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| **NORMAN ENGLAND, 1066-c.1100** | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Part 1: Conquest and control (mostly Saxon and William I related)** | | | | | | **Part 2: Life in Norman England (Mixture of Saxon, William I and William Rufus)** | | | | |
|  | **The 1066 Succession Crisis (1.1)** | * **Why England?** Rich minerals, fertile land, wool and cloth trade, animal products, taxes and a Christian country. * **EVENTS:** Aethelred (the Unready) paid the Vikings to not invade, until 1013 when they invaded anyway. Canute beat and killed Aethelred in October 1016 to become King. * Aethelred’s wife, Emma, and 2 sons (Alfred and Edward fled back to Normandy. The 2 sons were raised there and Emma returned to England and married King Canute. * Canute’s sons (Harefoot and Harthacanute) succeeded him in 1035 and again in 1040 (once Harefoot died). Harthacanute invited Edward (his half-brother) to England and named him as his successor. Harthacanute died in 1042, giving the throne back to a Saxon. * Edward married Edith Godwin. The 2 families didn’t get along and the Godwins (Earldom of Wessex) rebelled in 1051. They were expelled and replaced by Norman advisors. The Witan (English council) disliked this and forced Edward to expel the Norman advisors and restore the Godwins’ positions. | | | | The Feudal system (2.1.1) | **Saxon system:** In the Saxon system there was the King, 4 earls, approximately 4000 Thegns (who owned land), Peasants (Ceorls (freemen), Villeins, Cottars, Bordars (not free) and slaves (approx 10%)).  **Changes under the Normans**: William got rid of the Earls (increasing his power) and Thegns, replacing them with 200 barons and bishops (giving him more control because of fewer people to keep loyal), Knights (AKA: Lord of the Manor) were introduced to maintain order, Ceorls were the same but were just called freemen. The percentage of slaves dropped rapidly from 10% after 1086. Marcher Lords were created with extra powers near the Scottish and Welsh borders (discuss later).  **How it works:** William made his Bishops and Barons wear an oath of fealty (loyalty) to him, the Knights swore loyalty to them and ran small areas of land on their behalf by using, controlling and oppressing the peasants. In return the peasants got land to manage and food, the freemen got some time and pay in addition to this, the Knights promised money, crops and military service to the Bishops and Barons, who promised the same to the King. 97% of people were peasants of some kind. | Military control (2.1.2) | | **Marcher Lords/Prince Bishops in their own palatines:**  **Palatines:** Barons and bishops in risky locations were given extra powers to raise their own taxes, set their own laws and manage their lands in a way which was different to the rest of England. This meant they were more powerful than the average baron/bishop in William’s system, so they had to be some of William’s most trusted men and also good with military matters.  **Scotland:** William tried to invade Scotland in 1072 and failed, so decided to make the Treaty of Abernethy with Malcolm III (King), who swore fealty to him. Then he created a Palatine (mini country) around Durham, so he could install a Prince Bishop, build a huge castle and cathedral and turn the city into a stronghold near the Scottish Border. Aethelwine was the last Saxon one, then William I installed William Welcher (1071-80), William St Calais (1081-96) and then Ranulf Flambard (1099-1128). Flambard was the King’s clerk (closest advisor), so giving that position shows how important Durham was as a location.  **Wales:** Wales had 5 warrior princes who did not cooperate with England and William (despite swearing fealty to him) had not managed to conquer them, so set up 3 Marcher Lords in the area to rival the Welsh princes if they attacked. The Earl of Chester, the Earl of Shrewsbury and Earl of Hereford (William Fitz Osbern) managed the Welsh border on William’s behalf. |
| **Claimants to the throne after the death of Edward (1.1)** |  | **Valid claims / positive reasons** | | **Invalid claims / negative reasons** |
| **Edgar Aethling** | **He was loosely related to the King by blood**. Edward’s half-brother’s (Edmund II Ironside) Grandson. | | 14 years old, no money, no army and no military experience. |
| **King Harald Hardrada (The Viking)** | **Harthacanute had promised Magnus, King of Norway** the throne when he died, but he was busy at the time, so the throne was given to Edward. Excellent warrior, experienced King (20 years), Tostig Godwinson (Harold’s brother + Earl of Northumbria) supported him, support in the North of England due to Viking roots. | | He was a Viking. Many in England still viewed them as Pagan savages, not Christians. |
