



Year 8 History:

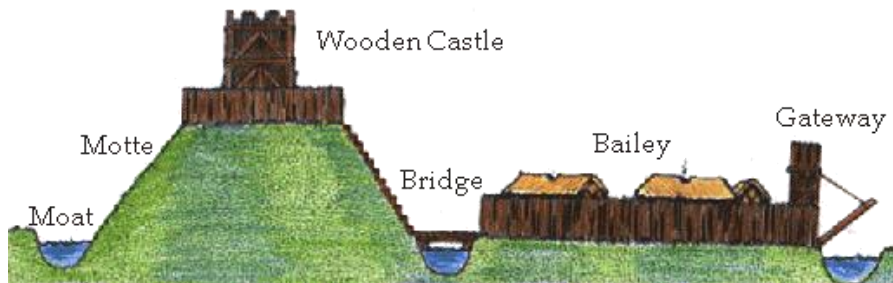


Knowledge Organiser



Year 8 History revision checklist

Time	Topic	Done
Term 1	1) Understanding time	
Term 1	2) Settlers to Ireland	
Term 1	3) Norman legacy in Ireland	
Term 1	4) Who should have been King in 1066?	
Term 2	5) The Battle of Hastings	
Term 2	6) Norman Control:	
	a) Harrying of the North	
	b) The Feudal System	
	c) The Domesday Book	
Term 2	7) Norman Castles:	
	a) Reasons for building them	
	b) Features of a Motte and Bailey Castle	
	c) Defensive features of a Stone Keep Castle	
	d) Weapons used to attack a castle	
Term 3	8) How the Normans took over Ireland:	
	a) The story of Dermot MacMurrough	
	b) The role of Strongbow and Henry II	
	c) The story of John de Courcy and the takeover of Ulster	



Year 8 History Knowledge Organiser: What is History? Key words

<u>Key words and Definitions</u>	
Anachronism	A mistake in placing something in time order.
Anno Domini	Is Latin for 'in the year of the Lord' – it means the number of years since the birth of Jesus Christ.
BC	Stands for 'Before Christ' – it means the number of years before the time of Jesus Christ.
Century	A period of 100 years.
Change and Continuity	<p>Progress is change for the better.</p> <p>Continuity is when things stay the same.</p> <p>Regress is change for the worse.</p>

<u>Key Concepts</u>	
<i>Chronology</i>	
<i>Using Sources</i>	
<i>Bias</i>	
<i>Interpretations</i>	
<i>Change and Continuity</i>	

BC dates Year 1 **AD dates**

300 BC 200 BC 100 BC **Birth of Jesus** 100 AD 200 AD 300 AD

The years 1 to 100 are in the First Century

101-200	Second Century
201-300	Third Century
301-400	Fourth Century

An example of chronological order

<u>Key words and Definitions</u>	
Chronological order	Putting events into the order in which they happened
Bias	Bias is a one-sided personal view or opinion.
Pre-Historic	Refers to a time before writing existed.
Reliability	How much we can believe or trust a source.
Sources	<p>Primary Source – is a document or object that was created during the time period of study.</p> <p>Secondary Source – is an account or interpretation of events. It was not written during the time period.</p>

1. Look at the words and definitions on the next page. Unscramble the letters to write each word correctly and then match them up to the correct definition using the example provided.

Heads	Tails
A. Crhnolgocialo dorer C _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ o _ _ _ _ _	1. Is anything left over from the past which helps us understand it.
B. siBa B _ _ _ _	2. Is a period of 100 years.
C. froeBe hCsirt B _ _ _ _ _ C _ _ _ _ _	3. Means putting events into the order in which they happened.
D. tryuenC C _ _ _ _ _ _	4. Refers to the years after Jesus was born.
E. nnoA omDini A _ _ _ _ D _ _ _ _ _	5. Refers to the years before Jesus was born
F. ouScre S _ _ _ _ _	6. Is a one-sided view or opinion.

A	B	C	D	E	F
3					

3. Understanding time

We live in 2018 which means we live in the 21st century. This link will take you to a youtube video on the topic which shows you how to work out which century a year is in:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cHaEYPv-E4U>

Can you work out which century the following years are in?

- a. 1789 The French Revolution takes place _____ century
- b. 1492 Columbus 'discovers' America _____ century
- c. 1914 The First World Begins _____ century
- d. 410 The Romans leave Britain _____ century
- e. 50 London is founded _____ century

4. Can you put the events listed above into chronological order?

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____
- d. _____
- e. _____

5. In History we also use **timelines** to show when things happened in relation to each other. A timeline can help us see whether things happened in a short space of time or if they were spread over a longer period. A timeline always has a scale e.g. 1cm= 5 years, and a number of dates are marked on the timeline. It always has a title and sometimes has a key if there is too much information to write on the timeline directly.

For example:

John's timeline

Key:

Scale: 1 cm = 5 years

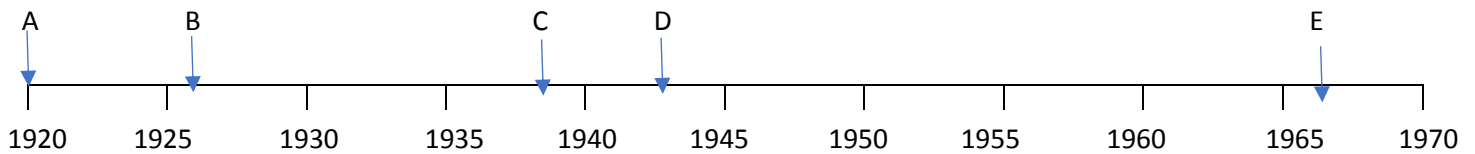
A- John is born

B- John starts school

C- John marries Claire

D- John becomes a pilot

E- John dies peacefully



See if you can create a timeline of events which took place in the 20th century below:

Queen Victoria dies 1901

The First World War ends 1918

Bloody Sunday 1972

The first female PM is elected 1979

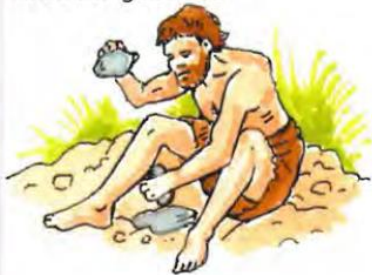
The Berlin Wall Falls 1989

Your scale is 1 cm= 10 years

Read the information provided about the various groups that settled in Ireland throughout History. Using one colour, find and highlight at least 5 reasons why people chose to settle in Ireland. Using another colour, find and highlight at least 5 things they brought with them, or changes they made to Ireland.

Mesolithic – 7000bc

Mesolithic people made their first settlements in Ireland close to rivers and lived off the food they hunted or gathered.



Neolithic – 3500bc

Neolithic people or first farmers came from Egypt and spread across Europe introducing farming methods. They had **NOMADIC** lifestyles and they came to Ireland to find land to farm. Music, stories and news were spread from place to place through travel.

Celts – 500bc

The Celts came from around the River Danube in central Europe, in search of land on which to settle. They brought Druidism to Ireland. The Celtic language was spoken across Ireland by AD400.



Jews – 1860s and 1880s

In the 1880s Jewish people came from eastern Europe to escape religious persecution. Many settled in North Belfast. They had jobs in the professions, trades and manufacturing.



Italians – 1800s

In the 1800s, the area around York Street in Belfast became known as 'little Italy' because of the high number of Italians who came to Belfast. Some set up cafés and ice cream shops. They came to Ireland to find a better life.



French Huguenots – 1685

These were French Protestants who came to Ireland when Protestantism was banned in France. A number of them settled in Co. Down and started the linen trade, making Ulster wealthier than other parts of Ireland.



