

name: _____

class: _____

date: _____

Feudal System in Norman England



The _____, who came from France, conquered England in 1066. This event, known as the Norman _____, had a profound impact on English _____, including the introduction of the _____ system. This system was a way to organize _____ based on land and service. At the top was the _____, who granted large areas of land, known as _____, to his most trusted _____. These nobles, in return, pledged their _____ and military support to the king. The nobles then divided their fiefs among lesser _____, who also promised service and support. The lords had control over the _____, who worked on the land. In exchange for protection and the right to work the land, peasants provided various services to their lords, such as farming and _____. This hierarchical system established a clear social order, with each level owing something to the one above.

The Norman Conquest also led to significant changes in _____. Norman _____ became the language of the court and the upper class, while Old _____ continued to be spoken by the common people. Over time, these languages blended, forming _____ English, the language of _____.

The influence of the Normans is still evident in modern English _____. Many English _____, customs, and _____ structures have their roots in this period. The feudal system, although no longer in use, has left a lasting legacy in the form of _____ patterns and certain aspects of British _____.

nobility	peasants	Normans	society	nobles	English	king	French
government	fiefs	loyalty	language	culture	lords	feudal	landownership
Chaucer	craftsmanship	Conquest	Middle	laws	society		