| **William of Normandy** | **When Normandy helped against the Godwin’s rebellion in 1051, Edward supposedly promised William he could have England.** Normandy helped England against Vikings, they were trading partners with England, had the Pope’s blessing, Edward was Emma’s son who was raised in Normandy and William was a capable ruler. | | **Illegitimately claimed he was Edward’s cousin, but was a bastard, so it wasn’t valid.** |
| **Harold Godwinson (Earl of Wessex)** | **Edward’s brother-in-law**, most powerful of 4 English Earls, rich, had acted as sub-regulus, very good militarily (Welsh beheaded King Gruffydd and brought head to Harold when threatened with war), English supported him, promised throne by Edward. | | The Normans claimed that Godwinson had promised England to William, under oath (1064). |
| **Pre-battle of Hastings - 1066 (including Fulford and Stamford Bridge) (1.2)** | **Harold’s prep** | Harold assembled the largest navy England had had (according to Anglo-Saxon Chronicle)  Harold had assembled his Housecarls (permanent troops) on the south coast and had more and more Thegns (Lords) bringing their Fyrd (temporary soldiers) arriving all of the time, although he had no cavalry.  **Tostig** - returned from exile in Flanders and raided the Humber. He was beaten by Edwin and Morcar and fled North to wait for Hardada’s arrival  **Harvest season -** Harold sent his army home on 8th September to harvest crops | | | National and local governments (2.1.3) | **National Government:**  **Advice:** The nobility advised the King in Saxon England in a group called the Witan. The Norman version of this was called the Curia Regis (Great Council). All 3 Norman Kings (William I, William Rufus, Henry I) were viewed as strong by chroniclers, with only really William Rufus getting some criticism for high taxes and poor justice. The King wore the crown as a symbol of God’s approval and his higher status than everyone else when the Great Council met.  **Running things:** The King’s household looked after the King, knights provided security, the financial office looked after the treasury (accountants managing money) and the Chancery documented really important royal documents.  **Patronage:** The King could choose jobs, grant titles and lands for people he approved of and also remove these things if he disliked someone. Loyalty was key.  **Government by Writ:** Orders were issued by notices which were sent around the country. William made sure local government became stronger so that these orders reached far more people, giving him more control | | | **Local Government:**  **Saxons:** England was divided into 134 shires, each with a shire-reeve (Sheriff) in charge of local government. Shires were divided into hundreds and wapentakes. Sheriffs had to pay the King by taxing the population, running shire courts and raising an army during war.    **Normans:** They kept most of this but added the position of Castellan to look after castles and royal forests, however, in low risk areas this might be done by the sheriff too. They also pushed to make weak local governments stronger through putting new people in charge. |
| **William’s prep** | **Pope -** The Pope approved of his invasion and gave him a Papal banner to carry into battle.  **Army and navy -** William used the Norman feudal system to call on Lords and Knights to raise a significant army. His Vassals provided some ships, but he ordered that 100 more be built. Whilst Harold waited, William’s army expanded to reach 7000, with upto 3000 horses and 700 ships ready by September.  **Planning for arrival -** He had prepared pre-fabricated castles, the first of which was assembled at Pevensey, for when they landed in order to set up defensive positions. | | |
| **Viking arrival** | **Hardrada arrives and wins Fulford -** Hardrada joined Tostig at the river Tyne and set sail, landing at Ricall, near York. They beat Edwin and Morcar at the Battle of Fulford and York was surrendered.  **Harold Marches North -** Harold gathered his army on the way north, covering over 200 miles in a week. The Vikings were caught off guard and the Battle of Stamford Bridge begun on 25th September 1066, ending the same day with the deaths of Tostig, Hardrada and most of the Norwegian forces. ‘Rivers of blood’ reported one source. | | |
