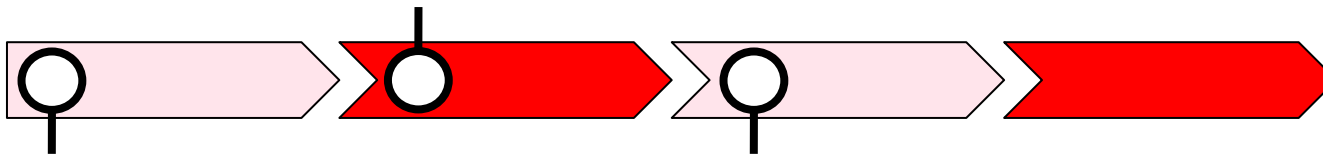


- William the Conqueror, Duke of Normandy; Harold Godwinson, King of England; Harald Hardrada, King of Norway were all contenders for the throne of England after the death of Edward the Confessor.
- At the Battle of Hastings in 1066, William defeated Harold Godwinson, leading to Norman control of England.

### Who were the contenders in the Battle of Hastings (1066) and what was the outcome?



#### How did Baghdad and Anglo-Saxon England compare during the Middle Ages?

- Baghdad was a major center of learning and culture, known for its libraries and scholars.
- Anglo-Saxon England had a more decentralised political structure with local kings and earls.
- Trade and economic prosperity were more prominent in Baghdad due to its strategic location on trade routes.

#### How was Norman England (1066-1087) controlled through the feudal system and the Domesday Book?

- The feudal system structured society into hierarchical levels of lords, knights, and peasants. Feudalism ensured loyalty and military service to the king, centralising control.
- The Domesday Book was a comprehensive survey of land and resources for taxation purposes.

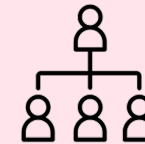
**claimant** A person making a claim (this could be to the throne).



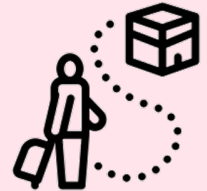
**monarch** A royal head of state; Can be a king, queen or emperor.



**hierarchy** A form of social organisation where people are ranked according to status or power.



**pilgrimage** Journey to a holy place such as a shrine.



**illegitimate** Not recognised as lawful.



**Pope** Head of the Roman Catholic Church.

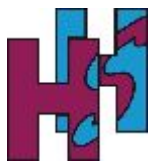


**martyr** A person who is killed for their beliefs, often religious.



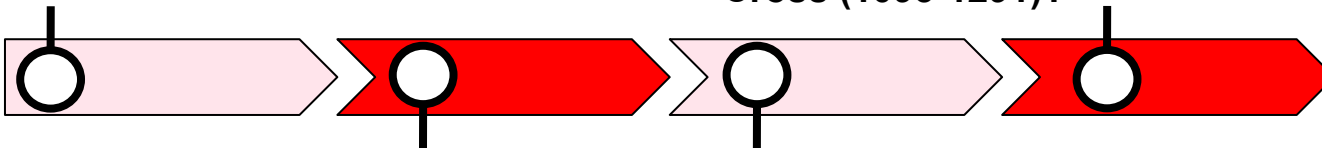
**rebellion** Opposition to authority or an organisation.





- Women often managed households and estates.
- Noblewomen could influence politics and land management through marriage alliances.
- Julian of Norwich was a mystic and author of "Revelations of Divine Love," providing spiritual guidance.

### What roles did women play in the Middle Ages? Who was Julian of Norwich?



### Why was religion so important in the Middle Ages?

- The Church played a central role in daily life, providing education, charity, and healthcare.
- Religious beliefs shaped laws, morality, and social norms.
- The Church held significant political power, influencing kings and governments.

- The Wars of the Cross, also known as the Crusades, were a series of religious and military campaigns begun by European Christians in 1095. They aimed to reclaim holy sites in the Near East from Muslim control.
- The Crusades had a significant religious and political impact on both the Islamic world and Europe.

### What were the Wars of the Cross (1095-1291)?

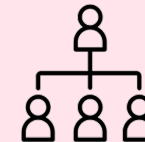
### Why was Thomas Becket murdered in 1170? What was the impact on the state and the church?

- Thomas Becket, Archbishop of Canterbury, was murdered in 1170 by knights loyal to King Henry II, who had conflicts with Becket over church rights.
- The murder heightened tensions leading to Becket's martyrdom and increased church authority.

**claimant** A person making a claim (this could be to the throne).



**hierarchy** A form of social organisation where people are ranked according to status or power.



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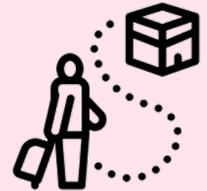
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