



How was power contested in the 11th and 12th centuries?

Historical Skills

We will be focusing on monarchical power and the factors which affected how much power people had when taking over land and maintaining control.

SIGNIFICANCE

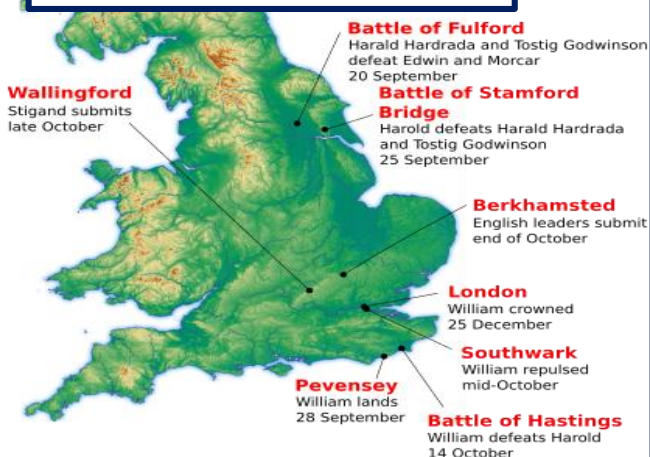
What words/phrases will help me use this skill?

This led to...
Because of this...
Consequently...
Therefore...

Words we will need to know

Power – The ability to control and influence groups of people and events.
Witan – A council of Nobles and Churchmen who advised Anglo-Saxon kings and could appoint kings.
Conquest – The act of taking control over a particular land or country.
Feudal System – A way of organising society. The people higher up the system gave the people below land in return for either money or service (fighting or work).
Political – Things to do with power and who is in control.
Economic – Things to do with money and trade.
Social – Things to do with people and how they live their lives.
Religious – Things to do with people and their beliefs.
Normans – A powerful group of people from Normandy in northern France.
Motte and Bailey – A type of Norman castle.
Domesday Book – A very detailed record of the land, property and people in England in 1086.
Empire – a country or group of countries ruled by one ruler or one government.
Legacy – Long-lasting impact of events or a person's life.
Gender – Male and females roles in society.

Where are we learning about?



Who are we learning about?

The contenders to the throne in 1066 – There were four people who all thought they had a legitimate right to be king after the death of Edward the Confessor. These were Harold Godwinson, William, Duke of Normandy, Harald Hardrada, King of Norway and Edgar Atheling, the great nephew of Edward.

The Normans – They invaded and conquered England in 1066 after victory at the Battle of Hastings. Norman rule began in England.

King William – Led the Norman invasion and conquest. He created a huge record of sources, land and labour (workforce) in England, which allowed him to accurately collect taxes.

Eleanor of Aquitaine – She held considerable power as a woman, first through her husband King Henry II, then her son King Richard I.

What was going on in the wider world?



The **Byzantine empire** declined in the 11th century and the Turkish Seljuk dynasty rose. There was a divide between the **Latin West** and the **Byzantine East**, resulting in a split between the two largest Christian branches – Roman Catholicism and Eastern Orthodoxy.

In Song Dynasty in China, classical Chinese civilisation boomed.

Baghdad and **Constantinople** were two of the most advanced cities in the Medieval world.

Which catholic teachings does this link to?

Family and Community – Helping us to understand the different communities that make up modern Britain.

Solidarity – Understanding how different groups have worked in co-operation.

Stewardship – The introduction and spread of Christianity and the teaching of God's creation.

How can we learn more at home?

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/articles/zd4jdp3>
<https://www.bbc.co.uk/teach/class-clips-video/articles/z74hf4j>
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