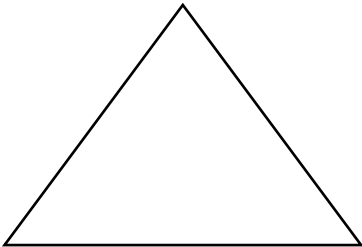


Anglo-Saxon Society

1. Social Hierarchy (pages 8-10)



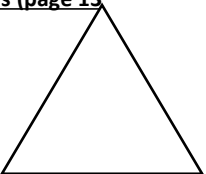
2. Powers of the King (page 11)

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

3. Powers of the Earls (page 13/14)

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

4. Government of England

<u>Witan (page 12)</u>	<u>Earldoms (page 13)</u> 
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5. Key Words

Shire =
Hide =
Fyrd =
Hue & Cry =

Blood Feud =

Wergild =

Power of Church & Godwins

6. Role of Church

<u>Social</u> <u>Pages 17/18</u>	<u>Spiritual</u>	<u>Money</u>
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7. Power of the Godwins

<u>Alliances</u> <u>(page 20)</u> <u>Oath to William</u> <u>(page 21/22)</u>



Page 20

8. Rising against Tostig Godwinson

(page 23/24)

9. Claims for the throne

<u>Edgar the Aethling (page 26/27)</u>	<u>Harald Hardrada (page 26/27)</u>
<u>William Duke of Normandy (page 26/27)</u>	<u>Harold Godwinson (page 26/27)</u>

Invasion Danger

1. Battle of Fulford Gate

<u>Who/When/Where?</u>	<u>Why?</u>
<u>What happened?</u>	

2. Battle of Stamford Bridge

<u>Who/When/Where?</u>	<u>Why?</u>
<u>What happened?</u>	

3. Difference in Armies

<u>Anglo-Saxon</u>	<u>Norman</u>
Fyrd:	Archers:
	Cavalry:
Housecarls:	Foot soldiers:

4. The Battle of Hastings

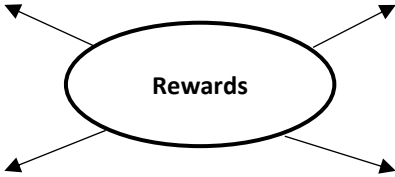
<u>Luck</u>	<u>Leadership</u>
<u>Tactics</u> Shield Wall: 3 waves of attack: Pretend Retreat:	

William Consolidating his Power

5. The submission of the earls

Following the Battle of Hastings, William and his men marched to _____ where they became very ill with _____. In _____ the remaining English nobility chose _____ as the new King of England as Harold's successor, but did not _____ on William. When it became clear that no _____ were coming to _____ to him, William led his men on a _____ through the South East of England, _____ villages as they moved. William chose not to lay _____ to London, as it was heavily-_____, but instead took his soldiers to _____ to secure the _____, and then took his remaining troops to Berkhamstead, to the _____ of London. This cut off _____ from Edgar and Morcar's _____ in the event of a potential siege on London. The Earls had no choice but to _____ to William at Berkhamstead.

6. Rewarding his followers



7. Securing the Borders

<u>How/why to protect</u>	<u>How/Why to reward</u>
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8. Castles

Description (and labelled)



Difference to burh

Resistance, 1068-71 1. Causes of uprisings Causes Castles Loss of lands Morcar/Edwin Taxes 2. Edwin & Morcar, 1068 Who/When/Where? Consequences of revolt What happened? 3. Edgar the Aethling in the North, 1069 Who/When/Where? Consequences of revolt What happened? 4. Hereward the Wake & the rebellion at Ely, 1070-71 Who/When/Where? Consequences of revolt What happened?		William Consolidating his Power 5. The Harrying of the North, 1069 Causes 1. Revenge 2. Tactics 3. Danish invasion Events of the Harrying 6. Landownership after 1066 By 1087... There was only one landowner: _____. Over _____ of all the land in England was held by tenants-in-chief. _____ of the land was held by the Church. The King's royal estates made up _____ of the land. Less than _____% of the land was still held by Anglo-Saxon land-holders. Land could be _____ by acting against the King. Land was granted to Norman 'heirs' after _____ thegns died. Normans illegally instigated land- _____ to steal land. Peasants' lives became _____ as new tenants-in-chief were keener to get more _____ from their lands. Key Terms Tenant-in-Chief: Tenure: Forfeit: Vassal: Bookland: Leases: 8. Maintaining Royal Power Military Royal Ceremonies Owning the Land Religious Influence 9. What were the King's royal powers?	
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Revolt of the Earls, 1075

