

Castles and Kings

CONTENDERS TO THE THRONE IN 1066

HAROLD GODWINSON **WILLIAM, DUKE OF NORMANDY** **HARALD HARDRADA**

Key Vocabulary	
Motte	A hill where keeps were built
Bailey	Courtyard for people living in the castle
Battlements	Defensive wall tops
Portcullis	Heavy defensive iron gate
Drawbridge	Moveable bridge over a moat
Keep	Main defensive tower
Arrow slits	Gaps in the tower for archers
Page	Young trainee Knight
Squire	Assistant to the Knight
Knight	Warrior loyal to a lord
Moat	A ditch surrounding the motte and bailey

January 5th 1066
King Edward of England dies

January 6th 1066
Harold Godwinson is crowned King of England.

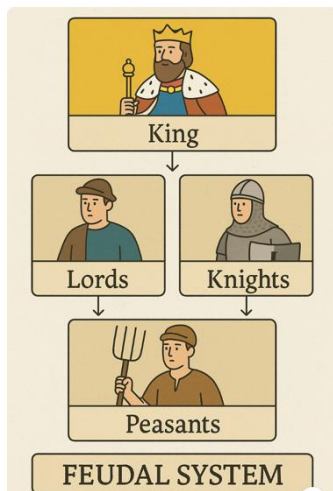
September 25th 1066
Battle of Stamford Bridge.

September 27th 1066
William of Normandy and his army invade England.

October 14th 1066
The Battle of Hastings takes place.

December 25th 1066
William of Normandy is crowned King of England.

The Feudal System was introduced by William the Conqueror to control the population of Norman England. This created a power structure as seen below:



KING JOHN

King John was crowned in 1199. He was remembered as a cruel and violent king due to raising taxes to fund his armies. This upset Barons and led to rebellions...

MAGNA CARTA

signed in 1215

The Magna Carta was signed by King John in 1215. This gave more power to Barons and stated that the King and Government are not above the law.

THE WITAN

The Witan was a council of nobles who helped choose the new king.

WILLIAM'S PROBLEMS

After becoming king in 1066, William had to put down many rebellions.

THE DOMESDAY BOOK

1086

A survey of land, people and wealth

The results were collected in a book

Ordered by King William I