Indians – 1920s and 1930s

Indian settlers from the Punjab and Gujarat regions of the sub-continent came to Northern Ireland to escape conflict in India and to set up businesses.



Chinese – 1960s

Chinese settlers came to Northern Ireland in the 1960s to escape economic hardship and to find work. The first Chinese restaurant in Northern Ireland opened in 1962.

Christians – AD432

Christianity came to Ireland with the arrival of St Patrick, who had been sent with the blessing of the Pope to bring Christianity to Ireland.



Vikings – AD700–800

The Vikings came to Ireland for land and trade. They introduced the use of coins to Ireland and formed settlements which still exist today.

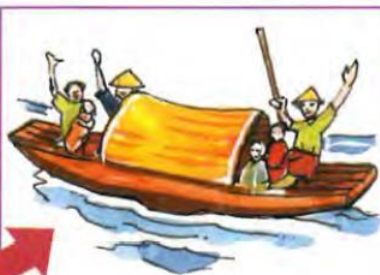


English and Scottish – 1600s

James I of England and VI of Scotland wanted to control Ireland more closely by giving Protestant settlers plantations. Towns like Coleraine and Londonderry were built for this reason. Many settlers were Protestant, and spread Protestantism in Ireland.

Normans – AD1169

The Normans arrived in Ireland with the aid of the Irishman Dermot MacMurrough. They brought their own forms of farming, law, architecture, government and language to Ireland. Many names in Ireland today are of Norman origin, like Butler.



Vietnamese – 1970s

Vietnamese settlers in Northern Ireland were known as the 'boat people'. They had fled Vietnam for fear of persecution from the Communist forces who had taken over Vietnam after the end of the Vietnam War (1962–75).



Pakistanis – 1970s

People from Pakistan came to Britain to escape the political conflict and instability in Pakistan after its separation from India in 1947. In the 1970s, some Pakistanis left Britain and came to Northern Ireland in search of work.



Eastern Europeans – 2000s

With the enlargement of the European Union in 2004, people have come to Northern Ireland from eastern European countries such as Poland in order to work.

Settlers to Ireland: Revision: Practice every 2 weeks until you can do it without looking!

Put the groups into the order in which they settled in Ireland by writing a number beside each. Once you think you know this topic well you can test yourself using 'Self-Testing 1: Settlers to Ireland' at the end of the History section of the Knowledge Organiser.



Week 1

- _____ The Normans
- _____ English and Scottish planters
- _____ The Celts
- _____ French Huguenots
- _____ St Patrick & the first Christians
- _____ Poles
- _____ Chinese
- _____ The Vikings

Week 2

- _____ Chinese
- _____ The Normans
- _____ French Huguenots
- _____ English and Scottish planters
- _____ The Vikings
- _____ The Celts
- _____ St Patrick & the first Christians
- _____ Poles

Week 3:

- _____ St Patrick & the first Christians
- _____ The Normans
- _____ Chinese
- _____ Poles
- _____ French Huguenots
- _____ English and Scottish planters
- _____ The Vikings
- _____ The Celts

Week 4:

- _____ French Huguenots
- _____ English and Scottish planters
- _____ Chinese
- _____ Poles
- _____ The Vikings
- _____ The Normans
- _____ The Celts
- _____ St Patrick & the first Christians

Week 5











- _____ Poles
- _____ Chinese
- _____ French Huguenots
- _____ The Normans
- _____ English and Scottish planters
- _____ The Vikings
- _____ The Celts
- _____ St Patrick & the first Christians

Week 6

- _____ The Normans
- _____ Poles
- _____ Chinese
- _____ St Patrick & the first Christians
- _____ French Huguenots
- _____ The Vikings
- _____ English and Scottish planters
- _____ The Celts

The Normans in Ireland

As you have been learning in class, the Normans made many changes to Ireland. Read the information on the next two pages and try to create a mind map noting examples of the Norman legacy in Ireland. The first arm has been done for you. You may wish to illustrate your mind map and you can add extra arms with additional information.

1169		1500
<p>Ireland was divided into a number of kingdoms which were ruled by Gaelic kings. There was one High King – Rory O'Connor.</p> 	<p>government</p> <p>↔</p>	<p>The Gaelic lords were weakened. The Normans were in control of a lot of Ireland and, by 1494, all Irish laws had to be approved by the King of England.</p> 
<p>There was some social mobility – most people were peasants but could aspire to be nobles or kings if they were strong enough. Women were well protected by the law. Slavery was still common.</p> 	<p>Society</p> <p>↔</p>	<p>The structure of society became more rigid. Women were less well off than they had been before. New styles of dress and customs were introduced. Slavery was forbidden.</p> 
<p>People were relatively well-off. They worked to make their own food. There was little organised farming.</p> 	<p>Economy</p> <p>↔</p>	<p>People remained relatively well-off. Organised farming was established and guilds to control trades were set up.</p> 
<p>This was a mixture of Christianity and PAGANISM. There were many established monasteries, but people continued to believe in Celtic gods.</p> 	<p>Religion</p> <p>↔</p>	<p>Christianity was well established. The Normans introduced the PARISH SYSTEM.</p> 
<p>Ireland was an island but the Vikings had set up busy trading ports. Irish MISSIONARIES went to Britain and Europe.</p> 	<p>Connections to the world</p> <p>↔</p>	<p>Trade and travel had increased. New towns were established and Ireland was trading with many European cities.</p> 

3.12 The Norman legacy

During the period covered by this book, life had changed a great deal for people in England, Scotland, Wales and Ireland. Many new things had been invented, eg the spinning wheel, guns and gunpowder. The first **windmills** had appeared about the time of the Battle of Hastings. Between 1350 and 1390 the first **public clocks** appeared in churches. In 1477 **William Caxton** started the first **printing press** in England. European explorers had sailed by sea to Africa, India and China. In 1492 **Columbus discovered America**. Much more was known about the world than was known in 1066.

Today we can still see a lot of things which have survived from the Middle Ages, and

Language – The official language of the Irish Republic is Irish, a language which is loved by many people. But most people in Ireland, north and south, use English as their everyday language. English was brought to Ireland by the Normans and has remained ever since.

Law and Government – The Normans and their successors began to replace the ancient system of Irish law with English Common Law. Our laws today are based on this law. The Normans were the first to introduce **parliaments** to Ireland, and the first to begin to divide Ireland into counties.

Towns – Before the Normans there were no towns in Ireland apart from the Viking settlements like Dublin. Many towns founded by the Normans – Carrickfergus, Ardglass, Carlingford – still exist today.