| **Why did William win the Battle of Hastings (1.2)** | **LUCK:** Wind changed and set sail on 27th September 1066, landing at Pevensey.  **WILL PREP:** The Normans built their first prefabricated castle alongside the existing Roman fort.  **HAROLD’S MISTAKES:** Harold marched 200+ miles South in 4-5 days, stopping at London. William and Harold exchanged messages but reached no agreement.  Both sides arrived at Hastings on 13th October where Harold’s men camped at Senlac Hull. The battle started on the 14th. Both sides had 6-7000 men.  **WILL’S PREP vs HAROLD’S MISTAKES:** The Normans used a mix of archers, cavalry and crossbowmen wearing Hauberks (chain mail) whilst Harold relied on the Housecarls and Fyrd, most of which were foot soldiers or Knights who weren’t on horseback.  Stalemate:  The Normans fired arrows, pushed forward into hand to hand combat at the bottom of Senlac Hill, but Harold’s men kept a tight shield formation and used swords and battle axes to resist the Normans for most of the day.  Turning point:  **WILL’S TACTICS vs HAROLD’S MISTAKES:** Some of William’s men began retreating (either rumours of William’s death spread or it was a ‘feigned retreat’), but Harold’s shield wall broke as they ran after the Normans. This meant William’s cavalry could sweep in on horseback and kill the Saxons who were chasing. Harold was also killed (either arrow to the eye or hacked to death - the Bayeux Tapestry shows 2 possibilities) along with his 2 brothers.  **William won because of superior tactics, better leadership, disciplined troops and some luck with timing and previous events.** | | **Castles** | A few burhs (fortified towns) existed in England already from the time of Alfred the Great, but nothing like castles. William built his first pre-fabricated castle at Pevensey and then built them all over the country. No significant place was more than a day’s march from a castle.  **How were they built?** Motte and bailey castles were built in wood at first. They also had a keep. The wood made them weak, so many were rebuilt in stone as the Normans’ grip tightened.  **Why? Strategically**, it meant William could manage areas militarily with fewer troops, as they would be temporarily stationed in a castle. They were also **symbolic**, as a reminder of their authority over the English people. Paid for by higher taxes.  **Pickering:** Built as a motte and bailey castle in 1069-70, but with an exception: It had an inner and outer bailey. Was used to keep the northerners under control and used as a base for the Harrying of the North (targeting Thirsk, Whitby, Malton and Scarborough. They had a permanent garrison there.  **Pevensey:** Was originally a Roman fort dating from 290AD. It was probabl used as a base for a fleet and formed defence against Saxon pirates. The Norman arrival in Sept 1066 meant it was built in wood, but was rebuilt in stone in the 1070s, making use of the Roman walls. In 1088 the castle was put under siege and surrendered after 6 weeks. | **The law, the enforcement of it, trials and punishments (2.1.4)** | **Legal system:**  **King’s courts:** Dealt with ‘royal pleas’ for important cases involving murder, treason, arson, rape and serious robbery. (same between Saxon and Normans)  **Shire courts:** Met regularly to deal with crimes over land, violence or theft. The judges were sheriffs or local landowners. (Normans made sure they met often and were overseen by the Sheriff)  **Hundreds Courts:** Bailiff managed them and met once a month. Dealt with minor crimes (same between Saxons and Normans)  **Lord’s courts:** Introduced by the Normans to deal with tenants on their land. It dealt with minor crimes and allowed the tenants to keep the lords up to date of issues on their land. A vital part of local government, as they gave messages by writ to the people. (New under the Normans)  **Manor courts:** These were managed by the Lord of the Manor and dealt with issues of day to day life ie) fields left unploughed, peasants not working, marriages amongst peasants. (same under the Normans, but stricter) | | | |
| **Law enforcement:**  **Constables:** had the powers to arrest people and put them in stocks. Had another job because it wasn’t paid well.  **Watchmen:** Mostly volunteers (some given the duty) who made sure people went home by curfew time. Many saw the role as a joke and went drinking  **Hue and Cry:** Everyone had a duty to raise the alarm if they saw a crime and everyone had to try and catch the offender. Not following this could result in a fine.  **Tithing:** A group of 10-12 freemen who had to report anyone in the group who did a crime. If you didn’t report it could result in all 12 being fined.  **Murdrum fine:** Violent crimes against Normans had to be solved within 5 days otherwise the whole hundred could be fined. This meant crimes were often solved quicklyif against a Norman. | | | |
