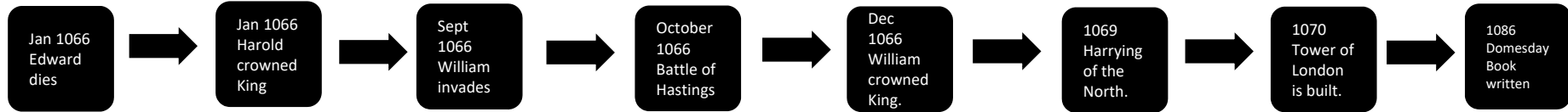


What were the consequences of the Norman invasion?



	Key Word	Definition
	Anglo-Saxon	England before 1066.
	Barons	Wealthiest men in England.
	Conquer	To defeat and occupy a country.
	Consequence	Something that happens as a result of an event.
	Domesday Book	Written in 1086. Allowed William to tax everyone.
	Feudal System	Everyone owed loyalty to the King in return for land.
	Heir	The person next in line for the throne.
	Invasion	Attacking and occupying another country.
	Knight	An armoured man on horseback.
	Monarch	A king or queen.
	Norman	From Normandy in France.
	Peasant	A poor person.
	Tax	Money paid to the king.
	Serf	A poor person.

Needless to say, I still think the Conquest is hugely important, indeed, I would agree with those historians who continue to regard it as the single most important event in English history. Not only did the Normans bring with them new forms of architecture and fortification, new military techniques, a new ruling elite and a new language of government; they also imported a new set of attitudes and morals, which impinged on everything from warfare to politics to religion to law, and even the status of the peasantry. The Conquest matters, in short, because it altered what it meant to be English.

Marc Morris "The Norman Conquest"



	Knowledge Milestones	Extra Knowledge	Expert Knowledge
	Anglo-Saxon England was not unified and the monarchy was not secure.	England was divided into kingdoms e.g. Mercia and Wessex. They were threatened by the Vikings.	Alfred defeated the Vikings in 878. His grandson Athelstan became the first English King.
	The Battle of Hastings was fought to decide the next king.	Edward the Confessor had died with no heirs as he had no children.	Harold Godwinson claimed the throne of England. He was chosen by the Witan.
	William the Conqueror won. He was from France.	William had highly trained soldiers and excellent tactics as he used a false retreat.	He was also lucky as Harold was killed during the battle and had previously fought another battle against Hardrada.
	The Normans controlled the country by building castles.	They started with a wooden Motte and Bailey castle, but eventually built stone castles.	They built the Tower of London in 1070 and Rougemont Castle in Exeter in 1068.
	The Normans set up the Feudal system which was a way of structuring society.	This meant that the King owned all the land. He gave it to the barons in return for loyalty.	This made the King very powerful as everyone owed everything they had to the King.
	The Normans used the Domesday book to find out how much they could tax people.	The Domesday book recorded exactly what everyone owned. This meant the King knew how much tax they owed.	The book contains over 2 million words detailing 13,418 different places in England.

If you want to find out more check out the following links or scan the QR codes on your phone or tablet.



READ

<https://www.english-heritage.org.uk/learn/1066-and-the-norman-conquest/what-happened-battle-hastings/>



WATCH

<https://m.youtube.com/watch?v=AOGzsBEIYFE>



LISTEN

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/m000jp20>



Writing good History: Key skills

Chronology
The order in which events happen. The big "story".

Change/ Continuity
Whether things have changed or remained the same over time.

Similarity/Difference
What events or situations have in common, and how they are different.











Cause
The reasons that something happens- long term or trigger cause.

Consequence
Things that happen as a result of an event. Can be good or bad.






Significance
Whether an event is important or not. The impact it has had on people. How it has changed the world.

Sources
Information that comes from the time studied, or that was produced by someone who was there at the time.

Interpretations
The views of people who were not there at the time but have researched the event.

EXTENDED WRITING: What do I need to know?		USING SOURCES: What do I need to know?	
	Make sure you include more than once cause when asked to explain WHY something happened.		Inferences- to make an inference you need to state what you can learn, or work out from a source. Make sure you take note of the focus of the question!
	If asked if you AGREE you need to include arguments for why you do agree (SUPPORT the statement) and arguments for why you disagree (CHALLENGE the statement). This called having a BALANCED ARGUMENT.		Utility- when looking at how USEFUL a source is, you first must state what information the source gives you about the topic in the question. This is the CONTENT of the source. Does the source SUPPORT or CHALLENGE your own knowledge?
	Try to use the PEE structure- make a POINT that answers the question, add DETAILED EVIDENCE (examples) to support your point, and then EXPLAIN how these are linked.		Utility- You next need to look at the PROVENANCE of the source. This means looking at who wrote the source, when it was written, what type of source it is and why it might have been produced. Do these things make the source RELIABLE?
	Include ANALYSIS that measures the importance of each reason- are they long/short term? Which impacts more people? Are the reasons/points connected?		If answering a "how useful" question you need to make a judgement- How useful is it? Extremely? Quite? Not very? Not at all? You can do this in a CONCLUSION
	Say which reason is most important, or whether you agree or disagree with the statement. This can be done as a conclusion.		Whenever you use written sources you must QUOTE from the source, if using a picture source you must mention something you can SEE in the picture.

Suggested Vocabulary: What do I need to know?		
To show importance	To agree/disagree	Linking points
The primary reason...	The evidence supports the view that...	This meant that...
The most significant cause...	This view is convincing because...	The impact of this was...
A crucial role was played by...	One reason to agree is...	In addition to this...
Of lesser importance was...	An alternative view is...	This acted as a catalyst for...
A key factor was...	A less supported view is...	This led to...
The fundamental cause...	A less convincing argument is...	An immediate consequence was...
A less significant reason...	It is clear that...	Long term this was significant because...

USING INTERPRETATIONS: What do I need to know?	
	When looking at the similarities or differences between interpretations make sure you mention the point of view given in BOTH interpretations.
	If you are asked to suggest reasons WHY the interpretations have different views think about whether they FOCUS on different things, or whether one is POSITIVE and the other NEGATIVE, might the authors have done different RESEARCH?
	To decide how far you AGREE with an interpretation, use your own knowledge- does this SUPPORT or CHALLENGE the view given in the interpretation?
	You can also use sources to help you decide whether an interpretation is VALID- do the sources support or challenge the view in the interpretation? Are the sources RELIABLE?
	Remember to always include QUOTES from the interpretations, and include a JUDGEMENT in the conclusion- do you agree?