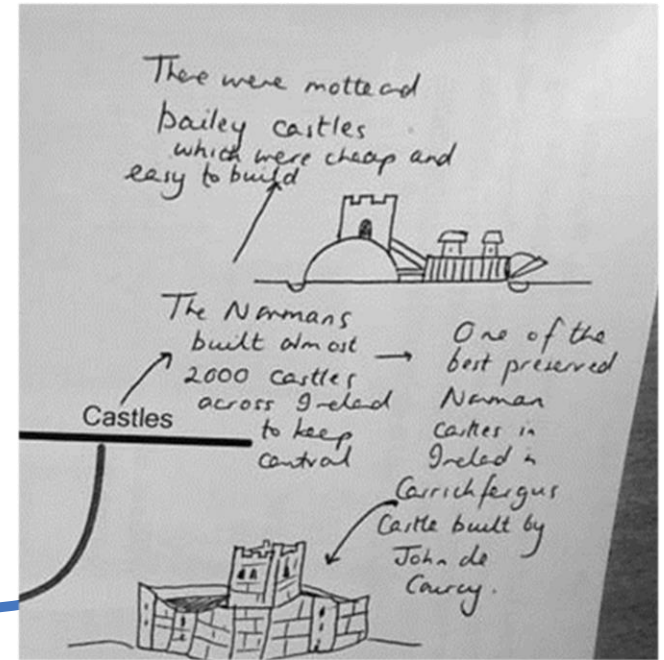
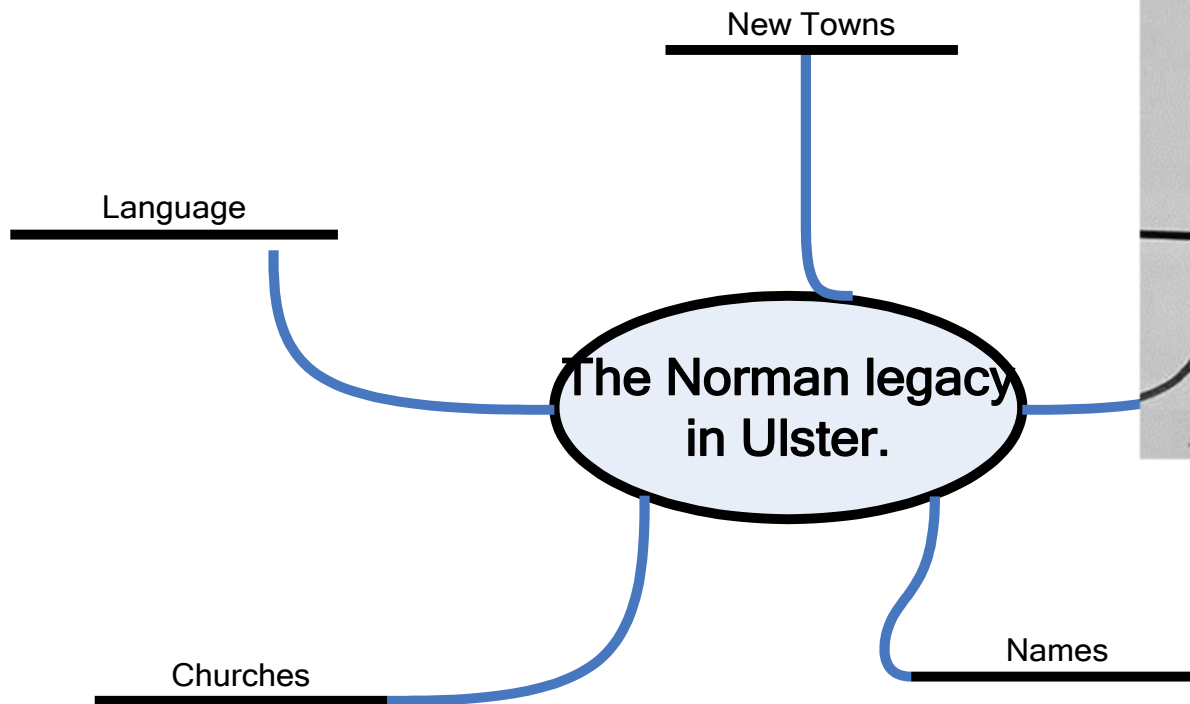
Norman surname still in evidence in Carlingford, Co Louth.

which are part of the legacy which has been left to us by the Normans. Here are some of the permanent effects which the Normans and their successors have left in Ireland:

Castles – All over Ireland there are castles, some still lived in and used, but most ruined. There are over 2000 castles in Ireland and most of them were built in the Middle Ages. In many parts of Ulster, like Clough, Co Down, we can see the remains of the Norman motte and bailey castles.

Churches – The modern Roman Catholic Church in Ireland is very much the legacy of the changes to the organisation of the church introduced by the Normans in the Middle Ages. More visible signs of the Normans are the ruined monasteries and abbeys found in many parts of Ireland.

Surnames – Many of the family names of Ireland today have Norman origins. A number of names begin with 'Fitz'. This means 'son of'. Fitzstephen means 'son of Stephen'. Here are some Norman names still common today: Burke, Butler, Costello, Fitzgerald, Fitzmaurice, Power, Roche, Walsh, Savage (Source A).



6. As you know, the Normans conquered England before they conquered Ireland. They came in 1066, the year the Edward the Confessor died without an heir. 4 people thought they should be King. Using the information supplied below complete the flashcards explaining why each man thought it was their right to rule England. Get your parents to test you on these and test each other. An animation version of the information below can be found here: <https://www.bbc.co.uk/education/clips/z9bwr dm>



King of Norway

Name: Harold Hardrada (Hard Raider)

Title: Harald III, King of Norway and Denmark (1047–66)

For: Claimed to be the true heir of Canute. Since Canute had ruled England as well as Norway and Denmark so should he. Harold Godwin's brother Tostig supported him and would supply an army and ships to help dethrone Harold.

Against: He was in Norway, not England. Most Englishmen preferred Harold. If he invaded England it would renew the old wars between Danes and English.



William of Normandy

Name: William of Normandy

Title: Duke of Normandy (since 1035)

For: Claimed that Edward the Confessor had promised him the throne of England. Claimed that Harold had sworn to back him as king. He was an experienced commander and had good equipment.

Against: Harold was already established as king. An invasion of England would require a fleet and could be very risky. He would have little support in England.



Harold

Name: Harold Godwin

Title: Harold II, King of England. Previously Earl of Wessex.

For: Brother-in-law of Edward the Confessor. A good strong fighting leader. Very popular with most of the English. He had been *elected* King by the *Witan* (Saxon Council made up of bishops, nobles and advisors).

Against: William claimed that Harold had promised to support him as the next king, and had sworn on holy relics to do so.



Prince Edgar

Name: Edgar the Atheling.

Title: Prince Edgar.

For: Great grandson of Ethelred the Unready. Grand nephew of Edward the Confessor. Thus a direct descendant of the Saxon royal family. Harold had only married into it.

Against: Only a boy so could not fight either Duke William or the King of Norway. Had been brought up in Hungary so had few supporters in England.

Harold's coronation shown on the Bayeux Tapestry.



Claimants: 1066: Summarise the main reasons why each of the following people believed they should have the throne of England in 1066. Cut the page out, stick it onto card and cut up the cards to make 4 flash cards your friends can test you on.

William Duke of Normandy 's claim

Harold Hardrada's claim

Harold Godwinson's claim

Edgar Aetheling's claim

Rank your top three candidates in your order of preference-giving a reason for your choices



My first choice would be _____.

I placed him first because _____



My second choice would be _____.

I placed him second because _____



My third choice would be _____.

I placed him third because _____

***In your exam you will have a 12 mark essay to write on who should be King. You will be expected to write a paragraph on each claimant explaining why each thought they should be King. Each paragraph might look something like this one, done by a Year 8 in last year's exam:**

I think that Harold Godwinson had the best claim to the throne of England. He was the brother-in-law of Edward the Confessor and was named by Edward on his deathbed as his chosen successor. Harold came from one of the wealthiest and most important families in England and a lot of experience of ruling the country. Edward was often busy with religious matters and regularly left Harold in charge of managing England. He was popular with the English and was even selected by the Witan, the King's council, to take the throne, following Edward's death. I don't believe that he made any promises to William when he was shipwrecked in Normandy in 1064.

I have underlined where this pupil got her marks last year to show you how marks are awarded. Make sure you practice writing this essay at home before the exam. One you've planned what you want to say, try to time yourself writing it. You will have about 20 minutes to complete this during the exam.

You are now ready for 'Self Testing 2: Who should be King?'

The Battles of 1066: Highlight the key dates on the page and then write a sentence about each of them in the box provided.

Edward, King of England, died on 5th January 1066. The King's Council crowned Harold Godwin as the next king.

On 18th September 1066, Harald Hardrada invaded the north of England. King Harold took his Saxon army to Stamford Bridge near York and fought Harald Hardrada's army. Harold won on 25th September 1066.