| **Trials:**  **Oaths:** People swore on the bible or a relic before giving evidence about the accused person. The use went down in the Norman era, especially for serious crime  **Trial by ordeal:** **Trial by water** meant the water was blessed by a priest and the accused was put in it - if innocent they would sink and if guilty they would float. **Trial by hot iron** meant the accused carried a hot iron for 3 paces. If their wounds healed within 3 days then they were innocent and, if not, they were guilty.  **Trial by battle:** The accuser and the accused could fight or have champions fight for them to decide who was innocent (the winner), through the guilty (loser) either submitting or dying (because God made it happen supposedly). However, most cases were resolved without this. Minor cases involving poor people often had sticks, whereas more important cases could result in swords. | | | |
| **Punishments:** False claims were punished by paying money to the innocent party and the King. If found guilty, compensation was paid for minor crimes and, in the case of murder, the Saxon system had a wergild (man price), where this money would be paid to the victim’s family. Under the Normans this gradually reduced and was replaced by hanging and/or mutilation. The Normans made the legal system more centralised and under royal control over time, as the lands owned by Thegns were handed over to Norman bishops and barons. | | | |
| **William I establishes control in 6 easy steps (1.3)** | **STEP 1 - Getting himself coronated** William left a garrison of men at Hastings whilst he went and punished the town of Ronmey for their role in resisting the Normans. He took Dover, Canterbury and, very importantly, Winchester - the location of the Treasury. After this, Edgar Aethling and his supporters decided to swear fealty to William and, on Christmas day 1066, William was crowned King. | | **STEP 2 - Dealing with Lords**  William let lords who swore an oath to him to keep their land, married his niece to a Saxon named Earl Waltheof and discussed marrying his daughter off to Earl Edwin’s daughter. Gospatric bought his title of Earl of Northumbria in 1068. When he went back to Normandy in 1067 he took potential enemies with him to be extra sure (Archbishop Stignad, Edgar Aethling, Edwin, Morcar, Waltheof). | | **Life in the Norman towns and countryside (2.2)** | **Countryside:**  **Overall:** Some villages in the North shrunk rapidly following the Harrying of the North. Much of the land was laid to waste and infertile, due to William's actions. Malham is described in the Domesday book as ‘waste’  **The Rich**  **Diet:** More varied diet including rye bread, meat such as pheasant, partridge, larks and fish. They didn’t have many vegetables (seen as food for the poor) or dairy products.  **Housing:** Comfortable  **Work:** **Lords and Knights** managed the land, but did very little work, however, the Knights had to join the military when called upon.  **The Poor:**  **Diet:** The diets of the poor hardly changed. They ate bread, porridge, vegetable stew etc. and anything else they could get their hands on, as well as drinking small beers instead of water. Meat was salted or smoked and then stored. Poor people ate from a crust of bread called a trencher  **Housing:** The housing was poor and the rooms would contain a fire and a hole in the roof to help it escape, but without a proper chimney. Poor hygiene, often with animals inside  **Case study: Wharram Percy**  In the Saxon era it was small and had a few wooden buildings, but as the Percy family (Normans) were given it, it expanded. After 1086 it expanded rapidly, with lots of stone buildings such as a mill. However, the biggest changes were social: Higher rents meant more freemen became villeins because it was unaffordable and the people had to learn French under the lord’s command. The buildings show the different levels of peasants that lived their because of different sizes of housing in different parts of the village. | | **Towns:**  **Overall:** Lots of towns grew whilst others shrank in size because they became less relevant. Most towns had high walls and locked their gates at night, keeping everything valuable inside.  **Why did they grow?:** At intersections of roads, rivers, trade routes or close to an important trading centre such as a port. Others were chosen for investment because of a cathedral and castle or vice versa. Trading wool and other goods with Flanders and Normandy caused a trade boom whilst helped the ports expand. If a villein lived in a town for a year and a day, in employment, he would become a freeman. People flocked to towns to set up businesses and become journeymen (tradespeople like Blacksmiths, Bakers, Armourers, Carpenters, Apothecaries, Moneylenders (often Jewish Normans) and Barbers). Townspeople were called burgesses. Once a town became large enough it could apply for a charter which gave the town the right to have its own local government and council.  **Features:** houses, business buildings, churches, religious houses (abbey/monastery/other), maybe a marketplace and definitely a high street. Streets were narrow and filthy (think of Medieval medicine module) and many buildings were bigger on the top floor because land cost so much. **Hierarchy: TOP:** Lawyers, doctors, merchants, property owners (did well in Norman era) **MID:** craftsmen with a specialism (some did very well due to increased trade) **LOW:** unskilled workers, apprentices and servants (were more jobs in these areas due to town expansion)  **Case study: Nottingham**  **Saxon**: Nottingham (and Ludlow - mentioned earlier): It was a small town called Snottingham originally under the Saxons (changed for easier pronunciation). After losing it to Vikings in the 9th century it was recaptured in the 10th. The town grew to 1500 people and became important for the Saxons.  **Changes:** The Normans built a castle there in 1067 and put a Norman lord in place, the Norman part of town was built closest to the castle, a Norman church was built, a new market and annual fair started. As more people came there for the castle and Saturday market the town expanded into 3 seperate zones; English borough (old town), Saxon borough (new town), Norman borough (new town). The town had 2 sheriffs until 1835 to deal with this rivalry. | |
| **STEP 3 - Early revolts** The locals were taxed and those who went against him were stripped of their titles and replaced with Normans (disinherited). This helped pay for castles and soldiers. However, revolts kept becoming more serious. | | **STEP 4 - The Harrying of the North** In 1067, William appointed Copsig to control the north of Northumbria and locals hacked his head off. William decided to appoint Robert Cumin as Earl of Northumbria in 1069. Cumin brought a few hundred men with him and allowed them to loot and kill. The Northumbrians fought back, bringing support from Gospatric, Waltheof, Edgar Aethling and King Swein of Denmark (brought 240 ships with men). William paid the Vikings to leave and then treated the remaining Northerners terribly with mass killings, burning of homes, slaughtering animals and plundering. Some estimates say as many as 100,000 were killed. A second castle was built at York and William put William Fitz Osbern in charge of the North. | |
| **STEP 5 - Dealing with East Anglia (1070-71)**  Locals came from all over the Fenlands to rebel against William, supported by King Swein of Denmark, hoping that he would help them take England back. William paid him to leave. Earl Morcar was imprisoned until his death and Hereward the Wake (of Ely) was given his land back in return for peace. William made an agreement with Malcolm III of Scotland to reduce further chance of rebellion in the North. | | **STEP 6 Dealing with the Earls’ revolt, 1075 -** Roger, Earl of Hereford and Ralph de Gael (Earl of East Anglia) rebelled and were supported by Waltheof (at first). The rebellion was supposed to have Danish support, but by the time the 200 ships arrived it was already over. Both Roger and Ralph were disinherited and Waltheof was beheaded. Last major rebellion against William. | |
|  | | | | | **Domesday survey (2.1.5)** | **Domesday book/survey (1085):** A census of the entire country which told William who owned what and where. There had been a lot of change and rebellions between 1066-85 that had now settled and he wanted to tighten his grip further.  **Why:** William expected a Viking raid which never came and wanted to be able to pay them off. Extended control too.  **How:** The country was divided into seven circuits. All existing documents handed over and every tenant had to send a list of manors and men. Then four commissioners were sent into each circuit to ask questions about land, belongings etc. For example, all landowners were asked what their land was worth in 1066 and then in 1086, so William I and William Rufus could make use of this information.  **Where:** In most parts of England, but excluding some areas. London and Winchester weren’t included because they had fewer taxes and may have been too difficult to survey it properly. Durham and the Welsh Marcher Lands were excluded because they had palatine status, and some less safe areas which the Normans didn’t control such as Westmoreland and Cumberland didn’t get inspected. Details were collected in 2 versions of the book. The Great Domesday book (covering 6 areas) and the Little Domesday book, with 13418 towns being included in total. | | | |
