

Part 1

1066

Eye Spy :
Year Portrayed :
Period Of History :

M

S

S

K

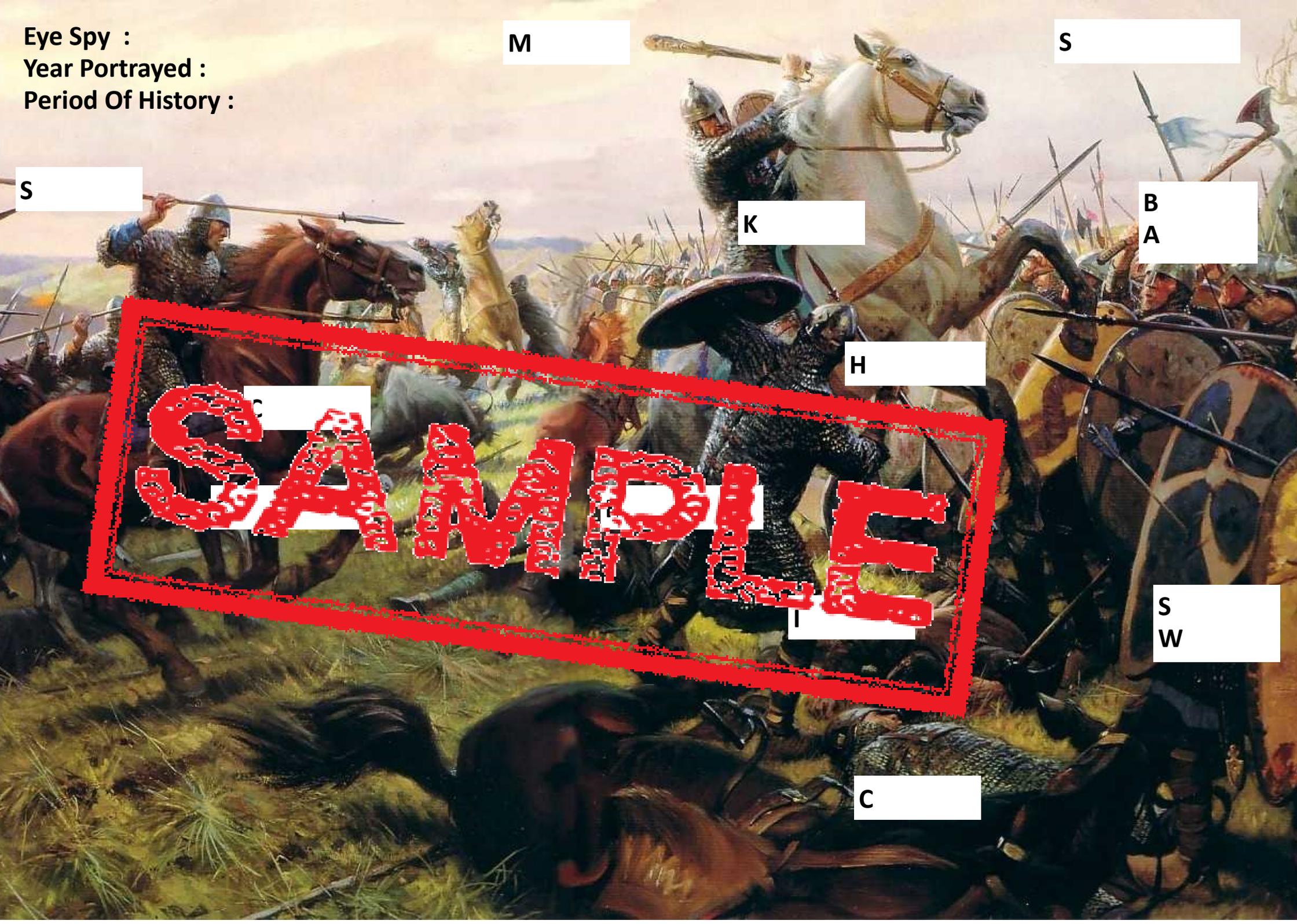
B
A

H

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E

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W

C



Eye Spy

Year Portrayed : 1066

Period Of History : Early Medieval

Mace

Standard

Spear

Knight

Battle
Axe

Helmet

Cavalry

Stirrup

Hauberk

Infantry

Shield
Wall

Corpse

SAMPLE



Norman Conquest : Unit Key Words.

Name: _____

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

Witan

A

Cavalry

March

Peasant

Exhausted

Motte

Crops

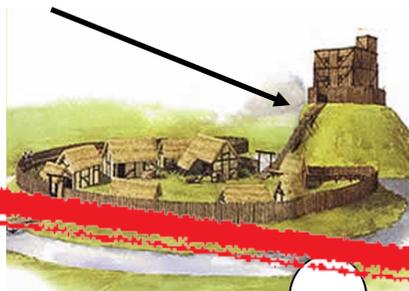
Berserker

Oath

Noble



A



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	M _ _ A _ A _ _ _	E
	A person who farms or works the land		F
	To take something belonging to you		G
	To give something next to something or Queen		H
	To take over a land or a country		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.

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

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 _____ the undefended land. They came from Germany and Denmark across the North Sea in _____ ships. They may have been _____ them to _____ back to _____ Celtic _____ the _____ : Small

The Vikings : 793 CE



The Vikings or _____ came from Denmark, Sweden and _____ 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

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	_____ called the 'Celts' the 'Britons'	
	The Saxons	<input type="checkbox"/>
Settled	Mainly in England.	
True False	They _____ a deal with the Vikings to rule England between _____	
	The Vikings	<input type="checkbox"/>
Settled	Mainly in _____ Western England, West Scotland.	
True False	They Vikings _____ 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



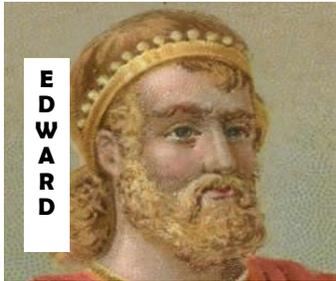
Best Word



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.

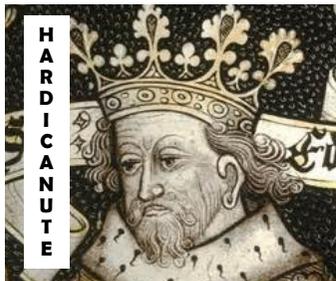
1: _____ 2: _____ 3: _____ 

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.

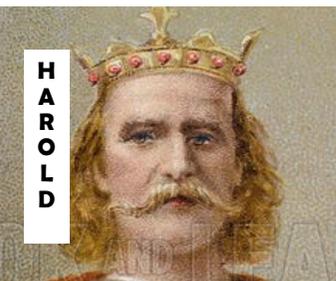
1: _____ 2: _____ 

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.

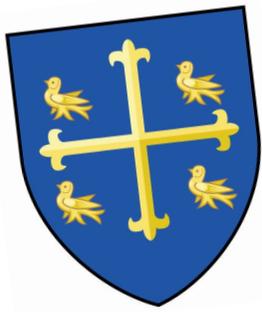


In 1053, Earl Godwin died. His son Harold took over as ruler of Wessex. **Harold was now the most powerful noble in England.**

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?

SAMPLE

Team Harald Hardrada

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 invasions from outsiders. How big is your army? Who can you count on as an ally? What resources do you have? What else can you go on at?

Round 3 : Your Bloodline : 5 points.

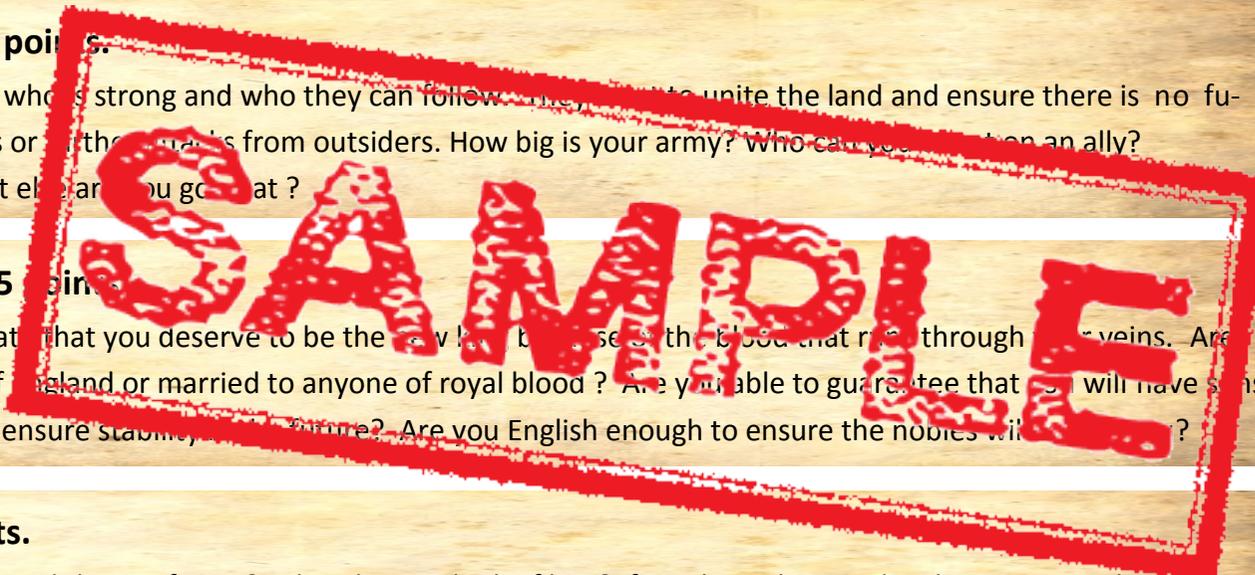
In this round you need to demonstrate that you deserve to be the next king because of the blood that runs through your veins. Are you related to any previous rulers of England or married to anyone of royal blood? Are you able to guarantee that you will have sons to follow you when you are gone to ensure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

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 will be followed. 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 as an ally? What resources do you have? What else do you have to offer?

Round 3 : Your Bloodline : 5 points.

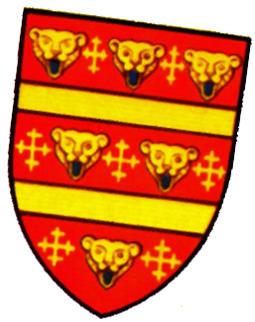
In this round you need to demonstrate that you deserve to be the new King of the bloodline through your veins. Are you related to any previous rulers of England or married to anyone of royal blood? Are you able to guarantee that you will have sons to follow you when you are gone? Can you ensure stability 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 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.

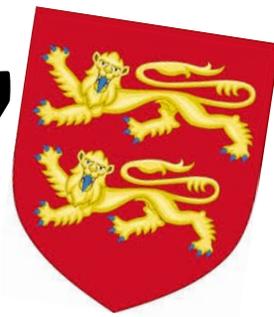


Round 5 : Harry and debate : 5 points.





Team William of Normandy



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 overseas. 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.

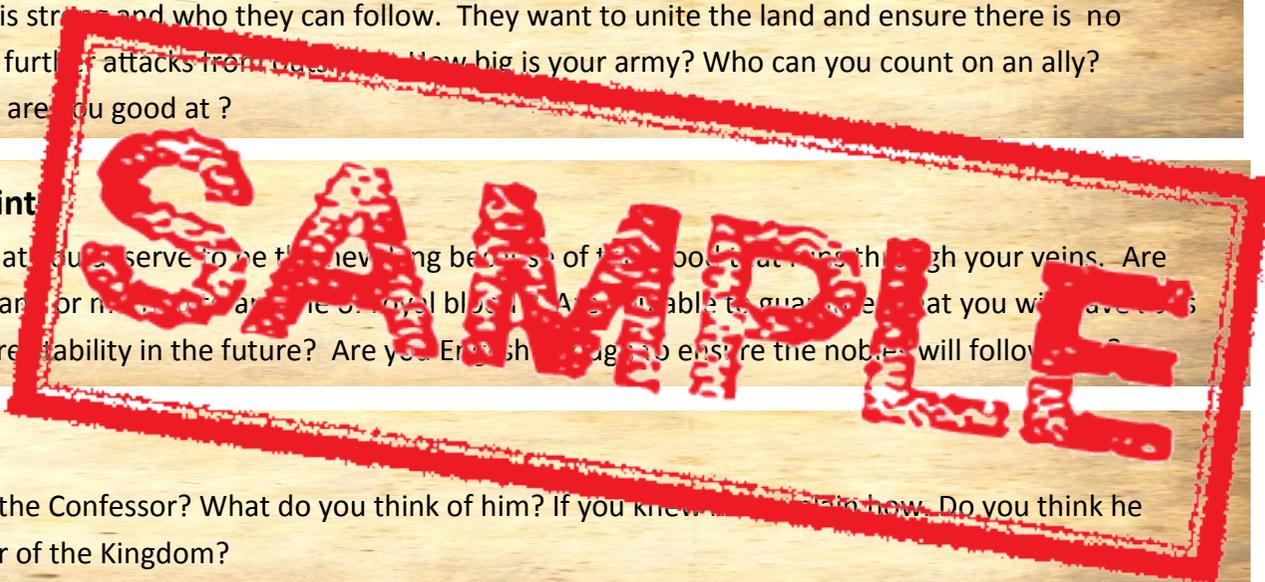
In this round you need to demonstrate that you deserve to be the new king because of the blood that runs through your veins. Are you related to any previous rulers of England or nobles with royal blood? Are you able to guarantee that you will have the resources to follow you when you are gone to ensure 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 how to claim 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 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 can lead his fellow. 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 as an ally? What resources do you have? What else are you good at?

