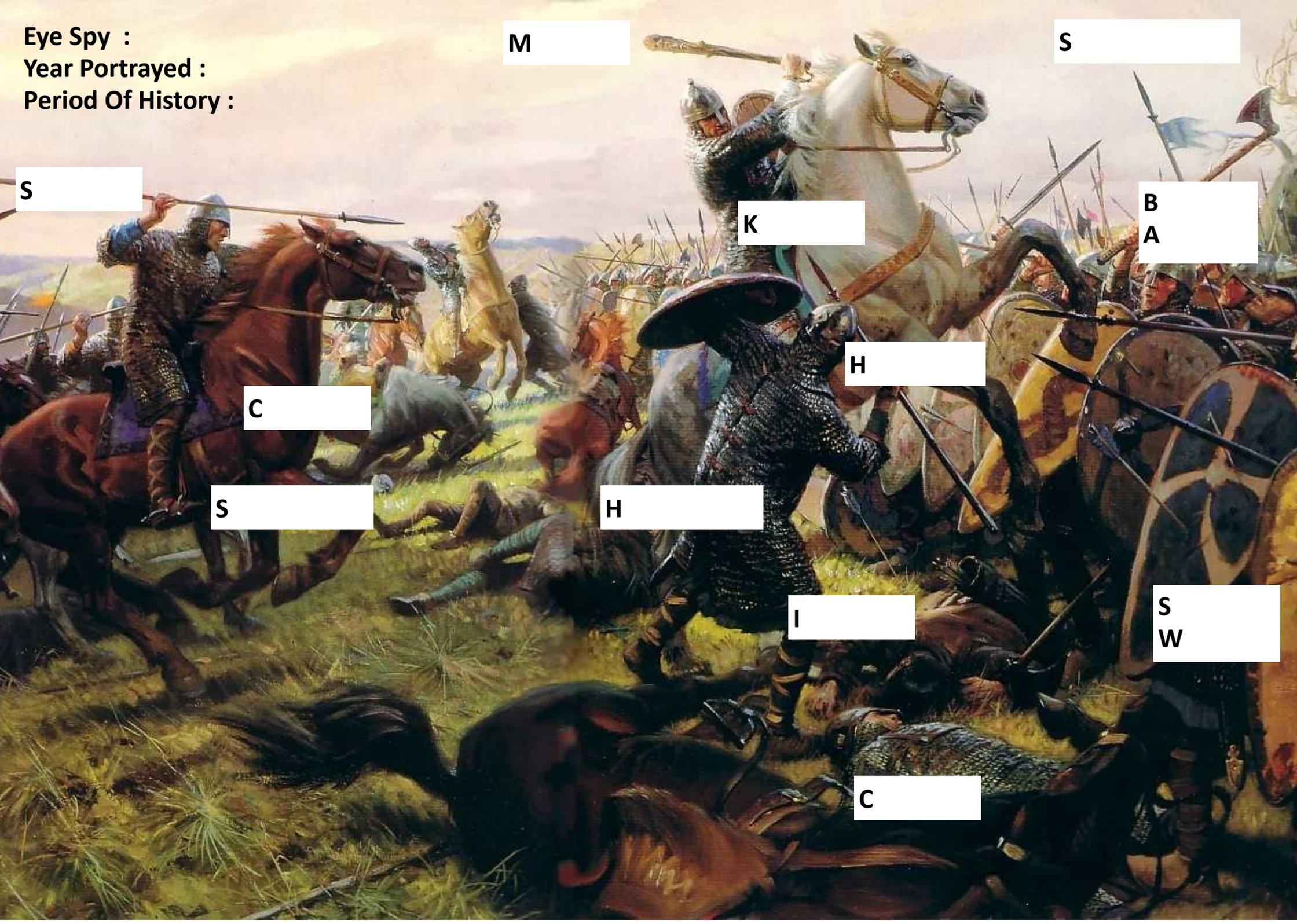


1066

Eye Spy :
Year Portrayed :
Period Of History :



M

S

S

K

B
A

C

H

S

H

I

S
W

C

Norman Conquest : Unit Key Words.

