Explain why the Harrying of the North (1069-1070) occurred?

1) William wanted revenge for the death of Robert Cumin
2) William wanted to prevent the Vikings using Yorkshire as a base for future attacks.
3) William wanted to destroy the spirit of rebellion in the North
4) William wanted to deter other regions of England from rebelling

Describe the features of the Harrying of the North

- Livestock were killed
- Homes were destroyed meaning people had no shelter
- Many people died
- Seeds were destroyed so no crops could be grown for food for the following years.

What were some of the immediate consequences of the Harrying of the North?

- Many starving people turned to cannibalism (eating other people)
- 1000s of people died of starvation
- Lots of refugees from the North fleeing to the South
- Families entered slavery to survive

What were some of the long term consequences of the Harrying of the North?

- William regretted carrying out the Harrying of the North; he felt he had committed a big sin.
- There were no further rebellions from the North.
- 60% of York lay in ruins.
- After 1070, William made only Normans aristocratic.

When did Hereward the Wake’s rebellion take place? Describe stages of the rebellion.

The rebellion took place in 1070.
1) Hereward the Wake returned to Ely after exile in 1069. He started the rebellion as all his land had been given to a Norman lord.
2) In 1070, the Danes returned and joined Hereward to raid Peterborough Abbey as Hereward wanted to save treasures from the Normans. However, the Danes stole the treasure and sailed away.
3) Morcar and men joined Hereward to defend Ely but the Normans beat them.
4) Morcar was captured but Hereward escaped.

There were many changes to land. Describe some of the land changes in 1087.

1) Over half the land in England in 1087 held by 190 tenants in chief, only two of these chiefs were Saxons
2) Only 5% of land belonged to Saxon aristocracy
3) 20% of land was the King’s royal estates
4) 25% of land was owned by the Church
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State changes between Saxon and Norman England</th>
<th>Trade: Trade with Scandinavia decreased which impacted Northern England and trade with Normandy increased, benefitting the South</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Religion: LanFranc’s reforms to the Church</td>
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<td>Social control: feudalism was introduced so William had the most power</td>
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<td>Political: Saxons were removed from influential positions</td>
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<tr>
<th>How was power centralised to William in Norman England?</th>
<th>Economy: William gained revenue through geld tax</th>
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<tr>
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<td>Domesday Book: provided a guide to what the King’s tenants in chief were worth</td>
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<td>Feudal system: everyone who worked on the land ultimately depended on the King</td>
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<td>Knights in service: all troops owed their loyalty to the King</td>
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<td>Church: William could easily control the Church as he owned all Church land</td>
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<td>Crown lands: William kept more land than Edward the Confessor through royal demesne and forest</td>
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<tr>
<th>How did William prevent Earls from gaining too much power?</th>
<th>Regents looked after England when William was away in Normandy</th>
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<td>1) William appointed Odo of Bayeaux (his half-brother) and William FitzOsbern as regents in 1067, but they were bad at being Regents and they provoked Saxon resistance.</td>
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<td>2) LanFranc was a reliable regent- in 1078, he managed to stop the Revolt of the Norman earls</td>
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<tr>
<th>What was the role of regents? Who was reliable/unreliable?</th>
<th>Sheriffs were responsible for defending the shire and gathering a fyrd.</th>
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<td>-Responsible for law and order and answered to earls</td>
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<td>-The King appointed sheriffs to manage the King’s land in the earldoms but earls were considered more important than sheriffs.</td>
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</table>
## What was the role of sheriffs in Norman Society?
- Sheriffs kept the same roles as in Saxon society but had new responsibilities as well.
- Sheriffs were responsible for law and order, they had to enforce new laws against anti-Norman rebellions.
- The King appointed sheriffs and they had more power than in Saxon society.

## What was the royal forest?
- William extended his hunting land by taking away land from other landholders and changing it into ‘forest’ hunting land.

## Why was the royal forest resented?
- William was taking away land from other landholders.
- Locals were evicted from the ‘forest’ area.
- Forest laws protected animals that were often hunted, this meant locals could no longer hunt for food. If they were caught poaching, they would face harsh punishments.
- Forest laws meant harsh punishment for people caught cutting wood.

## Explain the significance of the Forest Laws?
- The land grabs of other Normans seem more legitimate, the King grabbed land too.
- Harsh punishments like blinding for breaking the Forest Laws showed the brutal side of Norman rule.
- The forest became a source of royal revenue through fines and the sale of hunting rights to other nobles.
- The Forest Laws undermined William’s claims of being fair—people suffered just so he could hunt deer for entertainment.

## What was the Domesday Book and when was it commissioned?
- It was a survey to show who held what land and the taxes they owed to the King. It was completed between 1085 and 1086.

## What was the difference between Norman aristocratic language and peasant’s language?
- The Norman aristocracy was made up of wealthy barons, bishops and knights. They spoke French and wrote in Latin. Peasants spoke English and English was rarely written in.

## What are the differences between how Norman aristocrats and Saxon aristocrats spent their money?
- Saxon aristocrats spent their money on lavish jewellery etc. but Norman aristocrats spent their wealth on buildings and cathedrals—large structures to show off. They used high impact architectural methods.