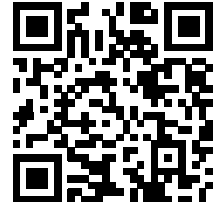


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# The Norman Impact on England



In 1066, the \_\_\_\_\_ invaded England, marking a pivotal moment in the country's history. Led by \_\_\_\_\_ the Conqueror, they defeated King Harold at the Battle of \_\_\_\_\_. This victory didn't just change the ruler; it transformed the \_\_\_\_\_, language, and social structure of England. The Normans introduced \_\_\_\_\_, a system that reshaped the English landscape with castles and fortified towns. They also brought the \_\_\_\_\_ language, which merged with Old English to create a rich linguistic tapestry. The \_\_\_\_\_ Book, commissioned by William, was a remarkable record of medieval \_\_\_\_\_ and is invaluable to historians today. Norman architecture, characterized by grand \_\_\_\_\_ and robust castles, left a lasting legacy on the English countryside. The legal \_\_\_\_\_ was overhauled, with the establishment of the Royal Courts. Education saw the founding of new \_\_\_\_\_, which became centers of learning and scholarship. The conquest also had a significant impact on English \_\_\_\_\_, with the introduction of chivalric romances and histories. Despite the initial \_\_\_\_\_ and upheaval, the Norman influence ultimately led to a more organized and culturally rich English \_\_\_\_\_.

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|----------|-------------|-----------|----------|------------|------------|----------|
| Domesday | Normans     | feudalism | William  | life       | literature | Hastings |
| French   | monasteries | culture   | violence | cathedrals | system     | society  |