Name: _____

 Task : colour code or number the following words and images with their definitions.

Witan



Cavalry



March



Peasant



Exhausted



Motte



Crops



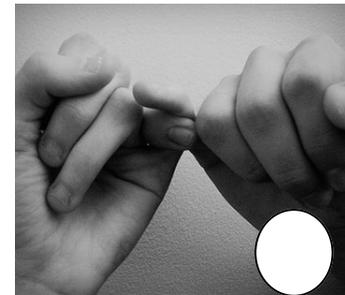
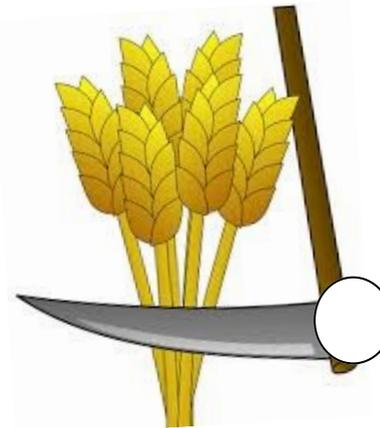
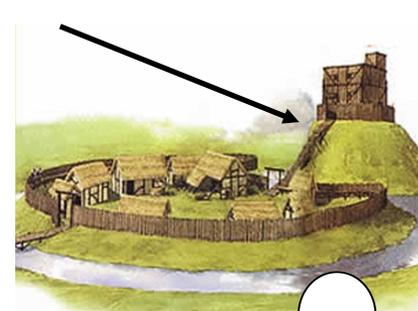
Berserker



Oath



Noble



A powerful landowner



To make a promise



A group of powerful nobles



A crazed Viking warrior



Very tired



Soldiers who fight on a horses



Food grown on farms



A person who works the land



A soldier's walk



A mound of earth



The Norman Conquest : Unit Key Words.

 **Discover** : key unit vocabulary **Explore**: key word definitions **Skill** : vocabulary development.



Words	Definitions	Similar Words	?
	Mound of earth	H _ _ _	A
Fyrd	Part-time English soldiers		B
	A group England's most powerful nobles in 1066		C
	A soldier's walk		D
	A soldier who is loyal to a noble or king	M _ _ A _ A _ _ _	E
	A person who farms or works the land	S _ _ _	F
	To say something belongs to you		G
	The person next in line to be king or queen		H
	To take over land or a country	I _ _ _ _ _	I
	A closed open space or courtyard		J
	King or Queen	R _ _ _ _ _	K
	A crazed, powerful Viking warrior		L
Vassal	A person who has offered services (arms) in return for land		M
	English		N
	A promise		O
	A very important person who has land and titles	B _ _ _ _	P
	Very tired		Q
	To attack repeatedly		R
	Food grown on a farm	P _ _ _ _ _	S
	The best (elite) English soldiers		T
	Land given in return for services and soldiers		U
	Run	R _ _ _ _ _	V
	Full time role eg ; soldier		W
	Soldiers who fight on horses		X

The British Isles : invaders, settlers and migrants.

Discover : who are the 'British' **Explore**: where you came from **Skill** : chronology / knowledge.

The First People : c 900 000 BCE



In 2010, _____ found 75 sharp stone flints on a beach in Norfolk. This discovery and later DNA evidence traced the first settlers to a fishing village in Spain. These people crossed the frozen sea to settle in Britain much earlier than earlier evidence had shown.

Kids : Historians : Archaeologists

The 'Celts' : c 500 BCE



The 'Celts' were tribes from Europe, ie, southern France, Switzerland and Austria. They came in the _____ Age and lived in circular huts and hill forts. They were not a unified people and were often at war with one another.