Round 3 : Your Bloodline : 5 points

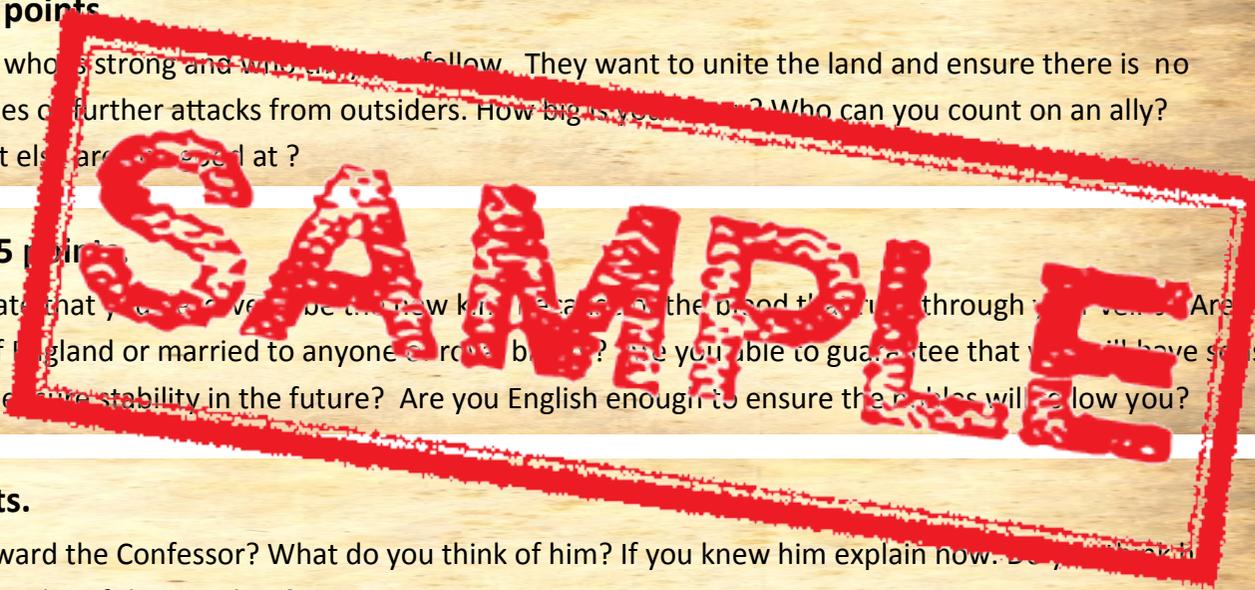
In this round you need to demonstrate that you are worthy to be the new king because of the blood that runs through your veins. Are you related to any previous rulers of England or married to anyone of royal blood? Are you able to guarantee that you will have sons to follow you when you are gone to ensure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

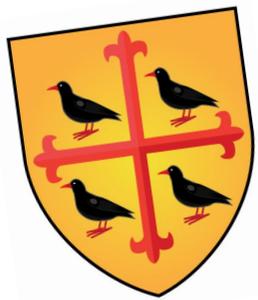
Round 2 : Your Strength : 5 points.

Round 3 : Your Bloodline : 5 points.

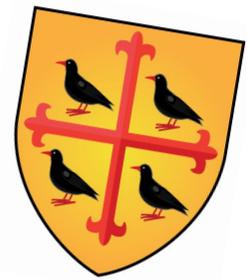
Round 4 : Promises : 5 points.

Round 5 : Harry and debate : 5 points.





Team Tostig Godwinson.



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 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.

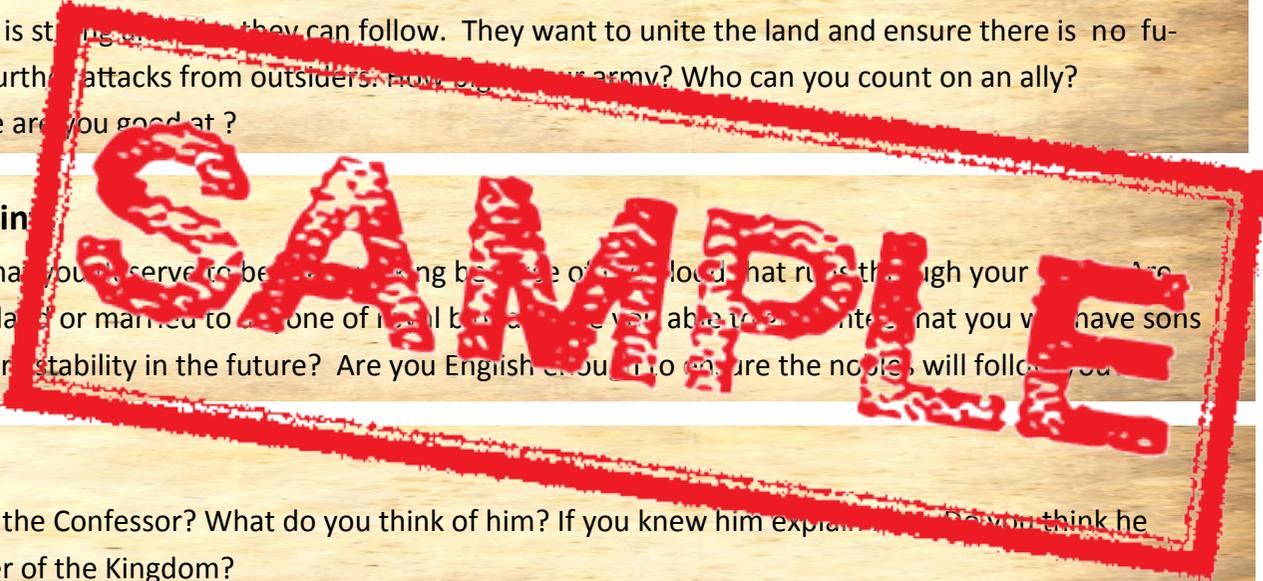
In this round you need to demonstrate that you deserve to be king because of your blood that runs through your veins. Are you related to any previous rulers of England or married to someone of royal blood? Are you able to guarantee that you will have sons to follow you when you are gone to ensure stability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

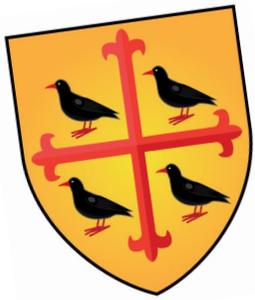
Round 4 : Promises : 5 points.

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

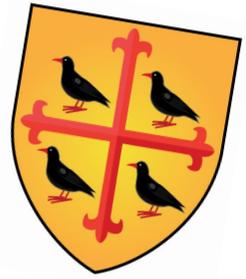
Round 5 : Harry and debate : 5 points.

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 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 Fulford Gate : September 20th, 1066.

🎯 **LO1 Discover** : who fought in the battle **LO2 Explore** : who won the battle and why **Skills:** literacy.



After the death of Edward the Confessor the situation in England was confused. The Witan supported Harold Godwinson who was given the throne. However, Duke William of Normandy disagreed saying Harold had **usurped** (1) the crown. Harold's own brother, Tostig, said Edward had promised him the crown too.



v _ _ _ _ _

M _ _

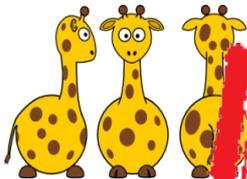


Tostig had been **exiled** (2) from his English lands by Earls Morcar and Edwin, brothers-in-law to Harold. Tostig sought an **alliance** (3) with Hardrada, King of Norway. Harald and Tostig's combined force of 12,000 was carried by a fleet of 300 ships to the port of Ricall, about ten miles south of the city of York. Morcar and Edwin, doubted that Harold Godwinson would come to help them, and decided to attack the invaders even though they had a smaller army.



s _ _ _ _

S _ _ _ A _ _

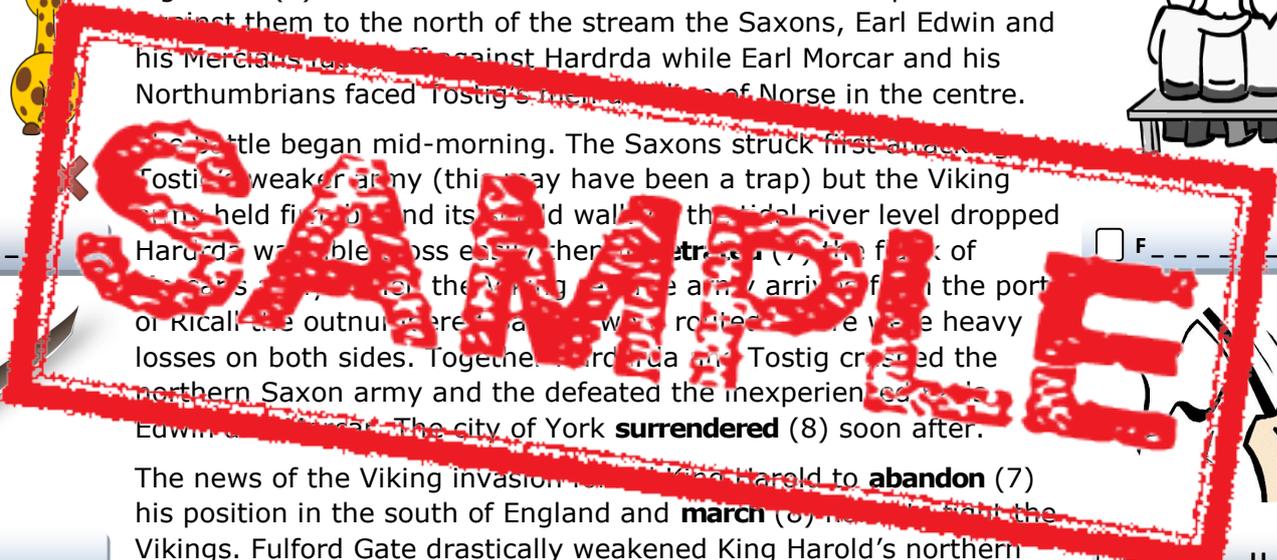


Both armies **faced off** (4) in two lines to the south east of Fulford Gate. The river Ouse was on the left side and a small tidal river between them. The Vikings were divided into three sections with Hardrada and his strongest fighters on the left-flank, south of the river, Tostig with a weaker force on the right **flank** (5) with remaining **Norse** (6) in the middle. The river offered defensive protection. Against them to the north of the stream the Saxons, Earl Edwin and his Mercians fought against Hardrada while Earl Morcar and his Northumbrians faced Tostig's men in the centre.



