

ANGLO-SAXON & NORMAN ENGLAND, C.1060-1088



SECTION 1: ANGLO-SAXON ENGLAND, c.1060-1066

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Anglo-Saxon England

The Anglo-Saxon period stretched over 600 years, from 410 to 1066. This topic looks at the end of the era, from about 1060 to 1066.

The United Kingdom did not exist at this time. Instead, England, Scotland and Wales were separate kingdoms and did not always get along with each other.

England's population was about 2 million – less than half of London today! The vast majority of people worked as farmers, and survived by growing what they needed to live. England was a **Catholic** country, and religion played a major role in everyday life.

The country was divided into several areas called earldoms, and led by an Anglo-Saxon king called **Edward the Confessor**. He ruled from 1042 to 1066, although the kings before him (Cnut and his sons) had been Vikings.

The Vikings came from Scandinavia in northern Europe, and had invaded England numerous times over the centuries. Because of this, many parts of northern England had Viking settlers and a distinctly Viking culture. This area was known as the **Danelaw**. In order to deal with the constant threat of another Viking invasion, England had a well-organised government.



Across the Channel from England, **Normandy** was also inhabited by descendants of Vikings (Norman meant 'North-man'). Although these settlers were very similar to their French neighbours by 1060, they still had strong links to Scandinavia and would let Viking raiders shelter in their ports.

Anglo-Saxon Society

Anglo-Saxon England had a social structure in which everyone knew their place.

KING



The **king** was the **most powerful** person in Anglo-Saxon England. His job was to protect his people from attack and make laws.

EARLS



Earls were the most important men after the king. They controlled areas of land called an **earldom**.

THEGNS



Thegns ("thanes") were local lords. They lived in a **manor house** and held more than 5 **hides** of land. Thegns had a duty to provide men for the fyrd (army) when needed.

PEASANTS



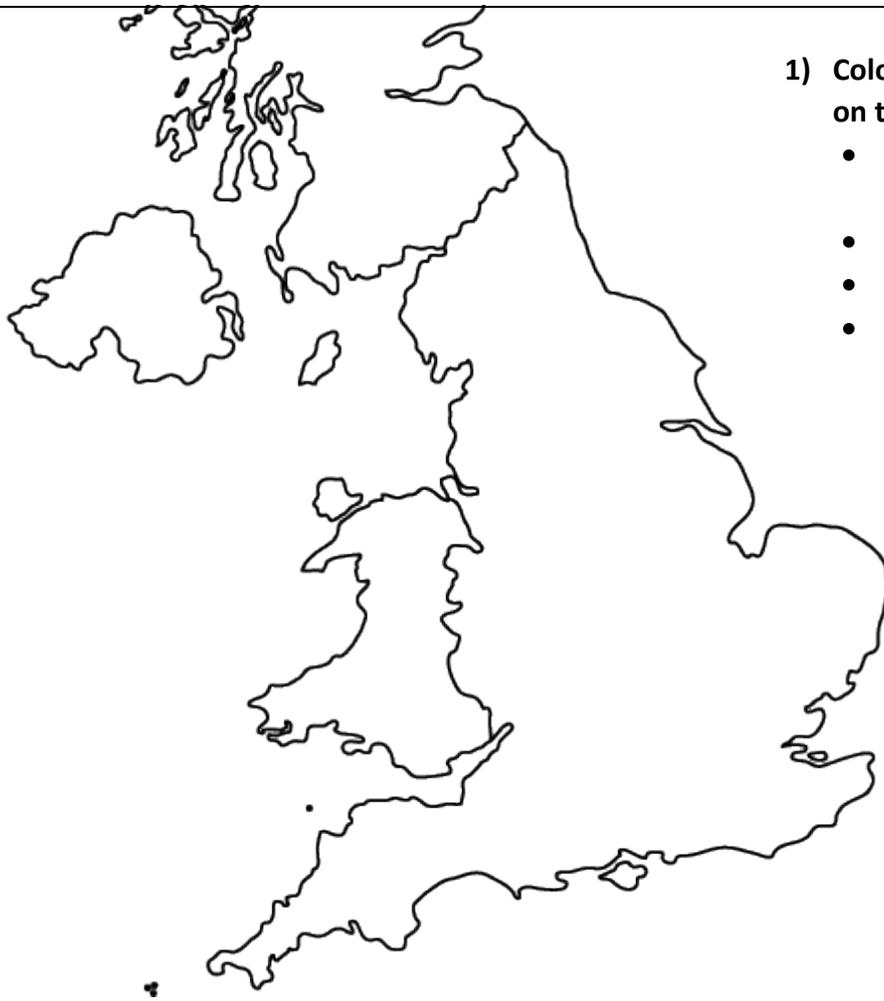
Most people were **peasants**: labourers who worked for their local thegn. While most had to stay in one place, some peasants, called **ceorls**, were free to move and work for other thegns.

SLAVES



Slaves made up about 10% of the population; they were viewed more as property than people.

This structure was not fixed, and a person could move their way up or down. For example, a slave might be freed and become a peasant, or an earl might upset the king and be demoted to a thegn.



1) Colour in and label the following on this map:

- The different earldoms of Anglo-Saxon England
- Key towns
- The Danelaw
- Neighbouring kingdoms

2) Which group of people were ruling England in 1066, and how long had they been ruling for?