Ice : Stone : Bronze : Golden

The Romans : 43 CE



The Romans were from Italy. They first attacked Britain in 55BC but it was not until 43 AD that 50,000 returned to beat the Celts near London. It would take 30 years before they _____ most of the south and west of Britain.

Settled : Conquered : Invaded

The Saxons : 450 CE



When the Roman armies left Britain to defend Italy, the Saxons attacked the largely undefended land. They came from Germany and Denmark across the North Sea in _____

Ships. They may have been invited them to stop attacks from Scottish Celtic tribes in the north.

Wide : Short : Long : Small

The Vikings : 793 CE



They Vikings or _____ came from Denmark, Sweden and Norway. They first raided the monastery of Lindisfarne in North East England. They continued to attack coastal towns and villages eventually setting up a base in York in 866.

Horse : Horn men : Norse :

The Normans : 1066 CE



The _____ Saxon King Edward the Confessor died in 1066. A noble, Harold Godwinson was named King. Hardrada a Viking and William the French Duke of Normandy did not agree. After beating Hardrada in battle, Harold was killed by William and the Normans invaded England.

Angle : Old : Anglo : Roman

EU Migrants : c 2003 + CE



In 1973, Britain entered the European _____. More recently Poland and other countries such as Romania and Bulgaria have joined the EU. This has allowed people to come and live and work in Britain much more freely and easily.

Club : Alliance : Union

Post WW2 Migrants : 1945 + CE



Britain experienced a _____ shortage after WW2. More jobs were opened up for members of the Commonwealth. Many West Africans, West Indians, Indians and Pakistanis arrived to fill these important jobs.

Work : Labour : Job

Who do you think you are ? Tick if they could be your relatives!

Years	Invaders, Settlers and migrants	BCE / CE
900 000	The First People	<input type="checkbox"/> BCE
Settled	Small tribal communities all over the British Isles	
True False	All humans originally came from Africa	
	The Celts Or Britons	<input type="checkbox"/>
Settled	Eventually pushed to Cornwall, Ireland, Wales and Scotland	
True False	The Celts cut off and kept the heads of their enemies!	
	The Romans	<input type="checkbox"/>
Settled	Mainly in England, never Scotland, Wales, Cornwall or Ireland	
True False	The Romans called the 'Celts' the 'Britons'	
	The Saxons	<input type="checkbox"/>
Settled	Mainly in England.	
True False	They made a deal with the Vikings to rule England between	
	The Vikings	<input type="checkbox"/>
Settled	Mainly in the Northern and Western England, West Scotland.	
True False	They Vikings had horns on their helmets	
	The Normans	<input type="checkbox"/>
Settled	Mostly in England	
True False	Many Normans had Viking fathers and grandfathers	
	Post WW2 Migrants	<input type="checkbox"/>
Settled	London and other larger cities mainly in England	
True False	Pakistan was once part of India and both ruled by Britain	
	Eastern European Migrants	<input type="checkbox"/>
Settled	London and other larger cities mainly in England	
True False	Poland was the last country to become a member of the EU	

The Life And Death Of Edward The Confessor.

Name: _____

 **Discover** : who Edward he Confessor was **Explore** : how he came to be king **Skills** : literacy .



Past tense



Punctuation



Choose



Investigate



Guess



Bias



Unscramble



Meaning



Fix Errors



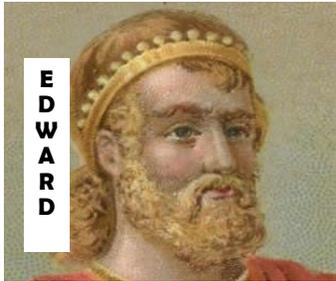
Best Word



True or false



Ad Lib



EDWARD

Edward the Professor was born in England in 1003. When just a little girl he was sent away to Normandy in modern day France.

