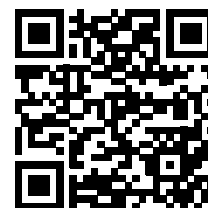


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William the Conqueror and Norman Impact



William the Conqueror, a _____ duke, became the King of England in 1066. This event marked the beginning of a significant shift in _____ culture and language. The Normans introduced _____, which restructured society and land ownership. Under this system, the king granted lands to his _____, who in turn provided military service. The common people, known as _____, worked on these lands.

Norman influence also transformed the _____ of England. They constructed impressive _____ and fortresses, which were not only military structures but also symbols of Norman power. The _____ of London, built by William, is a famous example.

The _____ underwent a remarkable change as well. Norman French mixed with Old English, leading to the development of Middle English. This new language incorporated many _____ words, particularly in areas like law, art, and cuisine.

Moreover, the legal system was overhauled. The Normans introduced their own _____, replacing many Anglo-Saxon practices. William ordered the creation of the _____ Book, a comprehensive survey of all the lands and resources in England, which helped in managing the kingdom more efficiently.

The _____ also saw changes. Norman bishops replaced Anglo-Saxon ones, and Romanesque style became prevalent in church architecture. This period witnessed the construction of many _____, including the famous Canterbury Cathedral. Lastly, the _____ and culture scene evolved. Norman influence brought new styles in music, literature, and crafts, blending with the existing Anglo-Saxon traditions. This cultural fusion created a unique and rich _____ that influenced English culture for centuries to come.

castles

English

language

laws

Norman

Church

heritage

serfs

architecture

Feudalism

French

art

Domesday

nobles

cathedrals

Tower