

History Knowledge Organiser: Year 2/3 The Normans (1066-1154)

Key Knowledge:

The Normans came to power in England following a three-way contest for the throne.

Norman kings controlled their lands through '**feudalism**' - exchanging land with nobles for promises of military support.

King William made a survey of his kingdom called the **Domesday Book**. It was made to expand his power and raise tax - and it was the most complete survey of Britain until the Victorian period.

After the death of King Henry I, many nobles began building their own castles outside of the king's control.

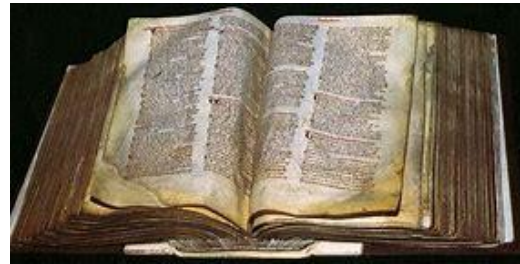
Sources and Artefacts



A Norman Castle



Part of the Bayeux Tapestry



The Domesday Book

Key Vocabulary

Anarchy: a state with no central authority or ruler.

Baron: important Norman landowner.

Castle: medieval fortification and administrative centre.

Conquest: defeat and control by military force.

Domesday Book: great survey of England following Norman conquest.

Feudalism: gifting of land by the monarch in exchange for military service.

Monarch: a hereditary ruler, usually a king or queen.

Norman: French-speaking ruling class of England and much of northern France.

Oath: a sacred promise of support given by a baron to the monarch.

Taxation: a compulsory contribution to the state

Key Dates

5th January 1066: Death of Edward the Confessor

14th October 1066: Battle of Hastings, William I (The Conqueror) becomes King.

c.1086: Completion of Domesday Book.

1087-1100: William II's reign.

1100-1135: Henry I's reign.

1st December 1135: Death of Henry I of England. He plans for his daughter **Matilda** to become the first Queen of England.

1135-1154: 'The Anarchy' of King Stephen

25th October 1154: Death of King Stephen of England

