

# Norman England 1066-1100



## Content

**This booklet contains an overview of the 4 topics. This is a minimum amount of information you need to know. Use this alongside your exercise book when you revise.**

# Norman Conquest

## **A: Anglo Saxon life**

The Saxons were the dominant group within England from around 500AD (when the Romans left) until 1066AD. From the 9<sup>th</sup> century England was ruled by one King; however, England was split into different kingdoms (Northumberland, Wessex, Mercia, East Anglia) which were ruled by Earls who (sometimes) challenged the power of the King. Most people were farmers in Saxon England, and slaves were common. The king was advised by the Witan a council of high ranking people. All people were Christian, many villages had small wooden churches. The Church in England was led by a man called Stigand, the Archbishop of Canterbury (that is his job title). The King at the Start of 1066, Edward the Confessor, had grown up in Normandy so had introduced some European style stone buildings to England like Westminster Abbey in London.

## **B: Kings before 1066 and claimants to the throne**

After 1016 England had been ruled by a Viking called Cnut. After him his sons, Harefoot and Harthacnut ruled, until Harthacnut's death in 1042. Edward the Confessor took over after this.. In 1051 Edward appointed Harold Godwinson as 'sub-regulus' (meaning second King), this was his claim to the throne in 1066. William, Duke of Normandy claimed that Edward had name him as heir (next King) when Edward was in Normandy growing up. So, in 1066 (following Edward the Confessor's death) there were several claimants to the English throne: The Saxon: Harold Godwinson, The 14 year old Saxon Edgar Atheling, the Viking: Harold Hardrada and the Duke of Normandy: William.

## **C: The Battle of Stamford Bridge**

Following Edward's death on January 5th, Harold Godwinson was crowned King of England on 6<sup>th</sup> January. In September 1066 Harald Hardrada arrived in the north of England, near York. He first defeated the Earls Edwin and Morcar at the Battle of Fulford on 20<sup>th</sup> September. Harold Godwinson marched his troops up to York in just four days and the Vikings were unprepared, Harold Hardrada was defeated and killed at Stamford Bridge on 25<sup>th</sup> September. However, Harold Godwinson heard news that William of Normandy had landed in the south of England at Pevensey Bay, and was raiding the surrounding villages. Harold Godwinson prepared to march his tired troops the 200 miles to London in order to defend his position as King of England.

## **D: The Battle of Hastings**

Harold marched his troops to Hastings and arrived on 13<sup>th</sup> October. Both armies were equally matched in numbers (around 7000) but the Normans had superior weaponry, including cavalry (horses) and archers. When the battle started, on 14<sup>th</sup> October, William aimed to use his cavalry and archers on the Saxon army; however, due to Harold's position on top of the hill, they were unable to be win. Eventually, possibly because of the Norman tactic of feigning (pretending) to retreat, Harold's army advanced down the hill and the Norman army were able to defeat the Saxons. The Bayeux Tapestry (a picture story of the Norman Conquest – made by the Normans) shows Harold's death after he was struck by an arrow in the eye.

# Establishing William's early rule

## **A: William's coronation**

After Hastings, William attacked local towns like Romney to get them on his side. After trying (and failing) to crown Edgar Aetheling, the Witan began to switch their allegiance to William as they realised they would lose their titles if they didn't support William. By December most nobles had sworn an oath of loyalty to William and on Christmas Day, William was crowned King of England. At the end of 1066, William only really control the South-East of England. Between 1067-1070 he sets about getting full control of the rest of England.

## **B: Early rebellions**

William aimed to ensure support by showing continuity, he allowed Lords who had sworn the oath to keep their lands and continued to write laws in English. However, there were a number of revolts against William in the early years of his rule, including Northumberland (1067), Hereford (1067 and Exeter (1068). In 1068, Saxon Earls Morcar and Waltheof started a rebellion. William quickly stopped the rebellion and built a castle in Warwick to prevent future rebellions in this area. William was initially quite kind and gave chances to those who rebelled. This changed in 1069 when we decided to sort the North out for good.

## **C: Harrying of the North**

In 1069 the north rose in rebellion. Edgar Aetheling led a rebellion from Durham and attacked York. William's second in command, Fitz Osbern led an army to York and stopped the rebellion. William dealt with the northern rebels with violence – mass killings, burning of crops, and destruction. 100,000 people are estimated to have died. In 1086, the North had lost half it's population, and half it's wealth. After this event William was finally more secure, in 1070 the pope sent one of his men to crown William again, in York to celebrate his victory over the North. He was now in control, replacing the Saxon Archbishop of Canterbury, Stigand, with one of his own Norman men, Lanfranc.

## **D: Later rebellions**

There were two other significant rebellions against William's rule: the East Anglian revolt (1070) and the Earls' Revolt (1075). King Swein (a Dane) and Hereward the Wake had captured Ely and Peterborough; Hereward was joined by Earl Morcar. William sent an army to stop Hereward and Morcar; both were eventually captured with William deciding to pardon (let off) Hereward. The Earls' revolt involved Norman Lords themselves and was the last major rebellion against William's rule. The son of Fitz Osbern (William's second in command), Roger, Earl of Hereford, wanted extra land. Roger led a rebellion joined by Waltheof (a Saxon); however, the rebellion never really got going and Roger was captured. William decided to execute Waltheof.

