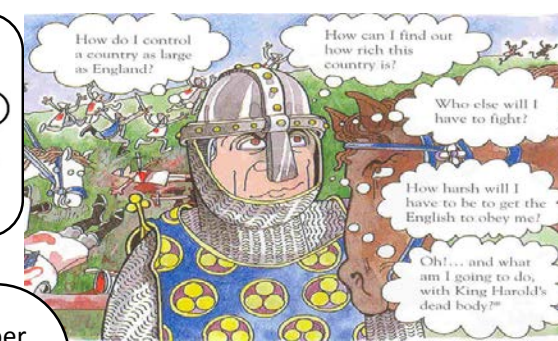


How did William seize control after Hastings?

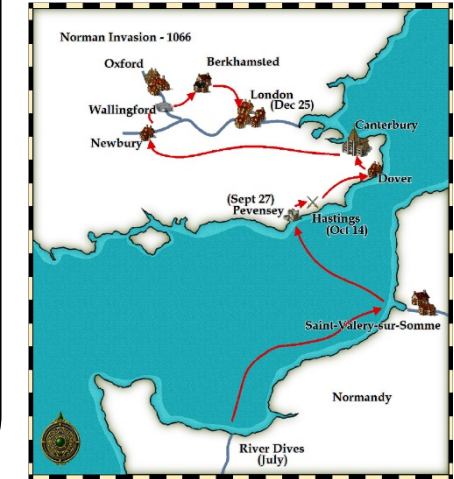
Year	Event	What happened
14 th October 1066	Battle of Hastings	The English infantry was broken, William had won the battle. He gave thanks for victory by founding an altar and later an abbey at the place known afterwards as Battle.
October 1066	William took the treasury	Following the defeat of Harold at the Battle of Hastings, William made it his first priority to gain control of the English treasury.
Late October / Early November 1066	William took London	William mounted a campaign of devastation in and around London which forced Edgar Atheling to surrender.
25 th December 1066	Coronation of William	William, Duke of Normandy, was crowned King of England in Westminster Abbey.
1066 onwards	The feudal system	All land belonged to the crown. One quarter was treated by William as personal property and the rest was leased out under strict conditions.
1067	Distribution of land	William distributed land to his trusted Norman barons. He was careful to ensure that no one man was given too great an area in any given region. The estates were also scattered all over the country to easily put down any sign of rebellion against Norman rule.
1070	Taxation	Tithes were introduced. Under this system, the population had to pay one-tenth of their annual increases in profit for the upkeep of the church.
1070	William refused to allow the church power	Although William was very religious, he refused to allow church authority to be greater than his own.

Key Words:

- Earl
- Exiled
- Housecarl
- Inherit
- minting



- William won the Battle of Hastings on the 14th October 1066.
- The country was full of angry Anglo-Saxons, many of whom were still loyal to the King William had just killed.
- Two powerful Anglo-Saxon earls, Edwin and Morcar, had not been at Hastings, and there were still significant English forces ready to oppose William.
- 25th December 1066: William is crowned King of England.



William Crowned King of England

William met little resistance as he moved around southern England. But his army was repulsed to the south of London as he tried to enter it. William had to march around the city looking for suitable river [crossing](#) points. As he did so he laid waste to the land depriving the Londoners with supplies. William crossed the Thames at Wallingford and at Berkhamsted he was met by a peace delegation including Edgar the Aetheling, Aldred of York, Wulfstan bishop of Worcester, Walter bishop of Hereford several other high ranking Earls who accepted William as their new King. William the Conqueror was crowned King of England on December 25th 1066, Christmas Day, at Westminster [Abbey](#) in London. William's control of England was not complete. In the following years he had to deal with several uprisings against him.