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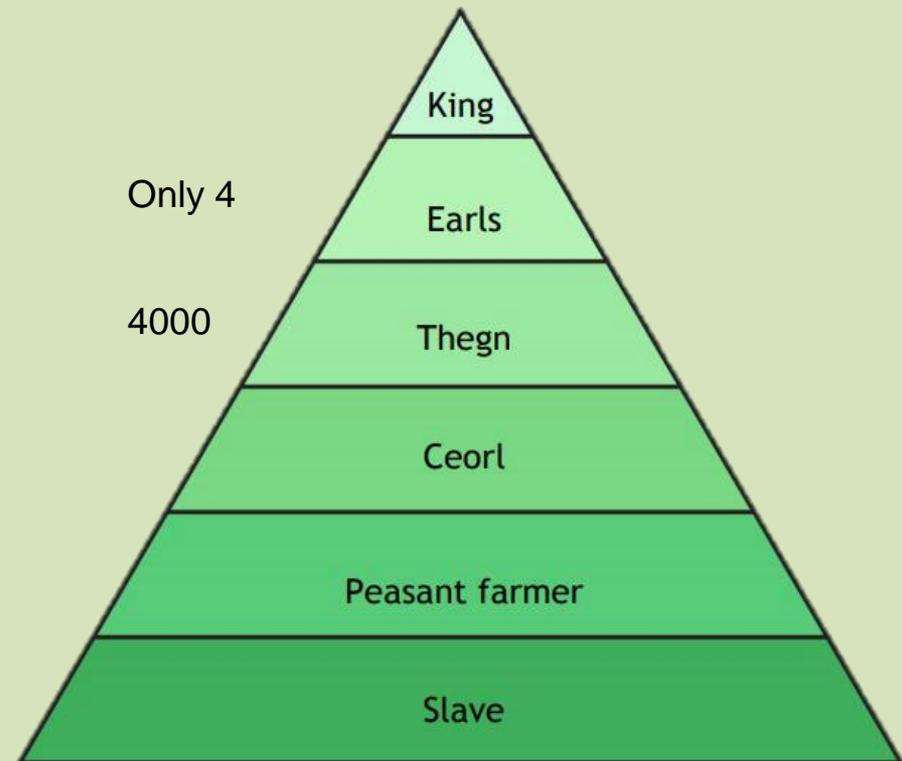


Norman England in 3 hrs (ish)



What was England like under the Saxons?

- In Anglo-Saxon England there were very few people; roughly 2 million.
- Life was generally very hard.
- Life expectancy was just 31 years old with around a quarter of children dying before they were 5 years old.
- Almost everybody farmed the land in order to grow what was needed to live on.



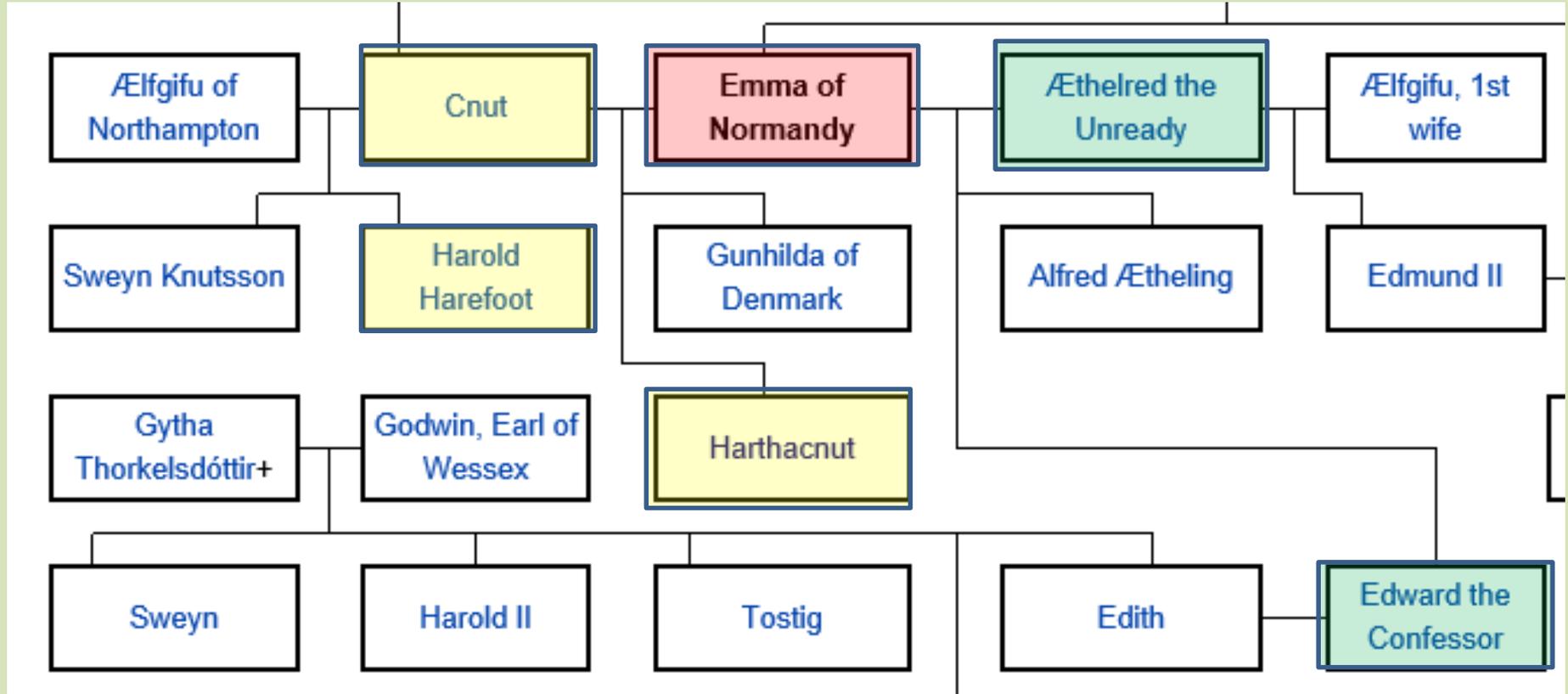
What was England like under the Saxons? – mixed up for activity

Areas of government		Types of people	
The Kingdom	The country as ruled by the King.	King	God's representative on Earth. A respected law-maker. Could raise an army.
Earldoms	An area of the country ruled by an important man who was close to the king.	Earl	An important man who was close to the king and ruled an area of the country.
Hundreds	In some parts of England, a 100 hides of land. Each hide carried obligations (military service and taxes).	Peasant farmer	Someone who rented land and worked it for himself and his family. He also had to do a set amount of work for the local lord. If he did not do this he might lose the right to his land.
The Witan	Council of the most important earls and archbishops (church leaders). They advised the King.	Thegn [Thane]	A local lord, holding more than five hides of land, often living in a manor house with a church: the aristocracy and warrior class of Anglo-Saxon England.
Shires	Areas of the country that had courts to try people and had to provide the King with troops for the fyrd (peasant army).	Slave	He could be bought and sold. Slave ownership was a normal part of Anglo-Saxon society.
Tithings	A group of 10 households.	Ceorl [Churl]	A peasant who was free to work for any lord but was not tied to specific land.

What was England like under the Saxons?

- The **4 earls competed for power** with each other and could possibly be a threat to the King (East Anglia, Mercia, Northumbria and Wessex)
- The English Church was viewed by outsiders as somewhat **corrupt**.
- Monasteries had become **lazy** and slack.
- **Centralisation was not a strong point** of the Saxon rulers of England.

Why was there a succession crisis in 1066?



Emma of Normandy was:

- William I's great nephew (Norman connection)
- No relation to Magnus of Norway – but he and Cnut had agreed to be each other's successors (Viking connection - Emma supported this claim over her own son)
- Mother to Edward the Confessor (Norman/Saxon connection)
- Mother-in-law to Edith Godwinson (Saxon connection)

Who were the claimants and what were their claims?



	Valid claims / positive reasons
Edgar Aethling	He was loosely related to the King by blood. Edward's half-brother's (Edmund II Ironside) Grandson.
King Harald Hardrada (The Viking)	Harthacanute had promised Magnus, King of Norway the throne when he died, but he was busy at the time, so the throne was given to Edward. Excellent warrior, experienced King (20 years), Tostig Godwinson (Harold's brother + Earl of Northumbria) supported him, support in the North of England due to Viking roots.
William of Normandy	When Normandy helped against the Godwin's rebellion in 1051, Edward supposedly promised William he could have England. Normandy helped England against Vikings, they were trading partners with England, had the Pope's blessing, Edward was Emma's son who was raised in Normandy and William was a capable ruler.
Harold Godwinson (Earl of Wessex)	Edward's brother-in-law, most powerful of 4 English Earls, rich, had acted as sub-regulus, very good militarily (Welsh beheaded King Gruffydd and brought head to Harold when threatened with war), English supported him, promised throne by Edward.

**Aged 14
No money
No army
No XP**

**Not Christian
(Pagans)**

**The bastard
(not actually
Edward's
cousin**

**Many claimed
he had
promised the
throne to
William,
under oath, in
1064**

Battle of Hastings Prep - long and short versions

<p>Harold's prep</p>	<p>Harold assembled the largest navy England had ever seen (according to Anglo-Saxon Chronicle) Harold had assembled his Housecarls (permanent troops) on the south coast and had more and more Thegns (Lords) bringing their Fyrd (temporary soldiers) arriving all of the time, although he had no cavalry.</p> <p>Tostig - returned from exile in Flanders and raided the Humber. He was beaten by Edwin and Morcar and fled North to wait for Hardrada's arrival</p> <p>Harvest season - Harold sent his army home on 8th September to harvest crops</p>
<p>William's prep</p>	<p>Pope - The Pope approved of his invasion and gave him a Papal banner to carry into battle.</p> <p>Army and navy - William used the Norman feudal system to call on Lords and Knights to raise a significant army. His Vassals provided some ships, but he ordered that 100 more be built. Whilst Harold waited, William's army expanded to reach 7000, with up to 3000 horses and 700 ships ready by September.</p> <p>Planning for arrival - He had prepared pre-fabricated castles, the first of which was assembled at Pevensey, for when they landed in order to set up defensive positions.</p>
<p>Viking arrival</p>	<p>Hardrada arrives and wins Fulford - Hardrada joined Tostig at the river Tyne and set sail, landing at Ricall, near York. They beat Edwin and Morcar at the Battle of Fulford and York was surrendered.</p> <p>Harold Marches North - Harold gathered his army on the way north, covering over 200 miles in a week. The Vikings were caught off guard and the Battle of Stamford Bridge begun on 25th September 1066, ending the same day with the deaths of Tostig, Hardrada and most of the Norwegian forces. 'Rivers of blood' reported one source.</p>

Edwin and Morcar beat Tostig, who fled North.

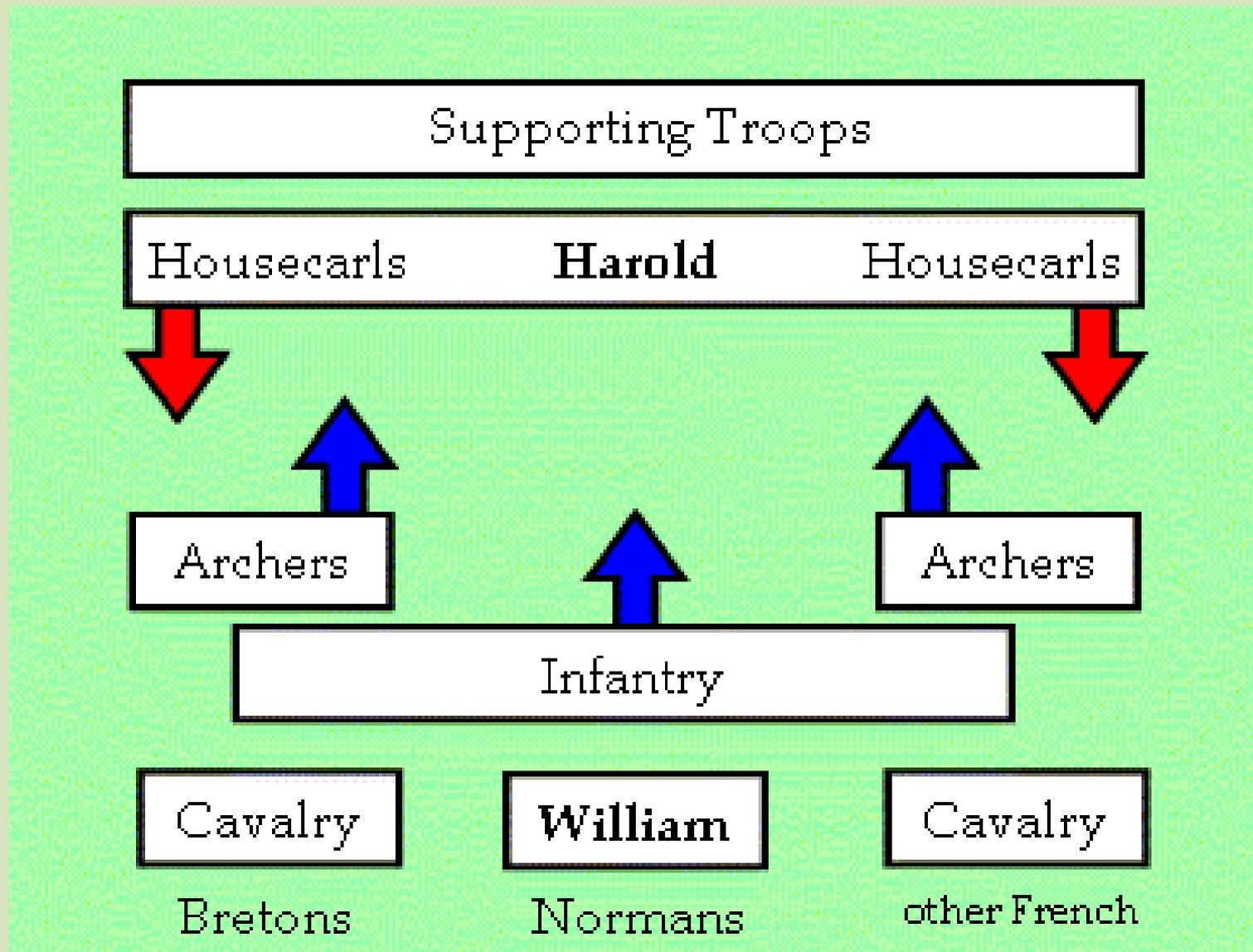
The Vikings arrived and captured York after beating Edwin and Morcar at Fulford.

Harold was ready on the South coast, but sent his troops home as it was harvest season. He then had to collect them on the way North to meet Hardrada.

Hardrada is beaten at the battle of Stamford Bridge and Harold Godwinson headed South to meet William of Normandy at Hastings.

Harold had fewer archers no cavalry, in comparison to William (who was loaded with both!)

Hastings - Formation



Battle of Hastings - prep

LUCK: Wind changed and set sail on 27th September 1066, landing at Pevensey.

WILL PREP: The Normans built their first prefabricated castle alongside the existing Roman fort at Pevensey

HAROLD'S MISTAKES: Harold marched 200+ miles South in 4-5 days, stopping at London. William and Harold exchanged messages but reached no agreement.

Both sides arrived at Hastings on 13th October where Harold's men camped at Senlac Hill. The battle started on the 14th. Both sides had 6-7000 men.

WILL'S PREP vs HAROLD'S MISTAKES: The Normans used a mix of archers, cavalry and crossbowmen wearing Hauberks (chain mail) whilst Harold relied on the Housecarls and Fyrd, most of which were foot soldiers or Thegns who weren't on horseback.

There was a **stalemate** for most of the day, and then...



Battle of Hastings

BREAKTROUGH: Some of William's men began retreating (either due to rumours of William's death spread or it was a 'feigned retreat'), but Harold's shield wall broke as they ran after the Normans.

This meant William's cavalry could sweep in on horseback and kill the Saxons who were chasing. Harold was also killed (either arrow to the eye or hacked to death - the Bayeux Tapestry shows 2 possibilities) along with his 2 brothers



2 castles to remember...

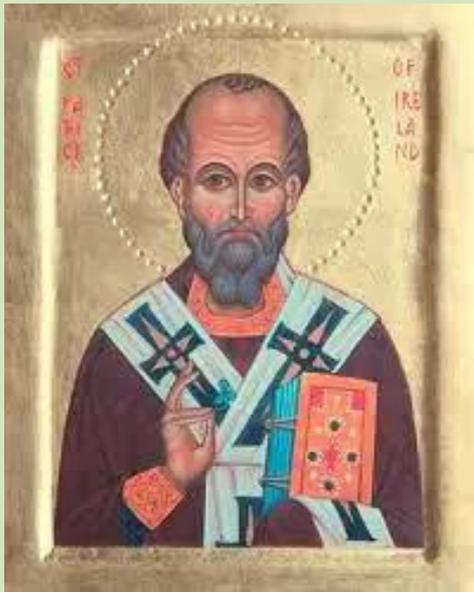
Pevensey: Was originally a Roman fort dating from 290AD. It was probably used as a base for a fleet and formed defence against Saxon pirates. The Norman arrival in Sept 1066 meant it was built in wood, but was rebuilt in stone in the 1070s, making use of the Roman walls. In 1088 the castle was put under siege and surrendered after 6 weeks.



Pickering: Built as a motte and bailey castle in 1069-70, but with an exception: It had an inner and outer bailey. Was used to keep the northerners under control and used as a base for the Harrying of the North (targeting Thirsk, Whitby, Malton and Scarborough). They had a permanent garrison there.

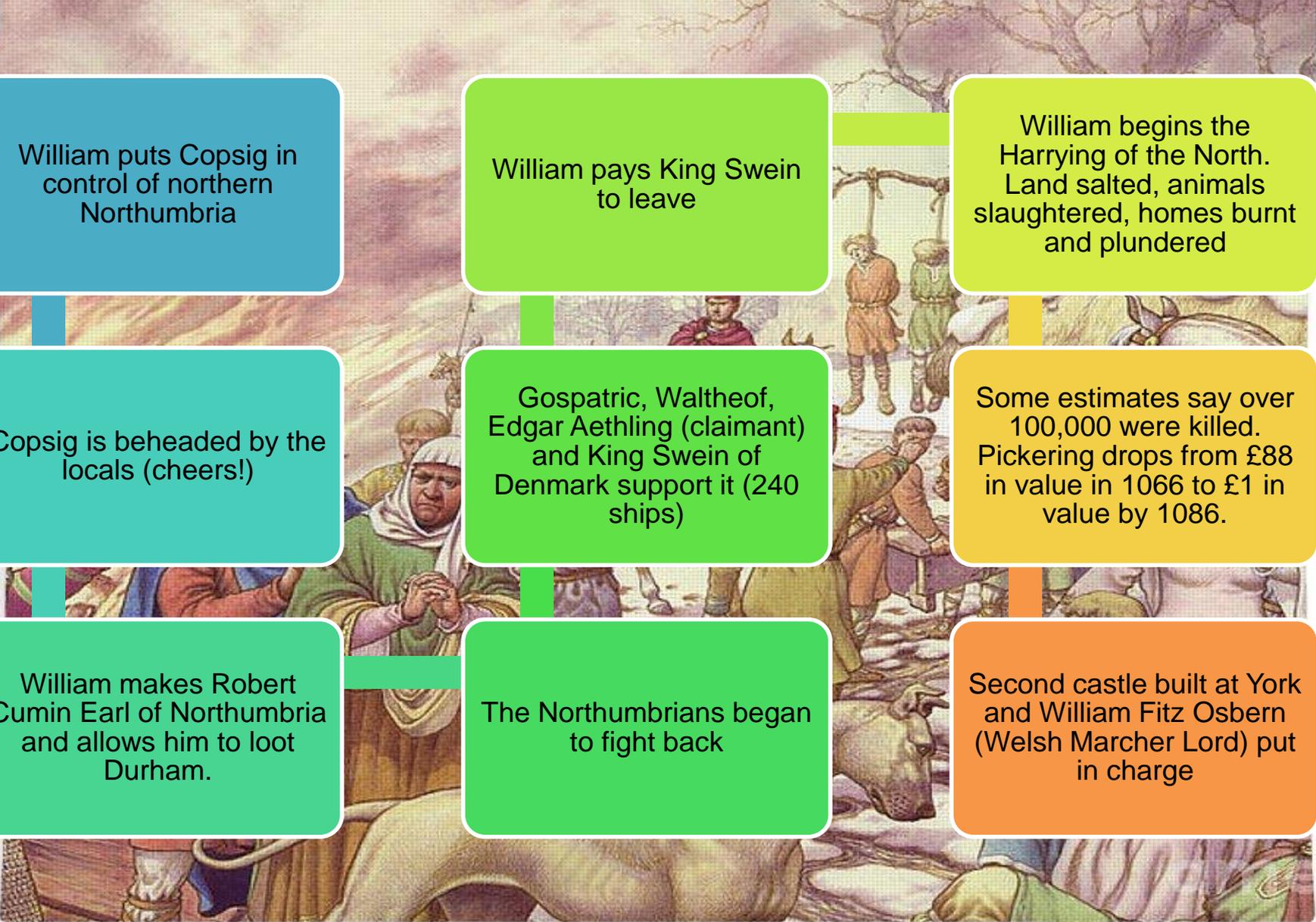
William and controlling England – early on

- Punishing Romney as an example – brutal murders
- Took Canterbury (religious HQ) and Winchester (Treasury)
- Made Lords swear oaths of fealty to him.
- Married Earl Waltheof to his niece.



- Sold the Earl of Northumbria title to Gospatric (1068)
- William went back to Normandy in 1067 and took potential enemies with him such as Archbishop Stignad, Edgar Aethling, Edwin, Morcar, Waltheof.
- Early revolts were dealt with by disinheriting Saxon families and replacing them with Normans. Also, extra taxes to pay for castles etc.

Northumbrian rebellion and Harrying of the North



William puts Copsig in control of northern Northumbria

William pays King Swein to leave

William begins the Harrying of the North. Land salted, animals slaughtered, homes burnt and plundered

Copsig is beheaded by the locals (cheers!)

Gospatric, Waltheof, Edgar Aethling (claimant) and King Swein of Denmark support it (240 ships)

Some estimates say over 100,000 were killed. Pickering drops from £88 in value in 1066 to £1 in value by 1086.

William makes Robert Cumin Earl of Northumbria and allows him to loot Durham.

The Northumbrians began to fight back

Second castle built at York and William Fitz Osbern (Welsh Marcher Lord) put in charge

East Anglia rebellion in 1070-71 and Earl's revolt of 1075.

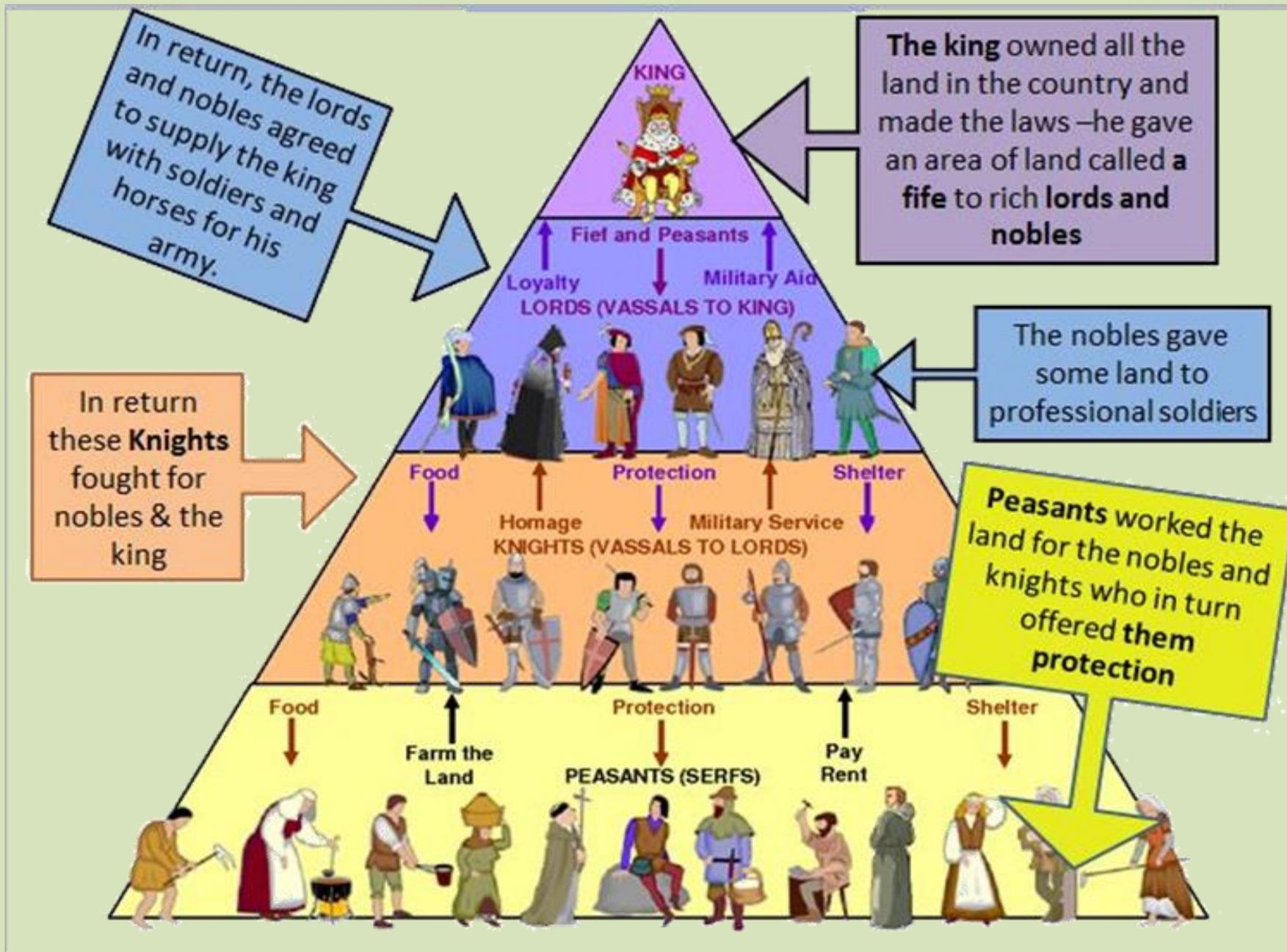
East Anglia rebellion in 1070-71

Locals in the Fenlands of East Anglia rebelled, led by Hereward the Wake of Ely. He had the support of **Earl Morcar and King Swein of Denmark**. William simply paid King Swein to leave (AGAIN), imprisoned Earl Morcar until his death and gave Hereward the Wake his land back in return for peace.



The Earl's revolt of 1075

Roger (Earl of Hereford) and **Ralph** (Earl of East Anglia) rebelled with the support of **Waltheof**, who was married to William's niece. King Swein was supposed to come and help with 200 ships, but by the time he arrived the rebellion had been crushed. Roger and Ralph were disinherited and Waltheof was beheaded!

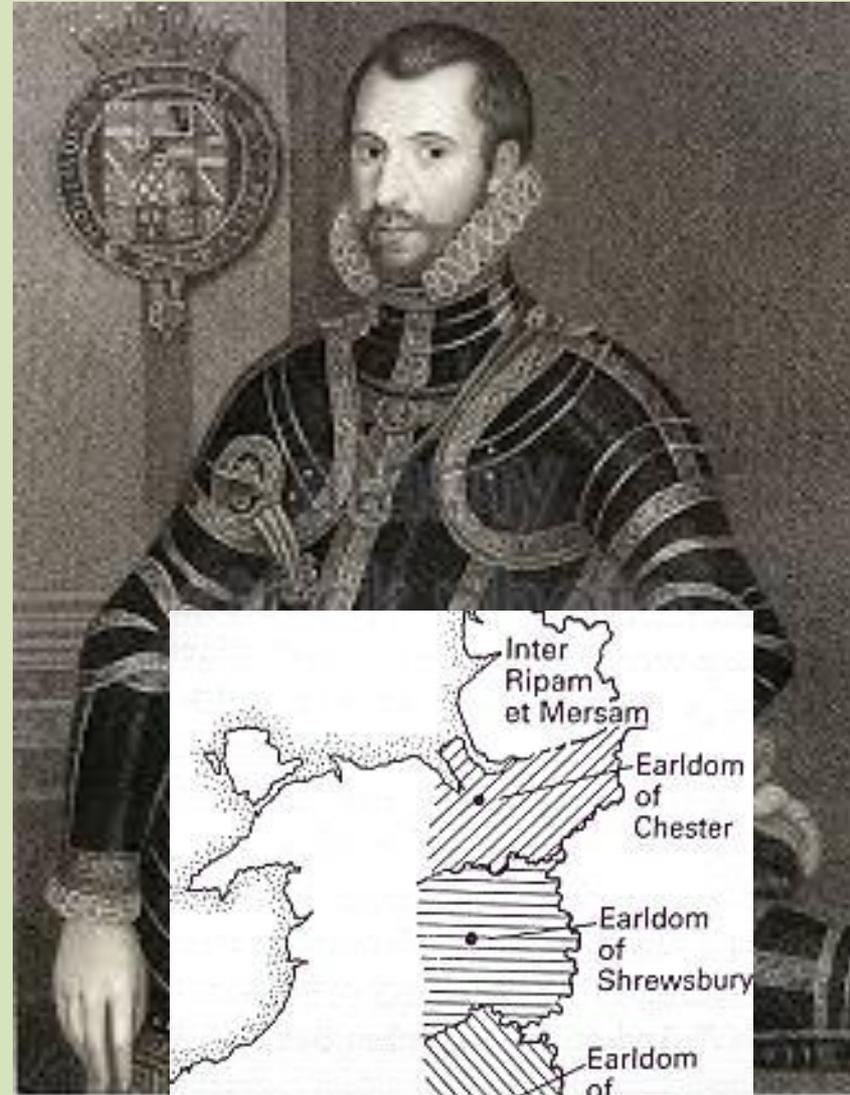


Managing difficult areas with extra powers?

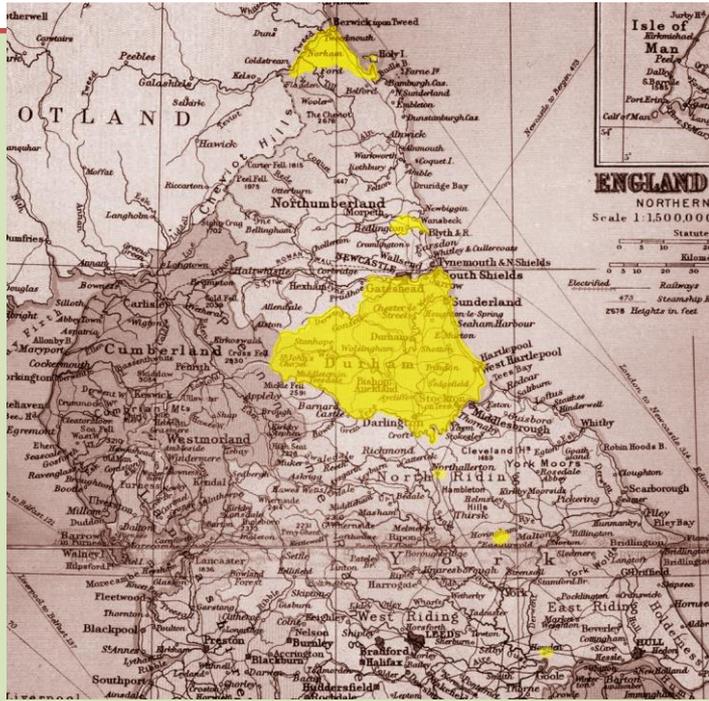
Palatines: Barons and bishops in risky locations were given extra powers to raise their own taxes, set their own laws and manage their lands in a way which was different to the rest of England.

Wales: Wales had 5 warrior princes who did not cooperate with England and William (despite swearing fealty to him) had not managed to conquer them, so set up 3 Marcher Lords in the area to rival the Welsh princes if they attacked.

The Earl of Chester, the Earl of Shrewsbury and Earl of Hereford (**William Fitz Osbern**) managed the Welsh border on William's behalf.



Managing difficult areas with extra powers?



Scotland: William tried to invade Scotland in 1072 and failed, so decided to make the Treaty of Abernethy with Malcolm III (King), who swore fealty to him.

Then he created a Palatine (mini country) around Durham, so he could install a Prince Bishop, build a castle and huge cathedral and turn the city into a stronghold near the Scottish Border.

Aethelwine was the last Saxon one, then William I installed William Welcher (1071-80), William St Calais (1081-96) and then Ranulf Flambard (1099-1128).

Flambard was the King's clerk (closest advisor), so giving that position shows how important Durham was as a location.



National Government

- The Witan was replaced by the '**Great Council**' (**Curia Regis**). The King wore his crown at meetings to show he was above other members.
- **Patronage** was a power that could be used by the King to give jobs, money, land, wealth or anything he wanted. This was used to put effective people in positions of power.



- **Government by writ.** Laws were written and distributed to local government, whose job it was to get the message to the people. No mobile phones back then!
- **King's household** looked after the King and royal family. The **financial office** looked after the treasury and did accounting. The **Chancery** wrote important documents.

Local Government

Saxons: England was divided into 134 shires, each with a shire-reeve (Sheriff) in charge of local government. Shires were divided into hundreds and wapentakes. Sheriffs had to pay the King by taxing the population, running shire courts and raising an army during war.

Normans: They **kept most of this** but added the position of **Castellan** to look after castles and royal forests, however, in low risk areas this might be done by the sheriff too. They also pushed to make weak local governments stronger through **putting new people in charge.**



Courts – Lords courts were introduced and manor courts expanded

Types of courts

The King's court: The king remained the most important person in the legal system. The King's court dealt with major issues (royal pleas) including: murder, treason, robbery and rape.

Shire courts: these were kept from the Anglo-Saxon era. Sheriffs and bishops ran these courts. The crimes usually included violence and robbery.

Hundred courts: a hundred is a small area of land, smaller than a shire. The Anglo-Saxons invented these courts. These courts dealt with small arguments.

Lord's courts: The Normans introduced these and allowed lords to deal with their tenants: dealt with crimes, arguments and sales of land. They also announced new laws introduced by the Kings.

Manor courts: The manor was an area of land controlled by the Lord of the Manor. These dealt with day-to-day life matters: such as fields not being ploughed properly or people not working hard enough. These courts were controlled by the Lord of the Manor.

Types of crime

In turns out that trying to control a shire is too difficult. We need a system that looks after smaller areas of land.

Fields have not ploughed properly and people have not been turning up to work.

There has been a brutal series of murders and the killer has been caught. The accused has also been found stealing.

There has been an argument in the shire about violence and robbery.

There has been an argument about the sales of land. The king has also introduced some new rules.

Enforcing the law



Constables: had the powers to arrest people and put them in stocks. Had another job because it wasn't paid well.

Watchmen: Mostly volunteers (some given the duty) who made sure people went home by curfew time. Many saw the role as a joke and went drinking

Hue and Cry: Everyone had a duty to raise the alarm if they saw a crime and everyone had to try and catch the offender. Not following this could result in a fine.

Tithing: A group of 10-12 freemen who had to report anyone in the group who did a crime. If you didn't report it could result in all 12 being fined.

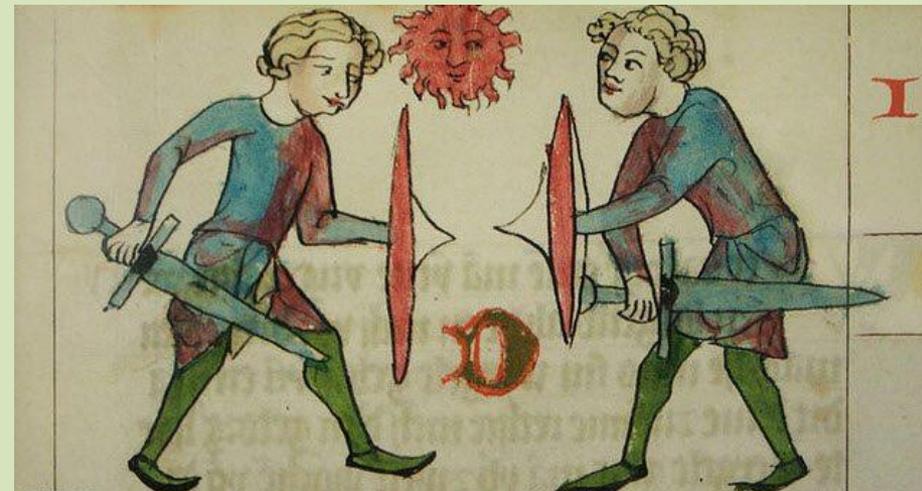
Murdrum fine: Violent crimes against Normans had to be solved within 5 days otherwise the whole hundred could be fined. This meant crimes were often solved quickly if against a Norman.

Trials – absolutely bonkers

Oaths: People swore on the bible or a relic before giving evidence about the accused person. The use went down in the Norman era, especially for serious crime.

Trial by ordeal: Trial by water meant the water was blessed by a priest and the accused was put in it - if innocent they would sink and if guilty they would float. Trial by hot iron meant the accused carried a hot iron for 3 paces. If their wounds healed within 3 days then they were innocent and, if not, they were guilty.

Trial by battle: The accuser and the accused could fight or have champions fight for them to decide who was innocent (the winner), through the guilty (loser) either submitting or dying (because God made it happen supposedly). However, most cases were resolved without this. Minor cases involving poor people often had sticks, whereas more important cases could result in swords.



Punishments – became much more strict and brutal



- False claims were punished by **paying money** to the innocent party and the King.
- If found guilty, **compensation** was paid for minor crimes
- In the case of murder, the Saxon system had a **wergild (man price)**, where this money would be paid to the victim's family.

- Under the Normans this gradually reduced and was replaced by hanging and/or mutilation. The Normans made the legal system more centralised and under royal control over time, as the lands owned by thegns were handed over to Norman bishops and barons.

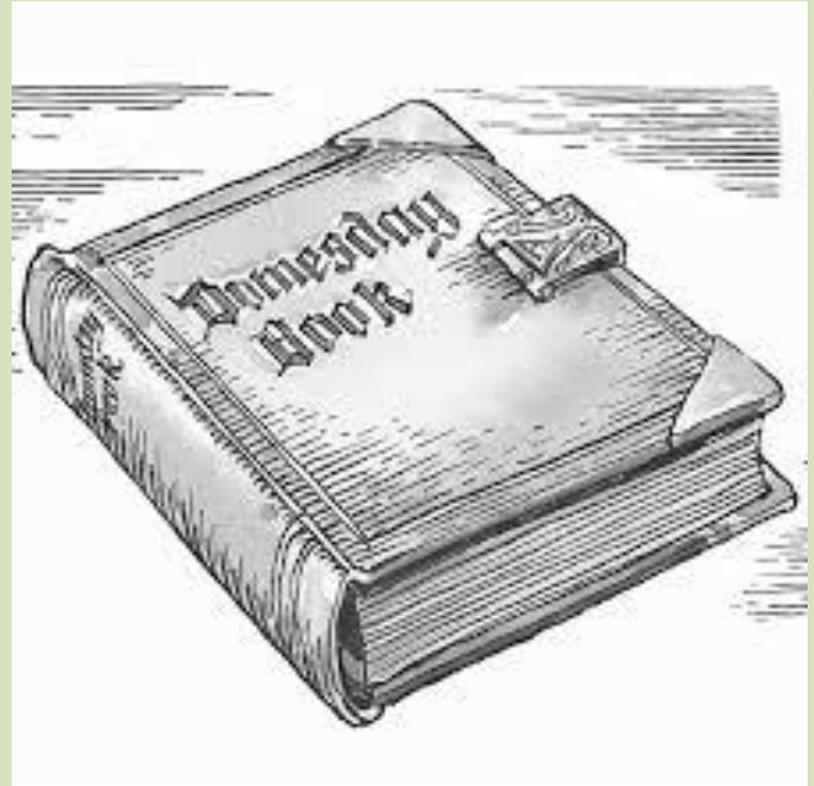


Domesday survey of 1085

Why: William expected a Viking raid which never came and wanted to be able to pay them off. Extended control too.

How: The country was divided into seven circuits. All existing documents handed over and every tenant had to send a list of manors and men. Then four **commissioners** were sent into each circuit to ask questions about land, belongings etc. For example, all landowners were asked what their land was worth in 1066 and then in 1086, so William I and William Rufus could make use of this information.

Where: In most parts of England, but excluding some areas. London and Winchester weren't included because they had fewer taxes and may have been too difficult to survey it properly.



FUNKY FACT: Durham and the Welsh Marcher Lands were excluded because they had palatine status, and some less safe areas which the Normans didn't control such as Westmoreland and Cumberland didn't get inspected. Details were collected in 2 versions of the book. The Great Domesday book (covering 6 areas) and the Little Domesday book, with 13418 towns being included in total.

Why did the English Church need reforming?

William wanted church reform because:

1. There were good clergy (church workers) such as Bishop Wulfstan of Worcester, but too many corrupt people like Stignad, Archbishop of Canterbury.
2. Overworked: clergy had too many jobs and couldn't do them all.
3. Jobs: Simony meant that people could buy big jobs within the church, people in the church gave jobs to friends and family (nepotism).
4. Many of the clergy were married, which was against their celibacy vows.



Lanfranc's reforms to the English Church

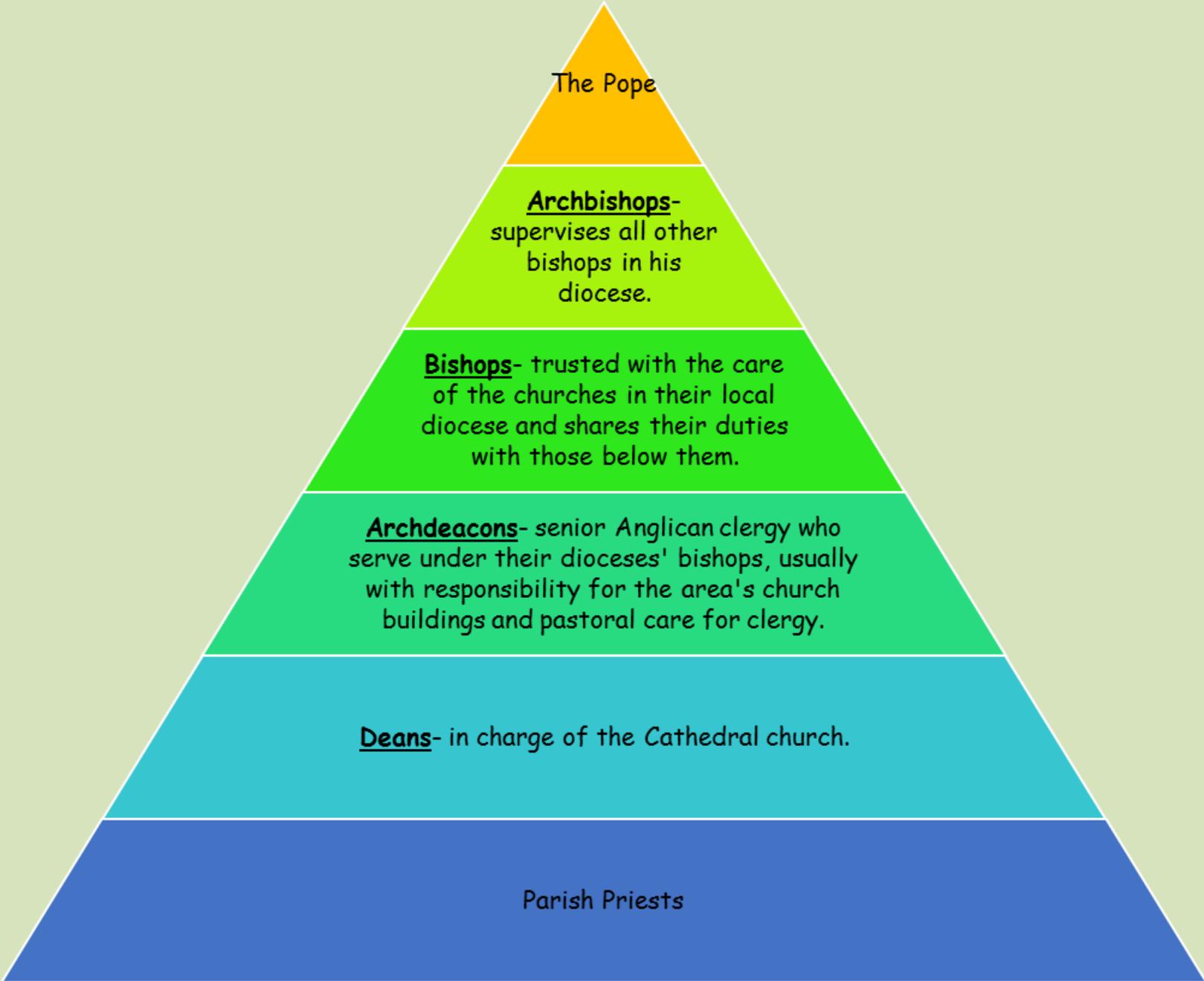
PRIMACY: Lanfranc replaced Stignad as Archbishop of Canterbury in 1070 and, as Lanfranc was appointed Archbishop in Normandy before Archbishop Thomas of York it was decided that Lanfranc should consecrate Thomas (formally approve him for the position), which he refused to do until Thomas swore loyalty to him. Thomas refused, so William I ordered it and Thomas submitted, making Lanfranc #1 in the English Church. This type of argument is about primacy.



SYNODS: He created church councils (ecclesiastical councils) to help with reforming the church and checking corruption. The Synod of London in 1075 established Durham as the administrative base of the North.

CHURCH HIERARCHY: New positions of Archdeacons and Deans meant that priests all over England could be helped, monitored and punished if they were corrupt because of new supervision. Most Cathedrals and churches had a deanery added to the buildings (as did Durham in 1076)





The Pope

Archbishops-
supervises all other
bishops in his
diocese.

Bishops- trusted with the care
of the churches in their local
diocese and shares their duties
with those below them.

Archdeacons- senior Anglican clergy who
serve under their dioceses' bishops, usually
with responsibility for the area's church
buildings and pastoral care for clergy.

Deans- in charge of the Cathedral church.

Parish Priests

Lanfranc's reforms to the English Church

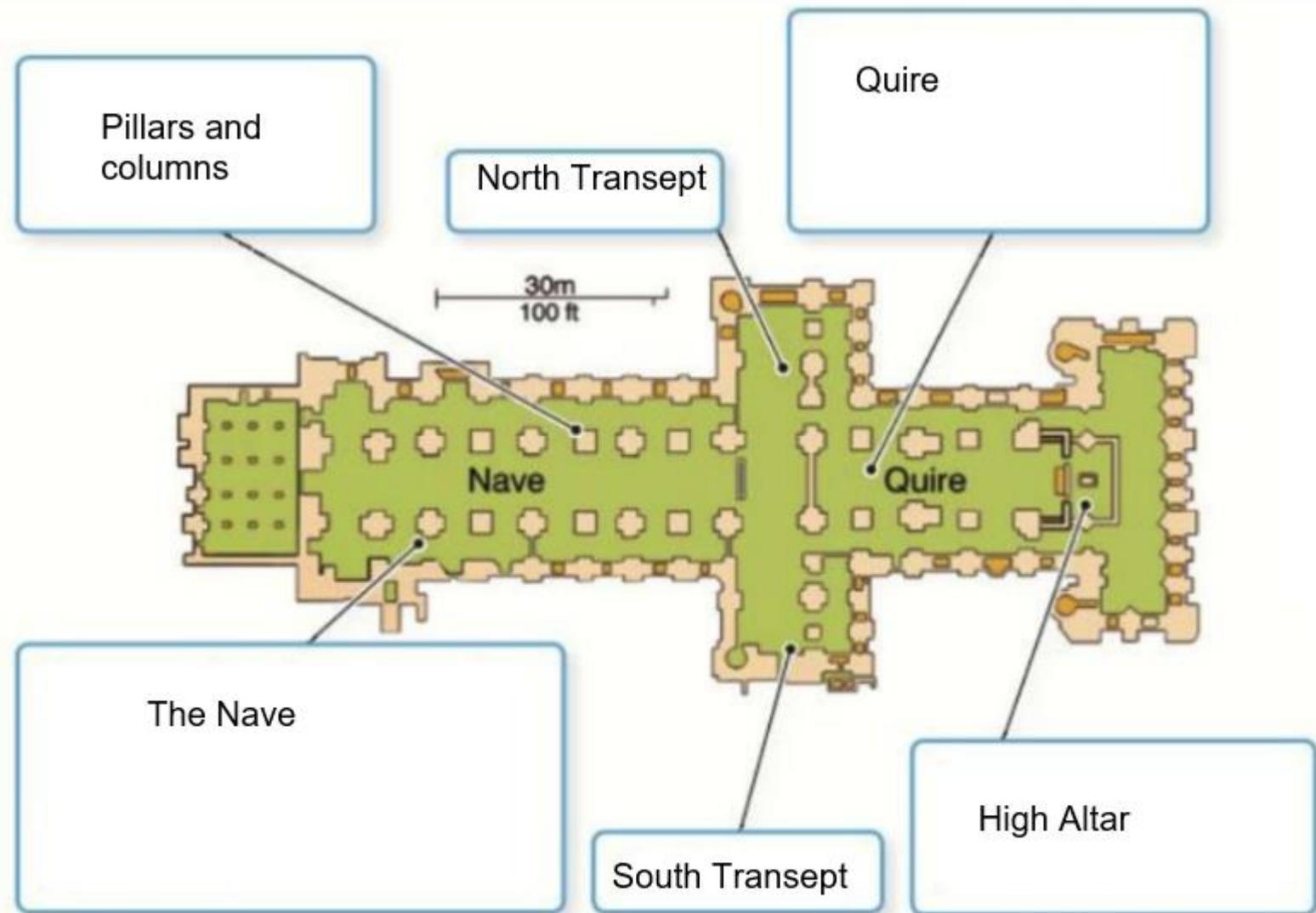
EXPAND: The number of parish churches doubled between 1070 and 1170, with over 2000 churches being recorded in the 1085 Domesday survey. (Approximately 4000 by 1170)

STRICT RULES: Lanfranc ended marriage, simony and nepotism in the clergy (apart from Ranulf Flambard who bought his position in 1093 for £1000)



CHURCH COURTS CREATED: These were courts where the Synods judged people in the clergy who had committed a crime. Lanfranc didn't believe the secular courts (non-religious) could put clergy on trial. Secular courts were harsher, with many offences leading to hanging, whereas the church court may have sent the offender on a pilgrimage. Some people disliked this and saw it as unfair.

Romanish? Romanesque?



▲ **B** *The floor-plan shape of Durham Cathedral represents the cross on which Christ died*

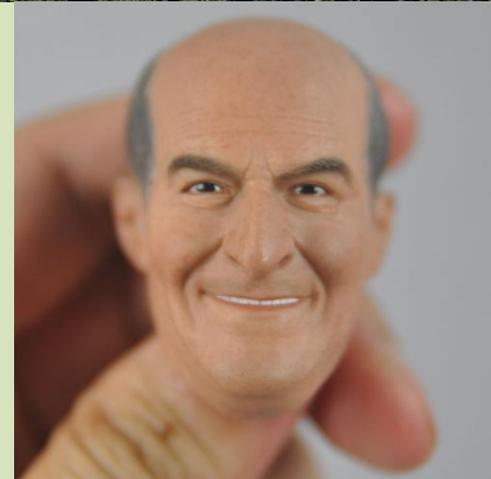
Cathedrals and stuff – 4 examples you ought to know

Durham cathedral:

Started in 1093 and built on the orders of William St Calais, it is probably the best example to use of a Cathedral used for religious and control purposes.

