

### Show you know quiz – Anglo-Saxon Society

Questions	Answers
1. Name 3 powers the Anglo-Saxon king had	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Law-making</li><li>• Taxation</li><li>• Landownership</li><li>• Religion</li></ul>
2. How did the king use the Witan?	King decided who was appointed and got advice but he didn't have to follow it
3. What was a shire?	Each earldom was divided into shires
4. What was a hide?	An area of land covering about 120 acres.
5. What was a Fyrd?	The men of the Anglo-Saxon Army
6. What was a Writ?	Written orders from the king
7. How did Anglo-Saxon decide if someone was guilty?	Trial by ordeal
8. What was the Anglo-Saxon social structure?	King Earl Thegns Ceorls Peasants
9. Why was England rich in 1066?	Good farming and efficient tax system
10. Why was the Church important in Anglo-Saxon England?	Bishops were on the Witan and provided clerks and record-keepers for the king.
11. What was a Burh	The fortified main town of each shire

Show you know quiz – Last years of Edward the Confessor

Questions	Answers
1. Why was the Godwin family powerful?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• They controlled all the earldoms apart from Mercia</li><li>• Edith Godwin was married to Edward the Confessor</li></ul>
2. When did Harold Godwinson become Earl of Wessex?	1053
3. When was Harold's embassy to Normandy?	1064
4. Why did Edward send Harold Godwinson to Normandy?	We don't know
5. What happened in the embassy to Normandy?	Harold was taken prisoner and he had to swear an oath of allegiance to William.
6. Why was the embassy important?	It shows Harold was an oath-breaker and supported William's claim to the throne
7. When did Northumbria rise against Tostig?	Oct 1065
8. What do the rebels want?	To get rid of Tostig as earl and have Morcar instead.
9. What does Harold, on Edward's behalf, do?	Agrees to rebels demands
10. What happens to Tostig?	He is exiled (sent out of country)
11. When did Edward the Confessor die?	5 <sup>th</sup> Jan 1066

### Show you know quiz – Contenders for throne

Questions	Answers
1. What was Harold Godwinson's claim?	Appointed successor by Edward on his deathbed
2. Who support Godwinson's claim?	Witan
3. What was an advantage for Godwinson?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• He had proven himself in battle for Edward</li><li>• Had gone against his own brother for Edward.</li></ul>
4. What was Edgar Aethling's claim?	Royal blood as he was a descendant of King Alfred the Great
5. Why did Edgar have a weak claim?	He was only a teenager
6. What was Harald Hardrada's claim?	Based on a secret deal made between two other Vikings
7. What made Hardrada's claim stronger?	Had a big army and huge battle experience
8. What was William of Normandy's claim?	An agreement with King Edward following Harold's embassy to Normandy
9. What made William's claim strong?	The Pope backed him
10. When was Harold crowned?	Same day as Edward's funeral – 6 <sup>th</sup> Jan 1066

Show you know quiz – Battles of Gate Fulford and Stamford Bridge

Questions	Answers
1. Where did Godwinson think the first invasion would be?	South coast from Normandy so he positioned his army there
2. Who supported Hardrada in his invasion?	Tostig
3. Who fought Hardrada at Fulford?	Morcar and Edwin on behalf of Godwinson
4. Why did they lose?	Morcar and Edwin's army was outnumbered
5. What were consequences of the Battle of Fulford?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Lots of Saxon deaths</li><li>• Thousands troops taken hostage</li><li>• Godwinson forced to come north to deal with Hardrada</li></ul>
6. When was the Battle of Fulford?	20 <sup>th</sup> September
7. When was the Battle of Stamford Bridge?	25 <sup>th</sup> September
8. How did Godwinson have an advantage over Hardrada?	Surprised Hardrada at Stamford Bridge
9. Who died in the battle?	Both Hardrada and Tostig
10. Why was Stamford Bridge significant?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Godwinson had to march quickly south to meet William's invasion</li><li>• This victory made Godwinson complacent</li></ul>

