

name: _____

class: _____

date: _____

England under Norman Influence



In 1066, the _____ invaded England, fundamentally transforming the country's landscape, culture, and governance. William the Conqueror, a _____ from Normandy in northern France, claimed the English throne, leading his forces to _____ at the Battle of Hastings. This pivotal event led to the establishment of _____ rule in England. The new rulers introduced a feudal system, reorganizing _____ into a hierarchy of land ownership and service obligations. At the top were the king and his _____, followed by knights, and then the peasants, who worked the land. _____ began to dot the English countryside, serving as fortified homes for Norman lords and symbols of their power. The _____ Book, a comprehensive record of estates and resources, was commissioned by _____ to assess and tax the lands effectively. Norman influence also extended to the _____, with the construction of grand stone cathedrals and the reform of ecclesiastical life. The _____ and laws of _____ were forever changed, with French words entering the English lexicon and Norman legal _____ being incorporated. Despite resistance and rebellion from the Anglo-Saxon _____, Norman rule became entrenched, blending with local traditions to form a unique Anglo-Norman _____ that would influence England for centuries to come.

society duke Normans Domesday culture victory language church
England Norman principles nobles Castles population William