# Controlling England

## **A: Castles**

The Normans built castles to control England. The Saxons had created walled cities called burghs, but the Normans built motte and bailey wooden castles, which were eventually built in stone. Some castles controlled cities, like the White tower in London, some controlled rivers and road like Conisbrough Castle, and others controlled border lands near Wales. By 1087, 85 stone castles had been built. Castles were used to help scare the local population, and run local government eg collecting taxes. Without castles, it would be impossible for the 8000 or so Normans, to control the 2 million Saxons.

## **B: The Feudal System**

Under Saxon England, Earls had lots of power over one area. Under the Normans, society was organised based on land ownership. Land would be shared, in return the person receiving land gave something in return. The King (William) owned 20% of the land, 25% went to the church, with the rest being shared out by 200 Norman barons. Saxons were removed from owning land, by 1086 the number of Saxons in control of land fell from 4000 to just 4. Normand earls who were given land by the King did not own it. Barons had to provide money and soldiers to the army, Barons would give some of their land to knights in return for their loyalty. There were also peasants who worked for the Knights for no pay, and could not leave the land without their Knight's permission.

## **C: Land**

William would often split land he gave out into small bits around England and Normandy, instead of giving an Earl one large area together. This made it harder to rebel than in Saxon times. At first he let Saxon Earls keep their land, he did this with Edwin and Morcar, but once he was more secure he gave all the land to Normans. By 1086 only 5% of land was controlled by Saxons. When William was away in Normand he let his vice-regents run the country. His two most trusted men were his half-brothers. Odo of Bayeux and William FitzOsbern. Odo ruled in the south and FitzOsbern controlled land in the centre/west of England.

## **D: Norman Government**

In Anglo-Saxon England government orders were given in writing called a 'writ'. This was a short document that could be sent round the country. The Normans continued this system but made far more orders. In Anglo-Saxon England the earls had a lot of power to decide what was done in their areas, but William wanted more centralisation (control by the government). The Chancery was created, a group of legal administrators who wrote royal documents. Under the Anglo Saxons, England had been split into 35 shires (ie Yorkshire). Each Shire had a capital where taxes and government would be organised. The Normans kept this system, the sheriffs (law keepers) became the baron's deputies: sheriffs organised taxes and raised armies for the King.

## **E: The Domesday Book**

This was a survey (list) of all the land and resources in England and who it was owned by. The Domesday survey was started in 1086 as a way of William judging how much he could tax people, based on their wealth. It was also a legal proof of ownership over land, so Saxons couldn't complain or get their land back. It was also used to judge the amount of Knights that tenants were expected to give to William. Royal Commissioners were sent out to list the amount of wealth and land that tenants owned. The Domesday Book lists 250 landowners in England at the time of William's reign as King, with William himself owning 17% of the land, the church 25%; the rest divided amongst the tenants.

## **F: Norman rule 1086-1100**

Following William's death in 1087 the succession was not clear as there were many claimants to the throne. Robert Curthouse was William's eldest son but was thought of as not mature or sensible enough for the crown by William. So, William decided that after his death Robert should be Duke of Normandy but William Rufus (his second son) should become King of England. This caused a fight between the brothers. Bishop Odo led a rebellion of the English Lords against William Rufus in 1088. William Rufus persuaded the English Lords to back down by giving them new hunting rights and land. In 1100 William Rufus was killed by a stray arrow on a hunting trip; the English crown came to Henry (William the Conqueror's third son) who became Henry I (1100-1135). His main issue was to deal with the investiture crisis in the Church.

# Life under the Normans

## **A: Law and Justice**

Under the Anglo-Saxons, laws could vary from place to place. The Normans simplified the system and made it the same across the country. The first system of law was trial by ordeal – suspects were ‘tested’ to see if they were guilty by seeing if they would float or sink in water. Another trial by ordeal required suspects to carry a hot rod of iron – if their hand had healed in three days there were declared innocent. Trial by battle was introduced by the Normans to settle serious disputes, where the accused would have to fight to the death to decide who was innocent and guilty. The Normans also introduced new law courts to judge suspects: the King’s court was the most important court, the Lord’s courts were run by local Lords to try their tenants, and church courts were set up to try members of the clergy.

The Normans were very harsh in their punishments; which included physical mutilation and hanging. The Normans created far more forests for the Normans to hunt in, such as New Forest in Hampshire. The Forest Law prevented the public from using this land; anybody caught doing so was blinded. The murdrum fine would also be reintroduced, and in towns and cities constables were created to break up fights, and watchmen would enforce the curfew in cities and towns.

