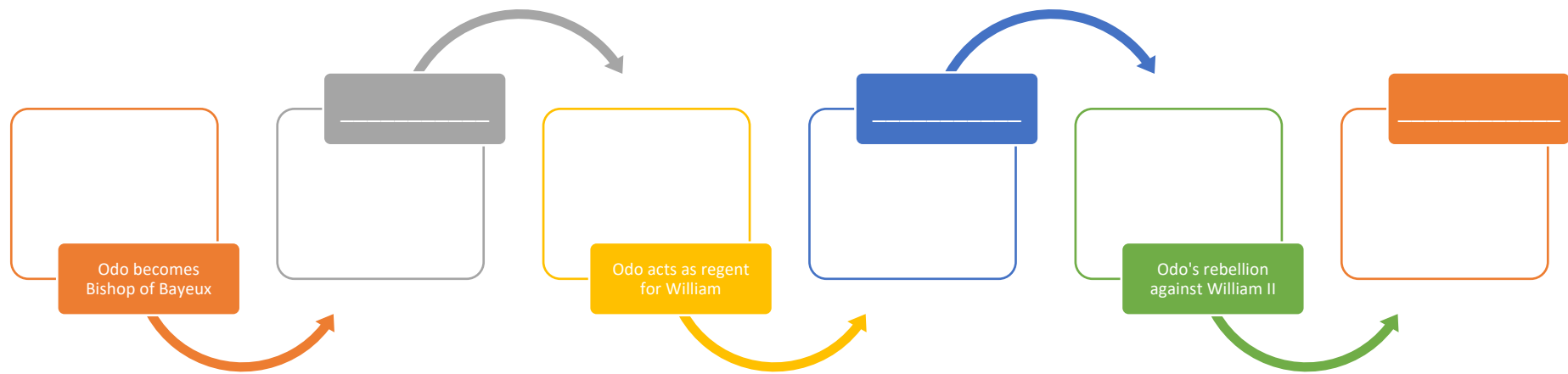


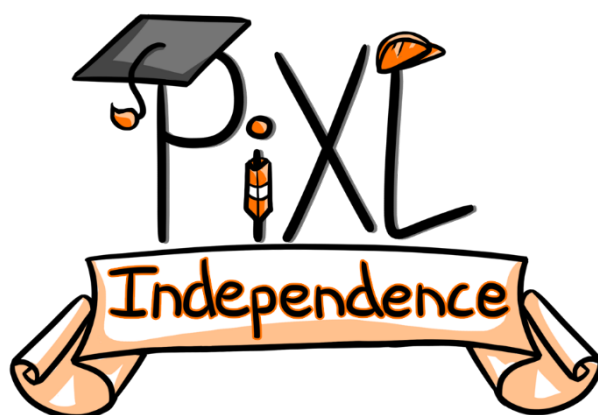












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