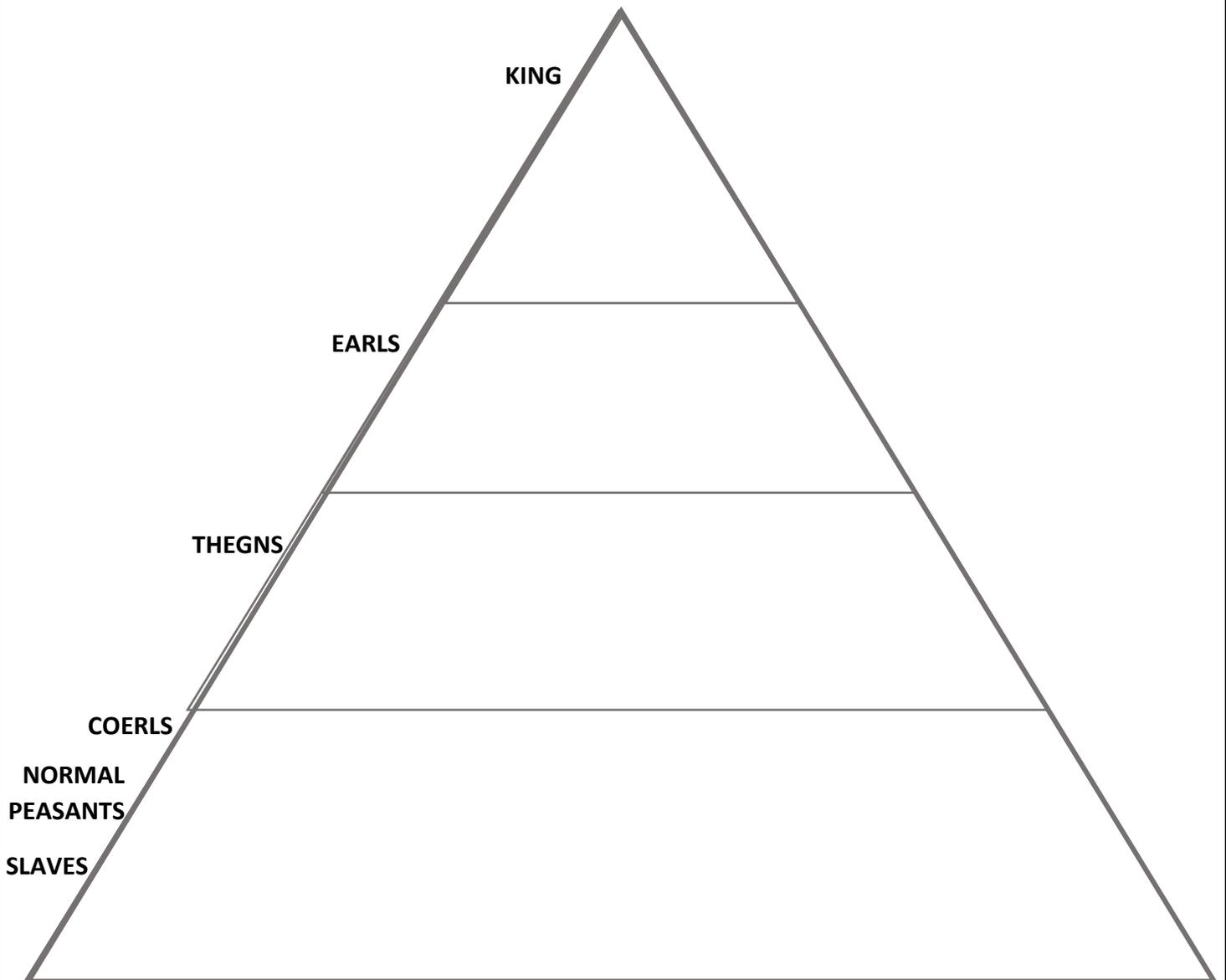
3) What religion was England?

4) Which group had been a serious threat to England in this time?

5) What impact had these invasions had on English society over this time?

6) What does 'Norman' mean? From whom were the Normans descended?

7) Using pages 9-10 of the textbook, describe the role of each person in Anglo-Saxon society.



8) Explain how each group might be able to change their status.

The Anglo-Saxon Monarchy

Anglo-Saxon kings were very powerful. They created **laws**, controlled the production of **money**, decided how much **tax** people should pay and could raise an **army** when needed. The king also owned large amounts of **land**, which he could choose to give out to his followers, or take away from disloyal people.

In return, the people of England were expected to obey the king's laws, use his coins, pay their taxes and perform **military service** when required.

The king had a special group of advisers called the **Witan**, made up of important people like earls and archbishops. It discussed national issues and had a big role in **choosing new kings**. The king decided who was on the Witan and when it met.



Edward the Confessor was the king of Anglo-Saxon England from 1042 to 1066. He had several strengths as a king:

- He was a respected **law-maker**, with a reputation for keeping peace.
- He was **pious** (very religious), which was important in Anglo-Saxon times.
- Though not a warrior himself, he was **backed by many strong earls and thegns**.

However, Edward also had weaknesses:

- Half of England (the **Danelaw**) had strong Viking links, and preferred to live by their own laws and customs.
- One of Edward's earls, **Earl Godwin of Wessex**, was *too* powerful – almost as powerful as the king. Edward and Godwin fell out in 1051, and Edward was forced to back down after Godwin threatened him with an army.

Local Government

EARLDOMS

Earls were the most important people after the king. They controlled large areas of land and were given many powers in order to help the king run the country:

- They collected taxes. They kept a third of what they collected, making them very rich.
- They were in charge of law and punishment in their earldom.
- They had great military power. Each earl had a group of professional bodyguard soldiers called **housecarls**.

SHIRE REEVES

The earls could not look after a whole earldom single-handedly. Instead, each earldom was divided into **shires**, looked after by a **shire reeve**. Shire reeves enforced the law, provided men for the **fyrd** (army) and looked after roads and defences in their shire. They also collected the **geld tax**, a land tax originally introduced to pay off the Vikings.

The fyrd was not a professional army, but one made up of ordinary peasants. In times of war, one man from every five hides was required to go and fight.

The country was divided into **earldoms**, controlled by an earl.

Each earldom was divided into **shires**, overseen by a **shire reeve**.

Each shire was divided into areas called **hundreds**.

Each hundred was divided into **tithings** (10 households).

Land was measured in **hides** (equal to about 120 acres).

What was the role of the king in Anglo-Saxon England?

Read pages 11-12 of the textbook and summarise the role of the king.

Powers of the king:

Duties of the people:



How powerful was Edward the Confessor?

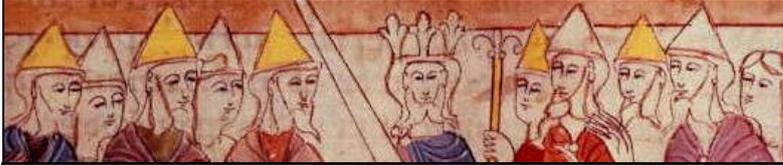
Summarise Edward's strengths and weaknesses as a king.

