

# **Y11 Revision**



## **Blockbusters Questions**

**This booklet has a series of  
questions and answers that will  
help you  
to learn the information you need  
to do well on  
Paper One.**

# **Norman England 1066-1100**

## **Blockbusters Questions: Norman England: Norman Conquest**

What 'A' is ...	The group that invaded England in 450 A.D.	Angles and Saxons
What 'B' is ...	The reason why William Duke of Normandy could never be king in his own country	Bastard Child
What 'C' is ...	The Viking King in 1016, whose sons were called Herefoot and Harthcnut	Cnut
What 'D' is ...	The place in England where the Vikings settled	Danelaw
What 'E' is ...	England's king from 1042-1066 who has no children	Edward the Confessor
	The only living relative to King Edward but was only 14 years old	Edgar
What 'F' is ...	The battle between Hardrada and 2 English Earls, Morcar and Edwin on the 20 <sup>th</sup> September 1066	Fulford
What 'G' is ...	A member of the most powerful Saxon family in England and was sub-regulus to King Edward	Harold Godwinson
What 'H' is ...	A strong Viking King who was a distant relation to the previous English King, Cnut	Harald Hardrada
	The battle between Godwinson and William on the 14 <sup>th</sup> September 1066, which ended with a Norman victory	Hastings
What 'S' is ...	When the King dies without any children and has not named who will be the next King	Succession Crisis
	The role of someone who aids the king with decisions and is like the 2 <sup>nd</sup> in command of the country	Sub-regulus
	The battle between Hardrada and Godwinson on the 25 <sup>th</sup> September 1066, which ended with a Saxon victory	Stamford Bridge
	The place where the Saxons position themselves for the Battle of Hastings	Senlac Hill
	The protective military tactic used by the Saxons in the Battle of Hastings that the Normans struggled to break	Shield Wall
What 'W' is ...	The council that was made up of individuals from high up in society, for example Earls	Witan
	The Norman Duke who claimed that Edward name him his successor while they both lived in Normandy	William

## **Blockbusters Questions: Norman England: Establishing Control**

What 'D' is ...	One of the groups that supported the north in their rebellion against William in 1069	Danes
	The month that William was crowned King of England	December [25 <sup>th</sup> 1066]
What 'E' is ...	The place that rebelled against William in 1068 over taxes. William dealt with this by lowering taxes	Exeter
	The place that rebelled against William in 1070 which had the support of the Viking King Swein	East Anglia
	The Norman group that rebelled against William in 1075 due to being annoyed about the little land that they owned	Earls Revolt
What 'H' is ...	The place that rebelled against William in 1067	Hereford
	William's youngest son who becomes the first of William's 3 sons to unite Normandy and England under one king	Henry I
	The rebellion in the north of England in 1069 led by Edgar Aethling	Harrying of the North
What 'M' is ...	The name of the famous attack following William's victory at the Battle of Hastings	March to London
	The name of the type of Castles that the Normans built to maintain control	Motte and Bailey
	The name of the Earls who rebelled against William which ended with William building a castle in Warwick	Morcar and Waltheof
What 'N' is ...	The place that rebelled against William in 1067	Northumberland
What 'R' is ...	The 3 outcomes of William's dealing of the Harrying in the North	Resistance, Refugee, Ruin
	The nickname for William's second son	Rufus
	William's oldest son who rebelled against his father. This caused William to name him Duke of Normandy	Robert
What 'S' is ...	One of the groups that supported the north in their rebellion against William in 1069	Scots
What 'W' is ...	William's second son who is named William's heir after his death	William II

## **Blockbusters Questions: Norman England: Life under the Normans**

What 'B' is ...	The form of trial introduced by the Normans to settle disputes by having the accused fight to prove their innocence	Battle
What 'C' is ...	The group of legal administrators the Normans created to write royal documents	Chancery
	The court used to deal with issues and disputes involving the clergy [members of the church]	Church Court
What 'D' is ...	The detailed survey of all the land and resources held by the king and his tenants	Domesday Book
What 'F' is ...	The structure of medieval society where land was exchanged for service and loyalty	Feudal System
	A much hated law brought in to stop the peasants from using land that was created by the Normans for hunting	Forest Law
	The name of a peasants who owns land but has to give crops to their Lord	Freeman
What 'K' is ...	The name of the court that dealt with serious issues in the country for example treason	Kings Court
What 'L' is ...	The court used to try local tenants	Lord Court
What 'M' is ...	The fine used when an unknown body is assumed to be a Norman [or a Norman is killed]. The town/village was fined 40 marks	Murdrum Fine
What 'O' is ...	The trial that uses either water or heat to test suspects innocence	Ordeal
What 'S' is ...	Someone in charge of a shire [Anglo-Saxon] and a Barons deputy [Norman]	Sheriff
	The splitting up of areas to carry out capital and centre government orders and taxes for example Yorkshire	Shire
What 'W' is ...	The short written laws that the Norman's continued to use round the country	Writ

## Blockbusters Questions: Norman England: Church and Monasteries

What 'A' is ...	Head of the Church in England split between Canterbury and York	Archbishop
	Appointed Archbishop of Canterbury in 1093 but then is exiled by Rufus over a disagreement about the Kings power over the church	Anselm
	The Pope who gave William the Papal Banner before the Norman Conquest	Alexander II
What 'B' is ...	In control of churches known as diocese	Bishop
	The name of a monk who wrote a book about monastic life. Lanfranc encouraged the English Church to follow the teachings of this book	[St] Benedict
What 'C' is ...	The monastery based in Cluny [France] and was brought over to England to make the church stricter	Cluniac
	Member of the church	Clergy
What 'G' is ...	The Pope who wanted William to swear an oath of fealty to him	Gregory
What 'L' is ...	Archbishop of Canterbury in 1070 and close friends with William	Lanfranc
What 'M' is ...	A member of the religious community who usually live isolated away from the community	Monk
	The morning prayers said in a monastery	Matins
	Religious house where monks and nuns live	Monastery
What 'P' is ...	Head of the Church and lives in Rome	Pope
	In charge of running local churches	Parish Priest
	When you have more than one church job, which Lanfranc bans	Pluralism
	Given to show that the Pope supports you or your cause	Papal Banner
What 'S' is ...	When you buy church positions, which Lanfranc bans	Simony
	The name of Church councils that were organized by Lanfranc	Synods
What 'U' is ...	The Pope who refused to support Anselm following his fall out with King William II	Urban II
What 'O' is ...	The first university built in England in 1096	Oxford