



- When William died he left **Robert** to rule **Normandy** and **William Rufus** to rule **England**
- In 1088 **Bishop Odo** launched a rebellion against Rufus to instate Robert as King of England
- However, majority of Norman lords supported Rufus and Odo's rebellion was defeated



The Church

- The Church was a major landholder and would hold written documents
- Bishops would often advise the King
- In 1070 Stigand, the Archbishop of Canterbury was replaced by Lanfranc

Forests

William converted lots of land into 'forest' that was protected for hunting, it was **strictly regulated** and there were **harsh punishments** for breaking the rules

Sheriffs

Saxon sheriffs were replaced with Normans - they answered only to the King and became powerful though **tax-collecting** and **land-grabbing**

Church owned 25% of land in England

Clergy were tried in special bishop's courts

Marriage for priests was banned and celibacy was compulsory

How did the Church Change?

Bishops had to swear an oath to Lanfranc, and Lanfranc to William

3. NORMAN ENGLAND, 1066-88

Normanisation of Church made sure bishops were pro-William

Abolished thegns as a class to remove potential opposition

How Did William Centralise Power?

Feudal system gave King ultimate power

William owned all land

William and his son **Robert** had disagreements and fought against William with King Phillip of France in 1079, however Robert's mother formed a reunion and he was confirmed as **William's heir in Normandy**

- **Bishop Odo of Bayeux** was William's half-brother
- He aided William's invasion so was made Earl of Kent and was England's second biggest landowner
- His rule was overly harsh
- He stole cathedral treasures and tried to take William's knights to Rome with him, so was imprisoned



The King
↓
Nobles
↓
Warriors
↓
Peasants
↓
Slaves

Domesday Book

- Near end of 1085 William ordered a **national survey** if landholdings and taxation
- The results were written in the Domesday Book
- Surveys were conducted fairly and included several cases of Anglo-Saxons claiming to be victims of land-grabs