Strengths:

Weaknesses:



ANGLO-SAXON GOVERNMENT



The Witan

Earls:

Military service:

Shire

Hundred

Hide

Shire reeve:

The Legal System

Justice was based on the idea of **collective responsibility**, meaning that when a crime was committed, everyone in the area was responsible for hunting the criminal. This was called the 'hue and cry'.

Blood feuds, violent grudges between families lasting for generations, were common. The Anglo-Saxons had a system called **Wergild** ('man price'), where a murderer's family would have to pay **compensation** to the victim's family. Under this system, different people were worth different amounts. For example, a peasant was worth 20 shillings, but a bishop was worth 3600 shillings.

The Church

The Church was organised into areas controlled by **bishops**. Bishops were rich and well educated. Each local church had a **priest**, who were usually ordinary people and not especially well educated. As well as churches there were monasteries – communities of monks and nuns, led by abbots and abbesses – although these were in decline.

Religion was an important part of everyday life. The English Church worshipped many Anglo-Saxon **saints**, many of which had links to certain areas. People devoted lots of time to the Church because they feared going to Hell when they died; for example, Edward the Confessor rebuilt Westminster Cathedral.

The Anglo-Saxon Economy

England mainly produced crops, wool and cloth. The silver used to make coins came from Germany, which tells historians that Anglo-Saxon England must have traded with other countries.

Around 10% of the population lived in towns. Each shire had a main town called a **burh**, which were fortified and connected by roads. This was to ensure that troops could move quickly between burhs in the event of a Viking invasion. Most trade took place in burhs (a rule set by the king, so that trade tax could be paid). The biggest Anglo-Saxon cities were London and York, while large towns included Norwich and Lincoln.

Most people lived in **villages**, in simple houses made of wood and straw, with many relatives all living together. A modern reconstruction of this type of dwelling can be seen below. Thegns also lived in the countryside, usually in bigger and better-built **manor houses**. Thegns often built churches on their land too, where villagers would come together to attend services.



RECAP: Who was responsible for...

- a) ...collecting taxes in each earldom?
- b) ...choosing the next king?
- c) ...making national laws?
- d) ...looking after roads and defences in each shire?
- e) ...deciding who was on the Witan?
- f) ...enforcing the law in each shire?
- g) ...hunting criminals?

The Anglo-Saxon legal system



1) Blood feuds were...

2) Wergild was...

3) Collective responsibility meant...

The Anglo-Saxon Church



1) In what ways were priests and bishops different?

2) What role did monasteries and nunneries play?

3) What role did saints play in Anglo-Saxon life?

4) What was Edward the Confessor's relationship with religion like?

The Anglo-Saxon economy

The most important products in England were probably wool and _____ . The east of England was suited to growing _____ , while the west was suited to _____ farming. Much of the silver used to make coins came from _____ , which tells historians that England _____ with other countries.

The main towns in England were called _____ . These were well fortified and had _____ connecting them to other burhs. Burhs were also trading hubs; the king demanded that a certain amount of trade took place in them, so that people could pay trade _____. Notable Anglo-Saxon trading towns included Lincoln, Norwich, _____ and _____ .

Most people lived in villages, in simple houses made of wood and _____. These houses were usually home to lots of _____. Thegns also lived in the countryside, in larger dwellings called _____ houses, and employed a _____ to hold church services for the local area.

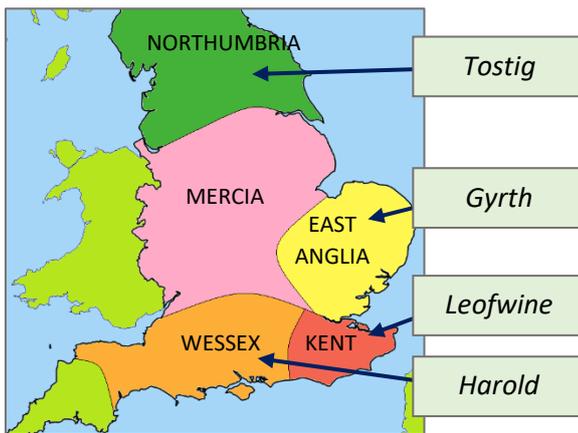
sheep
York
manor
cloth
burhs
London
crops
priest
straw
Germany
tax
roads
traded
relatives

EXTENSION: Use p.16-17 of the textbook to add any extra details about the Anglo-Saxon economy:

The Godwin Family

Earl Godwin was the Earl of **Wessex**, the large earldom in the south of England. When Godwin died in 1053, his son **Harold Godwinson** took over as Earl of Wessex.

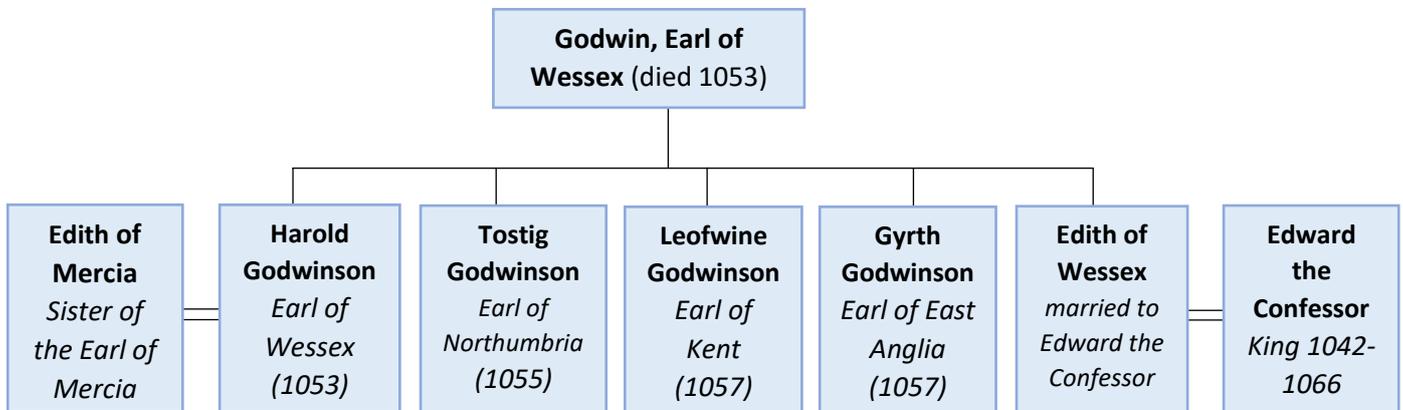
Harold was not the only Godwinson with power: several of his brothers were also important earls. As the map and family tree below show, the Godwins were a very influential family in Anglo-Saxon England.