s _ _ _ _

F _ _ _ _ _

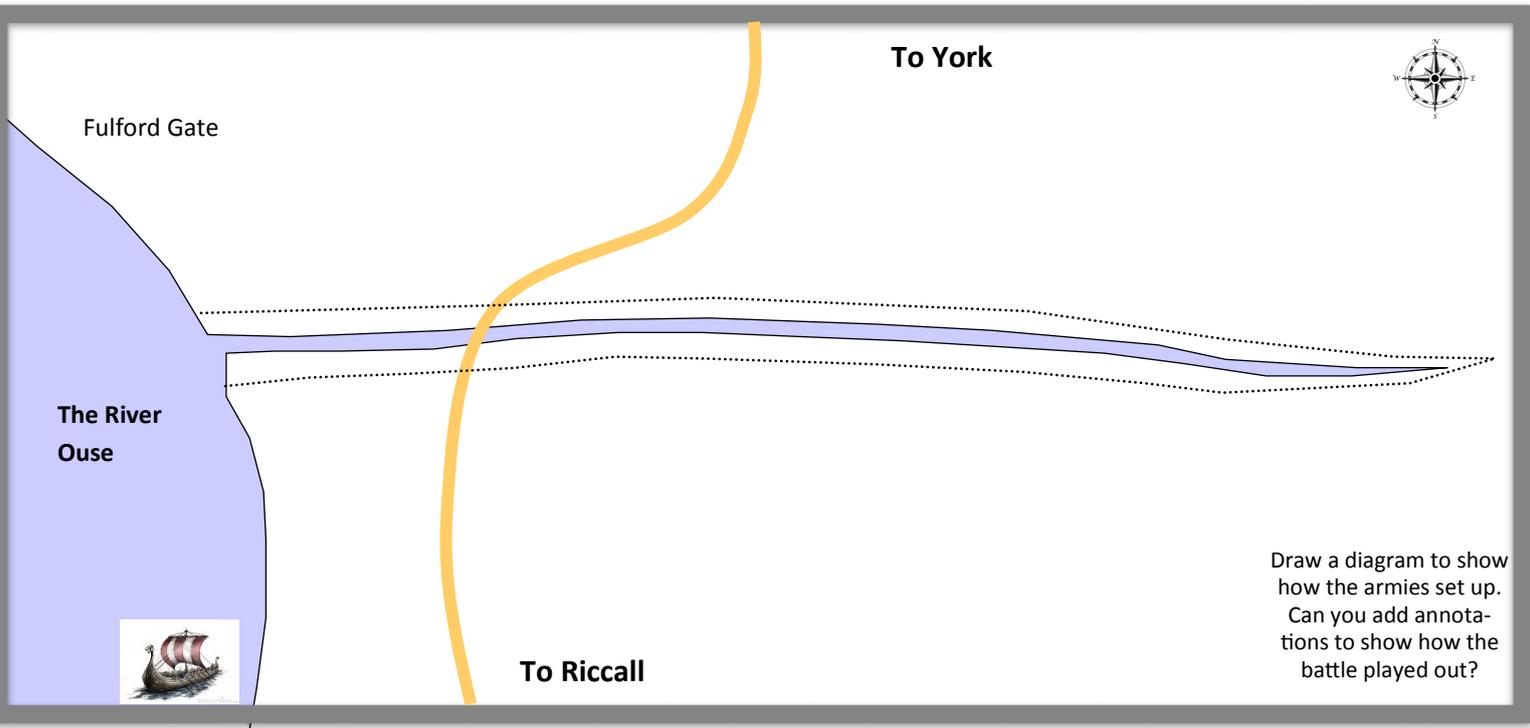


The battle began mid-morning. The Saxons struck first and Tostig's weaker army (this may have been a trap) but the Viking army held firm and its shield wall. As the tidal river level dropped Hardrada was able to cross easily then he **retreated** (7) the flank of the Saxons. After the Viking army arrived from the port of Ricall the outnumbered Saxons were routed. There were heavy losses on both sides. Together Hardrada and Tostig crossed the northern Saxon army and they defeated the inexperienced Earl Edwin and Morcar. The city of York **surrendered** (8) soon after.

The news of the Viking invasion led King Harold to **abandon** (7) his position in the south of England and **march** (8) north to meet the Vikings. Fulford Gate drastically weakened King Harold's northern forces.

c _ _ i _ _ _

U _ _ _ _



Draw a diagram to show how the armies set up. Can you add annotations to show how the battle played out?

The Battle Of Fulford Gate : September 20th, 1066.

🎯 **LO1 Discover** : who fought in the battle **LO2 Explore** : who won the battle and why **Skills:** literacy.



6 v _ _ _ _ _

After the death of Edward the Confessor the situation in England was confused. The Witan supported Harold Godwinson who was given the throne. However, Duke William of Normandy disagreed saying Harold had **usurped** (1) the crown. Harold's own brother, Tostig, said Edward had promised him the crown too.



4 M _ _

Tostig had been **exiled** (2) from his English lands by Earls Morcar and Edwin, brothers-in-law to Harold. Tostig sought an **alliance** (3) with Hardrada, King of Norway. Harald and Tostig's combined force of 12,000 was carried by a fleet of 300 ships to the port of Riccall, about ten miles south of the city of York. Morcar and Edwin, doubted that Harold Godwinson would come to help them, and decided to attack the invaders even though they had a smaller army.

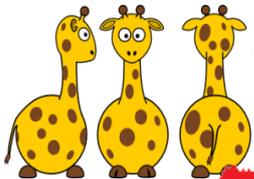
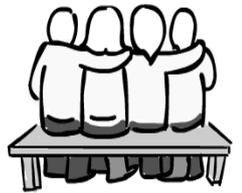


2 S _ _ _ A _ _



1 s _ _ _ _

Both armies **faced off** (4) in two lines to the south east of Fulford Gate. The river Ouse was on the left side and a small tidal river between them. The Vikings were divided into three sections with Hardrada and his strongest fighters on the left-flank, south of the river, Tostig with a weaker force on the right **flank** (5) with remaining **Norse** (6) in the middle. The river offered defensive protection. Against them to the north of the stream the Saxons, Earl Edwin and his Mercians faced off against Hardrada while Earl Morcar and his Northumbrians faced Tostig's men and line of Norse in the centre.



5 s _ _ _

The battle began mid-morning. The Saxons struck first attacking Tostig's weaker force (this may have been a trap) but the Viking army held firm behind its shield wall. As the tidal river level dropped Hardrada was able to cross easily then **penetrated** (7) the flank of Morcar's army. When the Viking reserve army arrived from the port of Riccall the outnumbered Saxons were routed. There were heavy losses on both sides. Together Harold and King Edward crushed the northern Saxon army and the defeat of the experienced Earls Edwin and Morcar meant that the invaders were not long after.

3 F _ _ _ _

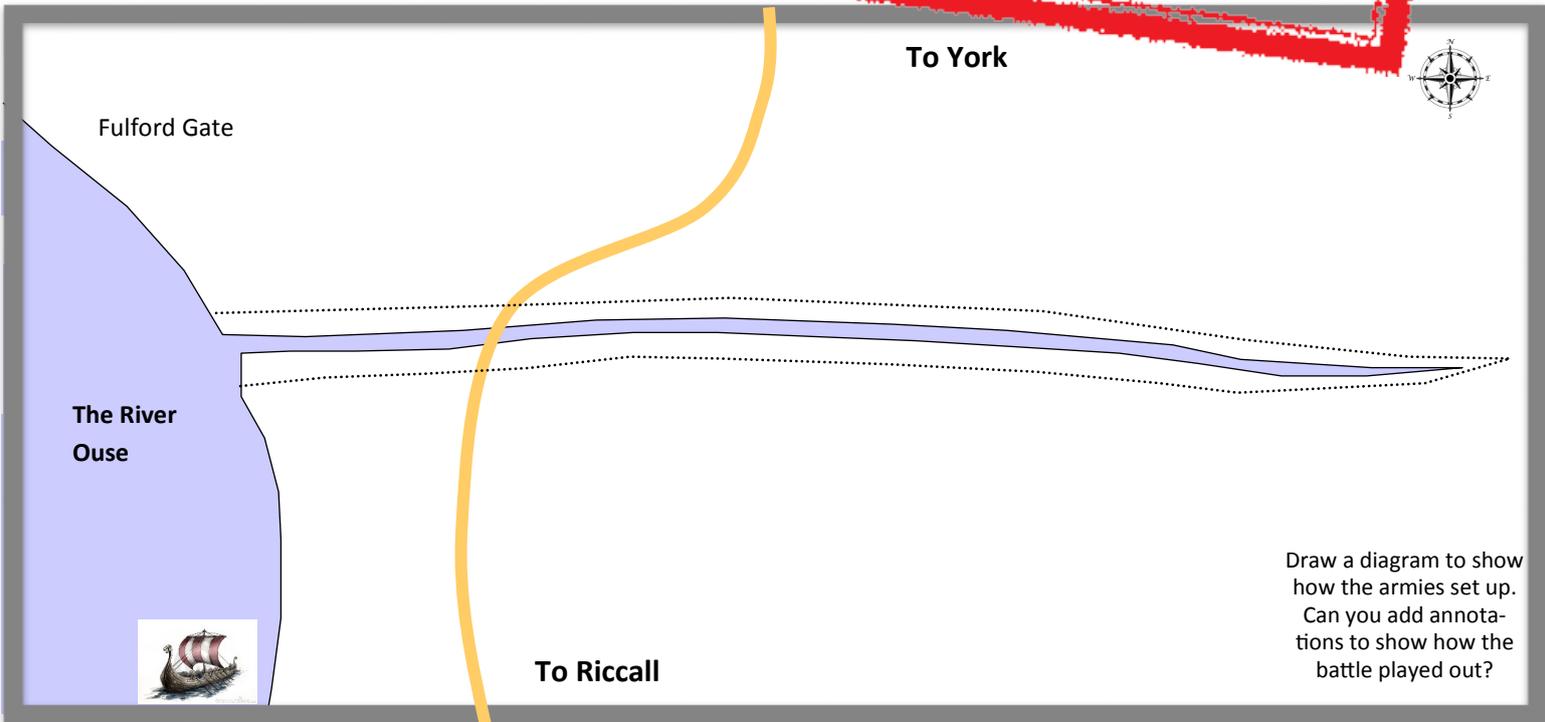
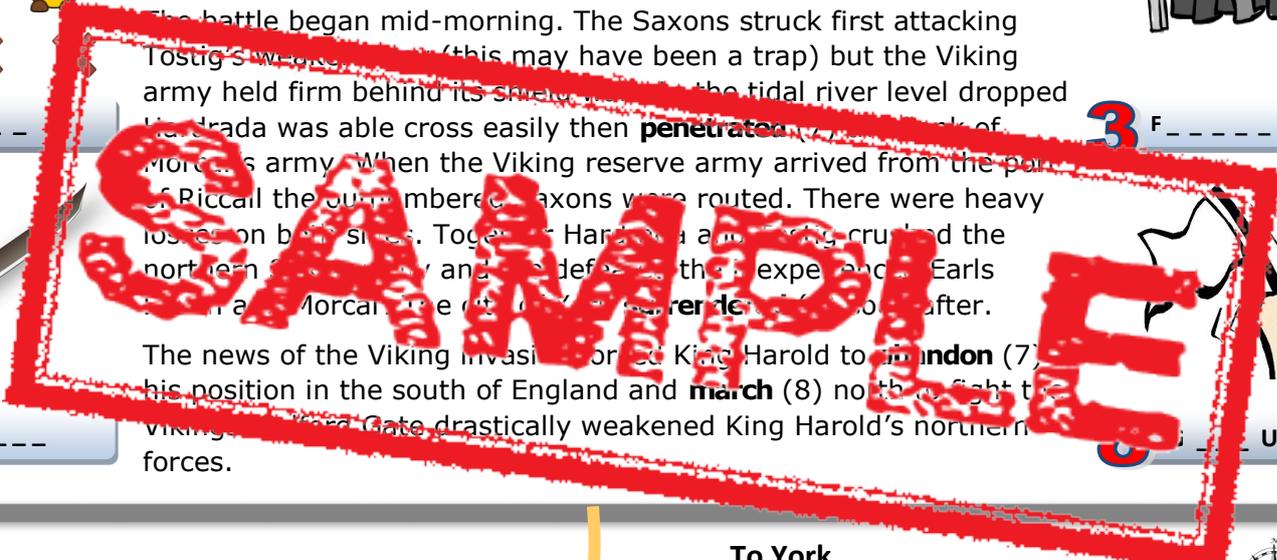


7 c _ _ i _ _

The news of the Viking invasion forced King Harold to **march** (8) north to fight the Vikings at Fulford Gate, drastically weakened King Harold's northern forces.



8 _ _ _ U _

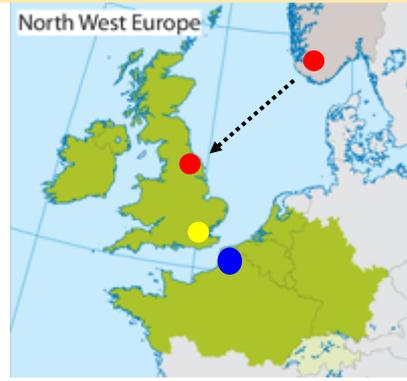


Draw a diagram to show how the armies set up. Can you add annotations to show how the battle played out?

Harold Godwinson, prepare for battle !

Mission : to build and command your army to fight the Vikings AND the Normans.