On 1st October news was brought to Harold that William of Normandy had landed at Pevensey on the south coast of England three days earlier. Harold and his Saxon army had to make the long journey south to meet William and his army. This march took ten days.

Meanwhile, the Normans were able to wait and rest.

5th _____ 1066: _____

____ September 1066: _____

_____ 1066: Harold Godwinson defeated Harald

_____ at _____ Bridge.

28th September 1066: _____

14th _____ 1066: The Battle of _____ took

place between Harold _____ and W _____ of

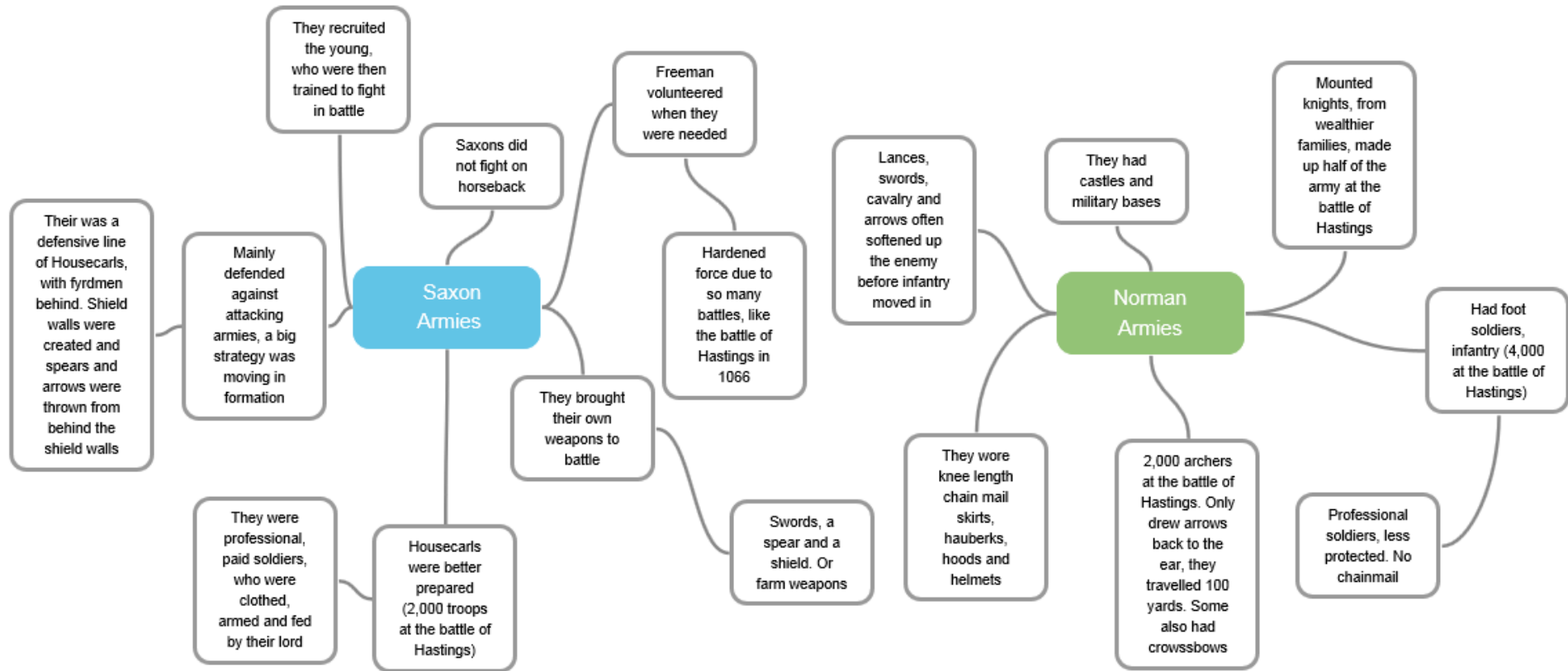
N _____.



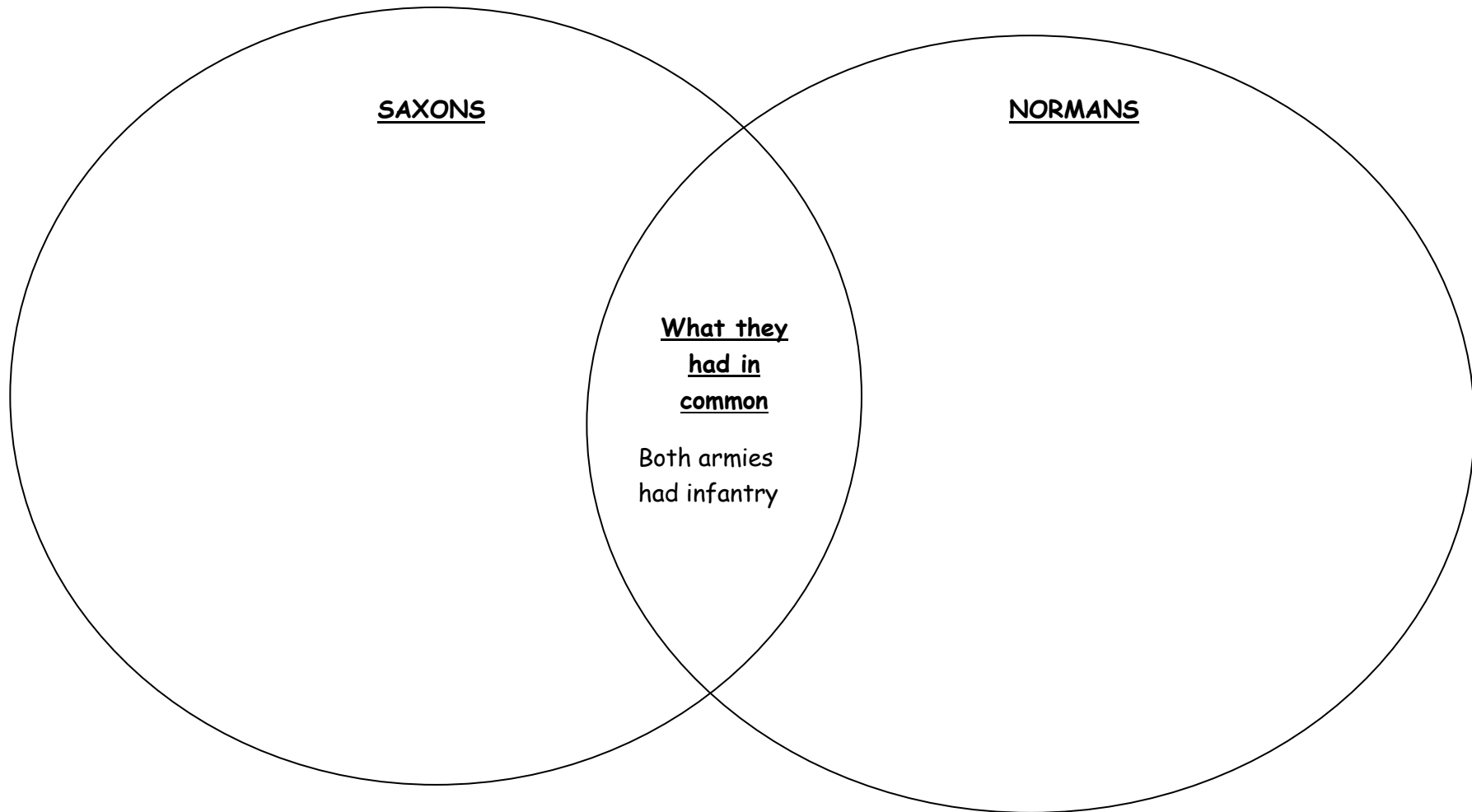
This map shows the journeys the three rivals took in 1066.