THE GODWINS AND EDWARD

Edward the Confessor was married to Earl Godwin's daughter, Edith. Nonetheless, he seemed to realise early in his reign that the Godwins' huge power posed a threat. After a disagreement in **1050**, Edward exiled Earl Godwin. However, Godwin returned the following year with a fleet and army, and Edward was forced to give him his earldom back or else face war.

The Godwins' power meant they could pressure the king to do things their way, such as appointing bishops of their choosing. Furthermore, because they controlled so many thegns, they were militarily stronger than the king. By the 1060s, Harold Godwinson was effectively acting as *sub regulus* (deputy king). He saw himself as the leader of Edward's armies, and even as a natural heir to the throne.



They had strong influence in the Church.

They had **lots of land**, making them very rich. As earls, they controlled hundreds of thegns.

Wessex was **strategically important** because it was England's defence zone in the south.

The Godwins had strong **political connections**: Godwin's daughter Edith was married to Edward the Confessor, and Harold's wife (also called Edith) was the sister of the Earl of Mercia.

WHY WERE THE GODWINS SO POWERFUL?

Harold and Tostig were strong warriors with a record of **military successes**. For example, in 1062 they defeated Llywelyn, king of Wales, an old rival. 12

HAROLD'S EMBASSY TO NORMANDY (1064)

In 1064, Harold Godwinson was sent to Normandy on an **embassy**, a special mission for the king.

Harold missed Normandy (perhaps blown off-course by a storm) and was taken prisoner in Ponthieu, a little further along the coast.

William, Duke of Normandy, rescued him.

Harold then stayed with William in Normandy, helping him in two military campaigns. Whilst there, Harold swore a **holy oath** to William, possibly swearing to support William in his claim to the English throne.

These events were significant for three reasons:

- The embassy shows Harold's power: to be sent on an important embassy, he must have been one of Edward's trusted advisers.
- William used the oath to boost his claim to the English throne.
- Later, when Harold became king after Edward's death, William was outraged. He said Harold had broken his oath.



THE RISING AGAINST TOSTIG (1065)

In 1065, Harold's brother **Tostig Godwinson** lost control of his earldom, Northumbria, when the people rose up against him. Tostig had ruled Northumbria for ten years, but over that time had done several things to make himself very unpopular:

- Tostig was from Wessex. The people of Northumbria, which was in northern England, did not like being ruled by a southerner.
- Tostig abused his power. He created unfair laws and killed his rivals.
- Tostig taxed Northumbria heavily. Danelaw areas were not used to paying high taxes.
- When Northumbria was attacked by King Malcolm of Scotland in 1061, Tostig did not fight back.

Edward the Confessor ordered that the uprising be stopped, but his request was ignored. The other English earls, Harold Godwinson included, agreed that Tostig had pushed his people too far and they refused to help him. Tostig was forced into exile.

It seems harsh that Harold did not help his own brother, but it is likely that Harold had bigger things on his mind: Edward was old and ill at this point, and Harold probably had his sights set on the throne. By getting rid of Tostig, he removed a potential rival for power.

Which Godwin...	Earl Godwin	Harold	Tostig	Gyrth	Leof-wine	Edith
...succeeded the elder Godwin as Earl of Wessex?		✓				
...had a big falling-out with Edward in 1050?						
...was married to Edward the Confessor?						
...was Earl of East Anglia?						
...was Earl of Kent?						
...was Earl of Northumbria?						
...went on an important embassy for Edward in 1064?						
...was kicked out of his own earldom in 1065?						13



Control of Wessex

Landholdings

Political marriages



WHY WAS THE HOUSE OF
GODWIN SO POWERFUL?

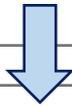
Influence over Edward,
including Harold's role
as 'sub-regulus'

Power as military
leaders

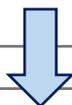
Influence in the Church

Harold's embassy to Normandy, 1064

How did Harold end up in Normandy?



What supposedly happened while he was there?



Why was this seen as important?



The uprising against Tostig, 1065

Taxation

Malcolm of Scotland



CAUSES

Laws

Tostig's background



How Harold dealt with it



Why Harold dealt with it like that



Tostig's reaction

Assessment opportunity

Explain why there was a rising against Earl Tostig in 1065. You may use the following in your answer:

- The Danelaw
- Taxation

You must also use information of your own. **(12 marks)**

Explaining words:
because, since, as, for this reason, in view of the fact that, due to, seeing as

What is happening here?



The Succession Crisis of 1066

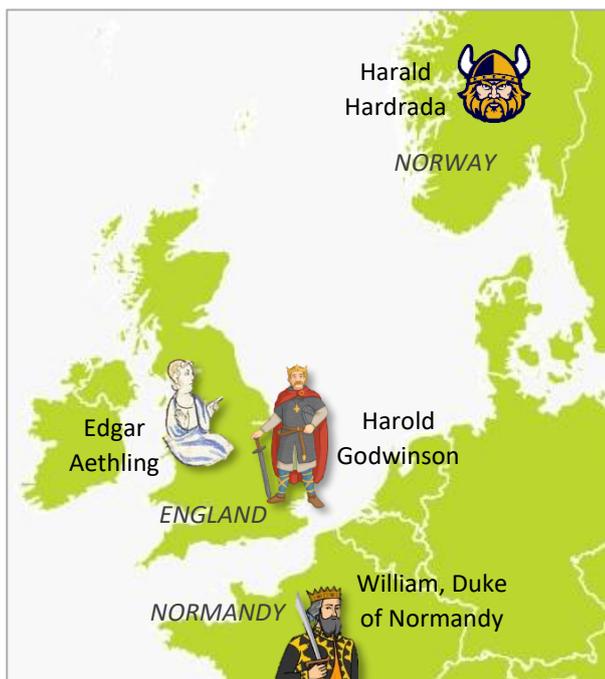
Edward the Confessor died on January 5th 1066. He had no children, meaning there was no heir to automatically take over. The Witan decided that Harold Godwinson would be king, and he was crowned remarkably quickly, on January 6th.