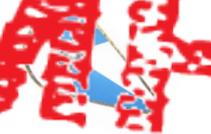
It is September 1066. You are going to take on the role of Harold Godwinson, the newly crowned King of England. Hardrada, the Norwegian King, has invaded the North East and defeated your northern nobles at Fulford Gate. You know that William of Normandy is preparing an army to invade the south of the country. You need to prepare a battle force that will march long distances at speed and fight more than one enemy. Look at the list of soldiers, weapons and equipment and choose the best items. Non of the items are compulsory choices.



- Harold
- Hardrada
- William



- **Choose 13 items only from the list of 20 below.**

	Harold Godwinson. The King of England. An excellent and experienced leader of men.		Housecarls x 1500 Harold's best soldiers. Weapons / equipment not included.
	Housecarls x 1500 Harold's best soldiers. Weapons / equipment not included.		Northern Fyrd x 2000 Harold's part-time soldiers. A mix of infantry, archers, spearmen. Weapons / equipment not included.
	Southern Fyrd x 3000 Harold's part-time soldiers. A mix of infantry, archers, spearmen. Weapons / equipment not included.		Swords x 4000.
	Battle Axes x 3000		Bows and Arrows x 1500.
	Battle Helmets x 3000		Sloped Shields x 3000
	Crossbows x 500		Chain Mail Armour x 1000
	Round shields x 3000.		Spears x 1000.
	Scythes x 4000. Farming tools / weapon.		Wool Blankets x 7500.
	Horses x 3000.		Ox x 3000 pairs
	Dagger / Knife x 7500.		Firewood x 7500 bundles.



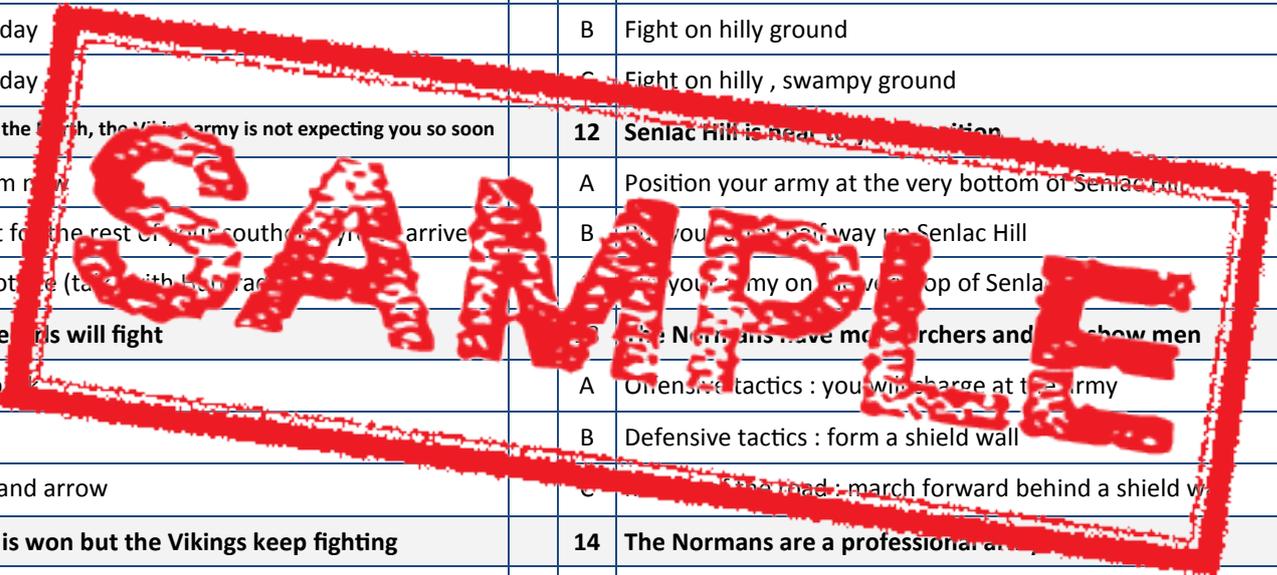
1: Scores for personnel, weapons and equipment choices.

Harold	Housecarls	Housecarls	S Fyrd	N Fyrd	Swords	Battle Axes
Bow Arrow	Helmets	Kite Shields	Crossbows	Armour	R Shields	Spears
Scythes	Blankets	Horses	Oxen	Daggers	Firewood	Total Score

2: Commanding the campaign.



1	300 Viking ships have invaded near York.	9	As you march south many northern fyrd go home
A	Stay in the south and wait for William	A	Allow them
B	March north immediately	B	Stop them
C	Wait to see what Hardrada does next	C	Execute (kill) a small number to set an example
2	Many southern fyrd want to go home to harvest	10	You meet the Normans in the south
A	Allow them	A	Attack them immediately
B	Stop them	B	Rest + wait for more northern fyrd reinforcement to arrive
C	Execute (kill) a small number to set an example	C	Try to negotiate (talk) with William
3	March North : a soldier can walk 4 miles an hour	11	The Normans have (many more) cavalry soldiers than you
A	30 miles a day	A	Fight on flat ground
B	40 miles a day	B	Fight on hilly ground
C	50 miles a day	C	Fight on hilly , swampy ground
4	You arrive in the north, the Viking army is not expecting you so soon	12	Senlac Hill is near a steep cliff
A	Attack them now	A	Position your army at the very bottom of Senlac Hill
B	Rest + wait for the rest of your southern fyrd to arrive	B	Put you army half way up Senlac Hill
C	Try to negotiate (talk) with Hardrada	C	Put your army on the very top of Senlac Hill
5	Your housecarls will fight	13	The Normans have more archers and shield-bow men
A	On horse back	A	Offensive tactics : you will charge at the enemy
B	On foot	B	Defensive tactics : form a shield wall
C	With bow and arrow	C	Defensive tactics : the road : march forward behind a shield wall
6	The battle is won but the Vikings keep fighting	14	The Normans are a professional army
A	Keep killing them	A	They are all full time soldiers
B	Let them go	B	They are all part time soldiers
C	Offer them a truce	C	They are all very smart and brave soldiers
7	You 'parley' with your brother Tostig during the battle	15	How will you set up your men : front to back
A	Tell him you will kill him after the battle	A	Harold : Fyrd Infantry : Housecarls : Fyrd Archers
B	Ask him to join you	B	Housecarls : Fyrd Archers : Fyrd Infantry : Harold
C	Kill him now	C	Housecarls : Harold : Fyrd Archers : Fyrd Infantry
8	After the battle you tell your men to ...	16	During the battle one side of the Norman army runs away
A	March south immediately	A	Order your men to hold their positions
B	Celebrate with a feast and alcohol	B	Order your fyrd to chase after them
C	Rest your men and heal the injured	C	Order housecarls to mount their horses and chase kill them



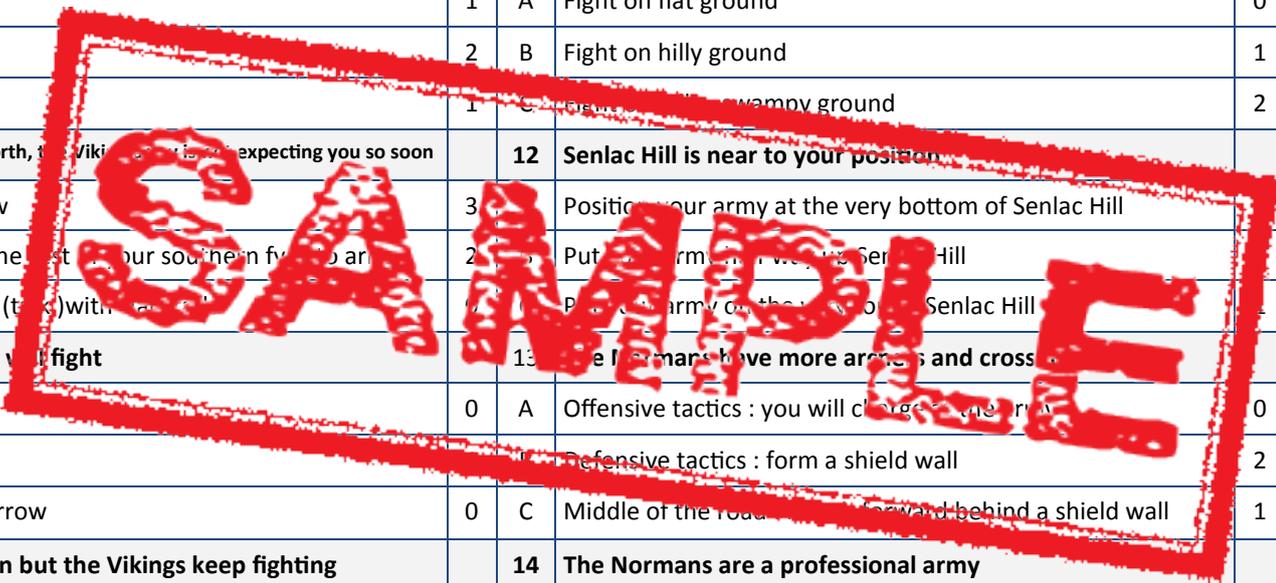
1: Scores (Suggestions only)

Harold	5	Housecarls	5	Housecarls	5	S Fyrd	3	N Fyrd	4	Swords	3	Battle Axes	3
Bow Arrow	3	Helmets	3	Kite Shields	4	Crossbows	2	Armour	4	R Shields	3	Spears	2
Scythes	2	Blankets	1	Horses	3	Oxen	2	Daggers	1	Firewood	0	Total Score	

2: Commanding the campaign.



1	300 Viking ships have invaded near York.		9	As you march south many northern fyrd desert you	
A	Stay in the south and wait for William	0	A	Allow them	0
B	March north immediately	2	B	Stop them	1
C	Wait to see what Hardrada does next	1	C	Execute (kill) a small number to set an example	2
2	Many southern fyrd ask to go home to harvest		10	You meet the Normans in the South	
A	Allow them	1	A	Attack them immediately	1
B	Stop them	2	B	Rest + wait for more northern fyrd reinforcement to arrive	2
C	Execute (kill) a small number to set an example	0	C	Try to negotiate (talk) with William	0
3	March North : a soldier can walk 4 miles an hour		11	The Normans have (many more) cavalry soldiers than you	
A	30 miles a day	1	A	Fight on flat ground	0
B	40 miles a day	2	B	Fight on hilly ground	1
C	50 miles a day	1	C	Fight on swampy ground	2
4	You arrive in the North, the Vikings are expecting you so soon		12	Senlac Hill is near to your position	
A	Attack them now	3	A	Position your army at the very bottom of Senlac Hill	0
B	Rest + wait for the rest of your southern fyrd to arrive	2	B	Put your army on the west side of Senlac Hill	1
C	Try to negotiate (talk) with the Vikings	1	C	Put your army on the east side of Senlac Hill	1
5	Your housecarls will fight		13	The Normans have more arrows and crossbows	
A	On horse back	0	A	Offensive tactics : you will charge into the enemy	0
B	On foot	1	B	Defensive tactics : form a shield wall	2
C	With bow and arrow	0	C	Middle of the road : forward behind a shield wall	1
6	The battle is won but the Vikings keep fighting		14	The Normans are a professional army	
A	Keep killing them	1	A	They are all full time soldiers	1
B	Let them go	0	B	They are all part time solders	0
C	Offer them a truce	2	C	They are all very smart and brave soldiers	0
7	You 'parley' with your brother Tostig during the battle		15	How will you set up your men : front to back	
A	Tell him you will kill him after the battle	2	A	Harold : Fyrd Infantry : Housecarls : Fyrd Archers	1
B	Ask him to join you	1	B	Housecarls : Fyrd Archers : Fyrd Infantry : Harold	3
C	Kill him now	0	C	Housecarls : Harold : Fyrd Archers : Fyrd Infantry	2
8	After the battle you tell your men to ...		16	During the battle one side of the Norman army runs away	
A	March south immediately	1	A	Order your men to hold their positions	2
B	Celebrate with a feast and alcohol	0	B	Order your fyrd to chase after them	0
C	Rest your men and heal the injured	2	C	Order housecarls to mount their horses and chase kill them	0



The Battle of Stamford Bridge : 25th September, 1066.

🕒 LO1 Discover : what happened at Stamford Bridge. LO2 Explore : which side won the battle and why. Skill: ordering text + empathy.