Harold arrived at Senlac Hill near Hastings on Saturday 14th October 1066. Between 9.00 am and dusk, the **Battle of Hastings** took place.

Saxon and Norman armies



Saxon and Norman armies: Use the information you have on the Saxon and Norman armies to complete the Venn diagram below. One has been done for you.





The Battle of Hastings



Edward the Confessor was King of England from 1042-1066. His death in January 1066 would lead to a battle over who would be the next King. Harald Hardrada and William Duke of Normandy both wanted the crown, although it went to Harold Godwin.

King Harold managed to defeat his treacherous brother, Tostig, and Harald Hardrada, who arrived first to invade England. Hardrada landed in the north of England in September 1066. He wanted to try to take the throne from the new King. The Battle took place at Stamford Bridge. Harold Godwin won this battle but around three days after the victory he heard that William Duke of Normandy had landed in the south of England. Harold's army had to march for around fifty miles a day to get to Hastings. When they arrived there were 7000 in Harold's army, the same number as the Norman army, but unlike the Norman army, some of them were exhausted.

On the 14th October, the two armies then got themselves ready for battle. Harold wisely organised a group of men into a shield wall on Senlac Hill. They faced a better equipped army who were fresh and well rested. The fighting began at 9 o'clock.

The Normans, launched many attacks against Harold's army, using their archers, then charging up the hill towards them. The English fought well and held the Normans back. Adding to the Normans problems, there was a rumour that William had been killed during the battle, however he took his helmet off and showed his soldiers he was still alive. 5 hours into the battle and still unsuccessful in their attempts to break the Saxon shield wall, some Norman soldiers on the left flank turned and ran back down the hill. When they English broke formation to chase them, the Normans counter attacked. The Normans used this trick, or 'feigned flight' 3 times and each time the English chased them down the hill breaking out of the shield wall formation that had been so essential to their success to this point.

Late in the afternoon, Harold Godwin was killed, in mysterious circumstances and this really meant the end of the Battle. When the English heard this news, the last soldiers remaining ran away the scene, knowing that they had lost. They were then chased by the Norman soldiers who wanted to kill any English soldiers still alive. The Battle of Hastings had been won by William who had beaten the King of England and could now claim the crown for himself. William then marched to the capital of England, London, and in couple of months later was crowned the new King of England on Christmas day 1066. <https://www.bbc.com/education/clips/zc96wxs>



7. Write 8 questions to test your friend on the Battle of Hastings when you come in next lesson.

1.Q. _____

ANS: _____

2.Q. _____

ANS: _____

3.Q. _____

ANS: _____

4.Q. _____

ANS: _____

5.Q. _____

ANS: _____

6.Q. _____

ANS: _____

7.Q. _____

ANS: _____

8.Q. _____

ANS: _____

You are now ready for 'Self Testing 3: The Battles of 1066' and 'Self-Testing 4: The Battle of Hastings'

In History we use sources of evidence to try to find out what happened in the past. We have to check these pieces of evidence carefully to work out whether they are reliable or not. We can check sources using the 5 Ws:

Who wrote it?

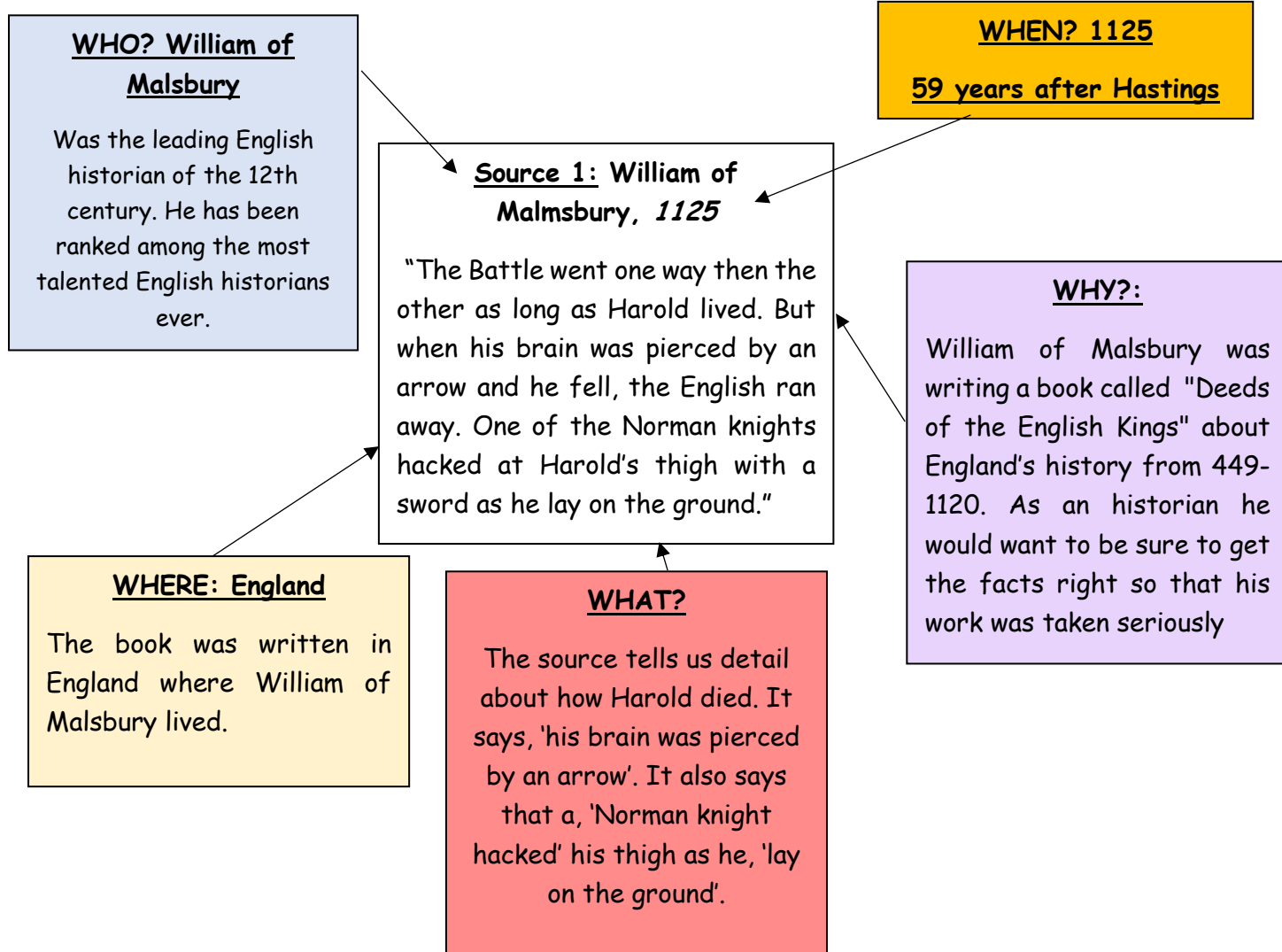
What information does it give us?

When was it written/created?

Where was it created?

Why was it created? What was the author aiming to do?

Let's look at a source about the death of King Harold at Hastings and apply our checks to see if the information is reliable



What would you do with this information in an exam? You might get asked something like, *How useful and reliable is source 1 in explaining how Harold Godwinson died? (6)*

Use the writing frame below to try to answer this question.

