

The revolt of Earls Edwin & Morcar, 1068	On his march north, what did William do to Edwin's lands in Mercia?	In the end, what did Edwin and Morcar do in response to William's actions?	Where did Edwin, Morcar and Edgar go when they fled from William's court?
	Why did Morcar want to rebel?	Who supported the two earls?	What did William do in Northumbria in response to the revolt?
	What does the phrase 'William allowed his men to harry wherever they came' mean?	Together, what were the two (probable) big reasons for the brothers rebelling together?	Why did Edwin want to rebel against William, according to Orderic Vitalis?
Edgar Aethling and rebellions in the North, 1069: PART 1	How did Robert Comyn die?	What did William do when he reached York?	What happened directly after the rebels laid siege to York Castle?
	What happened to Edgar after the revolt?	What links the two rebellions in 1069?	How did the rebels respond when William marched north to meet them?
	Who did the northern Saxons hope would support them?	What happened to the Norman army sent to Durham to deal with the revolt?	
Edgar Aethling and rebellions in the North, 1069: PART 2	What was going on in Normandy, south-west England and Wales at the same time?	What potential alliance during the rebellion made this the most dangerous moment for William as king?	How did William celebrate Christmas 1069?
	What did Edgar's army do when he returned from Scotland?	Why didn't King Swein of Denmark fight the Normans?	How did King Malcolm of Scotland increase the threat to William?
	Why might William have remembered Tostig at this point?	What did King Swein of Denmark's fleet do?	

Teaching notes

This resource is a note taking grid. It can be completed against the clock with a prize for the fastest team!

It was designed to accompany *Hodder GCSE History for Edexcel: Anglo-Saxon and Norman England, c1060-88* by Ian Dawson et al (2016) but the information could be sourced online or in other textbooks.

Students should work in pairs. When they think they have finished you should check their answers and insist on greater detail if necessary (see the completed version below).

The second stage is for students to colour code the information into three categories

- causes
- events
- consequences.

Answer sheet: Causes, Events, Consequences

The revolt of Earls Edwin & Morcar, 1068	On his march north, what did William do to Edwin's lands in Mercia? Led an army there. Built castles in Warwick and Nottingham.	In the end, what did Edwin and Morcar do in response to William's actions? Quickly surrendered - no fighting took place.	Where did Edwin, Morcar and Edgar go when they fled from William's court? Edwin and Morcar went back to their lands in Mercia and Northumbria. Edgar went to Scotland.
	Why did Morcar want to rebel? William had probably replaced him as Earl of Northumbria, despite his earlier promises. Perhaps he didn't trust Morcar to hold out against a Danish or Scottish invasion.	Who supported the two earls? The Welsh princes.	What did William do in Northumbria in response to the revolt? Built another castle in York.
	What does the phrase 'William allowed his men to harry wherever they came' mean? They destroyed houses and crops as a punishment and warning.	Together, what were the two (probable) big reasons for the brothers rebelling together? They didn't have the power they expected in return for submitting to William. They were also humiliated when William made them accompany him to Normandy in 1067.	Why did Edwin want to rebel against William, according to Orderic Vitalis? William had promised he could marry one of his daughters, but nothing had happened yet.

Edgar Aethling and rebellions in the north, 1069: PART 1	How did Robert Comyn die? Rebels burned down the house of the Bishop of Durham where he had taken refuge.	What did William do when he reached York? Built a second castle, then headed south again.	What happened directly after the rebels laid siege to York Castle? Edgar arrived from Scotland to lead the revolt.
	What happened to Edgar after the revolt? He fled back to Scotland.	What links the two rebellions in 1069? They both involved Edgar (but calling him the leader isn't technically accurate).	How did the rebels respond when William marched north to meet them? They lifted their siege of York Castle and then fled.
	Who did the northern Saxons hope would support them? The Danes and the Scots.	What happened to the Norman army sent to Durham to deal with the revolt? They were attacked by local forces. Many were slaughtered in the streets of the town. Side note: a chronicler recorded that the town was flowing with blood as a result.	
Edgar Aethling and rebellions in the north, 1069: PART 2	What was going on in Normandy, south-west England and Wales at the same time? Additional revolts against William's rule. Normandy was attacked by local rivals in France.	What potential alliance during the rebellion made this the most dangerous moment for William as king? Northern English, Danes, Scots and an Englishman with a blood claim to the throne.	How did William celebrate Christmas 1069? In the burnt out ruins of York, with great ceremony. He wore his crown as a symbol of his unbroken power.
	What did Edgar's army do when he returned from Scotland? They seized control of York and its castles, and killed the Norman garrisons.	Why didn't King Swein of Denmark fight the Normans? Not interested in fighting to support the English. William bribed the Danes to going away - they mostly wanted money anyway.	How did King Malcolm of Scotland increase the threat to William? He invaded the north of England with an army. The Anglo-Scottish borders weren't fixed: he <i>could</i> have taken Northumbria.
	Why might William have remembered Tostig at this point? Only 4 years ago the Northumbrians had risen in revolt; again they were fighting for their independence.	What did King Swein of Denmark's fleet do? Around 240 ships arrived off the coast of Kent and sailed north up the east coast, raiding as they went. The fleet anchored in the River Humber, the gateway to York.	