HAROLD'S REIGN

Harold had achieved his ambition of being king, but already faced several challenges to his rule:

- The threat of challenges from other earls, such as the Earl of Mercia.
- As Tostig's brother, Harold might not be accepted by the people of Northumbria.
- Tostig, who had been exiled from England, was busily searching for allies against Harold.
- There were reports that William, another claimant to the throne, was preparing to invade.

Harold dealt with these potential threats by meeting with important figures in York, where he made sure the north of England was on his side. He also positioned a massive army along the **south coast** in order to deal with any invasion from Normandy.



However, the succession was not straightforward. Harold was one of four people who felt they should be king in 1066:

HAROLD GODWINSON

Harold claimed that Edward appointed him on his deathbed. He felt he had a strong claim for several reasons: he was Edward's brother-in-law, so was already related to the royal family; as Earl of Wessex and Edward's *sub regulus*, he was an experienced leader; he had a strong record of military successes; and he had the support of the Witan.

EDGAR AETHLING

Edgar was Edward's nephew, and therefore the only claimant with a blood connection. However, he was an unlikely choice for king because he was only a teenager, and England needed a strong leader at this time.

HARALD HARDRADA, KING OF NORWAY

Harald Hardrada's claim to the throne was complicated: essentially, he claimed to have inherited it from other Vikings who had ruled England in the past. Harald was a famously strong warrior with a strong army and fleet, and also had the support of Harold Godwinson's exiled brother Tostig. Furthermore, Harald could rely on support from Danelaw parts of England, who would welcome a Viking king.

WILLIAM, DUKE OF NORMANDY

William claimed that Edward had promised him the throne back in 1051, and that this agreement had been confirmed during Harold's embassy in 1064. Edward had strong links to Normandy (his mother was Norman, and he had spent much of his childhood there) so this arrangement is entirely possible. The Normans had a reputation as Europe's best warriors, so William's chances of success were good. Significantly, he also had the backing of the Pope.

Match each speech bubble with the correct claimant to the throne.

Harold: _____

William: _____

Edgar: _____

Harald: _____

a. My claim comes from the claims of previous Viking kings.

b. I'm a blood relative of the previous king.

e. I'm already an Earl, which proves I'm a good leader.

h. Harold agreed to support my claim in 1064!

c. My claim is backed by the Pope.

f. Edward said I could be king back in 1051.

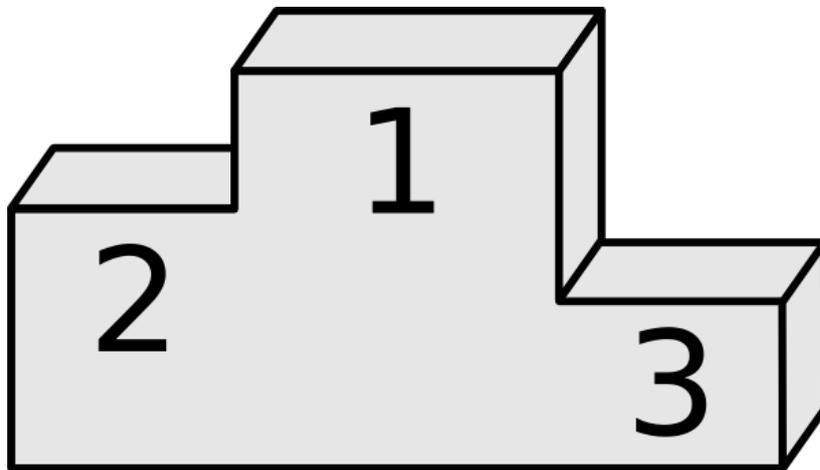
g. The Danelaw would welcome a Viking king like me.

d. Edward appointed me on his deathbed.

	WHY HE CLAIMED THE THRONE	REASONS AGAINST HIS CLAIM
HAROLD GODWINSON		
HARALD HARDRADA		
WILLIAM OF NORMANDY		
EGDAR AETHELING		

The succession crisis

Who had the best claims to the throne in 1066, and why? Decide your top three and explain why you put them there.



Assessment opportunity

Explain why there was a succession crisis after the death of Edward the Confessor. You may use the following in your answer:

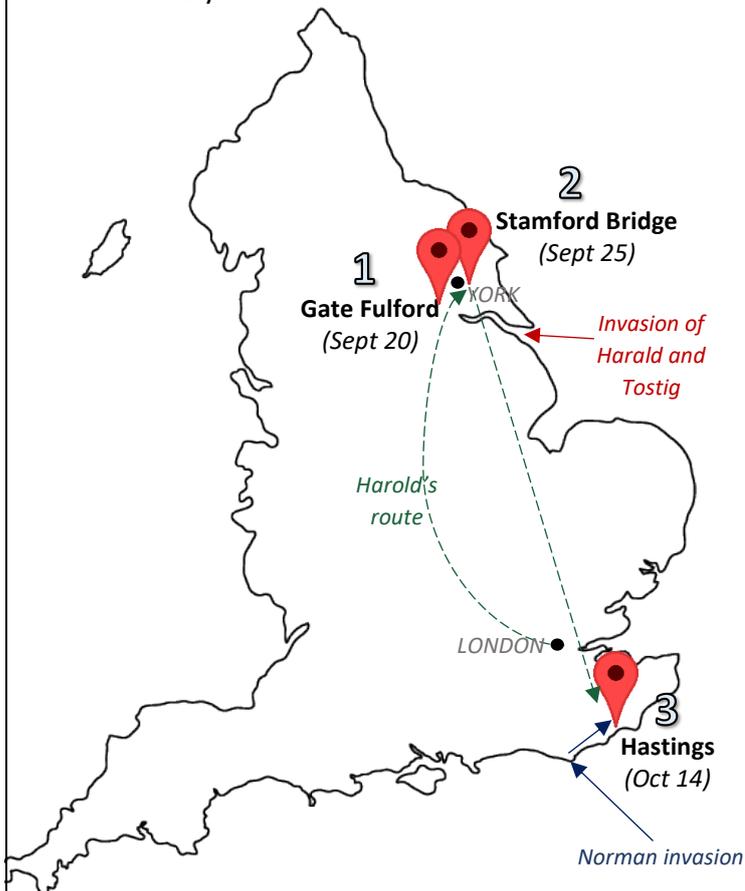
- Normandy
- The Witan

You must also use information of your own. **(12 marks)**

The Events of 1066

Harold's actions to protect England were effective to begin with: his exiled brother, Tostig, planned to invade England in May 1066, but was put off by Harold's strong defences. After a disastrous fight at Lincoln, Tostig left England and began to plot with Harald Hardrada, the king of Norway.