WHO?	Source 1 is written by W _____ of _____. This makes the source useful because he was an h _____ and the source comes from a book he was writing about _____
WHY?	The source is also useful because as an historian, he would want to make sure that what he was writing was lies/accurate (choose one) so that he had a good reputation/personality (choose one). This would make the information he has given us more r _____.
WHEN?	The source was written in _____ which was _____ years after the Battle so William of Malsbery was not there to witness this event. However, he will have researched the e _____ available to him about the Battle before writing.
WHAT?	The source gives us useful information about what happened to Harold. It tells us that _____ _____ _____
	I think that source 1 is quite/very/not reliable (choose one) because... _____ _____ _____

Now try it yourself with this source about the oath that Harold supposedly made to William Duke of Normandy when he went to Normandy in 1064.

Source 2: Written by William of Poitiers in 1071. William of Poitiers worked for William of Normandy and his job was to record the events of the Norman conquest of England for him.

In 1064 'Edward, king of the English, who had already appointed William as his heir, and who held him in the same affection as a brother or son...sent to William, Harold... At a gathering at Bonneville, Harold took an oath of faithfulness to William, saying clearly, and of his own free will, these words: that he would with all his authority and power, to ensure for William the possession of the kingdom of England on Edward's death'.

How useful and reliable is Source 2 in explaining what happened when Harold was shipwrecked in Normandy in 1064? Use the template on the next page to answer.

WHO?

WHEN?

WHAT?

WHY?

I think that source 1 is quite/very/not reliable (**choose one**) because...

How did the Normans control England after 1066?

Read the information below about the challenges faced by William Duke of Normandy after the Battle of Hastings, and how he dealt with them, and make notes on the page which follows.

William was crowned king of England on Christmas Day 1066 but it took years more fighting to conquer the whole country. In fact, immediately after the Battle of Hastings, William's men had to suppress Saxon soldiers in Dover castle by setting fire to it.

In 1068, the people of Exeter refused William I entrance to their city resulting in a siege and defeat of the city and, in 1069, King Sweyn of Denmark, sent 300 ships to the north of England. Although the Danes fled without actually fighting the Normans, in 1070, William took a terrible revenge on the people in the north who had supported them. He ordered villages to be destroyed and people to be killed. Herds of animals and crops were burnt causing a famine. It is estimated that as many as 100,000 people lost their lives in this event called 'The Harrying of the North'. Even by the standards of the time, William's treatment was considered excessively cruel. Prince Edgar who had not been executed by William I in 1066, was involved in the rebellion, but escaped death again.

One of the last places to resist William was the fenlands of Cambridgeshire. Using the Isle of Ely as a base from which to raid Norman farms and villages local hero, Hereward the Wake (whose sword was called 'Brain-biter') caused William many problems. In 1071 William sent an army to crush Hereward and, although they captured the Isle, Hereward escaped and was never seen again.

The Norman Conquest also changed how land was owned in England. In 1086, William sent out surveyors to every part of England, with orders to find out everything about the land and its owners. The survey covered how much land was there, who had owned it in 1066, who owned it by 1086, what the place was like, who lived there, how much it was worth in 1066 and how much it was worth in 1086. The people hated the questioning by Norman officials and said it felt like 'Doomsday', a day of judgement, which is why the book which recorded all of the information became known as the 'Domesday Book'. The book revealed that a new 'feudal system' was in operation in England with a basic structure in which; the king owned all the land; the king gave some land to the barons, if they promised to give him money and men for the army; the barons gave some of their land to a number of knights, if they promised to fight when needed; the knights gave a few strips of land to large numbers of villeins (which is another word for peasants) For this, the villeins had to work on the lord's land and give him a share of their produce. They were not allowed to leave and were not free men.

The Normans were also master castle builders. Castles were a very good way for the Normans to tighten their grip on the English people. The English population greatly outnumbered the Normans and the Normans had to create an atmosphere in which they were feared by the English. Castles were a sign of Norman power and might. The castles warned the English that Norman soldiers were close by and that any attempts to rise up against them would be met with force. Castles also gave the Norman soldiers a safe place to live. In a rebellion or time of trouble, it would be a safe place to bring families and valuables. After 1066, England witnessed a massive castle building programme. First, motte and bailey castles were built. However once William I had firmly established his rule in England, he built huge stone keep castles. By the time of Edward I, concentric castles were being built.

Link to bbc clips about Norman control: <https://www.bbc.co.uk/education/clips/z9jsmnb> and <https://www.bbc.co.uk/education/clips/zxsk39q>

Norman control after 1066

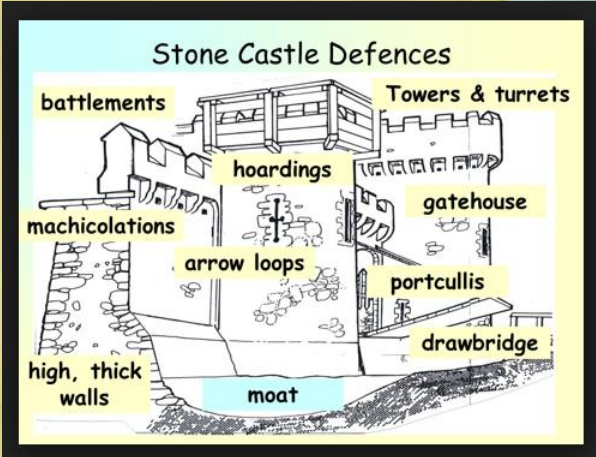
Key words

Main points/notes



Summary

Attacking and defending a castle



The Normans in Ireland

The Normans arrived in Ireland in 1169 just one hundred years after the Battle of Hastings. In the year 1166 the King of Leinster was Dermot Mac Murrough. Dermot Mac Murrough had many enemies. The most bitter was Tiernan O'Rourke, the ruler of Breffni (Roscommon). Some years before, Dermot had run off with Tiernan's wife, Dervorgilla, and Tiernan wanted revenge. Another of Dermot's enemies was Rory O'Connor, the ruler of Connaught, who was also recognised as the High King at this time.

In 1169, O'Rourke and O'Connor joined together and marched with their armies into Leinster. They defeated Dermot and drove him from his kingdom. But Dermot did not give up easily. His kingdom of Leinster was on the Irish sea and its people traded with the English and the Welsh. Because of this, Dermot had heard how the Normans had conquered England. He knew they were the best soldiers in Europe so he decided to go to England and hire some of them to help him recover his kingdom.

Dermot gathered his family and a few loyal friends together and set sail for Bristol-an important trading city on the border of England and Wales. There were many Norman knights nearby and Dermot hoped to find some who would help him. But he soon discovered that no Norman would come to Ireland without the permission of their king, Henry II. Henry was a grandson of William the Conqueror and was Duke of Normandy as well as King of England. When Dermot arrived in Bristol, Henry was in France fighting the King of France who was trying to take over Normandy.



Dermot went back to Bristol and met Strongbow, the Earl of Pembroke. He was a powerful Norman lord. Dermot offered him a bargain. Strongbow would lead an army of Normans to Ireland and help Dermot recover Leinster. In return, Strongbow would get Dermot's daughter, Aoife, as his wife and become King of Leinster when Dermot died. Strongbow accepted the bargain and Dermot returned home to wait for his new friends to arrive.

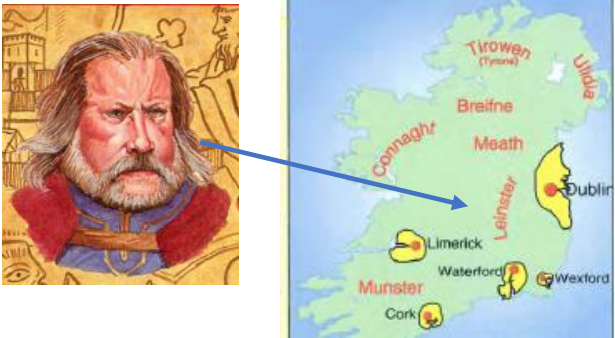
The first Norman soldiers landed near Wexford in 1169. By the following year when Strongbow himself came, Dermot had a Norman army of about 500 knights and two or three thousand horsemen and archers. They quickly captured Waterford, where Strongbow and Aoife were married immediately after the battle. They then marched to Dublin which was the main city in Leinster. It was ruled by the Vikings who appealed to Rory O'Connor for help. But the Normans defeated the Vikings and the Irish and took over the city. Soon after this, in May 1171, Dermot Mac Murrough died and Strongbow became King of Leinster.