After adding a deanery in 1076 the Normans also revived the Benedictine monastery there in 1083 onwards and built a castle facing the Cathedral.

It played a huge administrative and military role for both William due to it being close to the Scottish border as well as making the church appear very powerful in the area. It also had the relics of St Cuthbert of Lindisfarne, the Head of St Oswald and the remains of the Venerable Bede as pilgrimage sites in the White Chapel, until the shrine was rebuilt inside the Cathedral in a grander style.



St
Oswald's
head

Cathedrals and stuff – 4 examples you ought to know



Canterbury cathedral:

The building burnt down in 1070 and Lanfranc had it rebuilt in the style of his Cathedral of St Stephen back in Caen, Normandy.

York cathedral:

Archbishop Thomas of York rebuilt the cathedral in York after Vikings destroyed it in 1075, again in a Romanesque style.

Ely cathedral:

After being the centre of the East Anglia rebellion led by Hereward the Wake in 1070-71, William put Abbot Simeon (Norman) in charge of the monastery. He began work on the new cathedral there in 1083, however, construction was stopped on occasions as William wanted to take money from Ely and/or when there was risk of rebellion in 1085.



Why did the English Church need reforming?

William I and Pope Alexander II: GOOD and OK

GOOD because Alexander II blessed the invasion of England in 1066 and they wanted to make religion in England less corrupt (which they did). William's main aim was to replace English bishops with Norman ones and, by 1070, only two English/Saxon bishops remained.



William I and Pope Gregory VII: refused 2 things and accepted one

MODERATE because Greg said that popes had more power than kings and wanted bishops to travel to Rome. William and Lanfranc refused. Gregory VII also demanded William swear fealty to him and he declined. William did agree to bring back Peter's Pence, a tax where every household paid 1 penny to the Pope.

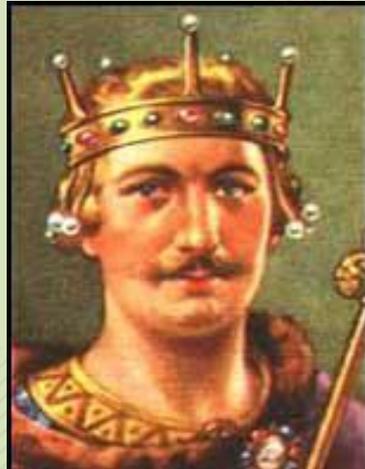


POPE VS KING relations



William Rufus and Pope Gregory VII: BAD

BAD because Rufus chose his own Church leaders and when Bishops died, Rufus sometimes refused to replace them meaning he gained more power and money (see above).



Relations were hostile under the next Pope, Urban II, but he did not interfere with Church matters in England.



POPE VS KING relations

Henry I and Pope Urban II: got along BETTER

Lay investiture and homage:

Due to problems with Archbishop Anselm, **Henry was threatened with EXCOMMUNICATION** for choosing his own bishops and forcing them to swear allegiance to him over the Pope.

He agreed to the **Concordat of London (1107)**, which said Henry I could no longer invest bishops (this meant they didn't have to bow down to him as much as they did the Pope).



Well, when you put it like that, how can I refuse??



William Rufus and the English Church

Lanfranc crowned William Rufus on 26th September 1087.

Rufus was more interested in money than religion and he never married, with most people suspecting he was homosexual, which was frowned upon by the church. This is shown in the chronicles about Rufus, as the clergy did most written documents in the Norman era.



Rufus vs William St. Calais:

St Calais told Rufus of a rebellion in 1088 and **said he would send troops to help - he never did.** He was tried for treason in the King's court at Salisbury and was found guilty and:

- Was exiled in November of 1088.
- He was restored to his position of Bishop of Durham in 1091, as William Rufus saw it as helpful for his relationship with the Pope

William Rufus and the English Church

William Rufus vs Anselm:

When Lanfranc died in 1089, Rufus appointed no replacement (as he wanted to steal money and land). However, he fell ill in 1093 and was worried about going to hell, so he forced Anselm (Lanfranc's student) to become Archbishop of Canterbury.

Anselm demanded that all land should be given back to the church, he could be Rufus' spiritual advisor and to recognise Urban II as the Pope. William agreed to two, but not giving land back as it would have lost him money.



Council of Rockingham:

For Anselm to officially take his position he needed to collect his pallium from Rome, but Rufus refused and instead sent a messenger because he didn't want Anselm to be closer to the Pope. His Pallium arrived and Pope Urban II agreed to not interfere in England.

When Anselm tried to make changes to church councils Rufus refused, so Anselm didn't pay taxes or provide knights. He was exiled in 1097, giving William II more control and land from the church.



What were monasteries like in England under the Saxons?

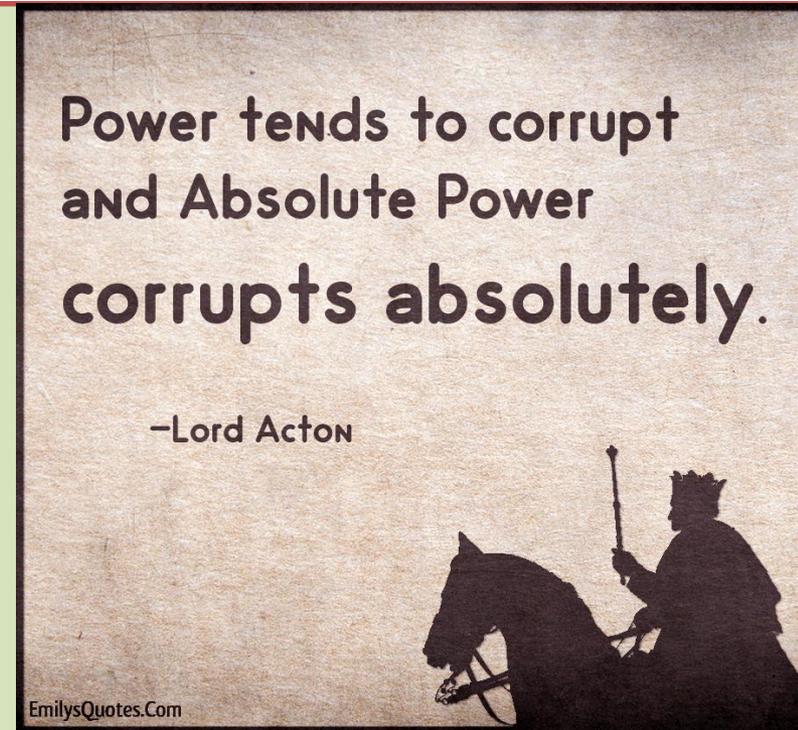


An Englishman,
an Irishmen and a
Scotsman were in
a tavern... one
said to the
other...

- Approximately **60** existed with about **1000** monks and nuns in them.
- Monks and nuns did physical work as well as pray, amongst other responsibilities

Why did the monasteries need reforming?

- Influenced by Lords and other rich donors (lords and thegns) rather than Archbishops.
- Had been subject to Viking raids and some monasteries were in poor condition and/or at risk.
- Corruption (similar to Simony / nepotism).
- Many monks and nuns had abandoned their vows and had become corrupt and lazy.



From Benedictine (slack) to Cluniac (strict)

POVERTY – CHASTITY – OBEDIENCE

underpinned everything. These were the vows monks and nuns had to follow rigidly in a Cluniac monastery.

- Cluny Abbey is in Aquitaine, France
- Abbot answered directly to the Pope
- Pope Greg II ordered that Cluny Abbots were to be trained and shipped to England to take over, answerable to the Abbot of Cluny.



And pow –
all thy sins
are forgiven



Cluniac in England

The first one in England was founded by **William de Warenne is Lewes, Sussex.**

By 1135, there were 24 Cluniac monasteries

13/25 abbots were still Saxon in 1075 whereas by 1096 only **3/25** were Saxon



From Benedictine (slack) to Cluniac (strict) – **STATS & SPED**

- Number of monasteries/religious houses rose from **60-250** in the same time frame.
- Increased number of monks from **1000 in the year 1066** to **4000-5000 by 1135.**



- **Battle Abbey** was built at Hastings to commemorate William's victory/conquest.
- Number of Cathedrals with monasteries rose from **4 to 19** in the same time frame.

Abbeys / monasteries – What did they do/how did they function?

Some of these were massive! Fountains Abbey and Reivaulx Abbey were good examples.



Abbeys / monasteries – What did they do/how did they function?