1. The Conspirators

Ralph de Gael, Earl of East Anglia Nationality: Allies: Previous rebel? : Motivation:	Roger de Breteuil, Earl of Hereford Nationality: Allies: Previous rebel? : Motivation:	Waltheof, Earl of Northumbria Nationality: Allies: Previous rebel? : Motivation:
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2. Events of the Revolt

1.
2.
3.
4.

3. Outcomes of the Revolt

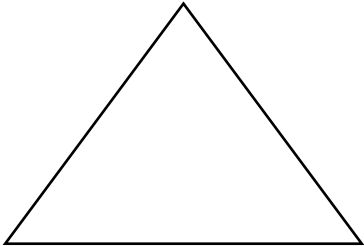
1. Ralph:
2. Waltheof:
3. Roger:

4. Effects of the Revolt

William now needed to be careful of his own _____. Ambition and resentment of the _____ William kept to himself was at the heart of Roger and _____’s revolt. From this point on, rebellion against William and his sons came from the _____ magnates (important men). Anglo-Saxons had _____ the loyal Normans in stopping the revolts from _____. The involvement from Anglo-Saxon men like Bishop _____ also suggests that some Anglo-Saxons now supported the Normans. The execution of _____ suggests that William now stamped down harder on any sign of Anglo-Saxon rebellion, especially when it involved _____.

The Feudal System

Label each stage of the feudal system, and explain the relationship between them.



5. Role of tenants-in-chief

Military	Social
Economic	Political

6. Key Terms

• Barony

• Fife

• Knight Service

• Homage

7. Nature of Feudalism

Landholding	Homage
Labour Service	Forfeiture

8. Summary of key social changes

	Anglo-Saxon England	Norman England
Slaves		
Peasants		
Warriors		
Aristocrats		

The Church in England		Norman Government	
1. <u>Social roles & connections to government</u>		5. <u>Centralising power with the Crown</u>	
<u>Laws and Legal Documents</u>	<u>Major landholders</u>	<u>Landholding</u>	<u>Reduced power of the earls</u>
<u>Bishops as heads of Cathedrals/diocese</u>	<u>Military role</u>	<u>The role of regents</u>	<u>The role of sheriffs</u>
2. <u>Stigand vs. Lanfranc</u> Highlight the role of BOTH Stigand and Lanfranc. Leave plain Lanfranc's additional roles. - Witan/royal council - Legal expertise - Head of the Church in England - Tenants-in-Chief - Reinforcement of Norman rule - Religious reform – separate politics from religion - Administration of the Church - Advising the King - Reorganisation and control of the Church		6. <u>Forest Laws</u>	
3. <u>Key Terms</u> - Diocese - Pluralism - Simony - Celibacy - Nepotism - Caathedral		<u>Laws against the land</u>	<u>Laws against hunting animals</u>
4. <u>Lanfranc's Reforms</u> Lanfranc was heavily involved in religious _____ to separate the Church from making _____, gaining power and getting involved in _____ relationships. Instead of living in the community and getting _____ and having families, Lanfranc wanted his priests to be set _____ from society, living spiritual lives. Clergy should even be tried in _____ courts rather than the Hundred Court. He wanted those who worked for the church to have a life of _____ and serving God. He also believed that a church _____ as needed to have one Archbishop ruling over _____ who went back to their diocese and controlled the parish priests there. Anglo-Saxon _____ were knocked down and rebuilt in strategically important towns so the bishop was in a more central _____ with an overview to his area. Within 50 years of 1066 every English _____, cathedral and abbey had been demolished and rebuilt in Norman style.		7. <u>The Domesday Book</u> - When? - What? - Why? - Legal significance?	
		- How much of England? - Why? - New crime created?	
		Financial Significance?	
		Military Significance?	