Harold's southern army guarded the south coast all summer. By September, there had been no invasion and Harold decided to **stand his army down**. The fyrd troops were needed back on their farms to help with the harvest, and furthermore, Harold was convinced that William would not invade so late in the year.



SIGNIFICANCE OF THE BATTLES

Although King Harold successfully saw off the Viking threat, his troubles were not over. In fact, the battle of Gate Fulford and Stamford Bridge had major consequences for him. They distracted him from the south, allowing the Normans to invade just days later, and exhausted his troops.

BATTLE OF GATE FULFORD (20th SEP)

Harold's first threat came not from Normandy, as expected, but from Norway. In September, **Harald Hardrada** and **Tostig** invaded the north of England. They were blocked near York by two English earls: **Edwin**, the Earl of Mercia, and his brother **Morcar**, the Earl of Northumbria.

The two sides fought at Gate Fulford, just outside York. The battle was a **disaster for the English**, led by Edwin and Morcar, who chose to fight outside York, with marshland behind them, rather than within its strong city walls. Also, Hardrada's troops outnumbered the English and had been positioned cleverly, allowing his best fighters to attack the English from the side.

BATTLE OF STAMFORD BRIDGE (25th SEP)

When King Harold heard about the earls' defeat at Gate Fulford, he gathered an army and marched north. He reached York, 185 miles away, in an impressive 5 days.

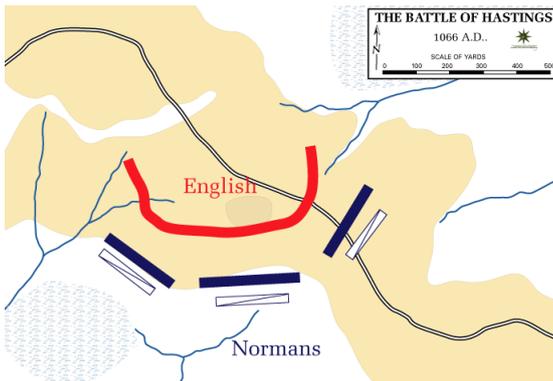
At **Stamford Bridge**, near York, Hardrada and Tostig were preparing for a pre-arranged exchange of hostages. Harold Godwinson caught them by surprise, approaching unseen from a nearby hill. The battle was a huge victory for him, and both Hardrada and Tostig were killed. Only 24 of the Vikings' 200 longships returned home to Norway.

Harold Godwinson won for several reasons. Firstly, he caught the Vikings by **surprise**. It was a warm day, and many of Hardrada's men had left their armour on their ships. Secondly, the Vikings were **less prepared** for battle because they had fought at Gate Fulford just 5 days earlier. Thirdly, Hardrada had assumed (probably influenced by Tostig) that Harold was an unpopular king, so had possibly **overestimated** his chances of success.

BATTLE OF HASTINGS (14TH OCT)

Harold had little time to celebrate his victory at Stamford Bridge: in early October, he received news that William of Normandy had invaded on the south coast. Harold headed back south, stopping at London for a few days to gather troops.

William heard about Harold's advance and prepared to fight. The two armies met at **Senlac Hill**, near Hastings, on October 14th.



The key events of the battle were:

- Harold positioned his troops at the **top of a hill**, giving him the advantage to begin with.
- The battle lasted **8 hours**, a long time for a medieval battle, which suggests the two sides were evenly matched.
- Harold's main tactic was the **shield wall**, which worked well until his troops began to get tired. Once gaps appeared in the wall, the Normans could attack more easily.
- The Normans tricked the English by pretending to retreat (**feigned retreat**). This lured some of the English down from the top of the hill, making them easy to slaughter.
- Harold and his brothers (Gyrth and Leofwine) stood firm at the top of the hill, but were eventually **outnumbered and killed**.

	TROOPS	STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES
ENGLISH (HAROLD) 	A mix of elite soldiers (housecarls), and ordinary fyrd soldiers rounded up on Harold's journey south.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Housecarls were well-trained • Shield wall was very hard to break; a good defensive tactic • Had heavy axes which could cause severe injuries and take down horses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The shield wall depended on endurance; it no longer worked once troops became tired and broke away • The English depended heavily on the shield wall, while William had a range of tactics
NORMANS (WILLIAM) 	A mix of elite Norman knights and ordinary foot soldiers, many of them hired from across Europe.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Horses could charge at the enemy, and the rider was higher up so could strike downwards • Soldiers were well-trained, and the horses specially bred • Used a range of tactics, e.g. cavalry, archers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cavalry charges were difficult uphill • Horses were vulnerable to attack • Cavalry and archers were only really effective once the enemy shield wall was broken

WHY DID WILLIAM WIN AT HASTINGS?

NORMAN STRENGTHS

- William was a **strong leader**. He cleverly waited until Harold had stood down his southern army before invading.
- The Normans had a **range of tactics** (e.g. cavalry, archers), whereas Harold relied almost completely on the shield wall.
- The Normans tricked the English with their **feigned retreat**.
- **Cavalry charges** were very effective at breaking up the shield wall.
- The Norman horses were **specially bred** and shipped over from Normandy.
- When the Normans landed on the south coast, they stole food from locals and made a **secure base** for themselves out of an old Iron Age fort.



ENGLISH WEAKNESSES

- Many of the English troops were **exhausted** from fighting at Stamford Bridge then marching back south.
- Harold was possibly **too confident** in rushing south to fight William; he could have waited in London for William to come to him.
- Harold **didn't achieve the element of surprise**.
- Harold relied heavily on **one tactic** (the shield wall), which eventually broke.
- Harold had stretched his resources by **raising his southern army early in the year**. He had then stood them down in September, shortly before the invasions.

LUCK

- The **timing** of the previous two battles was unlucky for Harold. He might have been better prepared for William had he not just fought off the Viking invasion.
- William had taken the risk of invading late in the year, so was lucky not to have been wrecked by **autumn storms**.



