

name: _____

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Rise of Kings in Norman England



In 1066, the _____ invaded England, marking a pivotal moment in the country's history. This invasion was led by _____ the Conqueror, who became the first Norman king of England. William's victory at the _____ of Hastings was decisive, leading to significant changes in English society, language, and governance. The Normans introduced _____, which reorganized the land and its ownership. They also built impressive _____ across England, both as fortifications and symbols of their power. The _____ Book, commissioned by William, was a comprehensive _____ of all the lands and assets in the country, showcasing the administration's _____. Norman influence extended beyond architecture and governance; it also left a lasting impact on the _____ language, introducing many French words. The _____ also underwent significant reforms, aligning more closely with European _____. Under Norman rule, England became more connected with _____ Europe, participating actively in its political and cultural affairs. The succession of Norman kings, including William's _____, ensured that these changes were deeply embedded in English society, shaping the nation's _____ for centuries. Education saw reforms too, with the establishment of new _____ and the promotion of learning. The Normans' legacy is a blend of conquest, _____, and integration, reflecting their role as both conquerors and builders in English _____.

church continental history record innovation schools practices Battle
feudalism English Domesday Normans descendants development castles
sophistication William