...more warriors in port at Riccall. The Vikings fought with their backs to the river, retreating onto Stamford Bridge. What happened.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
... to face Hardrada rather than stay in the south to defend against a likely attack from William of Normandy. Harold's army...	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
...the English charged across the bridge smashing into the Viking shield wall ready for the assault. The housecarls now fought...	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
...his battle-axe to kill the first 40 Saxons who attacked the bridge. The first one of Harold's housecarls found an empty...	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
...victorious. Harold allowed the few surviving Vikings to sail home with only 2 of the original 300 long ships leaving ...	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
After the Battle of Fulford Gate, Harald Hardrada was in control of the North and East of England. King Harold chose to march north...	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
... short with news that William Of Normandy had invaded. Harold's tired army began a winter march south to fight...	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
...death and made a "corpse ring" to defend the body of Hardrada. The killing continued with the Saxons eventually...	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
.... that had crossed the river Derwent near York. The Vikings were not ready for battle having left their ships on the river at ...	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
...barrel and floated himself under the bridge before spearing the berserker between his legs from below. With the giant down ...	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
... the Vikings. The fighting was bloody but the battle changed when Hardrada took an arrow in the throat. After Hardrada fell...	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
...next is legendary. When Harold's men reached the bridge, they were stopped by a lone, giant Viking berserker. He used ...	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
... Harold offered a peace in the interest of sparing lives but the Vikings chose to fight to the...	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
...England's shores. The Viking Age in England had come to an end. However, King Harold's victory celebrations were cut....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
... marched at lightning speed travelling forty miles a day. The Saxons completely surprised the Viking army	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

SAMPLE

Draw a scene from the battle through the eyes of someone involved.



The Battle of Stamford Bridge : 25th September, 1066.

LO1 Discover : what happened at Stamford Bridge. LO2 Explore : which side won the battle and why. Skill: ordering text + empathy.



...more warriors in port at Ricall. The Vikings fought with their backs to the river, retreating onto Stamford Bridge. What happened...	5	<input type="checkbox"/>
... to face Hardrada rather than stay in the south to defend against a likely attack from William of Normandy. Harold's army...	2	<input type="checkbox"/>
...the English charged across the bridge smashing into the Viking shield wall on the other side. The housecarls now fought...	9	<input type="checkbox"/>
...his battle-axe to kill the first 40 Saxons who attacked the bridge. The first one of Harold's housecarls found an empty...	7	<input type="checkbox"/>
...victorious. Harold allowed the few surviving Vikings to sail home with their loot. The original 300 long ships leaving....	13	<input type="checkbox"/>
After the Battle of Fulford Gate, Harald Hardrada was in control of the North East of England. Harold Godwinson chose to march north...	1	<input type="checkbox"/>
... short with news that William Of Normandy had invaded. Harold's men were forced to leave their homes to fight the Normans...	15	<input type="checkbox"/>
...death and made a "corpse ring" to defend the body of Hardrada. The killing continued with the Saxons eventually...	12	<input type="checkbox"/>
.... that had crossed the river Derwent near York. The Vikings were not ready for battle and many of their armour and many...	4	<input type="checkbox"/>
... barrel and floated himself under the bridge before spearing the berserker between his legs from below. With the giant down ...	8	<input type="checkbox"/>
... the Vikings. The fighting was bloody but the battle changed when Hardrada took an arrow in the throat. After Hardrada fell...	10	<input type="checkbox"/>
...next is legendary. When Harold's men reached the bridge, they were stopped by a lone, giant Viking berserker. He used ...	6	<input type="checkbox"/>
... Harold offered a peace in the interest of sparing lives but the Vikings chose to fight to the...	11	<input type="checkbox"/>
...England's shores. The Viking Age in England had come to an end. However, King Harold's victory celebrations were cut....	14	<input type="checkbox"/>
... marched at lightning speed travelling forty miles a day for four days. The Saxons completely surprised the Viking army	3	<input type="checkbox"/>

SAMPLE

Draw a scene from the battle through the eyes of someone involved.



The Battle Of Stamford Bridge Summary

 **Review** : what happened before, during and after the battle of Stamford Bridge.

CAUSES / key dates

PROCESS



EFFECTS

Duke William Crosses The English Channel : Sept 27th, 1066.

 **Discover** : the story of the Norman invasion **Explore** : some of the problems William encountered **Skill**: predicting text.

sun up

Mora

unafraid

sat

present

made

light

Chain mail

stop

fight

shocked

empty

pulled

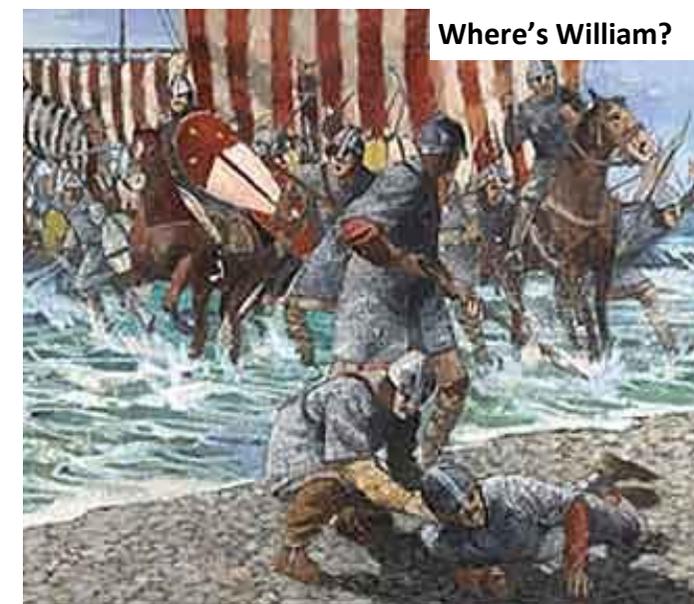
fear

William had quickly assembled : _____ a great fleet by August of 1066 but the winds were against the invaders and he had to wait for a month. Finally, on the 27th of September, the winds changed and the Normans raced to their ships taking all day to load the supplies and horses. When William boarded it was already dark and he placed a huge lantern : _____ atop his own ship called the : _____, a gift : _____ from his wife Matilda. The figurehead on the front was a child bearing an arrow with a drawn : _____ bow pointing towards England. At dawn : _____ the next day, he was stunned : _____ to see his ship all alone; not another ship was to be seen. Undaunted , _____ the Duke ordered that they drop anchor : _____ and sat down to breakfast. Before long the sailor saw four ships, and soon, "he saw such a multitude (so many) that their masts looked like a forest upon the waves". The crossing was almost without incident and they were astounded to see the English beach at Pevensey deserted : _____. No English army stood ready to repel : _____ them because King Harold had gone north to fight the Norwegian King Hardrada. First the archers went ashore, then the knights landed, fully armed wearing their hauberks : _____. Each was mounted : _____ on his war-horse, shields slung at their necks, and helmets laced. They rode forward into the country with their lances raised. Then the carpenters landed, with great axes in their hands ready build pre-constructed castles that William had shipped over in the fleet. When Duke William himself landed, he stepped on the shore he slipped and fell forward upon his two hands. Many of his men raised a loud cry of distress : _____. "An evil sign,". But William was clever cried out : "See, my lords, by the splendor of God, I have taken possession of England with both my hands. It is now mine, and what is mine is yours."

1: Why was William's invasion delayed for over a month?

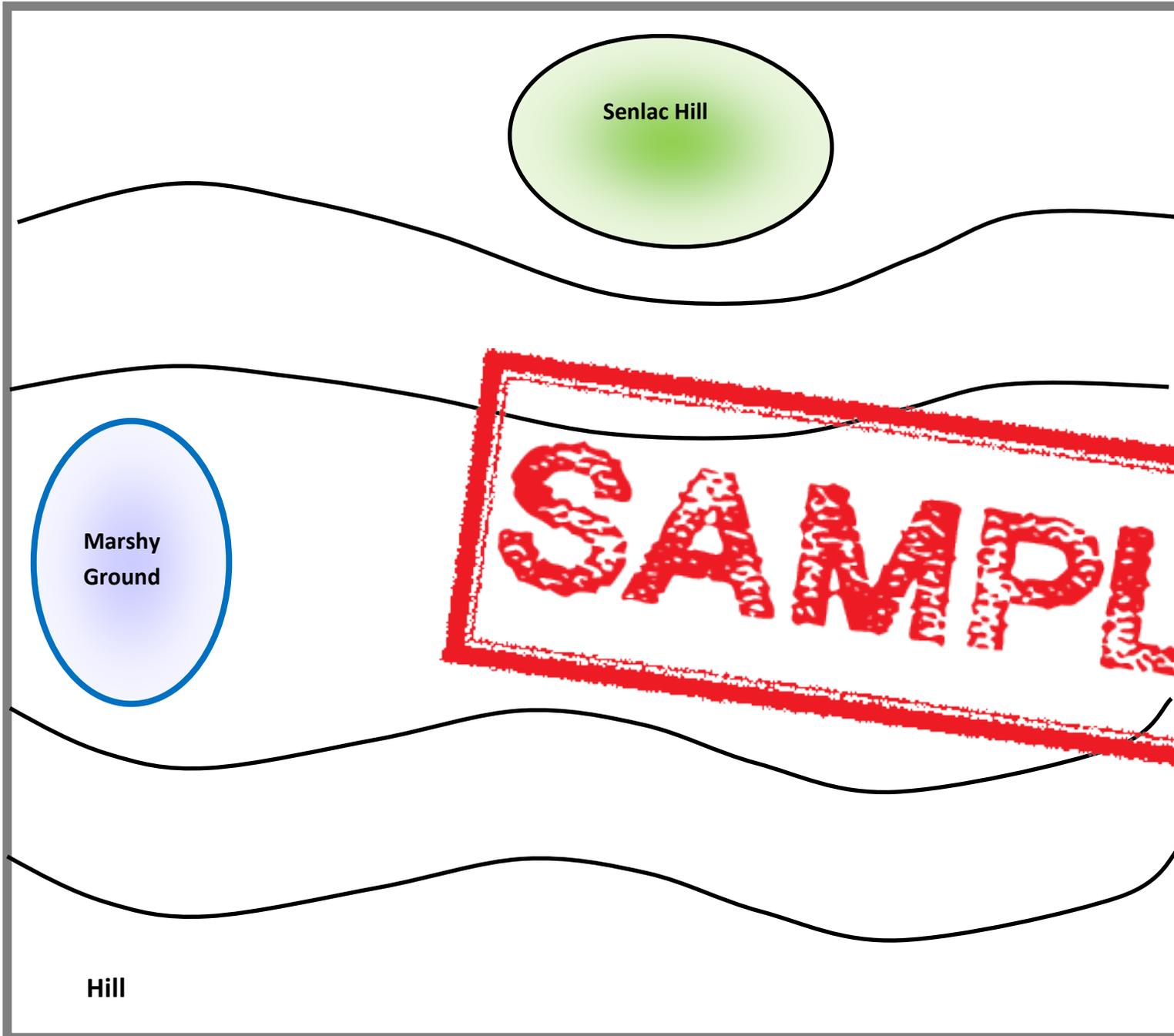
2: What was the name of William's ship?

3: List 5 things William brought with him across the English Channel



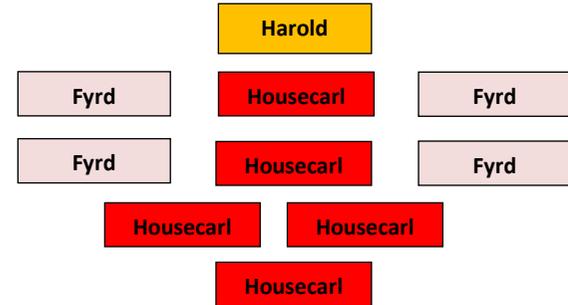
The Battle Hastings : 14th October, 1066.

 **Mission :** to take on the roles of Harold And William and prepare to fight the Battle of Hastings !



Team Saxons c 7000 men

Mission 1 : Take on the role of Harold at the Battle of Hastings.

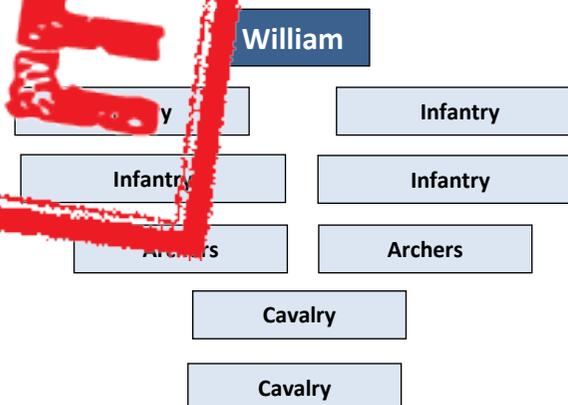


Housecarl : Harold best soldiers. Rode to battle but fought on foot, Weapon = Battle axe.

Fyrd : Part time soldiers, many farmers. Weapons : whatever they could find / afford.