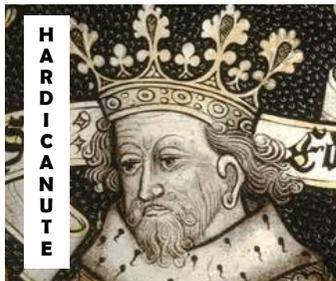
1: _____ 2: _____ 3: _____ 

Edward was known as 'the Confessor' because of his deep _____ .

Religion, piety, beliefs, pockets. 

In 1040, Edward was recalled to England by _____ half-brother, Hardicanute, the ruler of England.

Saxon : Celtic : Viking 



HARDICANUTE

Hardicanute died during a _____ party in 1042. He had named Edward as his _____. Edward was now the King of England.

hair : birthday : heir : drinking 

In 1051, some Normans are killed in a fight in England. Edward's powerful friends in Normandy wanted the people of Dover punish.

1: _____ 2: _____ 

Edward ordered Earl Godwin to do this. **no sent Godwin and the his own army against said king.**

_____ 



EARLG

Brave Edward fought against the evil Earl Godwin and won. Godwin agreed to leave England for Flanders, in Belgium.

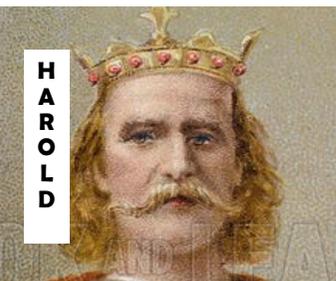
1: _____ 2: _____ 

But... Earl Godwin came back from his exile with a new army, now led by his two sons, Harold and Tostig.

Exile : _____ 

the English nobles were angry with Edward as he took advice from the Normans they did not help him fight Godwin # errors : ____





HAROLD

The nobles told King Edward to send his Norman friends back to _____ and make _____ the commander of the _____ army.

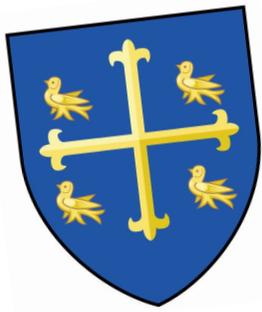


In 1053, Earl Godwin died. His son Harold took over as ruler of Wessex. **Harold was now the most powerful noble in England.**

This statement is : _____ 

In January 1066, King Edward died. He did not have any children. This was a problem because : _____

_____ 



Team Nobles ... The Witan



You are a powerful English noble and are a trusted member of the Witan. The Witan is a group of the other powerful nobles in England. You are going to listen to the arguments of five claimants to the throne in 1066. Ultimately you must decide which claimant you will nominate as the next King Of England and be ready to offer military support if the other claimants do not accept your decision. Each member of the Witan should take responsibility for finding out about one of the claimants to make sure they do not tell any lies when they present their case to you. **You can plan questions to ask the claimants after each round.**

Round		Hardrada	Godwinson	Atheling	Normandy	Tostig
1: Introductions Do they look like a king? Do they act like a king? Do they sound like a king?		: 5	: 5	: 5	: 5	: 5
2: Strengths Strong enough to lead the country? Do they have a large army? Will the other nobles want to support him? (English enough?)		: 5	: 5	: 5	: 5	: 5
3: Bloodline is he a relation of Edward? Is he related through marriage? Any relation to previous rulers?		: 5	: 5	: 5	: 5	: 5
4: Promises Is he friends with Edward or received any promises (oaths) that they should become the next king?		: 5	: 5	: 5	: 5	: 5
5 : Harry / debate How well does this ruler and his advisors show the weaknesses of the other claimants to the throne?		: 5	: 5	: 5	: 5	: 5
Total :		: 25	: 25	: 25	: 25	: 25

The Witan To Do List

1: Choose a spokesperson for the Witan.

1: Prepare 'background checks' on each claimant. Each member of the Witan should be responsible for one of the claimants.

3: Prepare questions to ask the claimants after each round.

4: Decide how you will make a final choice on who will be king.

A- All Witan to have an open hand up vote based on scores?