When King Henry heard of this, he was afraid that Strongbow would set up his own Norman kingdom in Ireland. He decided to come to Ireland himself to make sure the Normans accepted him as their king. He got together a fleet of 400 ships in Bristol and set sail for Ireland with an army of 500 knights and 4,000 soldiers.

Irish rulers outside Leinster had watched these things with interest. They saw how powerful the Norman soldiers were and feared a Norman attack on themselves. When Henry II arrived, they saw a chance. If they accepted him as their Lord, perhaps he would protect them from the Normans. Many of these Irish rulers went to the king and submitted to him. After receiving the Normans and the Irish in Waterford, Henry and his army marched up through Leinster to Dublin. There, outside the walls of the city, the king built a wooden hall similar to the kind the Irish rulers had and had a feast to celebrate the occasion.

Henry II left Ireland in April 1172. By then, most of the rulers of Ireland had accepted him as their overlord. Later many Irish lords get the Normans to help them in their battles. The Normans use this as an excuse to take lands from the Irish.

Re-tell the story you have just read in picture form below: The first one has been done for you.

	
Dermot MacMurrough, King of Leinster, had many	
enemies in Ireland including Tiernan O'Rourke of Breffni.	

Put the events below into the correct order by placing a number beside each.

	Later, many Irish kings get Normans (English) to help in their battles. The Normans use this to take many lands from Irish people.
	Tiernan and Rory bring their armies to fight Dermot in 1169 and he flees to England.
	Dermot MacMurrough is king of Leinster in 1166. He has many enemies. Tiernan O'Rourke, the king of Breffini, hates him because he has run off with Tiernan's wife. Rory O'Connor, the king of Connaught also hates him.
	Dermot knows that the Normans (English) are good soldiers and wants to get their help against his enemies in Ireland.
	Strongbow, one of Henry II's lords agrees to help Dermot against his enemies. Dermot says that in return for helping him Strongbow can marry his daughter, Aoife, and become king of Leinster when he dies.
	The Normans help Dermot to win many lands. Strongbow and Aoife marry, and he becomes king of Leinster in 1171 when Dermot dies.
	Strongbow arrives in Ireland with over two thousand horsemen and archers and 500 knights. In 1170 he captured Waterford and went on to take over Dublin
	Henry II is worried that Strongbow is becoming too powerful and he goes to Ireland in 1171 to make sure that Strongbow still accepts him as his king.
	Many Irish kings accept Henry as their king in 1175. They hope this will stop the Norman lords from attacking them.
	Dermot promises to accept Henry II as his king if he allows anyone to help him.

- To consolidate your revision, try to re-write this story without your notes!

John de Courcy and the conquest of Ulster

The Treaty of Windsor in 1175 said that Rory O'Connor could remain High King of Ireland in return for paying tribute to Henry II. Yet despite this, Norman knights continued to conquer Irish territory. One knight who claimed a lot of territory was John de Courcy. This is his story...



In 1177, the Norman knight John de Courcy marched from Dublin towards the North with 22 knights and about 300 soldiers.



The local king Rory MacDunleavy fled, but he returned a week later with a large army.



The Normans, with their bows and arrows, swords, armour and horses, had superior military strength and were able to defeat Rory and the Irish.



John conquered most of Co. Antrim and Co. Down and gave himself the title of *Princeps Ultoniae*, which means 'Master of Ulster'.



John immediately began building castles to strengthen his control.



In 1180, John married Affreca, the daughter of Gottred, the Norse King of the Isle of Man. Gottred was a powerful king. The marriage meant John's kingdom would not be raided by the Vikings.



John built a castle and re-built the cathedral in Downpatrick, Rory MacDunleavy's former stronghold. John declared that the bones of St Patrick were found there.



John made coins with St Patrick's head on one side and his own head on the other. This angered Prince John of England.

9



In 1189, Henry II died and Prince John became King of England. King John now felt that John de Courcy was a threat to his power.

10



In 1204, King John ordered Hugh de Lacy, the ruler of Meath, to invade Ulster and overthrow John de Courcy. After a short war, John fled and spent the rest of his life in poverty in Europe.

11



As a reward, King John gave Hugh de Lacy all of John de Courcy's land and the title of Earl of Ulster.

Below is an answer written by a pupil last year. He was trying to answer the question, 'How did John de Courcy take over Ulster?' Unfortunately, he made 10 mistakes when trying to re-tell the story. Can you find them in the passage below? When you find an error, circle it and write the correction above it.



John de Courcy had been in Ireland to help Henry II take over but had not received any reward for his help, so in 1277 he decided to invade Ulster, which hadn't yet been conquered, and take it for himself. De Courcy had only a small army of just 22 soldiers and 300 knights to help him.

As news arrived that John's army was marching north from Dublin to Ulster the local king in Ulster Rory O'Connor fled, but then returned a month later to fight. The Irish were defeated because the Norman army was superior.

Soon afterwards John conquered most of counties Tyrone and Down and made himself 'Master of Ulster.' He renamed Down, Downpatrick after his son and built a cathedral there. To help him control the lands he had conquered, John built a strong stone castle at Carrickfergus. He also married Affreca, the daughter of the Viking King of the Isle of Wight.

King Henry II died in 1168 and was replaced by his son King John. King John was jealous of de Courcy's power in Ulster and especially his decision to make stamps with his head on them, as only kings were allowed to do this. He decided to teach de Courcy a lesson and asked the King of Munster, Hugh de Lacy, to overthrow him. After a short war, de Lacy defeated de Courcy in 1205 and de Courcy was forced to Ireland. King John granted Hugh de Lacy, de Courcy's lands as a reward for his services.

You learned a lot of new names and key words during your work on the Normans in Ireland. Try to write a definition for each below to help prepare for your summer exam.

Key name/word	Definition
A. Afrecca	
B. Strongbow	
C. Tiernan O'Rourke	
D. Carrickfergus Castle	
E. Dermot MacMurrough	
F. High King	
G. Rory O'Connor	
H. Downpatrick	
I. John de Courcy	
J. Hugh de Lacy	
K. Aoife	
L. Henry II	

You are now ready for 'Self Testing 7: Normans in Ireland

Self-Testing 1: Settlers to Ireland

1. 3 reasons settlers have come to Ireland throughout History:

a. _____

b. _____

c. _____

2. Placing a number beside each, put the following groups into the order in which they came to Ireland.

_____	The Normans
_____	English and Scottish planters
_____	The Celts
_____	French Huguenots
_____	St Patrick & the first Christians
_____	Poles
_____	Chinese
_____	The Vikings

3. 3 changes the Normans made to Ireland:

a. _____

b. _____

c. _____

Self-Testing 2: Who should be King?

Edward the Confessor died without an heir in January 1066. Three men thought that they had to right to be King. Match the correct name to the correct statement made by the candidates in the spaces below.

WHO SAYS?

1. Edward told me I could be King on his deathbed. _____

2. I am Edward's cousin. _____

3. I am the only English choice. _____

4. I am the King of Norway. _____



5. Edward promised me the throne in 1051 and Harold swore an oath he would support me when Edward died. _____



6. My family once ruled England under King Cnute. _____

7. I am married to Edward's sister. _____

8. I have been helping to run England for years. The Witan want me as King. _____

9. I successfully rule my own Kingdom of Normandy. _____

10. My people hate me. I am a hard ruler but would make a good King. _____



Choices:

Harold Godwin

William Duke of Normandy

Harald Hardrada

Self-Testing 4: The Battle of Hastings

Below are some statements about the Battle of Hastings and its aftermath in 1066.