Team Normans c 7000 men

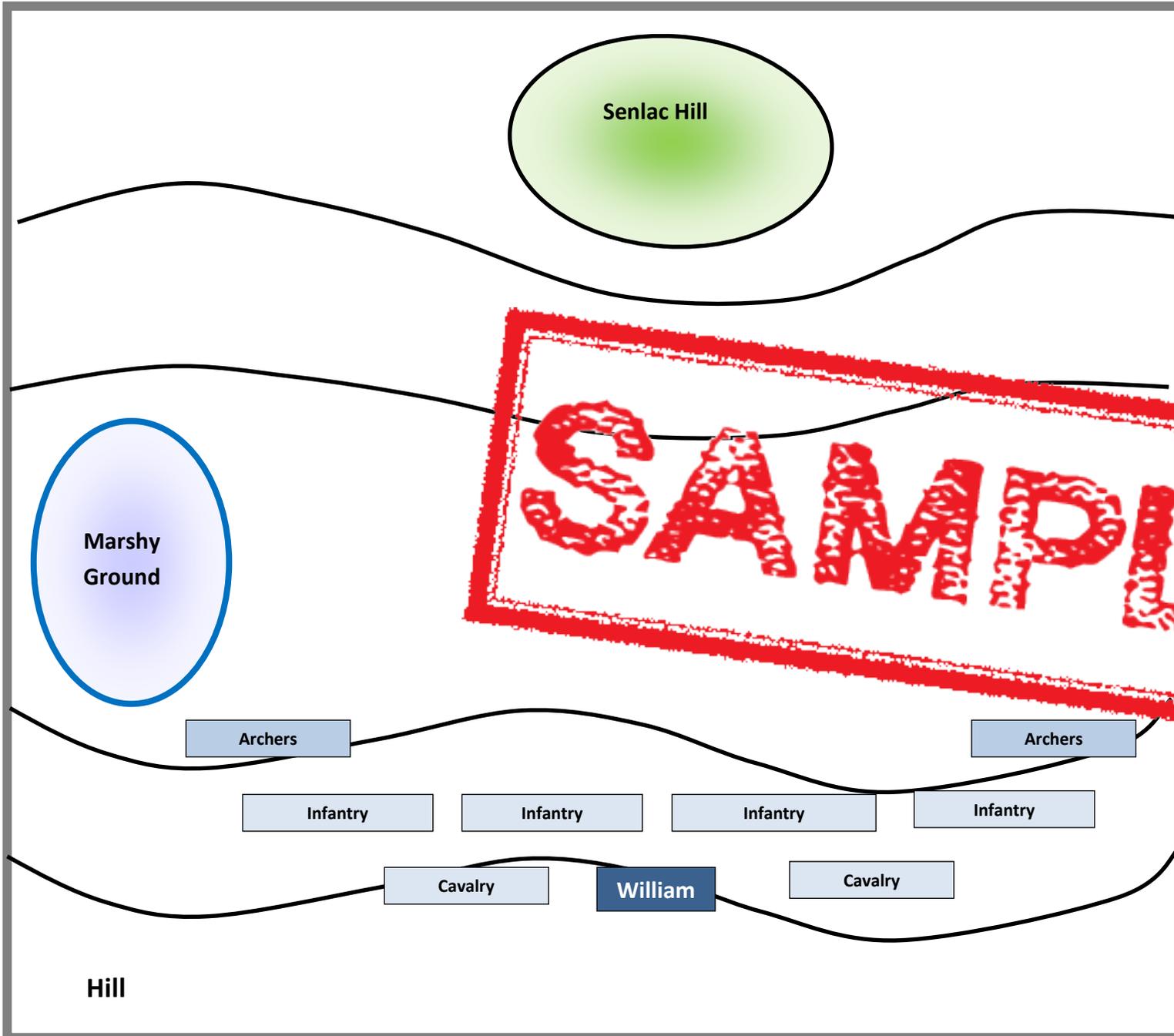
Mission 1 : Take on the role of William at the Battle of Hastings.



The Norman army was completely professional with a good mix of foot soldiers. Horsemen and archers. Note the ground was too hilly or wet for an effective cavalry charge,

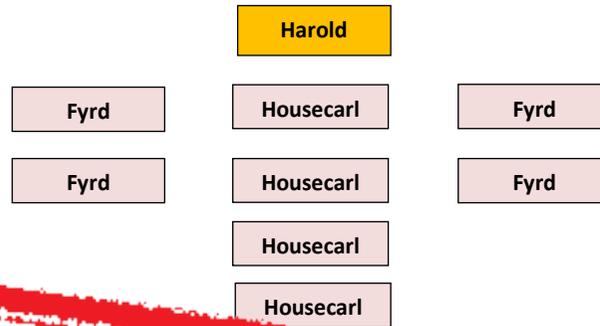
The Battle Hastings : 14th October, 1066.

LO1 Discover : how the armies faced off at the battle. LO2 Explore : which side won the battle and why. Skill : military tactics / predictions.



Team Saxons c 7000 men

Mission 1 : Take on the role of Harold at the Battle of Hastings.

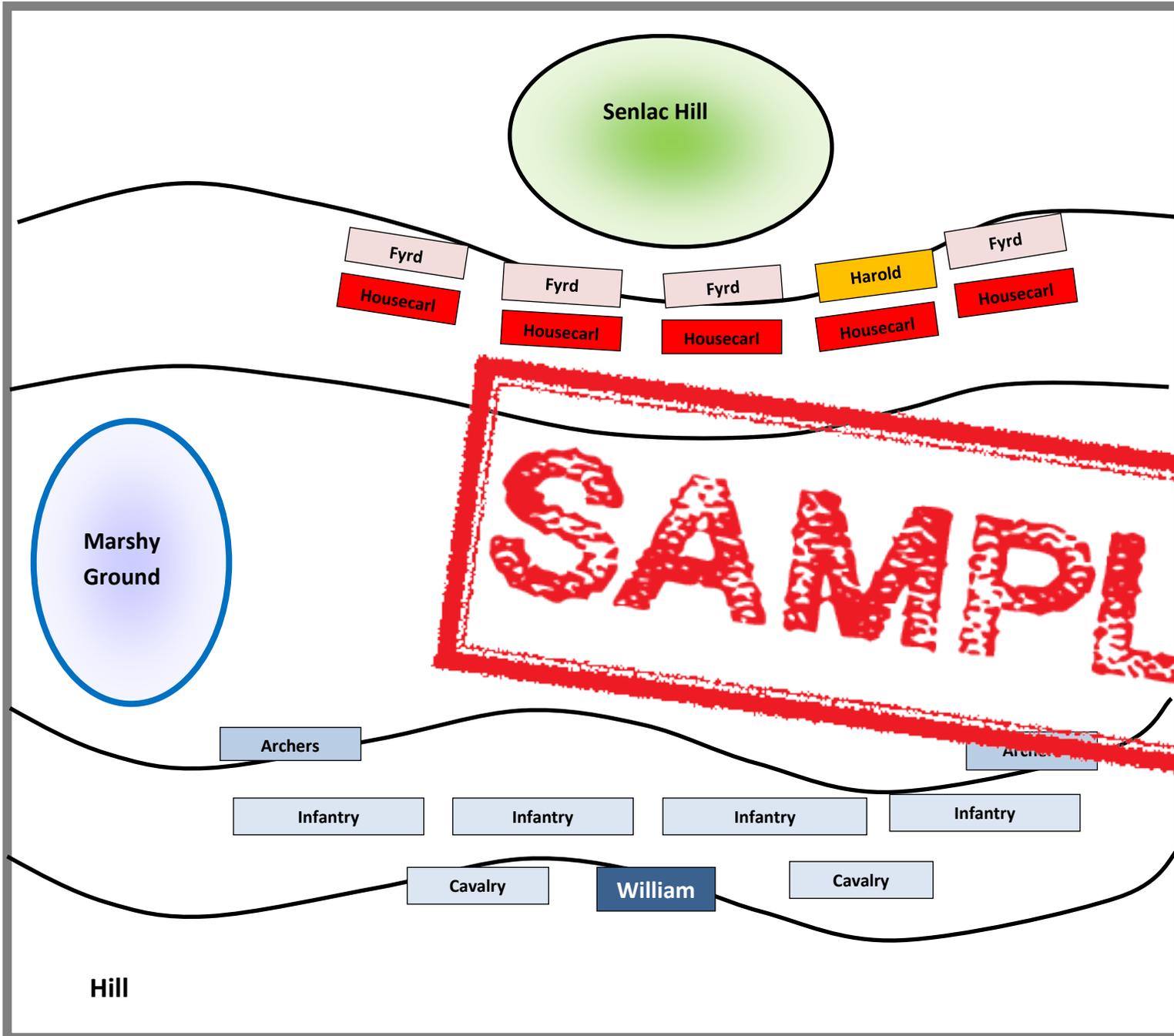


Team Normans c 7000 men

Mission 1 : ... already deployed

The Battle Hastings : 14th October, 1066.

LO1 Discover : how the armies faced off at the battle. LO2 Explore : which side won the battle and why. Skill : military tactics / predictions.



Team Saxons c 7000 men

Phase 1 : This is roughly how the Saxons set up prior to battle.

What do you think of Harold's set up ?

Strength : _____

Weakness: _____

What do you think of Harold's army?

Strength : _____

Weakness: _____

Team Normans c 7000 men

Phase 1 : This is roughly how the Normans set up prior to battle.

What do you think of William's set up ?

Strength : _____

Weakness: _____

What do you think of William's army?

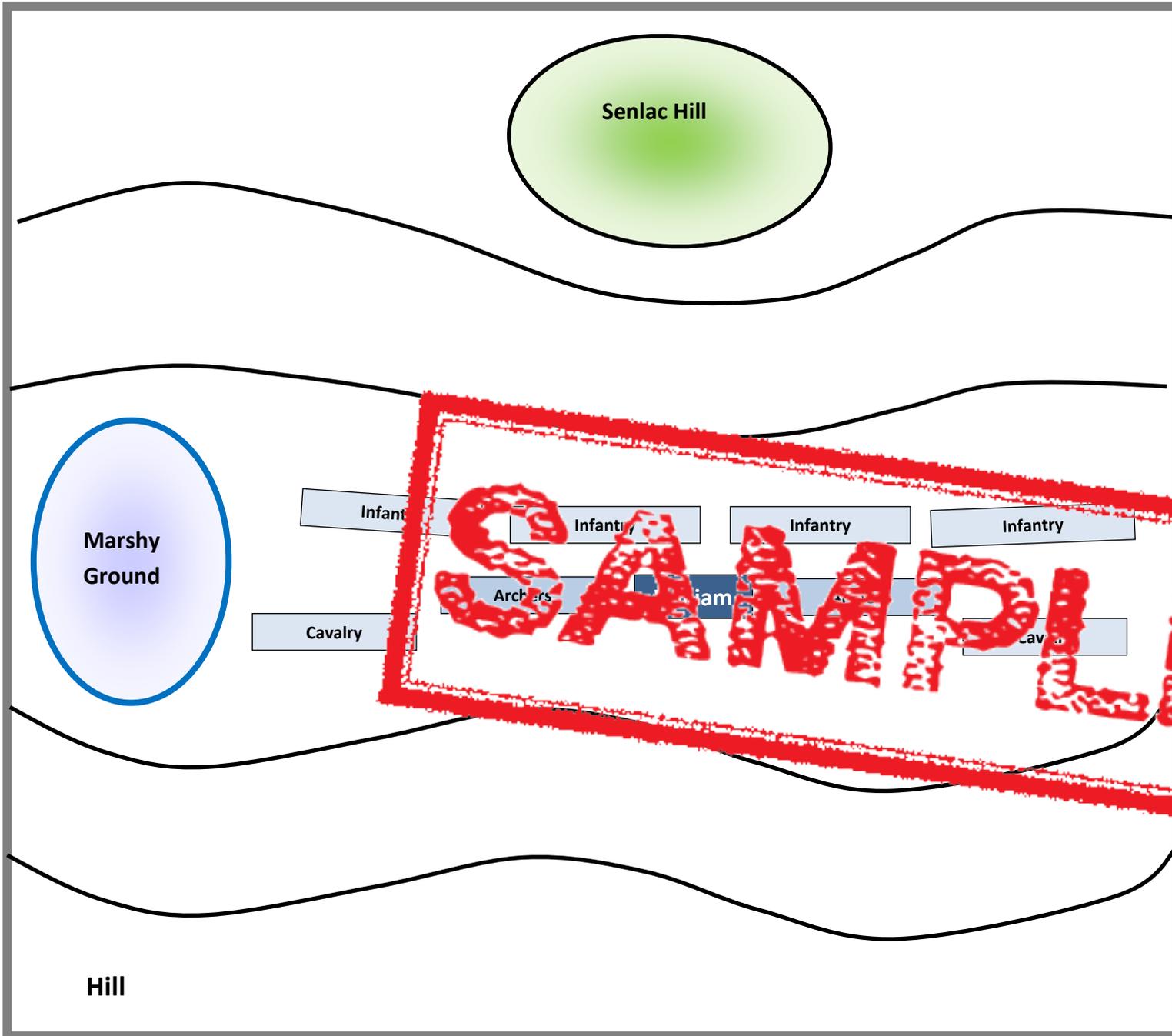
Strength : _____

Weakness: _____

LO2 :   

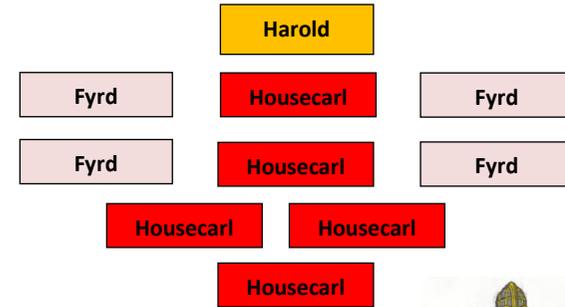
The Battle Hastings : 14th October, 1066.