## **B: Norman villages**

In most villages their lord would have changed from a Saxon to a Norman. In Brinsworth the old Saxon lord Godric was replaced by Roger of Bully. These new lords increased taxes and enforced the forest law in many places (with harsh punishments if peasants went onto Norman land). Many villages (75%) were destroyed during the Harrying of the North. Saxons in the south used to own slaves, but this declined in Norman times. However, daily life stayed the same, peasants drank weak ale, and farmed crops like rye for food. Peasants still had few rights, so for 80% of the population they still farmed the land just like they had in Saxon times.

## **C: Norman towns**

The Normans created 21 new towns, close to their new castles. They also built many castles in towns that were already there like in York. Towns that were on the coast facing Europe did well, as they grew rich selling wool to places like Flanders. Towns in the North suffered, with York’s population lower by the end of William I’s reign due to the Harrying of the North. London had a population of 10,000 under Norman rule and Winchester 6000. Rich people in towns benefitted from more trade with Normandy. The main imports (goods from other countries) were fine cloth or wine from France. For people in towns, they often trained as apprentices in different trades. People in towns were called burgesses which gave them more freedom to work and move around, which was better than the experience of peasants in villages

# Norman Church and Monasticism

## **A: William & Lanfranc's changes to the Church**

All people in Saxon and Norman England were Christian. People who work in the church are called clergy, everyone else are called 'Lay people' or the laity. The Pope was the Head of the Church, who lived in Rome. In England there were (and still are) two heads of the church known as Archbishops: these were in Canterbury and York. Below the Archbishops were Bishops (who controlled areas of churches known as the diocese) and below Bishops were parish priests, who ran their own churches. The church owned 25% of the land in England. All people in England had to pay a tax to the church – this was known as the tithe – 1/10 of their income. Saxon churches were small and wooden, the Normans rebuilt many out of stone. By the end of William I's rule the number of parish churches had doubled to 2000.

When he took over, William kept the Saxon Stigand as Archbishop of Canterbury until 1070. Only after the Harrying of the North, did William feel in control enough to replace Stigand with Lanfranc. Lanfranc and William then fixed issues in the Church like: Nepotism (jobs to friends/family), Pluralism (many jobs), Simony (selling jobs) and priests being married. Stigand did many of those things! Lanfranc created regular church meetings called Synods to keep an eye on the church, and replaced Saxons with Normans. By William's death there was only one Saxon Bishop left, a man called Wulfstan. He moved 1/3 bishops into towns and cities so they were nearer the people. This all showed William's desire to reform the church in England.

## **B: William II & Henry I and the Church**

William II did not get on with the church. His first fall out was with the Bishop of St Calais, William blocked him from being tried in a Church court. After Lanfranc died in 1089, William II didn't replace him and kept the money from the job for himself. He eventually chooses Anselm to be Archbishop of Canterbury in 1093, but they fall out and Anselm is forced to leave England. When Henry I took over the throne in 1100, he also fell out with Anselm over who should pick Bishops in England. This was called the investiture controversy.

The Pope in Rome still had power in England. Pope Alexander II got on well with William the Conqueror, and gave him a papal banner for Hastings. William and his son both fell out with the next pope, Gregory VII who wanted the Church to have more power. William II and other leaders eventually managed to get Gregory sacked. The next Popes, Urban II and Paschal II got on with the kings better than Gregory had. King Henry I and Paschal made a deal to sort out the investiture controversy in 1107.

## **C: Monastic Life**

England had monasteries before the Normans arrived, they also worshipped their own Saints, like Saint Cuthbert, but the Normans increased the number of religious buildings and made the rules stricter. The number of religious houses grew to 250 and the number of monks/nuns went from 1000 to 4000 in Norman times. This growth was because of the new order (group) of monks introduced by the Normans – the Cluniacs. They followed stricter rules than the English monks, so to show their wealth, power and religious nature Norman lords gave land for new monasteries to be built, and got the Cluniac monks to run them. Lanfranc and the new Cluniac group changed how monasteries were run, and made the words used in their services (called the Liturgy) the same as in Europe. They introduced new chants, which were not always popular. Monks at Glastonbury refused the new chants, and knights sent in to stop the protest killed 3 monks and injured 18!

Daily life in these new monasteries was strict, the rules the monks followed were called the Rules of St Benedict. They prayed many times a day, their first service in the morning was called matins, and they would often be up before sunrise to pray. They worked in silence, often doing work like copying out bibles (which would take 18 months!), praying, or educating other monks. Monks would spend much of the day in silence or in prayer.

## **D: Language and Education in Monasteries:**

Under the Normans, monasteries became the main provider of education; schools were set up in monasteries, though education had to be paid for, which stopped peasants from educating their children. By 1100 most monasteries also had schools; school taught subjects such as maths, music and astronomy. University education also begun under the Normans; Oxford University was set up around 1096. Although William did initially write royal writs in English, Latin or French was the language of Norman government. French was taught in most schools and spoken amongst the educated upper classes. Saxon peasants continued to speak English (what we would now call ‘old English’).