| **Part 3: Norman Church and Monasticism (A mixture of Saxon, William I, William Rufus (MOSTLY) and Henry I)** | **The Norman Church and Monasticism (3.2)** | **Religion and wealth:**  English people firmly believed in heaven and hell and were worried about death. The Pope was equally or even more powerful than any individual King. The influence of the Church was spread throughout Europe using a series of cathedrals, churches, parishes and monasteries. The church were exceedingly wealthy because people gave a tithe (10% of anything they produced and/or profits), taxes on religious festivals and surplice fees for baptisms, marriages and funerals. Some people left the church their entire fortune in the hope it would get them into heaven.  **William wanted church reform because:**  1. There were good clergy (church workers) such as Bishop Wulfstan of Worcester, but too many corrupt people like Stignad, Archbishop of Canterbury  2. Overworked: clergy had too many jobs and couldn’t do them all  3. Jobs: Simony meant that people could buy big jobs within the church, people in the church gave jobs to friends and family (nepotism)  4. Many of the clergy were married, which was against their celibacy vows  **William wanted monastic reform because:** Monasteries, abbeys and nunneries were often funded by large donations, meaning that rich people like lords had a lot of influence over them, something the Archbishops wanted to change. They had also been subject to Viking raids, which meant that they were expensive to maintain rather than turning a profit. Under the Normans Viking raids became less of a problem. Some monks had broken their vows and there was a lot of corruption and luxury in some monasteries. | | **Lanfranc and his reforms to the Norman church (3.1) and monasteries (3.2)** | **Lanfranc (the man):**  He replaced Stignad as Archbishop of Canterbury in 1070, but by this time Archbishop Thomas of York was the most powerful man in the English church. As Lanfranc was appointed Archbishop in Normandy before Thomas was in England it was decided that Lanfranc should consecrate Thomas (formally approve him for the position), which he refused to do until Thomas swore loyalty to him. He refused, so William I ordered it and Thomas submitted, making Lanfranc #1 in the English Church. This type of argument is about primacy  **Lanfranc’s Church reforms:**  **Synods:** He created church councils (ecclesiastical councils) to help with reforming the church and checking corruption  **Cathedral location:** As mentioned earlier, some cathedrals were moved and others created in areas with expanding populations = bigger influence  **Hierarchy of the Church:** New positions of Archdeacons and Deans meant that priests all over England could be helped, monitored and punished if they were corrupt because of new supervision. Most Cathedrals and churches had a deanery added to the buildings (as did Durham in 1076)  **Building more parishes:** The number of parish churches doubled between 1070 and 1170, with over 2000 churches being recorded in the 1085 Domesday survey. (Approximately 4000 by 1170)  **Ended marriage in the clergy**  **Created church courts**: These were courts where the Synods judged people in the clergy who had committed a crime. Lanfranc didn’t believe the secular courts (non-religious) could put clergy on trial. Secular courts were harsher, with many offences leading to hanging, whereas the church court may have sent the offender on a pilgrimage. Some people disliked this and saw it as unfair. | **The Normans and architecture (3.1)** | **Cathedral rebuilding programme**  From the 1070s onwards the Normans rebuilt cathedrals and churches bigger and better, almost always in stone and in an ornate (fancy) Romanesque style (coming from Italy). Most cathedrals were cross shaped and faced East (towards Jerusalem) and had many columns and pillars (decorated columns), as well as stained glass windows. The Quire at the east of the building was full of the most religious people (Clergy like priests, monks and the choir), whilst the common people worshiped from the Nave.  **Canterbury cathedral:**  The building burnt down in 1070 and Lanfranc had it rebuilt in the style of his Cathedral of St Stephen back in Caen, Normandy.  **York cathedral:**  Archbishop Thomas of York rebuilt the cathedral in York after Vikings destroyed it in 1075, again in a Romanesque style.  **Ely cathedral:**  After being the centre of the East Anglia rebellion led by Hereward the Wake in 1070-71, William put Abbot Simeon (Norman) in charge of the monastery. He began work on the new cathedral there in 1083, however, construction was stopped on occasions as William wanted to take money from Ely and/or when there was risk of rebellion in 1085.  **Durham cathedral:**  Started in 1093 and built on the orders of William St Calais, it is probably the best example to use of a Cathedral used for religious and control purposes. After adding a deanery in the 1070s the Normans also revived the Benedictine monastery there in 1083 onwards and built a castle facing the Cathedral. It played a huge administrative and military role for both William due to it being close to the Scottish border as well as making the church appear very powerful in the area. It also had the relics of St Cuthbert of Lindisfarne, the Head of St Oswald and the remains of the Venerable Bede as pilgrimage sites in the white chapel, until the shrine was rebuilt inside the Cathedral in a grander style. | **William Rufus and English Church relations (3.1)** | | Lanfranc crowned William Rufus on 26th September 1087. Rufus was more interested in money than religion and he never married, with most people suspecting he was homosexual, which was frowned upon by the church. This is shown in the chronicles about Rufus, as the clergy did most written documents in the Norman era.  **Rufus vs St. Calais**:  St Calais told Rufus of a rebellion in 1088 and said he would send troops to help - he never did. He was tried for treason in the King’s court at Salisbury and was found guilty, lost his bishopric and was exiled in November of 1088. He was restored to his position of Bishop or Durham in 1091, as William Rufus saw it as helpful for his relationship with the Pope and knew he has made the church submit to him.  **William Rufus vs Anselm:**  When Lanfranc died in 1089, Rufus appointed no replacement (as he wanted to steal money and land). However, he fell ill in 1093 and was worried about going to hell, so he forced Anselm (Lanfranc’s student) to become Archbishop of Canterbury. Anselm demanded that all land should be given back to the church, he could be Rufus’ spiritual advisor and to recognise Urban II as the Pope. William agreed to two, but not giving land back as it would have lost him money. Anselm criticised behaviour of Rufus’ close advisors and got angry at him for stealing land when bishops died by not replacing them.  **Council of Rockingham:**  For Anselm to officially take his position he needed to collect his pallium from Rome, but Rufus refused and instead sent a messenger because he didn’t want Anselm to be closer to the Pope. His Pallium arrived and Pope Urban II agreed to not interfere in England. When Anselm tried to make changes to church councils Rufus refused, so Anselm didn’t pay taxes or provide knights. He was exiled in 1097, giving William II more control and land from the church.  **Ranulf Flambard and Simony**:  Despite Lanfranc banning simony, Rufus appointed Flambard as Bishop of Durham after receiving £1000 from him. The church was furious. |
| **Pope relations for William I, William II (Rufus) and Henry I (3.1)** | **William I and Pope Alexander II:**  GOOD because Alexander II blessed the invasion of England in 1066 and they wanted to make religion in England less corrupt (which they did). William’s main aim was to replace English bishops with Norman ones and, by 1070, only two English/Saxon bishops remained.  **William I and Pope Gregory VII:**  MODERATE because Greg said that popes had more power than kings and wanted bishops to travel to Rome. William and Lanfranc refused. Gregory VII also demanded William swear fealty to him and he declined. William did agree to bring back Peter’s Pence, a tax where every household paid 1 penny to the Pope.  **William Rufus and Pope Gregory VII:**  BAD because Rufus chose his own Church leaders and when Bishops died, Rufus sometimes refused to replace them meaning he gained more power and money (see above). Relations were hostile under the next Pope, Urban II, but he did not interfere with Church matters in England.    **Henry I and Pope Urban II:** got along BETTER  Lay investiture and homage: When Kings chose their Bishops they were told to pledge allegiance to the King, as it looked like Kings provided bishops with spiritual powers instead of the Pope, but bishops had to do it because they were provided with land and power by Henry I. Archbishop Anselm refused to pay homage to the King and was exiled again in 1103. Henry was threatened with EXCOMMUNICATION for doing this and agreed to the Concordat of London (1107), which said Henry I could no longer invest bishops (this meant they didn’t have to bow down to him as much as they did the Pope). | | **Lanfranc’s reforms to the monasteries:**  He took the relaxed monasteries and made them follow strict Benedictine (now Cluniac) rules. The responsibilities of Abbots were put in writing and criteria for making a saint were also decided. Some new routines and chants were introduced too and, at Glastonbury, when Abbot Thurstan tried to introduce a new chant and his monks refused, he sent in the knights. 