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# Norman Settlements in Medieval England



After the Battle of \_\_\_\_\_ in 1066, the Normans began to establish their rule over England. William the Conqueror, the new \_\_\_\_\_, distributed land to his Norman followers, significantly altering the social and political landscape. These lands were managed from \_\_\_\_\_, which the Normans built throughout England to secure their control. The introduction of the \_\_\_\_\_ system changed how land was owned and governed, with the Normans at the top of the hierarchy. Many English \_\_\_\_\_ lost their lands to these new rulers, fundamentally shifting power \_\_\_\_\_. Norman settlements included not only military fortifications but also towns and \_\_\_\_\_, contributing to architectural and cultural changes. The Normans introduced the French \_\_\_\_\_, which influenced the English language and law. \_\_\_\_\_ was impacted as well, with innovations in farming \_\_\_\_\_ and the introduction of new crops. Education saw changes with the establishment of \_\_\_\_\_ associated with cathedrals and monasteries, spreading Latin and literacy. The \_\_\_\_\_ benefitted from improved trade networks and the introduction of new coinage. Social customs and \_\_\_\_\_ were also influenced, with the Normans introducing chivalry and changes in legal \_\_\_\_\_. The Norman Conquest thus marked the beginning of a new era in English \_\_\_\_\_, with lasting impacts on its culture, language, and social structure.

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