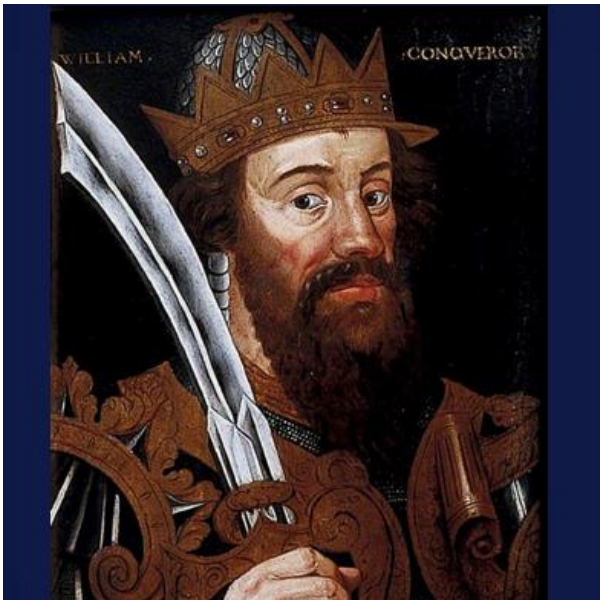




5 Kings Who Shaped the Monarchy

William I

- Born around 1028.
- King of England from 1066 to his death in 1087.
- Became King by defeating Harold at the Battle of Hastings.
- First Norman King.
- Succeeded by his son, William II.



Highlights by Year

1027/28	William born to Robert Duke of Normandy and his mistress, Herleva of Falaise
1049	William proposed to Matilda (legend she turned him down, but he dragged her by her horse until she agreed)
1050	William married Matilda even though Pope denied permission for marriage

1051	William visited Edward the Confessor in England; he claimed Edward promised him the crown.
1064	Harold Godwinson was shipwrecked and spent time with William in Normandy; together they defeated Conan II of Brittany and William knighted him. Normans later claimed Harold promised to support William's claim to English throne.
1066	Edward the Confessor died. Witan selected Harold Godwinson as King. William met with advisors and began planning invasion of England. William sailed for England and marched to Hastings. 14 October: William defeated King Harold at Hastings and claimed English throne. William marched to London, taking towns along the way. 25 December: William crowned King at Westminster Abbey.
1067	Rebellion by Eadric the Wild William took city of Exeter from rebels.
1068	Matilda crowned Queen of England—first Queen to be formally crowned. Earls Edwin and Morcar rebelled against William and later surrendered. Harold Godwinson's sons tried to invade England. William began program of castle building.
1069	Edgar the Aetheling and King Sweyn of Denmark attacked York. William put down rebellion with "Harrying of the North."
1070	William founded Battle Abbey on site of Battle of Hastings. William appointed Lanfranc of Bec as Archbishop of Canterbury. Hereward the Wake and King Sweyn of Denmark took Isle of Ely.
1071	Earl Edwin launched another revolt and was defeated by own men. William built causeway to Isle of Ely and defeated Hereward and Earl Morcar.

1072	William went north to defeat King Malcolm of Scotland and secure Treaty of Abernethy.
1075	Roger of Montgomery and Ralph de Gael plotted against William and invited others to join them; William reacted quickly defeated them.
1077	Robert Curthose, eldest son of William, led a revolt in Rouen; William prevailed, and Robert fled to Gerberoi.
1078	The White Tower (Tower of London) built.
1079	William made large areas subject to Forest Law, which seized land for crown.
1080	Rebels killed Bishop of Durham; William sent brother Odo to deal with rebels.
1083	Matilda died.
1086	Domesday Survey completed. William summoned 170mnobles to swear new oath of fealty to him.
1087	William was injured in Normandy and died there. Robert Curthose inherited Normandy and William inherited English throne as William II. William's third son, Henry, was left money. He later became Henry I.