### Show you know quiz – Battle of Hastings

Questions	Answers
1. When did the Normans land in England?	28 <sup>th</sup> September
2. What date was the Battle of Hastings?	14 <sup>th</sup> October
3. Why did Godwinson have the advantage at the start of the Battle?	He positioned his army at the top of Senlac Hill
4. Who was first to attack and why were they not successful?	William's archers – Saxon had a shield wall to protect
5. What was the turning point of the battle?	William's men thought he had been killed so retreated – Saxon broke out of shield wall to follow
6. How did William turn this to his advantage?	Ordered his knights to charge and archer to attack the Saxons who had less defence
7. How did Harold die?	Shot with an arrow in the eye
8. How did William's leadership help him win?	Timings of invasion, using retreat to his advantage, using knights and archers
9. How did William's luck help him win?	Harold getting shot in eye, timing of Hardrada's invasion, Godwinson's mistake in following Norman retreat down the hill
10. How did William's preparation help him win?	Pre-fabricated castle, harrying the surrounding area to feed troops

Show you know quiz – William establishing control

Questions	Answers
1. What did William do on his march to London?	Destroyed homes and farms and made villages/towns surrendered
2. Which earls submitted to William?	Edgar Aethling, Edwin, Morar
3. Why did the submit?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• William had control of royal treasury</li></ul>
4. How did William reward the earls?	Letting them keep their earldoms and promising marriages
5. What were the Marcher earldoms that William created called?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Hereford,</li><li>• Shrewsbury and</li><li>• Chester</li></ul>
6. Why did William create the Marcher Earldoms?	Needed to protection from Welsh border and he could reward loyal followers
7. Give 3 features of a Motte and Bailey castle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Tower = lookout point</li><li>• Motte = large mound</li><li>• Moat/ditch</li><li>• Palisade = wooden wall</li><li>• Bailey = stables and barracks were here</li></ul>
8. Where were castles located?	Strategic locations e.g. river crossings or coast
9. What was their purpose?	Surveillance against rebellions, base for attacks and to control local area
10. Give examples of locations of castles	London, York, Hastings, Windsor

Show you know quiz – 3 rebels (Morcar and Edwin, Aethling and Hereward the Wake)

Questions	Answers
1. Why did Morcar and Edwin revolt in 1068?	William broke promised marriage of his daughter to Edwin and Morcar had lost land
2. How did William respond?	Marched troops until to Warwick and Nottingham and built castles
3. What were the consequences?	Morcar and Edwin submitted and William decided he needed Normans in charge and to build more castles.
4. Where and when did Aethling rebellion?	York in 1069
5. What does William do?	Races North and ends rebellion and lays waste to York
6. Who attacked York to help Aethling?	Danish King Sweyn
7. How does William respond?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pays Danes to leave England</li> <li>• Harrying of North</li> </ul>
8. Why did Hereward rebel in 1069 in Ely?	He lost land to new Norman Lord.
9. Who also tried to help Hereward in his rebellion?	The Danes
10. How did William respond?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Defeated rebels on island of Ely</li> <li>• Morcar captured</li> </ul>

### Show you know quiz – Harrying of the North

Questions	Answers
1. When was the Harrying of the North?	1069
2. Name 3 reasons for the Harrying of the North	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Destroy spirit of rebellion in the North</li><li>• Warning to other areas of England not to rebel</li><li>• Revenge for 1000s of Normans who had been killed in rebellions</li></ul>
3. What did William's soldiers do?	Killed livestock, destroyed homes, seed destroyed so nothing could be planted
4. How many people died from starvation as a consequence?	100,000
5. Where did survivors go?	Fled from the North to other parts of England e.g. the west
6. How did some who stayed survive?	Sold themselves into slavery and there were reports of cannibalism
7. Were there anymore rebellions after the Harrying of the North?	No
8. How did William change his aristocracy afterwards?	Replaced English aristocrats with Norman ones
9. In the Domesday book, what percentage of land was listed as waste?	60%
10. In the Domesday book, how many fewer people were there in the North than had been in 1066?	Between 80,000 and 150,000 fewer