3 monks were killed and 18 injured. The monastic order also had a hierarchy which, from top to bottom had: The Pope, Abbots (male) /Abbess (female), Prior/Prioress (supported the Abbots/ess), Obedientaries (senior monks with specific developed skills - managers), monks/nuns and novices (monks/nuns who hadn’t taken their vows yet - often worked manual labour!)  **What else did monks/nuns do?**  The did a LOT: Grew food, build things, farmed for money (Reivaulx and Fountains abbey became rich through wool!), brewed, hospitals, opened almonries to provide alms (a food banks for the poor), wrote transcripts of important documents, recorded events/history, produced coloured manuscripts (illustrated) and provided hotels for any pilgrims. | **Monasticism (3.2)** | **Life:**  Monks and nuns dedicated their lives to God, often showing this through strict living, hardworking, fasting and taking vows of poverty, chastity and obedience to the rules set by their superiors. The old style was the Benedictine order, which often meant they needed to do a lot of manual labour and be productive. The Normans pushed the newer Cluniac order, which had ‘lay brothers’ do the manual work whilst monks and nuns focused on prayer, learning and writing.  How did the Normans change it: The number of monks and nuns went up from 1000 to 4000-5000 between 1066 and 1135. Religious houses increased from 60 to over 250. The number of Cathedrals with monasteries attached rose from 4 to 19 during the same time period. Battle Abbey was built at Hastings to commemorate William’s victory.  **Cluniac monasteries instead of Benedictine:**  Cluny Abbey was in Aquitaine, France, and this was one of the only abbeys to only have to answer to the Pope directly instead of a local lord or baron. This meant that the rules were followed strictly and only the most devout monks and nuns worked there. The Pope ordered that the Cluny abbots were to take over and revive monasteries all over Europe, including England, answering directly to the Abbot of Cluny (who was close to Pope Gregory II). They did so with great success and discipline. The first Cluniac monastery in England was founded by William de Warenne in Lewes, Sussex. By 1135 there were 24 Cluniac monasteries in England and were often located near castles and cathedrals (this was unique in England!) to show how unified the Normans were with the English Church and the Cluniac ideas. Abbots were replaced along the way with 13 of 25 being Saxon in 1075, whereas, by 1086 only 3 were Saxon. | **Education and language in Norman England (3.2)** | | **Schools and education:**  Education was provided by the church/monasteries and was largely for the rich, although a few placed educated a few children from poor families. Mostly for boys, but with a few rich girls receiving a basic education. Lanfranc believed education should mostly be for people who were going into the clergy, but some nobility received a more open or broad education.  **Church schooling:**  Existed since the opening of King’s school, Canterbury, in 597 and then King’s School, Rochester in 604, but focused on Latin, music, astronomy, Maths and Law. These subjects were needed to fulfil the role of a monk.  **Secular schooling:**  Didn’t exist in the timeframe of your study. Winchester College was the first to open in 1382.  University: Oxford University was open in 1096, but no one knows exactly when it was founded. This was the only university in England until Cambridge opened in 1209.  **Language:**  Most people in England spoke English, as 97% of the 2 million population were peasant, meaning they had no access to education. However, the middle and upper classes spoke Norman-French (an adapted version of what was spoken in France) on a day to day basis, and this was the language that was used in teaching. However, the ruling elite spoke Latin as well, and this was used as the language to make big agreements and at meetings between important people throughout Europe. All documents in England became written in Latin and old English works were translated, something which a monk at Ramsey Abbey complained about. A Durham monk working on the Domesday book brought it together in Latin, but also did some English translation. |