Phase 2 : the Normans move from their position. How will you respond?



Team Saxons c 7000 men

Mission : Take on the role of Harold at the Battle of Hastings.



Housecarl : Harold best soldiers. Rode to battle but fought on foot. Weapon = Battle axe.

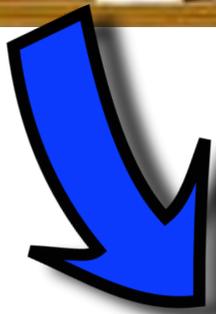


Fyrd : Part time soldiers, many farmers. Little Weapons : whatever they could find / afford.

LO 2 :   

IMAGINE YOU ARE ONE OF THE FYRD SOLDIERS FIGHTING FOR KING HAROLD. YOU ARE IN THE THE SHIELD WALL ON SENLAC HILL. THE BATTLE HAS STARTED AND TWICE YOU HAVE BEATEN BACK NORMAN ATTACKS. AFTER THEIR THIRD ATTACK SOME NORMAN INFANTRY SOLDIERS TURN AND RUN AWAY DOWN THE HILL.

WHAT WILL YOU DO NEXT?



Option 1

OR

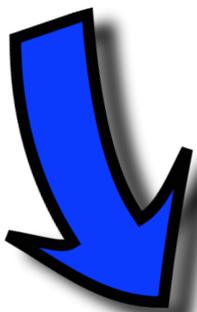
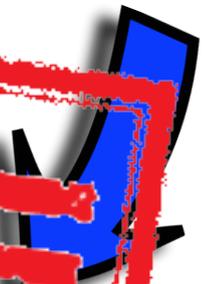
Option 2

SAMPLE

Option 1

VS

Option 2



Debate



Option 1

Option 2



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 increased 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 for foot soldiers attack. 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.

SAMPLE

Order the battle by putting the event letters in to chronological

T

H

E

N

O

R

M

A

N

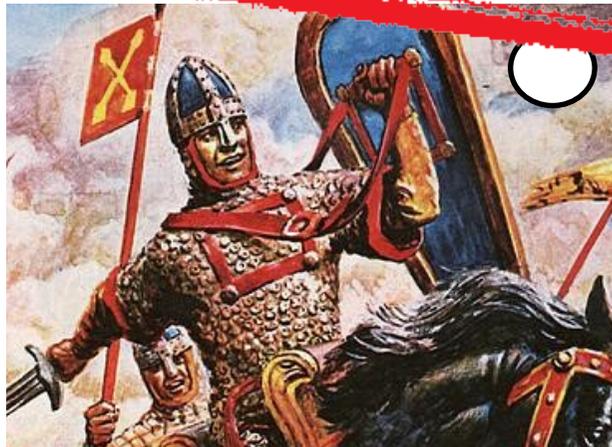
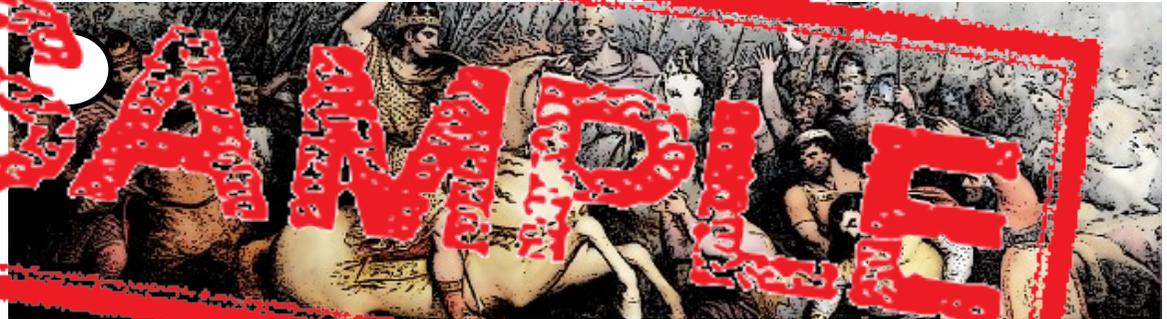
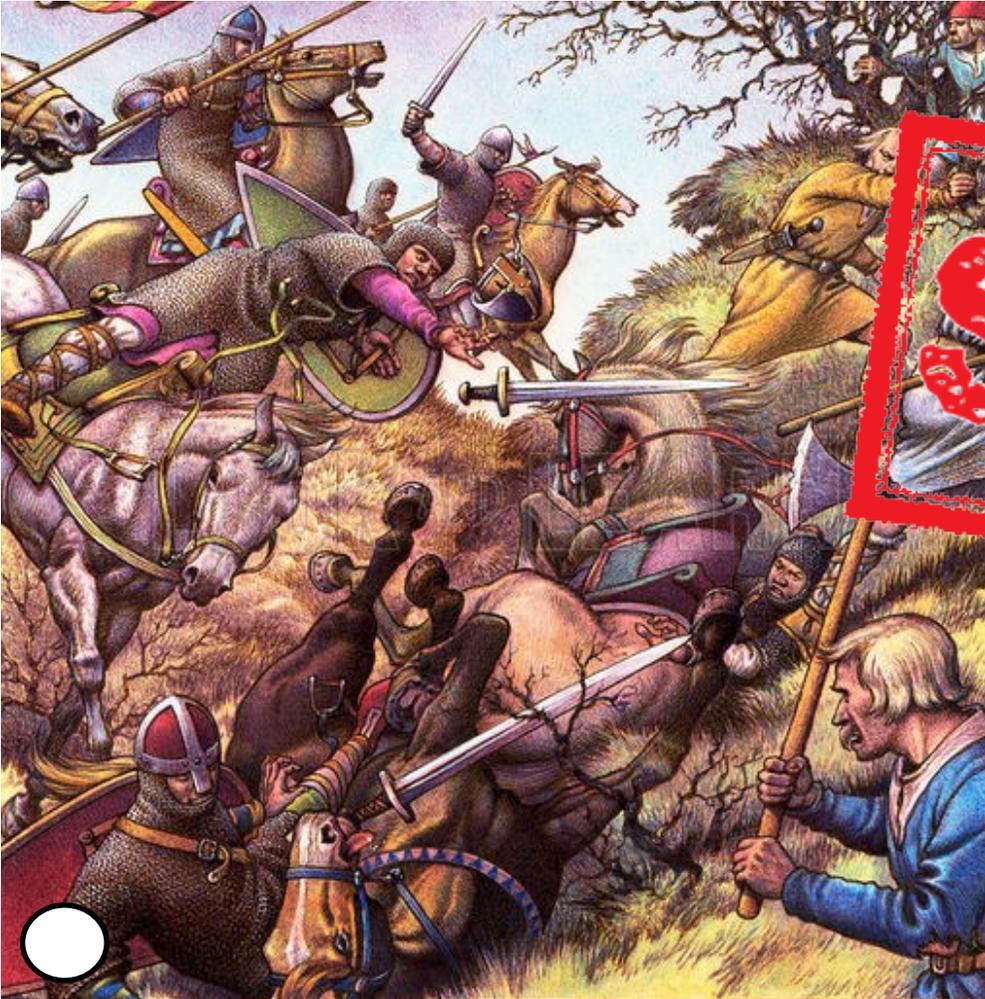
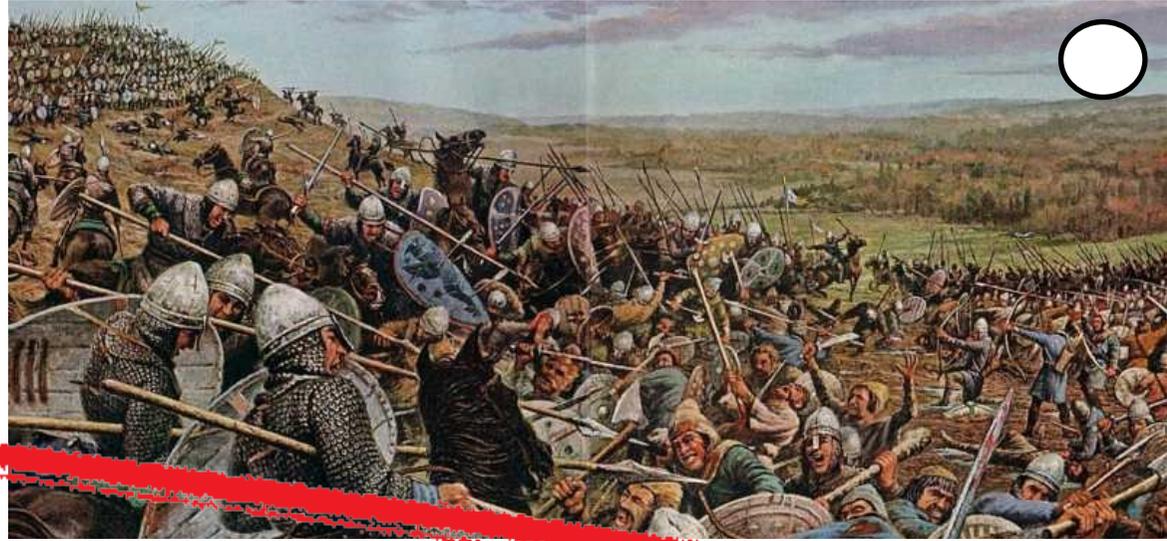
W

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.



SAMPLE

An interview with ... Duke William.

Agenda: The Norman Conquest.

By chronicler:

Date: Nov 15th, 1066.



King William, thank you for choosing me to tell your story. Are you well today?

How does it feel to be the ruler of England and Normandy?

Your majesty, how did you feel when you first stepped on English ground?

Some people say that your victory at Hastings was ... Do you agree?

Sir, what do you see as the most important factor in your defeat of Harold?

King William, is it true to say you are not very well liked in England?

Many of the northern English are threatening to rebel. What will you do?

I have another question my king...

Thank you for your honest answers, I have just one more thing to ask you.

Why Did William Win The Battle Of Hastings in 1066?

Most Important

-
-
-
-

Norman Strengths
English Weakness
Good Luck
Other reasons

SAMPLE

Least Important

Why Did William Win The Battle Of Hastings in 1066?