The Norman Aristocracy

1. Changes to culture in England

<u>Christian culture</u>	<u>Attitudes to the English</u>
<u>Changes to landholding</u>	<u>Language</u>

2. Career & Significance of Bishop Odo

Using the words below complete the paragraphs on Bishop Odo:

Odo was William's _____: they had the same mother. In 1049 William made Odo Bishop of _____ even though his reputation was very _____. Odo was a major _____ of William's invasion, contributing 100 ships to the fleet, and _____ at the Battle of Hastings. William rewarded him with the Earldom of _____ and also gained control of many other estates to become the second largest _____ in England, after the King. The Domesday Book records him holding land in 22 counties.

Odo was co-regent during William's first absence, showing that he allowed Odo a lot of _____; he was able to act like a second _____. Bishop Odo and Earl William FitzOsbern seemingly wrecked the King's attempts to gain Anglo-Saxon _____ of his reign with their violent and _____ actions in his absence.

The Domesday Book records multiple _____ against Odo for illegally _____ land, including Church land in Canterbury. In the end it was _____ who took the Church complaints to William who made Odo hand back the land.

In 1079 Odo was sent to Northumbria following attacks from _____, where he laid _____ to the region, whilst also pillaging treasures and robbing people.

In 1082 Odo fell out of _____ with William and was _____. He was only released on William's _____. Odo led many barons in _____ in a revolt against William II: his willingness to act against his king suggests that his _____ for power had been the root of his troubles with William.

favour, oppressive, Scotland, Lanfranc, complaints, poor, half-brother, seizing, power, Kent, deathbed, 1088, King, ambition, acceptance, Bayeux, imprisoned, supporter, fighting, waste.

William & his Sons

3. William's character

- Religious:
- Devotion to his wife:
- Determination:

4. William's relationship with Robert "Curthose" (his son)

<u>1. 1077: Robert tries to take Rouen Castle</u>	<u>2. Robert flees to Flanders</u>
<u>3. 1079: Robert and William fight</u>	<u>4. Matilda organises a reconciliation</u>

5. William's death & disputed succession

The Succession:

Who?

How?

Why?

Odo & Rebellion in 1088:

Who?

When?

Where?

What?

Why?

c1000–c1500: Crime and punishment in medieval England

Students should understand the nature of crimes in Anglo-Saxon, Norman and later medieval England and changing definitions of crime as a result of key events such as the Norman Conquest. William I’s Forest Laws help to demonstrate the role of the government in defining what a crime is – making activities against the law that previously were not. Students should understand the concept of ‘social crimes’, such as poaching, and attitudes in society towards activities that were against the law but often not frowned upon or actively deterred by one’s peers. Students also need to understand the nature of law enforcement in this period, appreciating the roles of the authorities and local communities, and the nature of punishments, with an emphasis on deterrence and retribution. References to Church courts and trial by ordeal are included as part of coverage of the role and influence of the Church,.

Medieval England is also known as the Middle Ages. Anglo Saxon England was before 1066 and Norman England from 1066-1100 and the Middle Ages c1100 – c.1500.

Key Events

1066 William the Conqueror successfully invaded Britain
1070 Murdrum fine introduced
1072 Forest Laws introduced
1194 Coroners introduced to deal with suspicious deaths
1215 Trial by ordeal ends
1351 Statute of Labourers introduced

Key Questions

How much did attitudes to criminal activity change during this period?	
How much did attitudes to punishment change from 1000–1500?	
How much did the nature of law enforcement change from 1000–1500?	
What were the key factors that influenced change and continuity?	