B- Combine ALL scores for each claimant to find a rank order?

C- A secret ballot based on scores?

D- Other idea?

Team Hardrada : notes.

You and your council are going to present in front of the Witan, the most powerful nobles in England. Your aim is to persuade the Witan to support your claim to the throne of England. You should prepare for each of the following rounds, research your claimant and give persuasive arguments to back up your claim.



Round 1 : Introductions : 5 points.

Round 2 : Your Strength : 5 points.

Round 3 : Your Bloodline : 5 points.

Round 4 : Promises : 5 points.

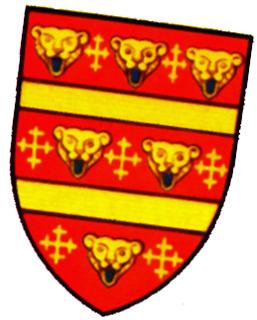
Round 5 : Harry and debate : 5 points.





Team Godwinson : notes.

You and your council are going to present in front of the Witan, the most powerful nobles in England. Your aim is to persuade the Witan to support your claim to the throne of England. You should prepare for each of the following rounds, research your claimant and give persuasive arguments to back up your claim.



Round 1 : Introductions : 5 points.



Round 2 : Your Strength : 5 points.



Round 3 : Your Bloodline : 5 points.



Round 4 : Promises : 5 points.



Round 5 : Harry and debate : 5 points.





Team Normandy : notes.



You and your council are going to present in front of the Witan, the most powerful nobles in England. Your aim is to persuade the Witan to support your claim to the throne of England. You should prepare for each of the following rounds, research your claimant and give persuasive arguments to back up your claim.

Round 1 : Introductions : 5 points.



Round 2 : Your Strength : 5 points.



Round 3 : Your Bloodline : 5 points.



Round 4 : Promises : 5 points.



Round 5 : Harry and debate : 5 points.



Team Edgar Atheling



You and your council are going to present in front of the Witan, the most powerful nobles in England. Your aim is to persuade the Witan to support your claim to the throne of England. You should prepare for each of the following rounds, research your claimant and give persuasive arguments to back up your claim.

Round 1 : Introductions : 5 points.

This is your chance to make a good first impression in front of the Witan. You should look, sound and act like a king. Perhaps wear a crown, robe and grow a beard. Simply state your full name, age, title, the name and titles of your mother and father and where you were born. **Give one final powerful statement why you should be chosen as the next king.**

Round 2 : Your Strength : 5 points.

The nobles are looking for someone who is strong and who they can follow. They want to unite the land and ensure there is no future in-fighting between rival nobles or further attacks from outsiders. How big is your army? Who can you count on an ally? What resources do you have? What else are you good at?

Round 3 : Your Bloodline : 5 points.

In this round you need to demonstrate that you deserve to be the new king because of the blood that runs through your veins. Are you related to any previous rulers of England or married to anyone of royal blood? Are you able to guarantee that you will have sons to follow you when you are gone to ensure stability in the future? Are you English enough to ensure the nobles will follow you?

Round 4 : Promises : 5 points.

What was your relationship with Edward the Confessor? What do you think of him? If you knew him explain how. Do you think he would approve of you being the new ruler of the Kingdom?

Round 5 : Harry and debate : 5 points.

Explain why you think the other claimants to the throne are not as strong as you. Ensure your **council members** are ready to support you. Have they been listening from the previous rounds so they can question and challenge the other claimants about things they have said? Point out other claimants weaknesses to the Witan and be ready to defend yourself from verbal attacks too.





Team Atheling : notes.



You and your council are going to present in front of the Witan, the most powerful nobles in England. Your aim is to persuade the Witan to support your claim to the throne of England. You should prepare for each of the following rounds, research your claimant and give persuasive arguments to back up your claim.

Round 1 : Introductions : 5 points.

