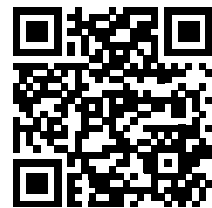


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# Exploring Norman Warfare



The Normans, led by \_\_\_\_\_ the Conqueror, invaded England in 1066. Their \_\_\_\_\_ was well-disciplined, utilizing a mix of cavalry, infantry, and archers. The \_\_\_\_\_, heavily armed and mounted on horses, was the backbone of their \_\_\_\_\_. Norman soldiers wore chainmail armor for protection. The use of the \_\_\_\_\_, which could shoot arrows over long distances, gave them a significant advantage. \_\_\_\_\_ were built across England to secure Norman control and establish their presence. The \_\_\_\_\_ of Hastings was a pivotal moment, where the Norman forces defeated King Harold II's army. Norman \_\_\_\_\_ included a feigned retreat, tricking the enemy into breaking ranks. The \_\_\_\_\_ Book, compiled in 1086, helped William to manage his new \_\_\_\_\_ by recording every asset. The integration of Norman culture and \_\_\_\_\_ had a lasting impact on England. Norman warfare not only changed the landscape of England but also its \_\_\_\_\_ systems.

administrative   tactics   language   army   William   Castles   longbow  
Battle   force   kingdom   Domesday   cavalry