January 5th: *Edward the Confessor died*

January 6th:

Spring:

Early September:

20th September:

25th September

September/October: *William invaded; Harold left York to fight him*

14th October:

Put these events of 1066 in the correct order:

- Battle of Stamford Bridge
- Harold put troops along the south coast
- Battle of Gate Fulford
- Harold Godwinson was crowned
- Battle of Hastings
- Harold stood down his southern army

Harold Godwinson's reign (1066)

1) Why was Harold crowned king so quickly after Edward died?

2) What were the main threats that Harold faced as king?

3) What did Harold do to try and deal with these challenges?

4) How did Harold prepare for an expected Norman invasion?

5) Why was Harold forced to stand down the fyrd in September?

6) Harold putting his troops on the south coast suggests he was more worried about a Norman invasion than a Viking one. Why do you think this was?

Annotate this map with the key moments of 1066. Include the following:

- Where Harold stationed the fyrd
- Where Harald Hardrada and Tostig landed
- The location of the Battle of Gate Fulford
- Harold's route up north
- The location of the Battle of Stamford Bridge
- The location of William's landing at Pevensey
- Harold's journey back down to Hastings
- The location of the Battle of Hastings



The Battles of Gate Fulford and Stamford Bridge

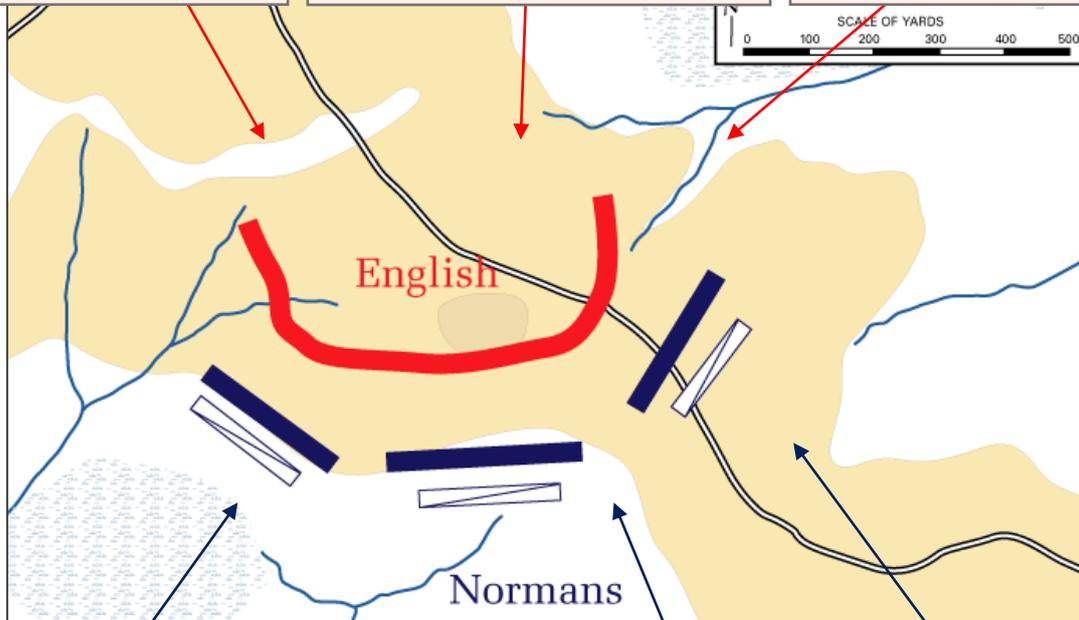
	KEY FACTS – WHERE, WEAPONS, NUMBERS	WHO WON AND WHY?
GATE FULFORD (20 SEPTEMBER)		
STAMFORD BRIDGE (25 SEPTEMBER)		

The armies at Hastings

Disposition of the army:

Strengths:

Weaknesses:



Disposition of the army:

Strengths:

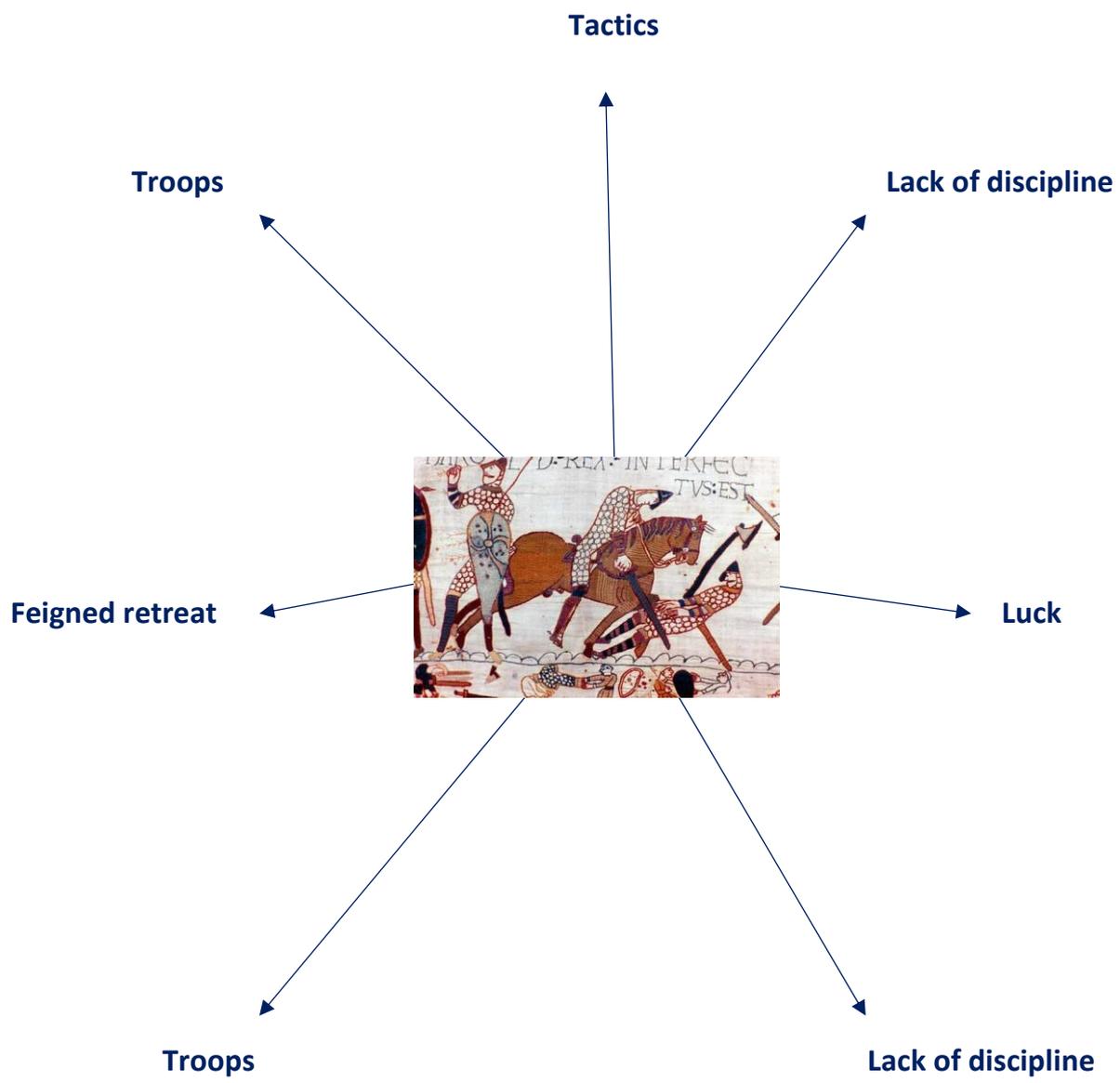
Weaknesses:

