Norman Conquest and William I



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Contents



William I





Norman Conquest



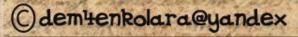
Battle of Hastings



Norman expansion in Britain



Consequences







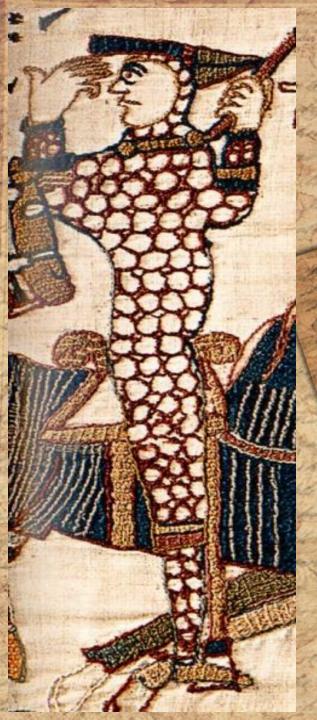
• 1028 – William I born

• 1035 - William's father dies

 Jan 1066 - Edward the Confessor dies

King William I
('The Conqueror')





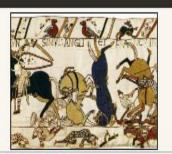
- 28th Sept 1066 William, Duke of Normandy, lands at Pevensey
- 14th Oct 1066 Battle of Hastings
- 25th Dec 1066 William crowned King
- 9th Sept 1087 William dies in France

King William I
('The Conqueror')



The Norman Conquest of Britain





- Death of Edward the Confessor, Jan 5, 1066
- Accession of Harold Godwineson, Jan 5, 1066
 - ► Battle of Fulford, Sept 20, 1066
 - ► Battle of Stamford Bridge, Sept 25, 1066
 - Normans set sail, Sept 27, 1066
 - Normans invade, Sept 28, 1066



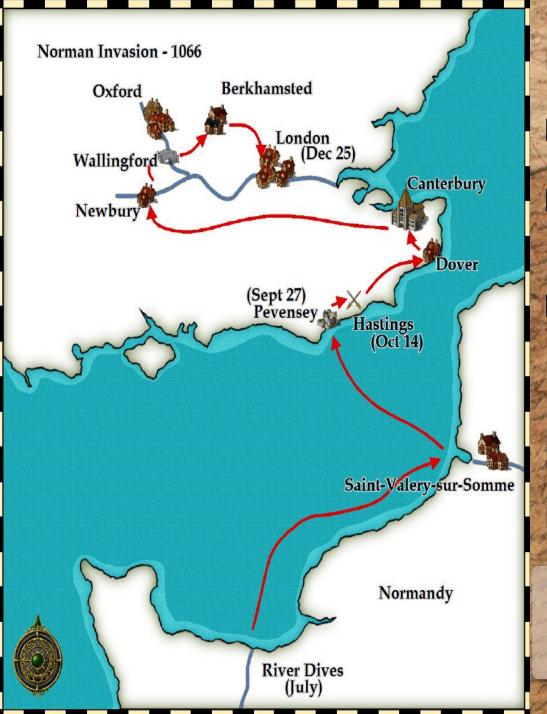
★ Coronation of William I, Dec 25, 1066

► Battle of Hastings, Oct 14, 1066

Harold Godwineson takes oath, 1064

★ Coronation of Harold II, Jan 6, 1066

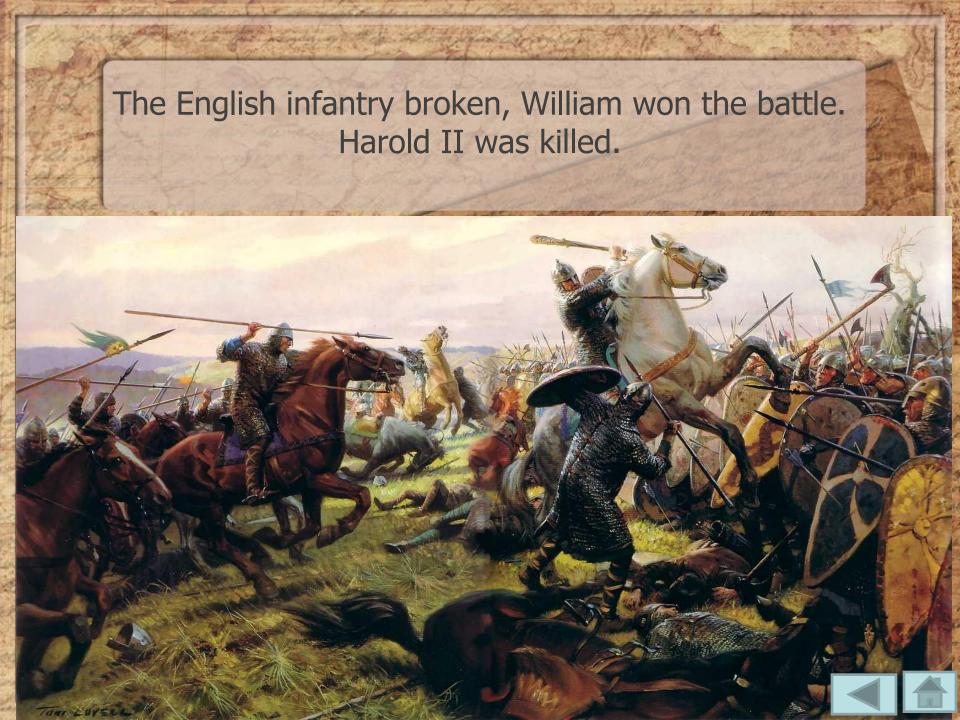
1065 1066 1067 1068



- Location:
- Senilac Hill
- Important dates:
- 27th Sep1066 William I sets sail
- 28th Sep 1066 Norman troops reach Pevensey
 Bay
- 14th Oct 1066 William I defeats the Anglo-Saxon forces
- Key events:
- The Anglo-Saxons' pursue fleeting Normans
- Harold II (Godwineson)killed

Battle Of Hastings







- Harrying of the North:
- 1069 rebellion led by
- Edgar the Atheling
- Villages destroyed, people killed in response
- Survivers starving to death
- The conquest of Wales:
- ☐ **1081** expedition to St.David's
- ☐ 1080s and 1090s Pembroke and the Vale
 of Glamorgan

Norman expansion in Britain



The Norman Conquest changed the face of England and western Europe forever

England's links with Denmark and Norway broken

Church of England reorganized



Feudal system imposed on England

Castles built by new Norman landowners



