



The Norman Conquest (1066)

By: Anna Hall 4C





What was the conflict of the
Norman Conquest?

Why a Norman Conquest?

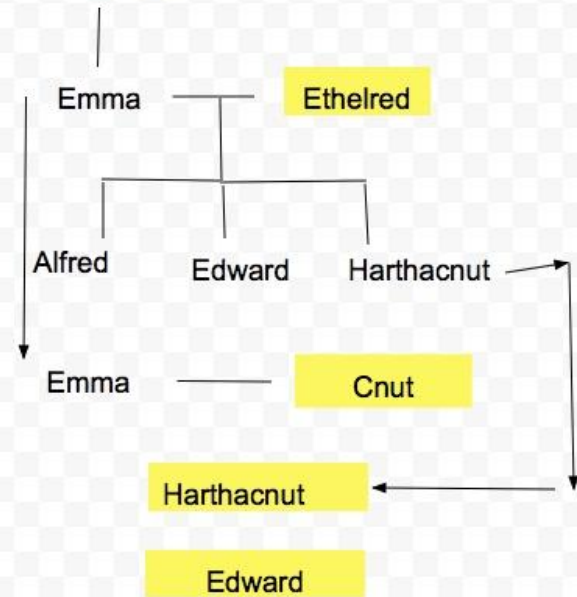
- A gap in the family line of the throne
- People looked at the gap thinking to invade
- Wanting a new life as king
- 3 rivals thought they all had a right to the throne

Leading up to the Conquest

- William's reason for fighting was a family connection.
- Harold's reason for fighting was he was living in the UK already.
- Harold's reason for fighting was he wanted a better life.
- Lady called Emma is important to know in the leading up to the Conquest.
- Emma marries Ethelred and has Alfred, Edward, Harthacnut.
- Ethelred dies, then Emma marries Cnut and has no kids
- Harthacnut becomes king but dies, and Edward becomes king with no kids
- Edward dies but no one to be king
- 3 rivals come and the battles start

Norman Family Tree

Richard 1st



Leading up to the Conquest

- William's reason for fighting was a family connection.
- Harold's reason for fighting was he was living in the UK already.
- Harald's reason for fighting was he wanted a better life and he thought he had the right*.
- Lady called Emma is important to know in the leading up to the Conquest.
- Emma marries Ethelred and has Alfred, Edward, Harthacnut.
- Ethelred dies Emma marries Cnut and has no kids
- Harthacnut becomes king but dies, and Edward becomes king with no kids
- Edward dies but no one to be king
- 3 rivals come and the battles start

*Harthacnut had promised Hardrada's father the throne but William seized it from him and so Hardrada felt he had the right because of that promise.



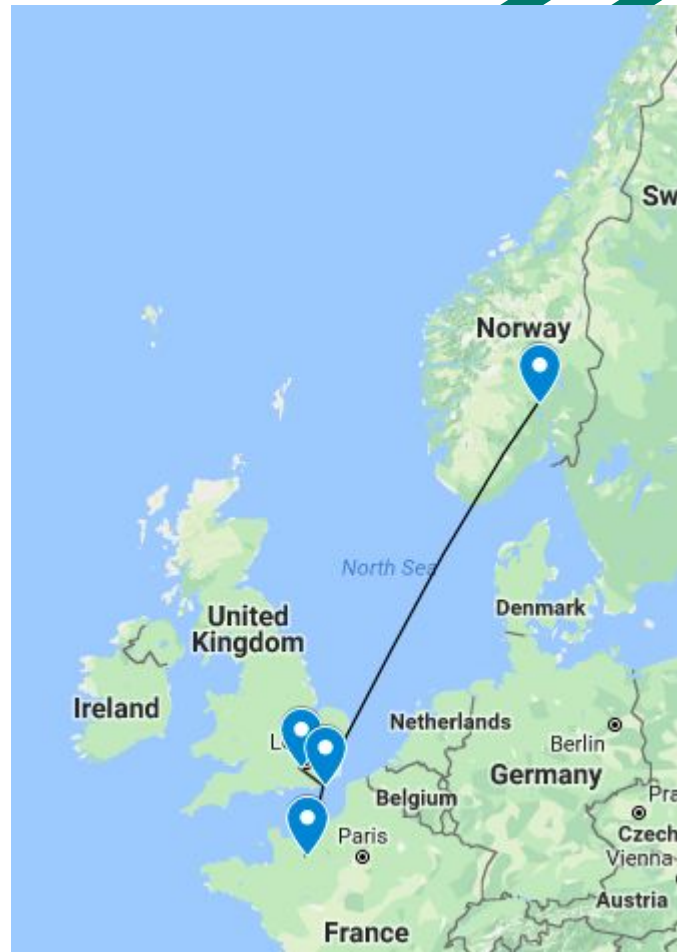
**Harold
Godwinson**
Earl of Wessex



William
Duke of Normandy



**Harald
Hardrada**
King of Norway



What was the conflict in the Norman Conquest?

