Anglo-Saxon Social Order:

- 1. The King
- 2. Earls
- 3. Thegas
- 4. Ceorls
- 5. Peasant Farmers
- 6. Slaves



Context of Anglo-Saxon England

Legal System -

No police, could raise hue & cry if witness crime Criminals could face trial by jury or by ordeal Most punishments based on violence



Towns & Villages -

10% of population lived in towns - majority lived in countryside



Church -

Archbishop for North & South England Bishops controlled Churches and were powerful Local priests were usually poor



Edward the Confessor

- King 1042-1066
- Struggled to control Earl of Wessex
- Had power over law-making, production of money, landownership, taxation & military

Harold Godwinson

- Earl of Wessex
- From a very wealthy, influential family
- Gets shipwrecked and is rescued by William of Normandy
- Harold takes oath to help William become Kind of England



Tostig Godwinson

- Earl of Northumbria in 1055
- in 1065 Northumbrians revolted against Tostig
- Harold ignored King's request to revoke him
- Was exiled by King



Battle of Gate Fulford

Battle of Hastings

On 14th October 1066 William launched an attack

William won and Harold was killed

Harold's soldiers had little preparation and were

tired

William had element of surprise and tried the

Anglo-Saxons by pretending to retreat

Tostig and Harald Hardrada joined forces to attack England

Hardrada's troops crossed the protective Rive Ouse and defeated the Anglo-Saxons



Battle of Stamford Bridge

Harold marched his army to North to surprise vikings Vikings were defeated and Tostig and Hardrada were killed



Harald Hardrada

Viking King of Norway Supported by **Tostiq**

William. Duke of Normandy

Harold promised him he could take the throne Distant cousin of Edward Not English unfavorable



Harold Godwinson

Chosen to be next king by Wiltan **Had Anglo-Saxon** backaround Edward's brother in law



Edward's nephew Strongest blood claim Only 14



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Edward left no heir, these were the

competitors for the throne:



