William the Conqueror

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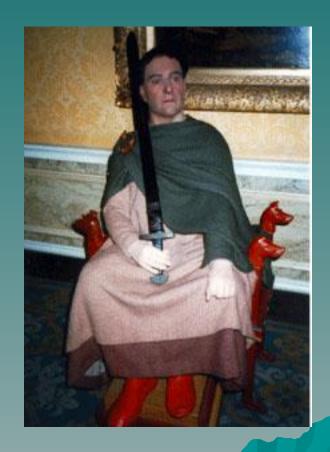
Introduction

- born about 1028 in Falaise, died on
- 9 September 1087 in Rouen
- Duke of Normandy from 1035 to 1087 (William II)
- King of England from 1066 to 1087 (William I)
- Known as William the Conqueror, William the Bastard



Physical appearance

- No authentic portrait was found, but he was described as a man of fair stature, with very strong arms but with he was quite fat
- His enemies commented, that he stinked like a tanner shop (occupation of his mother's family)



Wax figure of William the Conqueror in Madame Tussaud's, London.

Early life

- Born in Falaise, Normandy
- Illegitimate and only son of Robert
 II, duke of Normandy
- His mother was Herleva, daughter of Fulbert, most likely a local tanner



Tannery workers

Duke of Normandy

 William succeeded his father as Duke of Normandy at the age of seven in 1035

The Norman noblemen were trying to take his place, and three of

William's guardians were killed

 In 1047, he defeated rebelling Norman barons in the battle of Val-ès-Dunes and united the Normandy

1053, he married his cousin Mathilda (4 sons and 6 daughters)

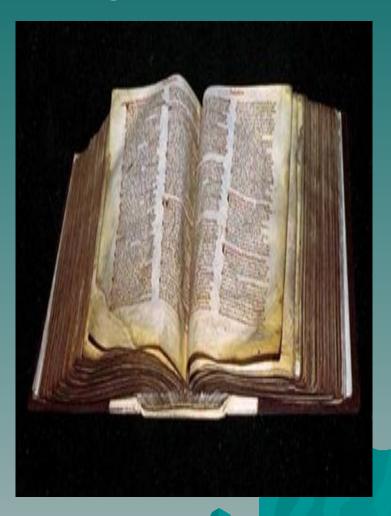


- English succession
- 1066, after the dead of Edward the Confessor, there were three men, who wanted England:
- Harold Godwinson earl of Wessex, by the last will of Edward, he was crowned in January 1066
- William II duke of Normandy, he thought he is the rightful king of England (Edward was cousin of his father), Harold promised him the throne in 1064
- Harald III Viking king of Norway
- Harold raised the army immediately after he took power and was awaiting the attack

- Norman Invasion
- William began to create a new army (Normans, French mercenaries, many foreign knights)
- The army (600 ships and 7000 men) was waiting, the English channel was well-guarded by Harold
- September 8, Harold withdrew his army, because of falling morale and supplies
- September 25 slaughterous battle of Stamford Bridge (Harold defeated Harald III with Tostig Godwinson)
- September 28 William landed in England and moved to Hastings



- Battle of Hastings
- October 14 it lasted all day
- William defeated the English army (Harold was shot by an arrow into his eye and died)
- March to London
- The english council Witan refused to surrender (Edgar Etheling), William marched to London, plundering the cities in his way
- On December 25, Etheling escaped and William was crowned in Westminster Abbey





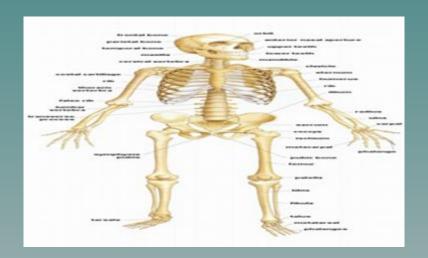
- Against English resistance
- The south capitulated quickly to the Normans, but in the North the resistance continued until 1072
- The worst crisis came in 1068, Northumbria and Mercia,led by Etheling, revolted and the Scots and the Danes joined them
- The rebels besieged and captured York and the rebellion was spreading in whole England



- Harrying of the North
- William dealed with the new waves of revolts in the West and moved to North
- He defeated Etheling, but he was very angry, so he decided to devastate Northumbria completely
- Burning houses, killing English men and animals
- Northumbria never rebelled again

Reign

- Reforms
- In 1086, the Domesday book was published (the first complete english land register)
- Many castles and keeps (helped with revolts) throughout England, foundation of Tower of London
- The French replaced English for nearly 300 years
- He eliminated the English aristocracy in 4 years



Domesday book

Death, burial and succession

- When William was besieging Mantes in 1087, he fell from a horse and cut his colon
- After a few weeks , he died at the convent of St.Gervaise
- Before his death, he divided his succession between his 3 sons:
- Robert III the oldest son got Normandy
- William II England
- Henry I he received 5000 silver pounds, after William's death he became the English king
- William was burried in Caen, but his grave was defiled twice (French wars of religion, the French Revolution)
- Nowadays, only his left femur remains in the tomb



Sources



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