

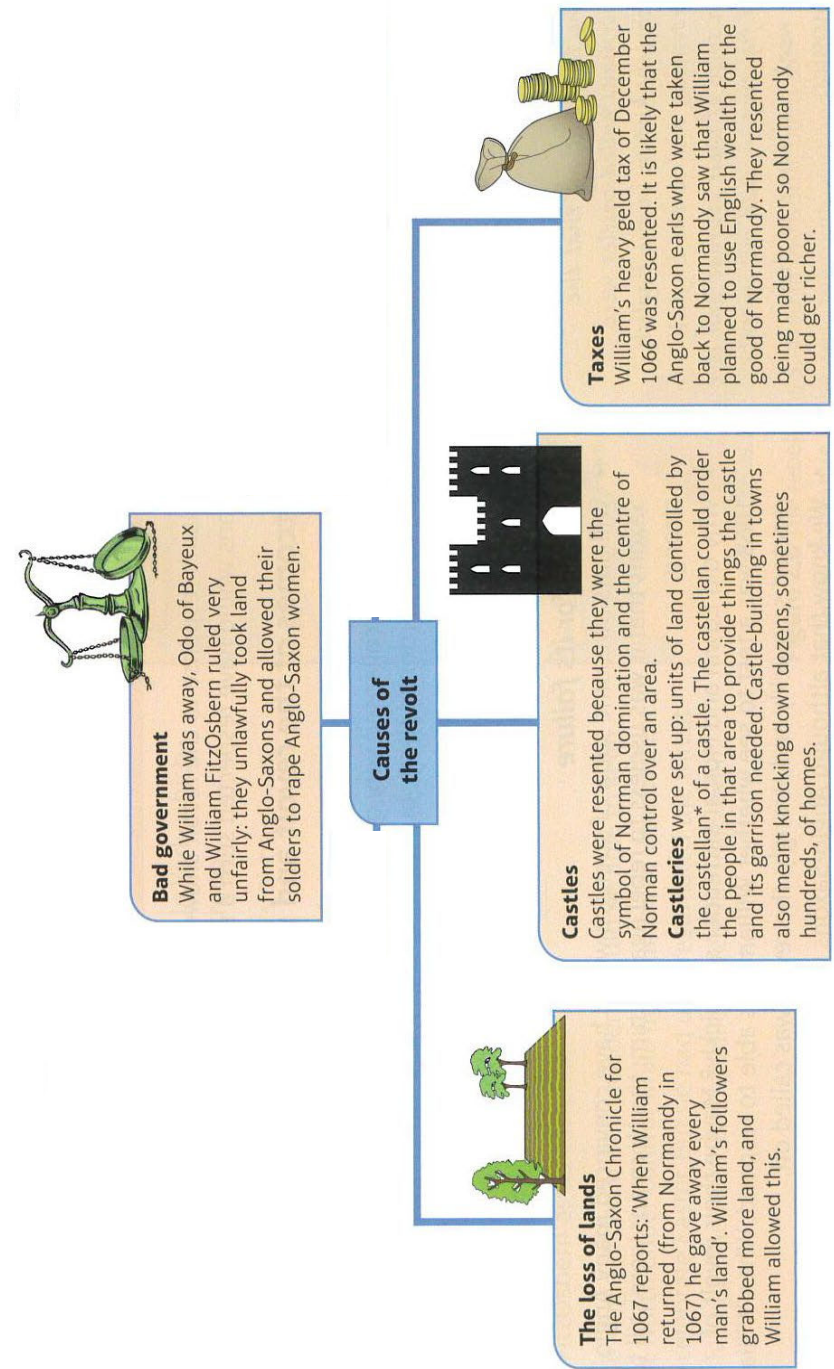
## William's early success, 1066–67

In the spring of 1067, William returned to Normandy and went on a tour of his duchy to show off his triumph over the English. On this tour William showed off a group of leading Englishmen to his people. In theory, the Earls Edwin and Morcar, Edgar Aethling and Archbishop Stigand were William's guests in Normandy, but in reality they had no choice. It must have been deeply humiliating for them to travel round Normandy, knowing they were there because the English had been beaten in battle by the Normans.

King William left two men in charge of governing England – his half-brother Odo, Bishop of Bayeux, and his good friend, William FitzOsbern. Both men were capable and efficient. They and William must have been cautiously optimistic about the future. So far Norman progress had been successful:

- The English leaders had submitted to William and had supported his coronation.
- There had been no major rebellions.
- The first castles must have over-awed the English who saw them.

However, in the summer of 1067 there was a rebellion in Kent. It was small enough for the **garrison** of Norman soldiers at Dover to deal with, but it was the first sign of dangers to come. Until now the English had been quiet, traumatised by the shock of defeat at Hastings and the heavy death-toll among the thegns, the local lords. The deaths of King Harold and his brothers had also given the Normans breathing space, depriving the English of the obvious leaders they would need if they were to fight back effectively. However, during 1067, the fight back began.





**1068 THE REVOLT OF EARLS EDWIN AND MORCAR**

- How did Edwin and Morcar prepare for rebellion?
  
- Why was TRUST a cause of Edwin and Morcar's revolt?

  - Edwin:
  
  - Morcar:

  
- What actions did William take to end the revolt?

  - Immediate:
  
  - Castles:
  
  - Norman soldiers:
  
  - Outcome: Edwin and Morcar

Why did the revolt fail?

No strong alternative English king	Leadership of rebellion was poor	Rebellion was not co-ordinated and lacked support	William's actions and leadership
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Explain your choice:

**1069 EDGAR AETHLING AND THE NORTHERN REBELLIONS**

how was Edgar Aethling a threat to King William I?

REBELLION 1 – EARLY 1069

- Events in Durham:

  - January 1069 – murder of Comyn: :
  
  - Northern anger + - siege of York
  
  - actions of Edgar Aethling:

- William's reaction

  - march north to end siege:



REBELLION 2 – SPRING 7 & AUTUMN 1069

- why was the 2<sup>nd</sup> revolt more dangerous?**

  - - King Swein of Denmark
  
  - Edgar Aethling:

- William's reaction

  - combined threats (Scotland, Denmark & Edgar)
  
  - leadership - march north:
  
  - significance of Christmas in York
  
  - importance of Danish greed:

Why did the revolt fail?

No strong alternative English king	Leadership of rebellion was poor	Rebellion was not co-ordinated and lacked support	Danes had their own motives and plans	William's actions and leadership
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Explain your choice:

**1070-1071 HERWARD THE WAKE AND REBELLION AT ELY**

- Why was Ely a perfect location for an Anglo-Saxon rebellion?

  - Danish and King Swein:
  - English and Hereward:



William's reaction and Norman success/cruelty:

Danish:

Anglo-Saxon rebels on Ely:

Why did the revolt fail?

No strong alternative English king	Leadership of rebellion was poor	Rebellion was not co-ordinated and lacked support	Danes had their own motives and plans	William's actions and leadership
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Explain your choice: