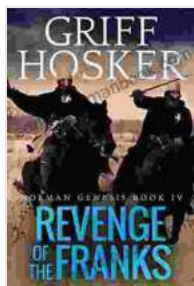


Revenge of the Franks: The Norman Genesis



Revenge of the Franks (Norman Genesis Book 4)

by Griff Hosker

★★★★☆ 4.4 out of 5

Language : English
File size : 1322 KB
Text-to-Speech : Enabled
Screen Reader : Supported
Enhanced typesetting : Enabled
X-Ray : Enabled
Word Wise : Enabled
Print length : 239 pages
Lending : Enabled



The Norman Conquest of England in 1066 was a pivotal moment in British history. It brought about the end of Anglo-Saxon rule and the beginning of a new era of Norman domination. But what led to this invasion? And who were the Normans?

The Normans were a group of Vikings who settled in northern France in the 9th and 10th centuries. They were led by a chieftain named Rollo, who was granted the territory of Normandy by the Frankish king Charles the Simple in 911.

The Normans quickly adopted the French language and culture, but they retained their Viking heritage. They were a fierce and warlike people, and they soon became a major power in France.

In the early 11th century, the Normans began to expand their territory. They conquered the neighboring duchy of Brittany in 1035, and they launched a series of raids on England in the 1040s and 1050s.

In 1066, the Norman duke William the Conqueror invaded England with a large army. He defeated the English king Harold Godwinson at the Battle of Hastings, and he was crowned king of England on Christmas Day 1066.

The Norman Conquest had a profound impact on England. The Normans introduced a new system of government, law, and culture. They also built many castles and cathedrals, and they established a new aristocracy.

The Norman Conquest was also a revenge of the Franks. The Normans had been driven out of France by the Franks in the 9th century, and they had never forgotten their humiliation. The invasion of England was their chance to get revenge on their former oppressors.

The Norman Conquest was a complex event with many causes. But one of the most important factors was the desire of the Normans to avenge their defeat by the Franks.

The Viking Legacy

The Normans were descended from the Vikings, a group of seafaring raiders who terrorized Europe in the 8th and 9th centuries. The Vikings were known for their ferocity and their skill in battle. They raided and plundered monasteries, towns, and villages all along the coast of Europe.

In the late 9th century, a group of Vikings led by Rollo sailed up the Seine River and established a settlement in northern France. They were granted

the territory of Normandy by the Frankish king Charles the Simple in 911.

The Normans quickly adopted the French language and culture, but they retained their Viking heritage. They were a fierce and warlike people, and they soon became a major power in France.

The Frankish Oppression

The Franks were the dominant power in France in the 10th century. They were a powerful and warlike people, and they treated the Normans with contempt.

The Franks imposed heavy taxes on the Normans, and they often raided their territory. They also tried to force the Normans to convert to Christianity.

The Normans resented the Frankish oppression, and they longed for revenge.

The Invasion of England

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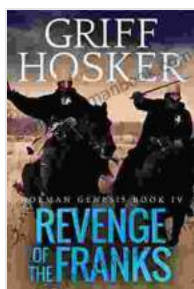
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The Legacy of the Norman Conquest

The Norman Conquest had a profound impact on England. The Normans introduced a new system of government, law, and culture. They also built many castles and cathedrals, and they established a new aristocracy.

The Norman Conquest also had a lasting impact on the relationship between England and France. The two countries became rivals, and they fought many wars over the centuries.

The Norman Conquest was a pivotal moment in British history. It brought about the end of Anglo-Saxon rule and the beginning of a new era of Norman domination.



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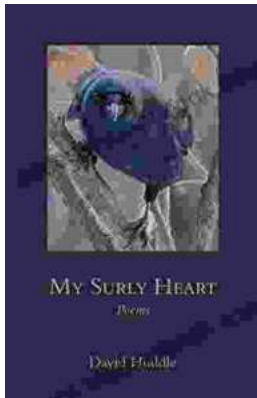
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