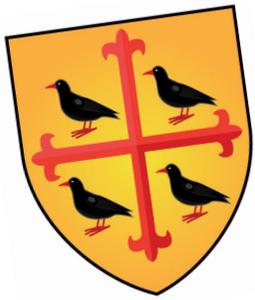
Round 2 : Your Strength : 5 points.

Round 3 : Your Bloodline : 5 points.

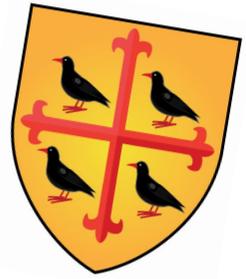
Round 4 : Promises : 5 points.

Round 5 : Harry and debate : 5 points.





Team Tostig : notes.



You and your council are going to present in front of the Witan, the most powerful nobles in England. Your aim is to persuade the Witan to support your claim to the throne of England. You should prepare for each of the following rounds, research your claimant and give persuasive arguments to back up your claim.

Round 1 : Introductions : 5 points.



Round 2 : Your Strength : 5 points.



Round 3 : Your Bloodline : 5 points.



Round 4 : Promises : 5 points.



Round 5 : Harry and debate : 5 points.



The Battle Of Hastings : sort.

 **Discover** : what happened during the battle of Hastings. **Explore** : the key mistake made by the Anglo Saxons. **Skill** : text order.

E : Harold organises his soldiers behind a shield wall on Senlac Hill

M : Exciting the inexperienced Fyrd men leave the shield wall and chase the Normans.

R : The Normans think that William is dead and many of them run down the hill.

N : William charges up the hill to show he is alive. He orders his men to pretend to run away.

T : After beating Hardrada at Stamford Bridge Harold marched his army south.

I : The Normans again attack the wall and it breaks. The English are routed.

H : King Harold arrives in the South with 7000 exhausted men.

W : More Fyrd fall for this trick. The shield wall again weakened.

N : The Normans attack the English shield wall by charging up the hill.

A : Norman cavalry attack and kill the Fyrd men coming down the hill.

O : The Saxons fight off the Normans with spears and battle axes.

N : Harold is killed by an arrow in the eye? His body is cut to pieces. The Normans win.

Order the battle by putting the event letters in to chronological

T

H

E

N

O

R

M

A

N

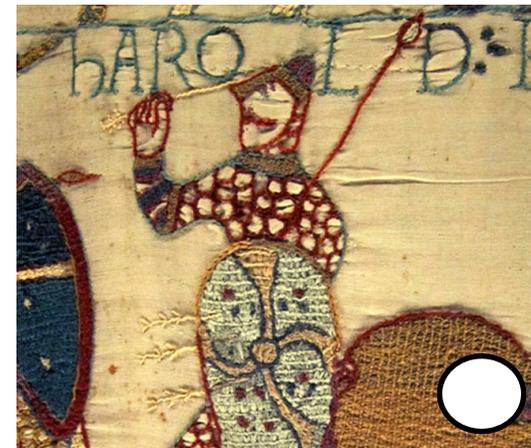
W

I

N

The Battle Of Hastings : image sort.

 **Understand:** the chronology of events at the Battle of Hastings **Skill :** interpretations and chronology.



The Battle Of Hastings : review.

 **Understand:** the chronology of events at the Battle of Hastings **Skill :** interpretations and chronology.



The Battle of Hastings, 14th October 1066.



Why Did William Win the Battle of Hastings?

6 mins



Mission: to analyse, evaluate and compare historical sources to understand some of the reasons William won.



'You will not see one coward ... for God's sake, spare not; strike hard at the beginning; stay not to take spoil (treasure) ... there will be plenty (enough) for every one. There will be no safety in asking quarter (mercy / kindness) or in flight (running away) - the English will never love or spare (not kill) a Norman. Felons they were, and felons they are; false they were, and false they will be. Show no weakness toward them, for they will have no pity on you: neither the coward for running well, nor the bold man for smiting (fighting) well, will be the better liked by the English. You may fly (run) to the sea, but you can fly no farther; you will find neither ships nor bridge there; there will be no sailors to receive you and the English will overtake you there, and slay you in your shame. More of you will die in flight than in battle. Then, as flight will not secure you, fight, and you will conquer. I have no doubt of the victory as we are come for glory; the victory is in our hands''.

A speech given by William of Normandy before the battle - recorded by A Norman Chronicler- 1066.

A

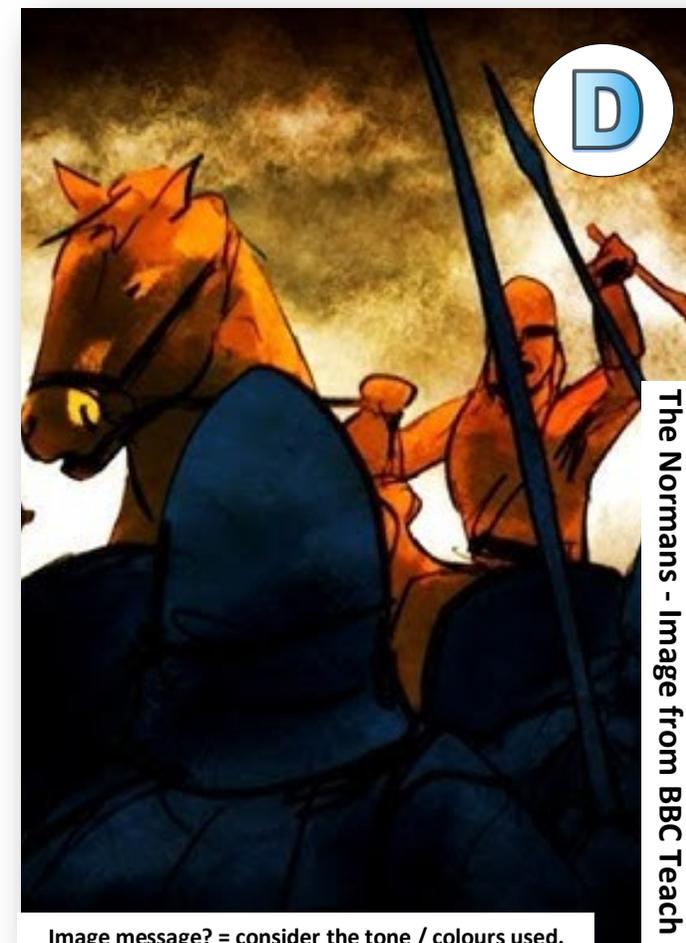
B "The Normans are valiant on foot and on horseback - good knights they are on horseback and well used to battle - all is lost if they once penetrate (break through) our ranks (front lines). They have brought long lances and swords but you have painted lances and keen edged bills. I do not expect that their arms (weapons) can stand against yours. Cleave wherever you can, it will be done if you spare aught (no one) ''.

A speech given by King Harold before the battle in October 1066.

The Norman infantry were well trained, experienced full-time fighters. They wore armour including chain-mail coats of iron rings, kite-shaped shields and iron helmets. They were armed with a sword, a spear or an axe. These cavalry were the best soldiers in the army. They were highly trained full-time fighters. On flat ground, infantry could not stand up to the power of a knight. They wore armour including a chain-mail coat of iron rings, a kite-shaped shield and an iron helmet. They carried a sword, spear or axe. Blunt instruments such as the battle mace were also used. They rode large, trained warhorses. Archers were highly trained and they didn't normally wear armour as they needed to be able to move freely, though some did wear leather or iron helmets. They carried their bow and a quiver of arrows (with a range of up to 100m). Many also carried a small knife or sword.

[Teachit.co.uk/history](https://www.teachit.co.uk/history)

C



The Normans - Image from BBC Teach

Image message? = consider the tone / colours used.

Source Skills = I can ... analyse, compare, interpret and evaluate



Q1

What is the main point or message of source A?