Write beside each whether the statement is true or false.

- a. The Battle of Hastings took place on 4th October 1066. _____
- b. The Battle was fought between William Duke of Normandy and Harald Hardrada.

- c. Most of Harold's army fought on foot. _____
- d. The Norman army contained archers, Housecarls and cavalry _____
- e. Harold's army was organised in a shield wall on Senlac Hill _____
- f. The Battle began at 7 am _____
- g. William lifted his helmet during the Battle to show his men he was still alive

- h. Harold's men were tricked into breaking out of their shield wall formation by the Norman's 'feigned flight.' _____
- i. During late afternoon Harold Godwinson was killed by an arrow in the heart. _____
- j. William Duke of Normandy was crowned king of England on New Year's Day 1066.

- k. The Normans created a tapestry called the Bayeux Tapestry to record the events of 1066.

- l. William I ruled until 1087. _____

Self-Testing 5: Norman Control

Answer the following questions and then try task 2.

1. Which Saxon castle was destroyed by the Normans following the Battle of Hastings?

2. Which city refused to open its gates to William I in 1066? _____

3. Which King invaded England in 1066? _____

4. What is the name given to the act of revenge William I carried out in the north of England in 1066? _____

5. Which Saxon hero continued to cause William problems throughout 1070?

6. When did he 'disappear'? _____

7. Which system did the Normans introduce to organise society into different groups based on their roles. _____

8. For what reason did William I carry out a survey in England in 1086? _____

9. What book came into existence as a result of it? _____

10. What type of castle did the Normans build first throughout England?

Task 2: Circle the odd one out in each of the lists below and explain your choices.

1. Motte and Bailey, Stone Keep, The Domesday Book _____

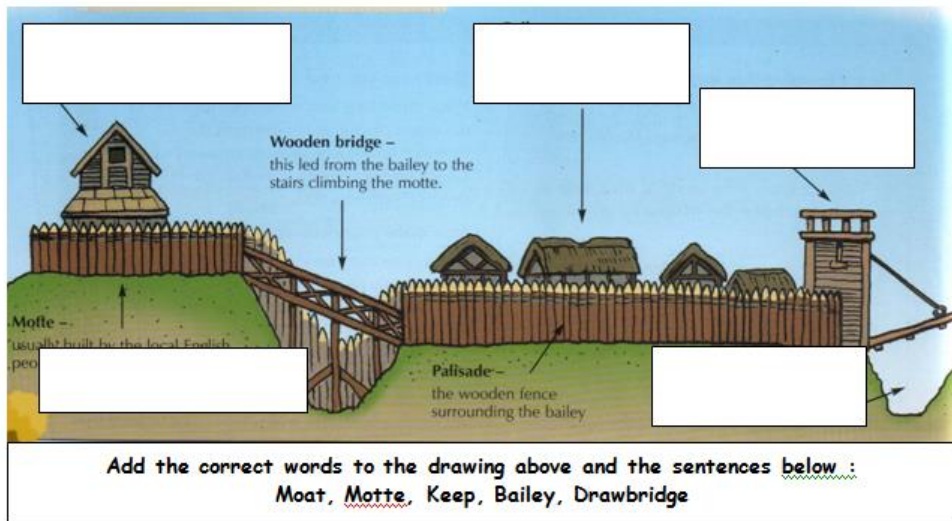
2. Dover, Exeter, Bath _____

3. Peasant, Harrying of the North, Baron _____

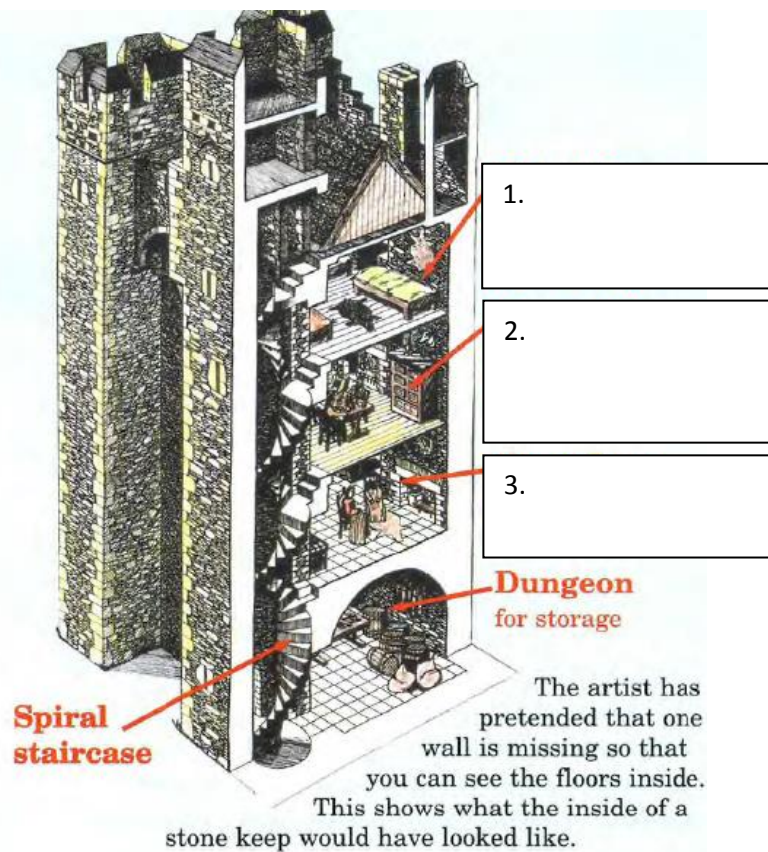
4. William Duke of Normandy, Hereward the Wake, King Sweyn of Denmark

Self-Testing 6: Norman Castles

1. Label the Motte and Bailey castle below.



2. Look carefully at the picture below. What would have been found at points 1-3 on the image below?



3. Sort the following list of things used to attack and defend castles into the columns below. **Write the letter only into the column.**

- a. Trebuchet b. Siege tower c. Portcullis d. Murder-holes f. Drawbridge g. Ballista

Attack	Defence

4. Explain how any of the above were used in a siege to either attack or defend a castle.

a. _____

b. _____

c. _____

Self-Testing 7: Norman in Ireland

Match the correct individual to the correct definition.

Affreca	Strongbow	Tiernan O'Rourke	Dermot MacMurrough
John de Courcy	Hugh de Lacy	Aoife	Henry II

1. Dermot MacMurrough's daughter who was married to Strongbow

2. One-eyed King of Briefne whose wife was stolen by Dermot MacMurrough

3. Norman knight who conquered Ulster

4. Daughter of the King of the Isle of Man who married John de Courcy

5. Norman king who gave permission for Norman knights to come to Ireland.

6. King of Leinster driven out of his Kingdom in 1166

7. Norman knight who helped Dermot MacMurrough win back his kingdom

8. Norman lord who defeated John de Courcy in 1205

9. Read the sources and answer the questions which follow:



Source A

'A white knight, riding a white horse, carrying a device of birds on his shield will be the first to enter Ulster and capture it.'
Prophecy by Merlin of Celidon (adapted)

Source B

'John was fair haired and tall. He was lanky and very strong and bold. He was a man of courage and a born fighter. He always took risks on the battlefield.'

Written by Gerald of Wales about 1189 (adapted)

Source C



A life size model, in Carrickfergus Castle, of John de Courcy on horseback, attended by a page boy.