Key terms/concepts

Crimes against the person	Pg13
Crimes against property	Pg13
Crimes against authority	Pg14
poaching	Pg 75
social crime	Pg73
tithings	Pg 14
Norman conquest	Pg 20
Forest laws	Pg 22
Hue and cry	Pg 15
Parish constable	Pg 51
deterrence	Pg 17
retribution	Pg 17
fines	Pg 17
Corporal/capital punishment	Pg 17
wergild	Pg 17
sanctuary	Pg 35
Trial by ordeal	Pg 15
Benefit of clergy	Pg 34
treason	Pg 41

c1500–c1700: Crime and punishment in the early modern period

In the early modern period, students will need to look at continuity in the nature of crimes with the Middle Ages as well as changes that took place during this period and how these were linked to changes in society. Heresy and treason become more important in this period because of religious and political changes. Students will also need to cover changing definitions of crime in the sixteenth century, in relation to vagabondage and witchcraft. Students should understand that the nature of law enforcement and punishment saw significant change in this era, including the introduction of transportation to America and the start of the Bloody Code. The two cases studies for this period are the Gunpowder Plotters 1605 and Matthew Hopkins and the witch-hunts of 1645–47. The Gunpowder Plot shows the changing nature of punishment during times of political and religious unrest and the need for such a humiliating and harsh punishment in the absence of other effective forms of punishment. Students should learn the reasons for the intensity of witch-hunts and the punishment of those convicted. The significance of this case study should be considered in comparison to other key factors such as science, technology and Church and government when considering the reasons for the rise and decline of witchcraft accusations in the seventeenth century.

Key Events

1495 Vagabonds and Beggars Act	1604 James I’s Witchcraft Act
1542 Witchcraft Act passed	1605 Gunpowder Plot
1547 Vagrancy Act	1642-1651 English Civil War
1556 New type of prison created.	1645-47 East Anglian Witch Hunts
1563 Elizabeth I’s Witchcraft Act	1688 50 capital crimes
1601 Poor Law creates a parish-based system of caring for the poor	1685-1815 The Bloody Code

Key Questions

How much did attitudes to criminal activity change during this period?	
How much did attitudes to punishment change from 1500–1700?	
How much did the nature of law enforcement change from 1500–1700?	
What were the key factors that influenced change and continuity?	

Key terms/concepts

benefit of clergy	Pg 34
Civil War	Pg 48
corporal punishment	Pg 17
deterrence	Pg 17
heresy	Pg 41
highway robbery	Pg 74
Hue and cry	Pg 15
martyr	Pg 76
parish	Pg 46
poaching	Pg 75
retribution	Pg 17
sanctuary	Pg 35
transportation	Pg 81
treason	Pg 41
trial by ordeal	Pg 15
vagabondage	Pg 45
watchmen	Pg 51
witchcraft	Pg 64
Witchfinder	Pg 64

c1700–c1900: Crime and punishment in the 18th and 19th centuries

In this time period, students will need to look at continuity in the nature of crimes with the Early Modern period as well as changes that took place during this period and how these were linked to changes in society. Rapid population growth and urbanisation led to more chances for crime. Students will also need to cover changing definitions of crime in the eighteenth century, in relation to the understood growth of a criminal underclass, due to increased poverty in cities. Students should understand that the nature of law enforcement and punishment saw significant change in this era, including the use of prisons to reform criminals in the 19th century. The two cases studies for this period are Pentonville Prison and Robert Peel and his contribution to penal reform. Pentonville Prison shows the changing nature of punishment during and students should be able to explain its creation and the strengths/weaknesses of its separate system.

Key Events

1716 Last known execution for witchcraft	1850 National Prison Department takes control of prison system
1723 Black Act makes poaching a capital crime	1868 Transportation and Public Execution ended
1772 Death penalty intro’d for anyone found armed/disguised on the road	1865 Prisons Act- all prisoners to follow national rules, prisoners must work and live in poor style
1778 Transportation introduced	1869 National Crime Records starts
1810 222 crimes are capital crimes (1688-50 capital crimes)	1878 CID set up
1834 Tolpuddle Martyrs	1829 Metropolitan Police Force starts

Key Questions

How much did attitudes to criminal activity change during this period?	
How much did attitudes to punishment change from 1700-1900?	
How much did the nature of law enforcement change from 1700-1900?	
What were the key factors that influenced change and continuity?	