Q2

Provide a sub-point or message from source A

Q3

How similar are the MAIN messages from sources B and C? Not similar: somewhat similar: very similar (Explain answer)

Q4

How similar are the sub-messages from sources B and C? Not similar: somewhat similar: very similar (Explain answer)

Q5

What is the main message of source D?

Q6

Give an example from source B, C or D that corroborates (supports) source A.

Q7

Give an example from source B, C or D that does NOT corroborate (support) source A.

Q8

How reliable is source A? Circle a score then explain your reason (Not Reliable 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 Reliable)

Q9

What is the most important OR most surprising thing you learned from these sources?

Battles Review

Hardrada allied with Tostig

Senlac Hill

Harold forced to march north

Vikings invaded the North

Nobles V Hardrada

Wanted to be King

Hardrada V Harold

William is King

20th September

25th September

Hardrada + Tostig Killed

Vikings taken by surprise

Legendary Berserker

Fyrd soldiers left the shield wall

Harold v William

Harold shot around the eye

October 14th

Morcar and Edwin killed



Anglo-Saxons tired



Fulford Gate



Stamford Bridge



Hastings



1066 - Battles Review - 1066

Fulford Gate

Stamford Bridge

Hastings



Date

Date

Date

Who fought who ?

Who fought who ?

Who fought who ?

Why they fought ?

Why they fought ?

Why they fought ?

What happened?

What happened?

What happened?

Effects / Consequences / Outcome

Effects / Consequences / Outcome

Effects / Consequences / Outcome

1066 Review - Confessors, Oaths and Battles

10 min starter



Review - the crisis, claimants, invasions, battles and outcomes of all things 1066.

-  **Fix Errors**
-  **TRUE**
-  **FALSE**
- True : False**
-  **Guess**
-  **Investigate**
-  **Choose**
-  **SPAG**
-  **Spot Bias**
-  **Draw**
-  **Remember?**

In January 1066, Edward the _____ died. He did not have any _____.

This was a problem because England had no clear _____.

Professor - Hair - Confessor - Heir - Children
Brave - Breath.



In 1066 there were THREE major claimants to be the next king.

1: _____ - England
2: _____ - Norway
3: _____ - Normandy




The council that chose the next king was called the W _____. This group was made up of English n _____ and they chose H _____ as the next person to rule the kingdom.



the viking harald hardrara of norway refused to except that harold was the rightful king instead he should be king because vikings had ruled before edward stopped breathing she invaded in the north east with 300 ships

SPAG errors - Circle + note how many = _____



Battle of Fulford - September 20th, 1066.

Fought between _____ AND _____

The outcome / winner _____

One thing I remember OR significance! _____

Harold Godwinson was Anglo - Saxon = _____

He was a powerful noble, Earl of Wessex = _____

He was the son of Edward the Confessor = _____

His sister Edith, was married to Edward = _____

He swore an oath to help William rule = _____

True or false questions are boring = _____




While the northern nobels and Hardrada were battling it out at Fulford - William of Normandy was waiting to invade the South. But, due to the wind direction he couldn't. Earl Harold took his army north to meet Hardrada close to London.

1: _____ 2: _____ 3: _____



Harold and his men did the IMPOSSIBLE!! and marched north covering 40 miles a day. The stupid Vikings were taken by surprise and did not expect the heroic Anglo - Saxons to get there so quickly.

1: _____ 2: _____ 3: _____



Stamford Bridge - September 25th, 1066.

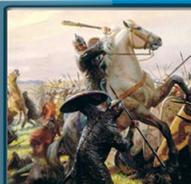
Fought between _____ AND _____

The outcome / winner _____

One thing I remember OR significance! _____



Eventually the wind changed direction and William set sail with a fleet of 600 ships. He landed in Pevensey and unloaded _____



The Battle of Hastings

October 14th 1066



Reasons why William won the Battle of Hastings

1: _____

2: _____

3: _____

4: _____



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