Show you know quiz – Landownership and maintaining royal power

Questions	Answers
1. By 1087, how many Anglo-Saxon landowners were left?	Two
2. What percentage of England was directly the King's land?	20%
3. What percentage of England as the Church's land?	25%
4. Name one way you could lose land.	You acted against the king
5. Name one way you could gain land.	The king made you an 'heir' of a dead Anglo-Saxon thegn.
6. Did life change for peasants with the landownership change?	Probably very little – but Normans were stricter landowners
7. What was the impact for the thegns?	Thegns became tenants to Norman lords
8. Give 4 examples of William's royal powers.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Coronation and crown-wearing ceremonies</li><li>• Control of coinage</li><li>• Use of royal writ</li><li>• Tax</li></ul>
9. How did William use his claim to the throne to maintain power?	Norman propaganda stressed that William had been Edward's rightful successor (e.g. Bayeux taperstry)
10. How did William use journeys around England to maintain power?	William show himself off to subject and show favour to important subjects
11. How did William use the church to maintain power?	Appointing loyal followers to senior positions in the church (e.g. Lanfranc) and reforms to increase Norman control

Show you know quiz – The Revolt of the Earls, 1075

Questions	Answers
1. Who were the three rebel Earls?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Roger de Breteuil, Earl of Hereford</li> <li>• Ralph de Gael, Earl of East Anglia</li> <li>• Waltheof</li> </ul>
2. Why was loss of land a cause?	William had reduced the size of Roger's Hereford earldom after his father died
3. Why did the Earls take the opportunity to Revolt	In 1075 he was in Normandy
4. Who did the Earls have support from?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• King Sweyn of Denmark</li> <li>• William's enemies in Brittany and France</li> </ul>
5. Why was Waltheof's involvement important?	He was the last surviving Anglo-Saxon Earl
6. Who told Lanfranc about the revolt?	Waltheof
7. What did Lanfranc do to Roger to try stop the revolt?	Excommunicate him
8. What did Anglo-Saxons in Midlands do?	Blocked the revolt from spreading out of Herefordshire
9. How did the revolt end?	<p>By the time the Danes arrived the revolt had halted,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Roger was imprisoned,</li> <li>• Ralph escaped to Brittany and</li> <li>• Waltheof was executed</li> </ul>
10. Give two reasons why the revolt was significant.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Normans tried to rebel against William and</li> <li>2. Some Anglo-Saxons defended William's rule</li> </ol>

Show you know quiz – The Feudal system and changes to Anglo-Saxon society

Questions	Answers
1. Who owned all the land in England?	William
2. What did the Feudal system give William?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Military power,</li><li>• Political power and</li><li>• Justice system</li></ul>
3. What does forfeiture mean?	William could punish severely anyone who acted against him by taking away their land
4. How many days did Knight have to work for the king?	40 a year
5. What four areas were tenant-in-chief in charge of?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Military,</li><li>• social,</li><li>• economic and</li><li>• political</li></ul>
6. Why was the feudal system bad for peasants?	It meant they stayed poor and the rich stayed in control of them
7. Which part of Anglo-Saxon society disappeared with the Normans?	Slaves
8. How did earldoms change under the Normans?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Smaller and</li><li>• Had less power</li></ul>
9. What stayed the same in the economy under the Normans?	Farming, tax, towns used for trading
10. What happened to Thegns from Anglo-Saxon society?	Replaced by Vassals
11. What service to vassals provide?	Military service in return for land

### Show you know quiz – The church

Questions	Answers
1. Who did Lanfranc replace as Archbishop?	Stigand
2. Why was the church important in society?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Major landholder</li><li>• Helped control society</li><li>• Involved in shire courts</li></ul>
3. Why was the church important in government?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Bishop and abbots were good advisors for the king</li><li>• Advice on legal matters</li></ul>
4. Name two criticisms against Stigand.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. pluralist = bishop of more than one area</li><li>2. simony = giving out jobs in the Church in return for money</li></ol>
5. How did Lanfranc create more control over the Church?	Held church councils more regularly
6. What did Normans do to the Cathedrals?	Rebuilt in Norman style
7. Who appointed new bishops?	The King
8. Who controlled communication between the church and the Pope?	The King
9. What was new rule for priests?	Had to be celibate and marriage banned
10. What changed for monasteries and nunneries?	Increased number and now were not allowed to mix with ordinary people.