Key terms/concepts

Highway robbery	Pg 74
Poaching	Pg 75
Black Act	Pg 75
Tolpuddle Martyrs	Pg 76
Trade Union	Pg 76
Urbanisation	Pg 51
Transportation	Pg 81
martyr	Pg 76
Bloody Code	Pg 80
Prison Reform	Pg 84
John Howard	Pg 86
Elizabeth Fry	Pg 86
Bow Street Runners	Pg 89
Metropolitan Police Act	Pg 89
Separate System	Pg 92
Pentonville Prison	Pg 92
Robert Peel	Pg 97

c1900- present : Crime and punishment in recent times

In this time period, students will need to look at continuity in the nature of crimes with c1700-1900 as well as changes that took place during this period and how these were linked to changes in society. Role of the government in people's lives grew, partly as a result of WW1 and WW2. Students will also need to cover changing definitions of crime in the twentieth century, in relation to the changing social attitudes of the time. Students should recognise how quickly crime detection methods changed, as a result of science and technology, in particular- communication technologies. The two cases studies for this period are conscientious objectors in WW1 and WW2 and the Derek Bentley case. Students must know about the treatment of conscientious objectors. For Derek Bentley, students must understand the impact the case had on the use of death penalty in Britain.

Key Events

1902 first conviction based on fingerprinting	1971- Misuse of drugs act passed
1956- Death Penalty (Abolition) Bill passed by House of Commons- rejected by House of Lords	1988- first murder convictions based on DNA evidence
1965 Death Penalty Abolished for most crimes	1991- Law recognises rape within a marriage as a crime
1967- Sexual Offences Act	2000- Terrorism Act
1968- Abortion Act and Race Relations Act passed	2005- Criminal Justice Act raises severity of 'hate crimes'

Key Questions

How much did attitudes to criminal activity change during this period?	
How much did attitudes to punishment change from 1900-?	
How much did the nature of law enforcement change from 1900-?	
What were the key factors that influenced change and continuity?	

Key terms/concepts

Hate Crime	Pg107
Homophobic	Pg 107
Race Crime	Pg 108
Domestic Violence	Pg 108
Abortion	Pg 108
Social crime	Pg 109
Terrorism	Pg 110
People trafficking	Pg 111
Cyber Crime	Pg 111
Fraud Squad	Pg 115
Special Branch	Pg 116
Neighbourhood Watch	Pg 116/7
Derek Bentley	Pg 122
Ruth Ellis	Pg 122
Borstals	Pg 124
Conscription	Pg 127
Conscientious Objectors	Pg 127/8

Whitechapel, c1870- c1900: Crime, policing and the inner city

For this depth study, students should know about the context of national and regional policing in the late 19th century. They should be able to describe and explain the local context and problems of Whitechapel in the time period. They should be able to identify problems caused by immigration and a fluctuating population, and the impact this had on organising policing in Whitechapel at the time. They should also be able to describe policing methods at the time and apply that knowledge to explaining the context at the time. This then needs to be applied to analysing sources and understanding how to ask appropriate questions in the student's enquiry into crime, policing and the inner city.

Key Events

1875- Artisans' Dwelling Act	1888- The Jack the Ripper murders, 31st August, 8th September, 30th September, 9th November
1878- CID established	1890- Houses of the Working Classes Act
1881- Peabody Estate opened	1890 Public Health Amendment Act
1887- Riots on Trafalgar Square. Called Bloody Sunday	

Key Questions

What were the contextual issues for Whitechapel?	
How was policing organised in Whitechapel?	
What problems did police face in investigating in Whitechapel?	
How did policing develop as a result of Jack the Ripper?	

Key terms/concepts

Criminal Investigation Department	Pg 153
Commissioner Charles Warren	Pg 153
Bloody Sunday	Pg 154
Rookeries	Pg 156
Lodging Houses	Pg 156
Peabody Estate	Pg 157
Workhouses	Pg 158
Orphanages	Pg 158
Socialism	Pg 163
Anarchism	Pg 163
H Division	Pg 168
Beat Constable	Pg 168
Brothel	Pg 169
Inspector Frederick Abberline	Pg 174
The Vigilance Committee	Pg 180
Bertillon System	Pg 180