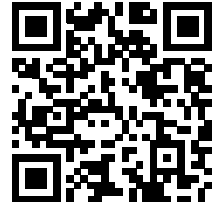


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Norman Conquest of England



The _____ Conquest of England, a pivotal event in English history, began in 1066. This was the year when _____ the Conqueror, the Duke of Normandy, invaded England. The background of this invasion lies in the death of the English king, _____ the Confessor, who left no clear heir. Harold Godwinson, a powerful English noble, claimed the throne, but _____ believed he had a rightful claim too. This dispute led to the famous _____ of Hastings on October 14, 1066. During this _____, William's forces defeated Harold's army, leading to Harold's death. This victory was significant, as it allowed William to take the _____ of England. Following his coronation, William implemented numerous changes. He introduced _____ culture and language to England, which profoundly influenced the English language and society. The _____ system was one such change, reshaping the English social and political structure. The Norman Conquest also led to the construction of iconic _____ across England, including the Tower of London. These castles were not only military fortresses but also symbols of Norman authority. Another significant impact was on the _____, with Norman styles influencing English church architecture and the appointment of Norman bishops. This conquest did not occur without resistance. The English _____ and common people often rebelled against Norman rule. However, over time, Norman and English cultures merged, leading to a unique blend that shaped modern _____. The Norman Conquest remains a significant event, symbolizing a major shift in power, culture, and language in medieval England.

castles	Norman	church	Battle	nobility	England	William	throne
feudal	Norman	battle	William	Edward			