Grew food

Farmed animals

Wove and sold wool (to Flanders and Normandy)

Almonries
(food banks for the poor)



Brewed beer and wine

Wrote transcripts of important documents

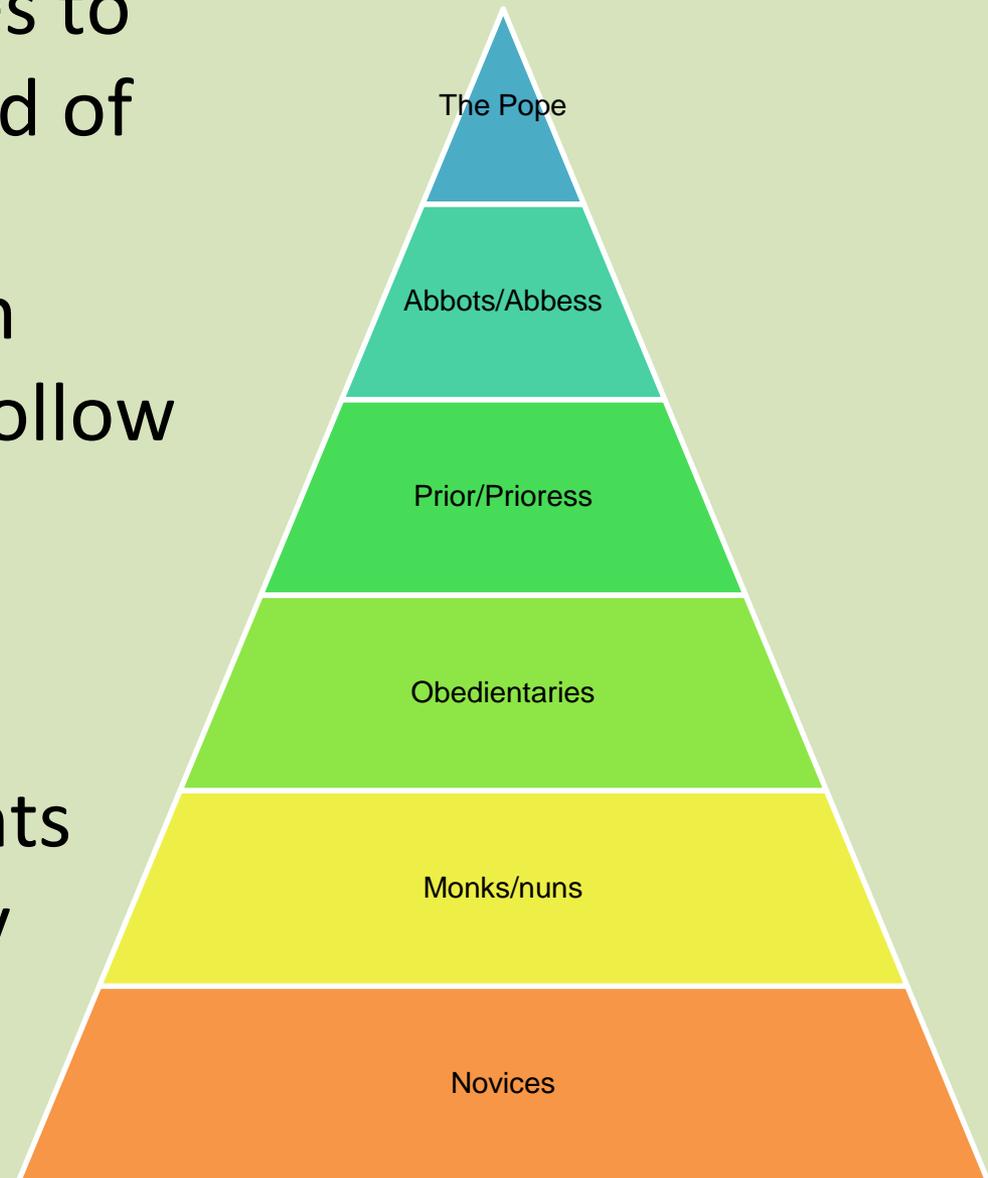
Ran hospitals on a charitable basis

Recorded events for historical purposes (chroniclers like William de Poitiers and Orderic Vitalis)

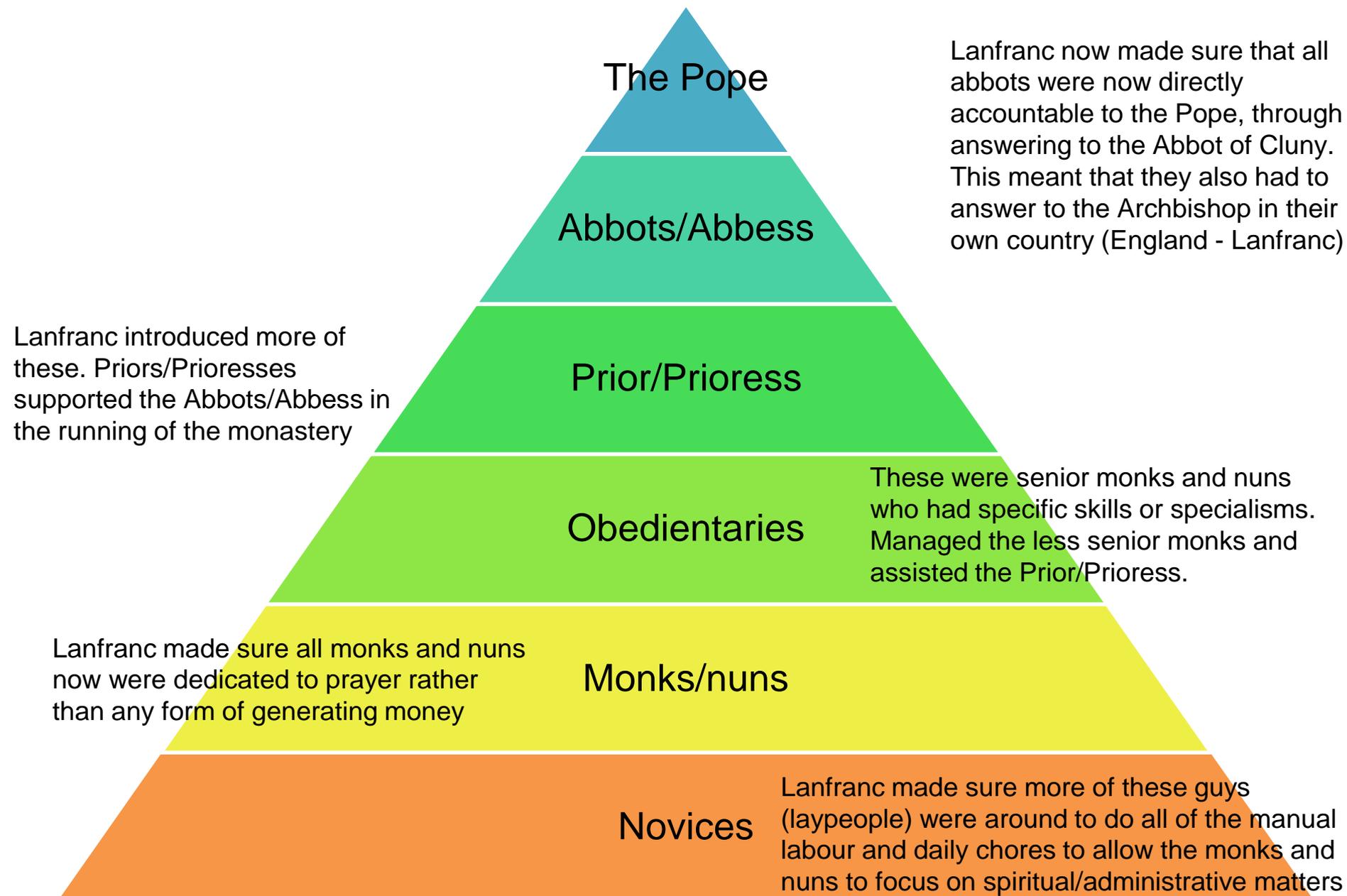
Hotels for people on pilgrimages (free)

What monastic reforms did Lanfranc introduce?

1. Forced the monasteries to become Cluniac instead of Benedictine
2. Put a job description in writing for Abbots to follow
3. Set criteria for making someone a saint
4. Introduced standard routines and new chants
5. Changed the Hierarchy (next slide)



What reforms did Lanfranc introduce?



So how did monasteries change under the Normans? SUMMARY

Before the Normans	Under the Normans
Lots of manual labour for monks and nuns	Monks and nuns focused on spiritual and administrative matters
1000 monks/nuns and 60 monasteries	4000-5000 monks and nuns in 250+ monasteries
Monks and nuns were regularly breaking their vows	Poverty, Chastity, Obedience. Punished in church courts if not followed
Benedictine abbeys – very relaxed	Cluniac abbeys – very strict
Answerable to Lords and Thegns as well as rich donors	Answerable to the Abbot of Cluny (then the Pope)
No defined role of Abbot and accountability low	New hierarchy which Lanfranc introduced defined roles and held people accountable