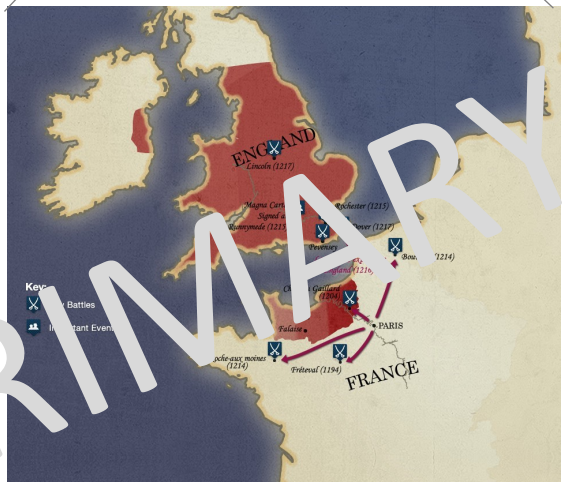
Knowledge Organiser - Year 1—History: Castles and The Conqueror

Key Question — How did William the Conqueror change Britain?

Bayeux Tapestry

Norman Invasion of Britain

Date	Key Events
911 AD	Vikings settle in Normandy, France and later become known as the Normans.
1066 AD	Battle of Hastings, William the Conqueror and the Normans defeating Harold Godwinson and the Saxons
1067—1072	Rebellions and uprisings against the new Norman Rule — none are
1086 AD	Domesday book made — first survey of the people of the British Isles
1087 AD	King William dies in battle, and is succeeded by his son William Rufus
1154 AD	The last Norman King, King Stephen dies and ends the reign of Norman kings in England



Key Vocabulary

Bayeux Tapestry	An embroidered cloth nearly 70 metres (230 ft) long and 50 centimetres (20 in) tall, which depicts the events leading up to the Norman conquest of England.
Battle of Hastings	Key battle where William The Conqueror defeated Harold Godwinson to become King of England
Castle	A castle is a type of fortified structure built during the Middle Ages mainly by the nobility or royalty and by military orders.
Conquest	The subjugation and assumption of control of a place or people by military force.
Domesday Book	Domesday Book is a manuscript record of the "Great Survey"
Great Survey	Survey of much of England and parts of Wales completed in 1086 by order of King William . The main purpose was to determine what taxes were owed by people living there.
Keep	Usually the central tower within a castle. It is a castle within a castle as it was used as a final defensive structure. Prisoners and treasure were often kept inside.
Motte & Bailey	A fortification with a wooden or stone keep situated on a raised earthwork called a motte, accompanied by an enclosed courtyard, or bailey, surrounded by a moat or protective ditch and palisade.
Normans	Vikings that settled in Normandy, France

Key Concepts

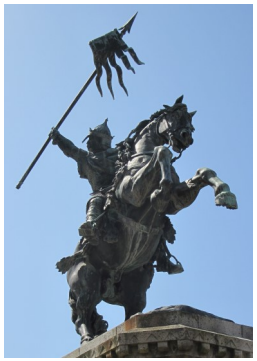
Invasion	A foreign army enters a country or region by force.
Sources	A person, place or thing that gives us information about history.

Key Places

KEEP IT LOCAL!

Corfe Castle	The keep was built in the early 12th century for King Henry I, William the Conqueror's son.
Hastings	Location of the battle where William defeated Harold to become King of England.
London	William's capital, where he was crowned at Westminster Abbey and constructed the White Tower for defence
New Forest	William proclaimed this woodland area a Royal Forest, and used it for hunting.
Normandy	A north west region of France, that William came from and continued to be Duke of whilst King of England
White Tower	The White Tower is a central tower, the old keep, at the Tower of London. It was built by William the Conqueror during the early 1080s

William the Conquer-



Monument in France

White Tower

TALBOT PRIMARY SCHOOL