

name: class: date:

Norman Conquest of England



The _____ Conquest of England, a pivotal event in _____, began in 1066. This invasion was led by Duke _____ of Normandy, often known as William the Conqueror. He claimed the _____ throne after the death of King _____ the Confessor. Edward's passing led to a power _____, as he left no clear heir. Harold Godwinson, a powerful _____, was crowned king of England. However, William argued that _____ had promised him the throne. Preparing for _____, William gathered a large army and a fleet of ships. The decisive moment occurred at the _____ of Hastings. On October 14, 1066, William's forces clashed with _____ army. The battle was fierce, and Harold was killed, allegedly by an _____ to the eye. William's victory at Hastings marked the beginning of _____ rule in England. The conquest had profound effects on the country, including changes in _____, culture, and governance. The _____ introduced Feudalism, reshaping English society and the legal _____. This period also saw the construction of iconic structures like _____ and cathedrals. The Norman Conquest remains a significant chapter in English _____, influencing the nation for centuries to come.

system	Harold's	William	history	English	history	language	castles
Edward	Norman	Norman	arrow	Edward	nobleman	battle	Normans
Battle	struggle						