The Battle of Hastings

Use this page to make a diagram summing up what happened during the Battle of Hastings. You could choose to do this as a flow chart, storyboard or bullet points, as long as it gets across the chronology of events.

Why did William win the Battle of Hastings?

EXTENSION: Make a hierarchy of the main reasons why William won. Which reason do you think was most important, and why?



ANGLO-SAXON ENGLAND – SUMMARY

- England had a **hierarchal social structure** in which everyone had duties to someone higher up.
- The king was at the top of society and was very powerful.
- At a local level, the king delegated his duties to **earls** and **shire reeves**.
- Anglo-Saxon life largely revolved around **farming** and **religion**.
- The last Anglo-Saxon king, **Edward the Confessor**, ruled from 1042 to 1066.
- The **Godwins** were the most powerful family in England, holding lots of land and wealth.
- **Harold Godwinson** was Edward's brother-in-law and trusted deputy. During a **1064 embassy**, he allegedly swore to support William of Normandy's claim to the English throne.
- In 1065 there was an **uprising against Tostig** Godwinson, who then joined forces with the Vikings.
- Edward died childless in early 1066, triggering a **succession crisis**.
- Harold Godwinson succeeded Edward, but there were three other claimants to the throne: **William of Normandy**, **Harald Hardrada** of Norway, and royal nephew **Edgar the Aethling**.
- Harald Hardrada and Tostig invaded in September 1066, but were defeated after two battles (**Gate Fulford** and **Stamford Bridge**).
- William of Normandy invaded shortly after, defeating King Harold at the **Battle of Hastings**.



Section 1 Recap Questions

1. Who was king of Anglo-Saxon England from 1042 to 1066?

2. Briefly describe the social structure of Anglo-Saxon England.

3. What was the Witan?

4. Describe one of the roles of the shire reeve.

5. What name was given to the compensation that was paid to a murder victim's family?

6. What was a burh?

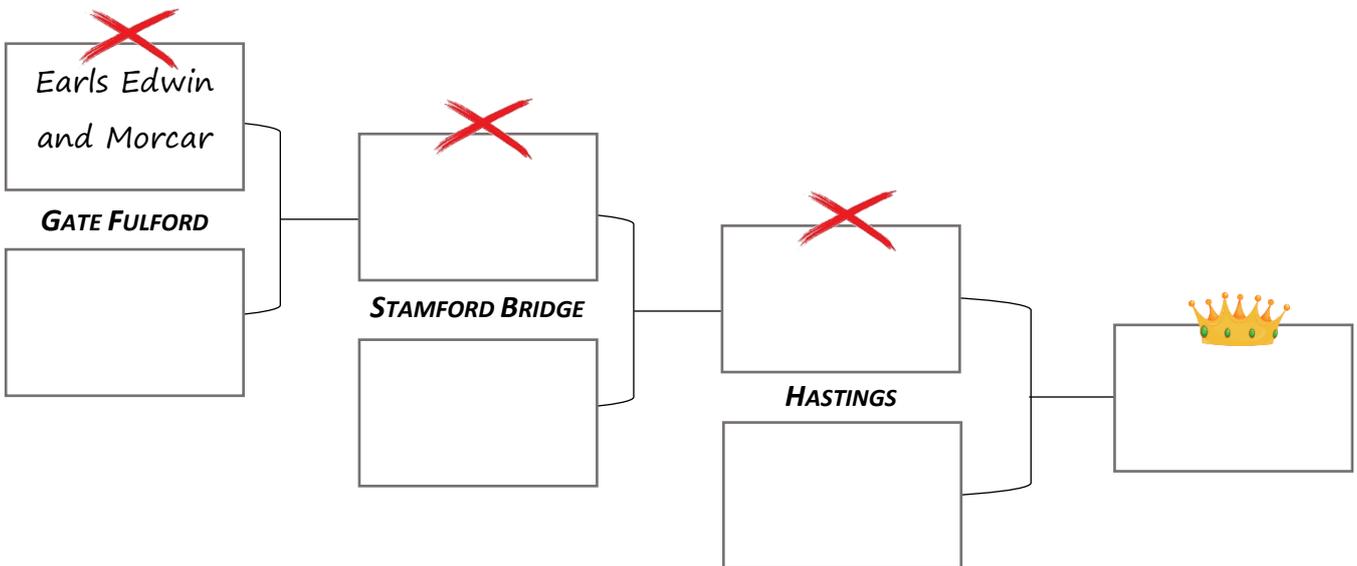
7. Which powerful Anglo-Saxon family controlled earldoms including Wessex and Northumbria?

8. What happened to Tostig Godwinson in 1065?

9. Who did the Witan choose as king when Edward died in early 1066?

10. Who were the other three claimants to the English throne?

11. Fill in the diagram below, showing the outcomes of the three battles of 1066.



12. Give two reasons why William won the Battle of Hastings.