Show you know quiz – The extent of change to Anglo-Saxon society and economy

Questions	Answers
1. What stayed the same for the government?	Writs
2. What stayed the same for towns?	Towns kept their trading rights
3. What stayed the same for the economy?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Farming life went on as before</li><li>• Geld tax was kept</li></ul>
4. What changed for the economy?	Trade was reduced with Scandinavia
5. What changed for the military?	Castles dominated towns
6. What changed for religion?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Rebuilt every church</li><li>• Lanfranc's reforms</li></ul>
7. What changed socially?	Feudal system made everyone dependent on their lord
8. What changed politically?	Anglo-Saxons removed from power and replaced with Normans

Show you know quiz – Changes to government and office of sheriff and the forest

Questions	Answers
1. What does centralised power mean?	William had most of the power to himself
2. Give three examples of how power was centralised under the Normans.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The church</li> <li>• Economy</li> <li>• Feudal system</li> </ul>
3. Who did the Sheriff answer too?	The King
4. Who were the earls dependent on for their land?	The King
5. List 3 ways William reduced the earls power	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Smaller earldoms</li> <li>• Reduced the number of earls</li> <li>• Increasing power of sheriffs</li> </ul>
6. Why did William need a regent?	He kept going back to Normandy as he was still Duke
7. Who were William's regents when he was in Normandy?	Bishop Odo and Archbishop Lanfranc
8. What roles to sheriffs fulfil?	Custodian (in charge) of castles
9. Why were sheriffs not liked?	They were responsible for stopping rebelling and they use to squeeze money out of locals for themselves
10. What were the forest laws?	Lands that was only William was allowed to hunt in
11. Why did local people hate forest laws?	People were thrown out of their homes if they lived in forest land and harsh punishments in you were caught hunting

### Show you know quiz – Domesday Book

Questions	Answers
1. When did William order the Domesday survey?	December 1085
2. What did William want to find out?	Who held what land and what taxes they owed
3. How many people wrote the Domesday Book?	One
4. When was the Domesday book completed?	August 1086
5. How many places are named in the Domesday book?	13,400
6. How did the Domesday book help with taxes?	William could see where landholders should be paying more money
7. How did the Domesday book help William with the army?	Helped him see how many knights there were
8. Who did the Domesday book not include?	Women and children
9. Who conducted the survey for William?	Norman officials
10. What was the estimated population of England from the Domesday book?	2 million

Show you know quiz – Norman aristocracy and Bishop Odo

Questions	Answers
1. Which two people couldn't speak English?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• King William and</li><li>• Archbishop Lanfranc</li></ul>
2. What language was spoken by the aristocracy?	Norman-French
3. What language were official documents written in?	Latin
4. What did Norman aristocracy spend money on?	Building especially churches and cathedrals
5. Who would Normans pass land on too?	One single heir
6. What was chivalry?	Moral code for how knights should behave
7. How was Bishop Odo related to William?	Half-brother
8. How did Odo contribute to the invasion of England in 1066?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 100 ships and</li><li>• Fought in battle of Hastings</li></ul>
9. How is Odo rewarded?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Made Earl of Kent (richest man in England)</li><li>• Given other estates</li></ul>
10. Why was Odo's regency in 1067 a disaster?	He allowed theft of land and rape of Anglo-Saxon women

Show you know quiz – Revolt of Robert 1077-80 and the disputed succession

Questions	Answers
1. Name 1 positive about William	He was very religious
2. Name 1 negative about William	
3. How did William die?	Fell off horse and died from internal injury
4. Why did Robert rebel in 1077-1080?	William refused to let him have any land in Normandy
5. What started the rebellion?	Rufus and Henry played prank on Robert which broke into a real fight
6. Who won the battle in 1079 between William and Robert	Robert
7. Give two reason why Rufus succeeded William instead of Robert	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• William did not want Robert to rule England and Normandy</li><li>• Robert has a weak character and the barons could have exploited this</li></ul>
8. What happened in 1088?	Bishop Odo's rebellion
9. Why did Odo rebel?	To try put Robert on the throne and he would control him
10. What did Rufus do about the rebellion?	Marched straight to Odo at Rochester castle and defeated him
11. Why did the rebellion fail?	Odo never got the support he expected from Robert and Normandy