


Revolts 1067-1075!

What do I need to know:

- Who William's opponents are.
- They key rebellions.
- The ways William dealt with rebellions.

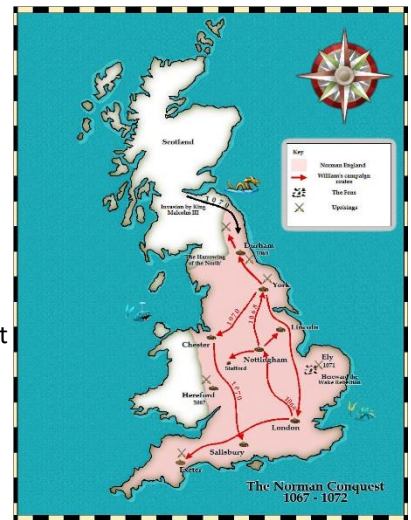
Key Words:

- Fortifications
- Negotiation
- Treasury
- Siege
- Ravaging



Revolts 1067 – 1075

- ▶ 1067 Hereford
- ▶ 1068 Exeter
- ▶ 1068 Mercia
- ▶ 1068 York
- ▶ 1069 York
- ▶ 1069 Harrying of the North
- ▶ 1069 South West
- ▶ 1069 East Anglia
- ▶ 1072 Scotland
- ▶ 1075 Revolt of the earls



1067 Hereford	1068 Exeter	1068 Mercia	1068 York	1069 South West	1072 Scotland	1075 Revolt of Earls
<p>Trouble broke out in Herefordshire when Edric the Wild started a revolt with a number of English followers. Edric was supported by the Welsh princes and managed to steal property along the Herefordshire / Welsh border.</p> <p>Outcome: Edric failed to take control of the area</p>	<p>The city of Exeter rebelled against William's rule. William took back control by besieging the city, Exeter held out for 18 days and then were forced to surrender to the King.</p> <p>Outcome: The King built a castle on the highest ground and left his half brother Robert of Mortain in charge.</p>	<p>Edwin and Morcar provided a challenge to William's rule. The two earls began to gather allies against William and in Edwin's land in Mercia.</p> <p>Outcome: William acted as quickly as soon as he realised there was danger. He led an army swiftly northwards, stopping in Mercia ensuring no revolts and then to Northumbria, building castles along the way.</p>	<p>Edgar needed allies in order to continue his pursuit of King of England, he flees to the North. Edgar attacked York and the North of England became the most rebellious area of England. Danish Vikings joined forces with Edgar and Waltheof. The joint English and Danish army defeated the Norman forces and captured the castle in York.</p> <p>Outcome: William decided to deal with the attack in York himself, and marched North, as he approached the Vikings retreated and William paid them to leave.</p>	<p>William is once again under attack from King Harold's sons, who landed in Exeter in the South West and attacked it.</p> <p>Outcome: The Norman soldiers placed at the castle after previous unrest, defeats them and forces them to return to Ireland.</p>	<p>Scotland invades northern England in 1070 led by King Malcom III of Scotland.</p> <p>Outcome: William assembled his troops and marched on Scotland and by 1072 King Malcom III was forced to sign the Treaty of Abernethy, this meant that he accepted William as his overlord and exiled Edgar.</p>	<p>William faced rebellion from his own Norman earls. Ralph de Gael and Roger de Breteuil had support from a variety of people, this included King Philip of France who did want William to become too powerful. This was a serious threat to William. However, William did not deal with the threat himself, he left it to his trusted regents, Lanfranc and Odo.</p> <p>Outcome: During Christmas of this year, William had the rebels blindfolded and murdered, Earl Roger was imprisoned and Ralph retreated to Brittany. This was the last serious threat during William's reign.</p>

Timeline of rebellions

25 th Dec 1066	March 1067	Dec 1067	1068	Jan 1069	1070	1072	1075	1076
William is crowned King of England	William returns to Normandy and there is unrest in Herefordshire and Wales	William returns to England. William distributes land in areas of potential rebellion to his loyal barons.	Rebellions in the South West. Siege of Exeter by William. Earls Edwin, Morcar and Edgar flee north.	Rebels burn Norman Earl of Commines to death in Durham. Rebellion in York Vikings invade Revolts in: Dorset, Somerset, Staffordshire and Cheshire. King Malcolm of Scotland marries Edgar's sister, Margaret.	'Harrying of the north.' Unrest In East Anglia	Scotland invades northern England.	Revolt of the Norman earls	Last English earl, Waltheof killed by beheading. Scottish Raids in Northumbria