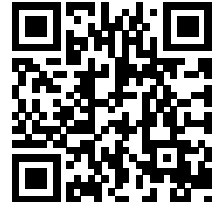


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# William the Conqueror's Triumph



In 1066, \_\_\_\_\_ the Conqueror led the Normans in the invasion of England. This year is etched in history because of the famous \_\_\_\_\_ of Hastings. Here, William faced King \_\_\_\_\_ II, leader of the Anglo-Saxons. Despite the tough resistance, the Normans emerged victorious, largely due to their superior \_\_\_\_\_ and William's leadership. Following this victory, William was crowned \_\_\_\_\_ of England on Christmas Day, marking the beginning of a new \_\_\_\_\_. His reign brought significant changes, including the introduction of the \_\_\_\_\_ system, which reshaped English society and land ownership. One of his major contributions was the commissioning of the \_\_\_\_\_ Book. This extensive survey recorded every piece of property, making it a crucial \_\_\_\_\_ for understanding medieval England. William's rule also saw the construction of numerous \_\_\_\_\_, solidifying Norman control and influencing English architecture for centuries. The blending of \_\_\_\_\_ and Anglo-Saxon cultures eventually led to the unique \_\_\_\_\_ identity. Despite facing several rebellions, William managed to maintain his hold over \_\_\_\_\_, although his dominance was often marked by harsh measures. His \_\_\_\_\_ is a complex one, combining both the brutal conquest and the \_\_\_\_\_ laid for the England we know today.

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