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# Norman Legacy in English Culture



The \_\_\_\_\_, originally Vikings, were known for their profound impact on \_\_\_\_\_ after 1066. Their leader, William the Conqueror, defeated the English at the \_\_\_\_\_ of Hastings. This victory marked the beginning of significant changes in English \_\_\_\_\_, language, and \_\_\_\_\_. One of the most notable influences was the introduction of \_\_\_\_\_, a system that reorganized land ownership and social structures. The Normans also brought their own \_\_\_\_\_, Old Norman French, which greatly influenced the English language. Many French words were integrated into \_\_\_\_\_, especially in law, art, and \_\_\_\_\_.

Notably, the Normans constructed impressive \_\_\_\_\_ across England, like the Tower of London, which symbolized their power and helped them maintain \_\_\_\_\_. These castles were not only military fortifications but also served as administrative centers. In \_\_\_\_\_, the Normans introduced the Romanesque style, evident in their monumental architecture and \_\_\_\_\_. The famous Bayeux Tapestry, depicting the Battle of Hastings, is an example of their artistry.

Furthermore, the Normans reformed the \_\_\_\_\_, which led to the construction of grand cathedrals and influenced religious \_\_\_\_\_ in England. These reforms strengthened the Church's role in English \_\_\_\_\_ and politics. In the legal field, the introduction of the Domesday Book under Norman rule was a significant achievement. This \_\_\_\_\_ recorded a comprehensive survey of land and resources, laying the foundation for modern land \_\_\_\_\_ and taxation systems.

Overall, the Norman conquest brought profound and lasting changes to English culture, affecting various aspects of life from language to architecture.

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Normans