- Part of France where Edward, the Confessor, and William came from was called Normandy.
- 3 main rivals for throne: Harold Godwinson, Harald Hardrada, William of **Normandy**.
- William crowned king, Christmas day 1066 but more fighting to conquer whole country.
- Hardrada invaded England with 300 longships
- Harold assembles his bodyguards, housecarls
- Hardrada defeats northern **Saxon** army at Battle of Fulford, Yorkshire with . (September 20th)
- Harold II took Hardrada by surprise and defeated him at Battle of Stamford bridge. (September 25th)
- So many killed only 24 longships needed on way back home.
- Williams invasion fleets, 700 ships & a large army
- September 29th, William at Pevensey Bay, Sussex. Castle built and army raided area.
- Harold and William meet at Senlac Hill, Hastings to fight once more.
- A rumour suggests William has been killed.
- A Norman Soldier begins to flee at the news
- William removes his helmet shouting "Look at me, I am alive and with God's help we will win"
- Normans pretend to run away then turn and cut down the Saxons.
- Normans threw arrows killing most of Harold's and causing the unknown death of Harold II.
- It is thought that he died with an arrow in the eye



Malfosse ditch, believed to be a mass grave

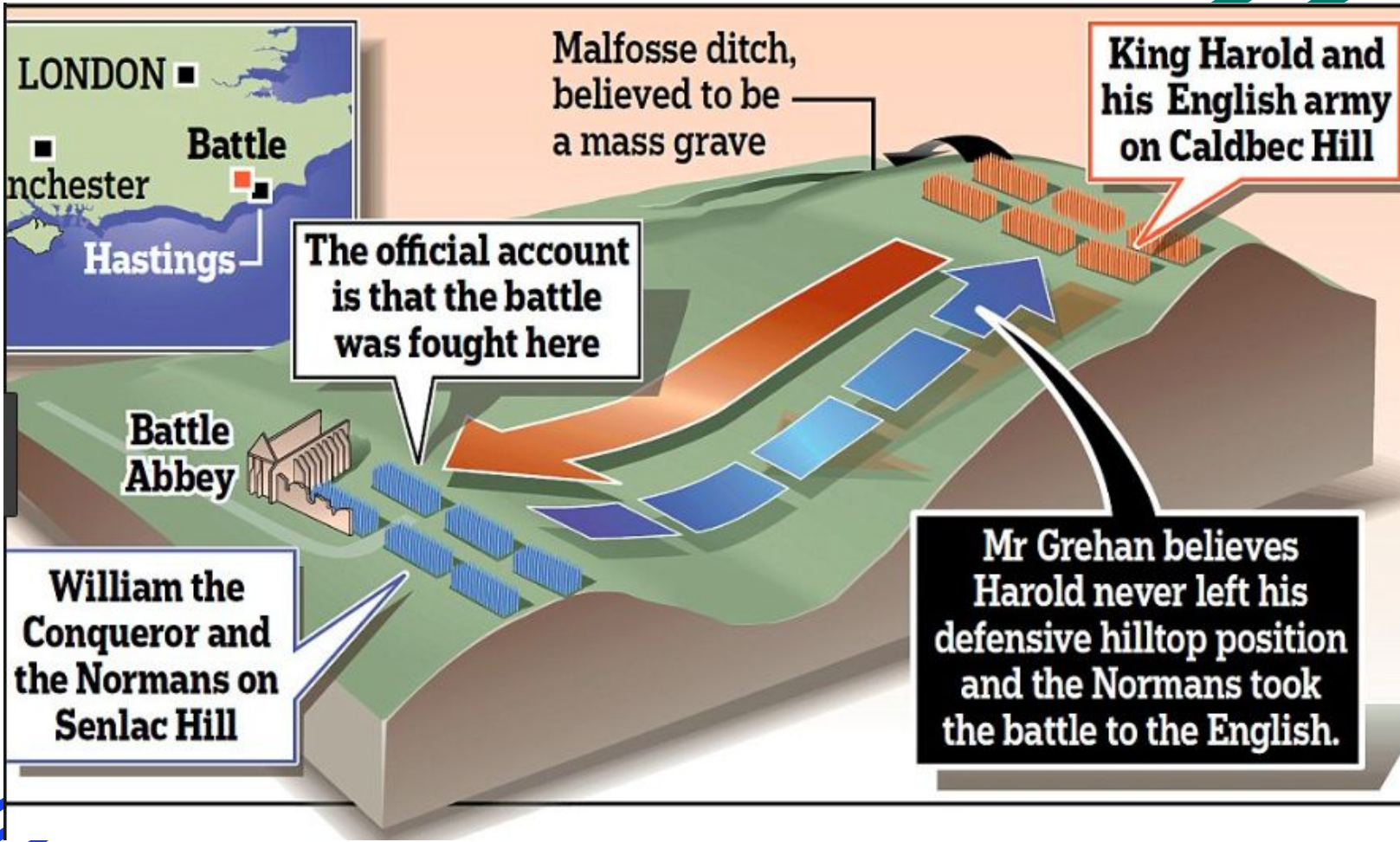
King Harold and his English army on Caldbec Hill

The official account is that the battle was fought here

Battle Abbey

William the Conqueror and the Normans on Senlac Hill

Mr Grehan believes Harold never left his defensive hilltop position and the Normans took the battle to the English.



Afterwards

- William becomes king
- French influence
- Major crisis in British History
- Brought lots of change (names, vocabulary)

Summary

- Gap in the throne
- Battle of Fulford (September 20th)
- Battle of Stamford Bridge (September 25th)
- Battle of Hastings, Senlac Hill (October 14th)
- William wins
- French influence on the UK
- British history made