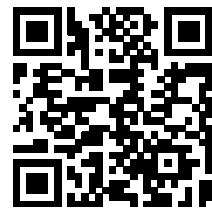


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Norman Art and the Conquest of England



In 1066, the _____ invaded England, marking the beginning of a new era in English history and culture. Led by _____ the Conqueror, they not only changed the social and political landscape but also introduced significant _____ in the art scene. Before the conquest, Anglo-Saxon art was prevalent in England, characterized by intricate _____ and symbolism. However, after the conquest, Norman art, with its _____ influences, began to dominate. This style was known for its grandiose _____, such as the construction of imposing castles and the magnificent _____ that dot the English countryside today. One of the most iconic examples of Norman architectural achievement is the _____ of London, which was initiated by William the Conqueror. Norman art also introduced more _____ sculptures and frescoes, a stark contrast to the abstract and ornamental Anglo-Saxon art. The Bayeux _____, although technically an embroidery, is another significant artifact from this period, narrating the _____ of the Norman Conquest through vivid and detailed imagery. It showcased the Normans' _____ in storytelling through art, capturing the dramatic events leading up to and including the Battle of _____. The influence of Norman art extended beyond architecture and visual storytelling; it also had a lasting impact on _____ and the English language, incorporating French styles and vocabulary. Through these artistic _____, the Normans left a legacy that significantly shaped the cultural and historical _____ of England.

- Normans
- cathedrals
- story
- Tapestry
- skill
- literature
- William
- figurative
- Tower
- endeavors
- Romanesque
- architecture
- identity
- patterns
- Hastings
- changes