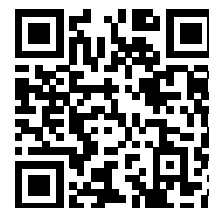


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The Legacy of Norman Conquest



The Norman Conquest, which began in 1066, significantly changed _____. The Normans, originally from _____, brought with them new customs, language, and governance. One of the most notable changes was the introduction of _____. This system restructured society, placing the king at the top, followed by nobles, knights, and peasants. Norman architecture also transformed the English landscape. The famous _____ of London is a prime example of Norman military architecture. They also built numerous _____, showcasing their unique Romanesque style.

Another significant influence was on the _____. Norman French became the language of the court, the legal system, and the elite, while Old English remained the language of the common people. This blend of languages eventually evolved into _____ English. The Normans introduced new _____ as well, reshaping the English legal system. Their approach to governance and justice still influences British law today.

Cuisine underwent changes too, with the Normans introducing new _____ items and cooking methods. They brought over spices and ingredients like oranges and lemons, adding variety to the English diet.

The _____ exchange wasn't one-sided, though. The Normans were influenced by the English in areas like folklore and music, leading to a rich blend of cultural practices.

Norman influence also extended to _____. The upper classes began adopting the more elegant and colorful Norman styles, which were quite different from the traditional English clothing.

Lastly, the Normans left their mark on English _____. Many common English names today, like William and Henry, have Norman origins, a reminder of this transformative period in English history.

language

Tower

Modern

England

France

cultural

food

names

feudalism

fashion

churches

laws