The Normans had more cavalry soldiers



William's invasion was delayed



The fyrd were part time soldiers



The Normans had more archers



William built a castle at Dover



The fyrd men broke out of the shield wall



Harold had to march 50 miles to York



The Normans were professional soldiers



Harold's brother Tostig betrayed him



Harold had little time to rest and prepare for battle



The Normans pretended to run away



Harold was possibly shot in the eye



Many Harold's men were killed at Stamford Bridge



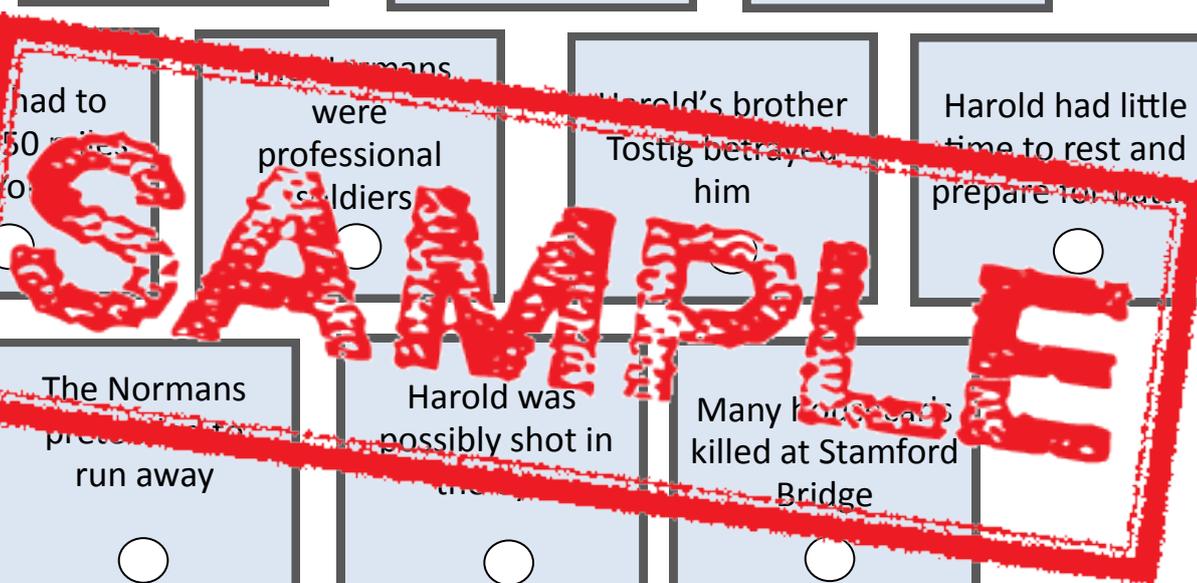
Hardrada beat the Anglo-Saxons northern army



Harold let some of his fyrd soldiers go home



Harold had to march 250 miles back to Hastings



The Motte And Bailey Castle.

LO1 Discover : why motte and bailey castles were built c1066 **LO2 Explore** : castle designs **Skill** : Knowledge and understanding.

When William landed near Dover in 1066, his men built a castle, it is believed in just 8 days. William was an unpopular ruler but a skilled leader and had learned his military skills in northern France. The Normans achieved great fame for their castle building but building castles was very hard work. By counting the number of mottes (hills) that exist in England, archaeologists believe that the Normans built around 500 English castles, one every two weeks between 1066 and 1086. They were used to keep the English under control and a sign that Norman soldiers were never too far away.

Inside the castle was a fortified building called a **keep** on top of a man-made hill called a **motte**. The motte was made from dirt that would serve a **moat** that surrounded the castle. There was a final fighting place where soldiers would retreat (go) if the castle had been breached (taken). The keep on the motte was reached either by wooden stairs that could be destroyed if the castle itself was attacked or by a **'flying bridge'** that connected the bailey to the castle. The **bailey** was a larger open space where people and animals lived surrounded by a large wooden fence or a **palisade** that kept out attackers and wild animals. This fence was built on raised **berms** also built from the dirt taken from the moat.

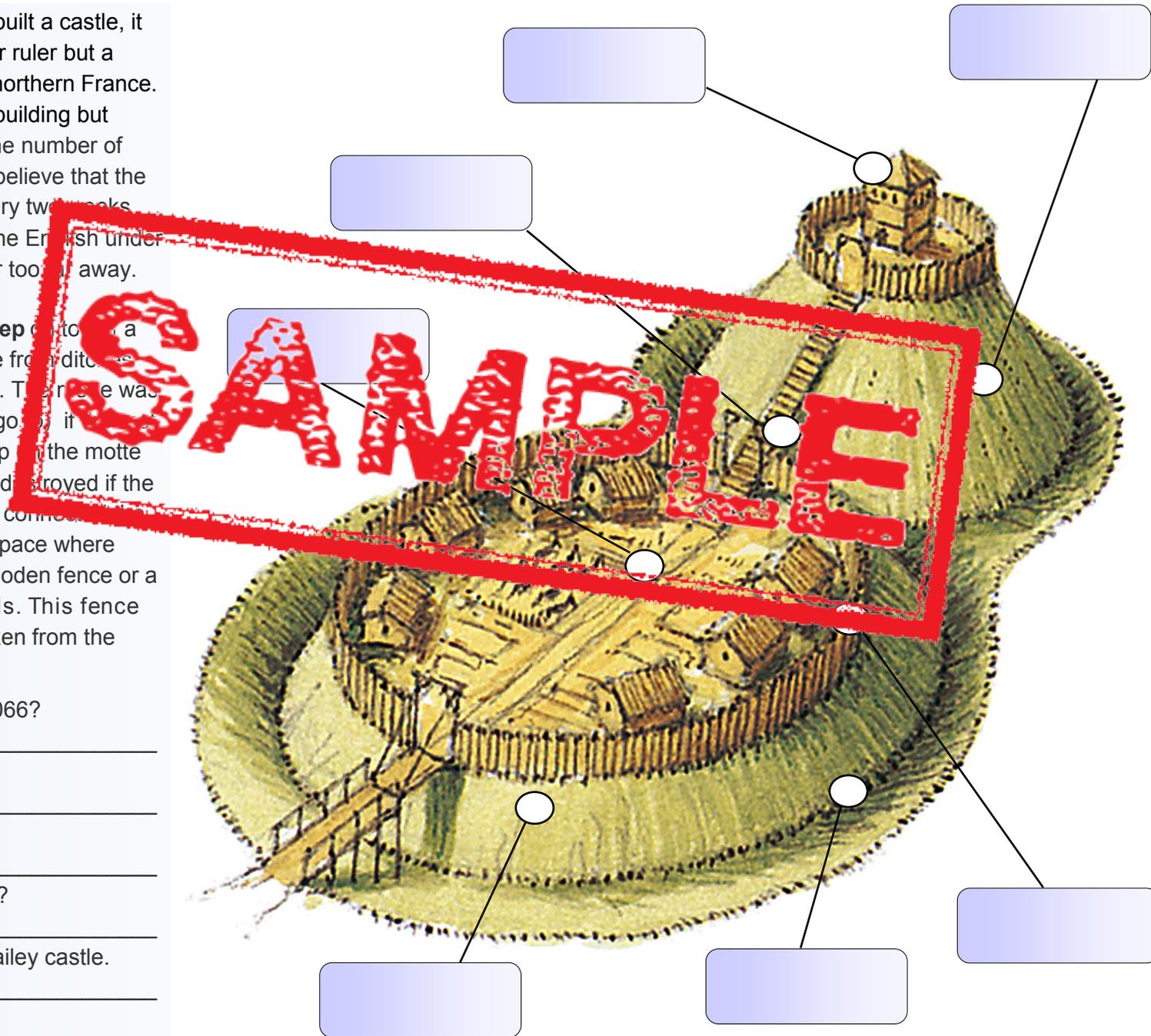
1: Why were motte and bailey castles needed in 1066?

2: How many castles were built by the Normans?

3: Give one strength of a motte and bailey castle?

4: Give one weakness of a motte and bailey castle?

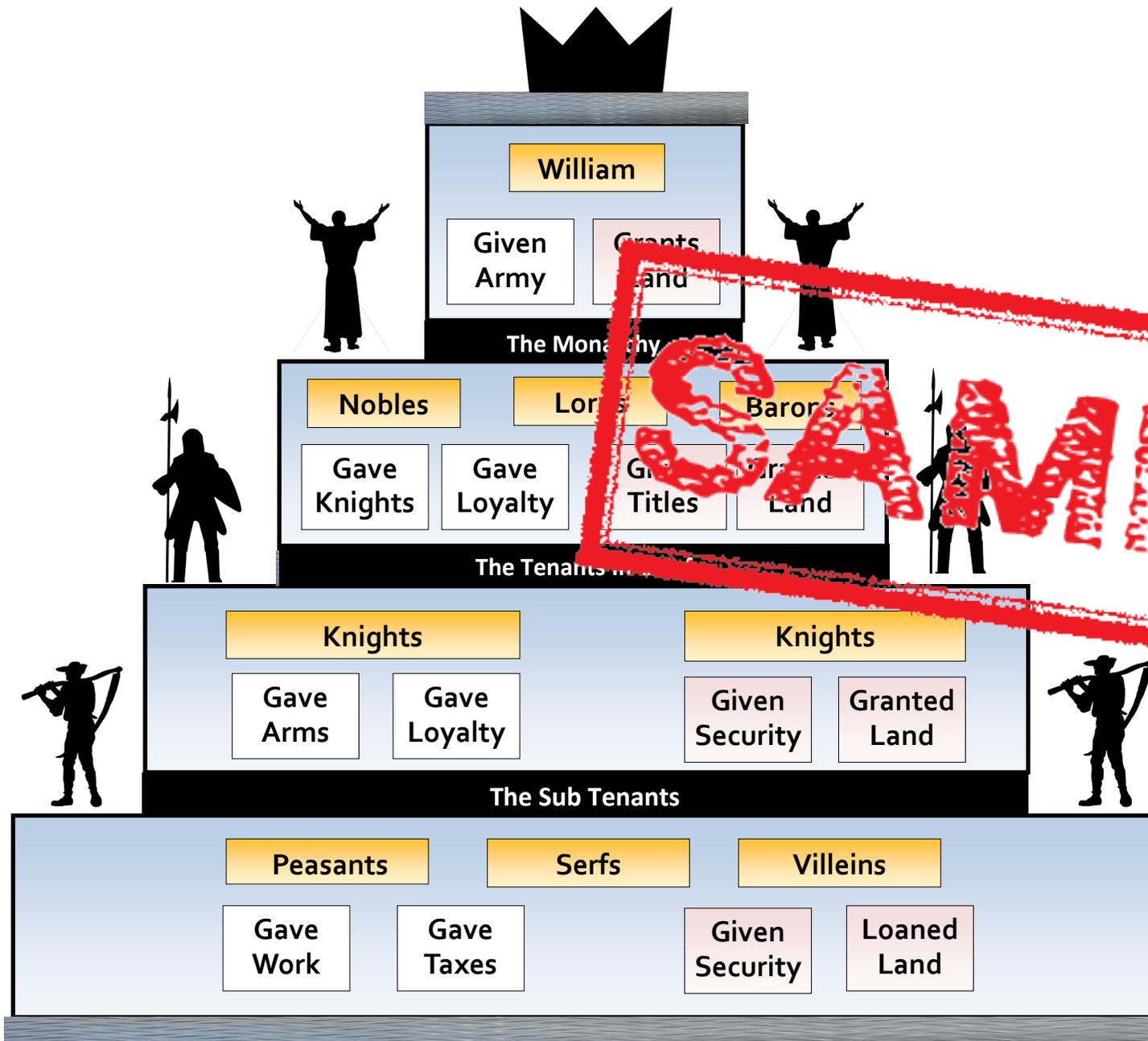
5: Write a question of your own about motte and bailey castle.



What Was The Feudal System ?

Completed Puzzle

Discover : why William needed the feudal system. Explore : how the feudal system worked. Skill : problem / puzzle solving.



The Feudal System.

William invaded England then took the crown after killing the English king, Harold Godwinson in 1066. However, King William was a very unpopular ruler. Why was King William so unpopular?

- 1 : _____
- 2 : _____
- 3 : _____

William's army was too small to run the whole country so he needed to find a way to control the English population. One of his first actions was to remove the English nobles, replacing them with his own, most loyal, supporters. Nobles, lords or barons were granted new titles and also large areas of land. In return for this they swore an oath of loyalty to William. They were trained knights to fight in the king's army. In return for their service, the knights were given smaller areas of land to take under the protection of the barons. The knights were allowed to divide their land into small plots and loan it to the peasantry or villeins. Their job was to farm the land and produce food. They paid taxes to the knights in the form of the crops they grew. The peasants, sometimes called villeins kept some of the food to eat or sell and were also protected by the knights.

What was the feudal system?

What Was The Harrying Of The North?

Discover : what the Harrying Of The North was **Explore** : why William did this **Skill** : source analysis and evaluation.



The Anglo-Saxon brother and earls, Edwin and Morcar had unsuccessfully defended the north of England at the Battle of Fulford Gate in September 1066, narrowly escaping death. In early 1067, shortly after William's coronation, Edwin and Morcar swore loyalty to their new king but they did not keep their promise for long. They joined forces with a Danish army and with England's other claimant to the throne, Edgar the Aetheling. Together, they took York, sacked the city and killed the Normans who had recently settled there. On hearing the news William reacted quickly and marched north with his army to crush this rebellion and stop the English, and the Danes, from rising again.

www.historyinanehour.com/the-harrying-of-the-north

A

B Match the words with their definitions

<input type="radio"/> Perished	To fight against	<input type="radio"/>
<input type="radio"/> Sack	Say good things about	<input type="radio"/>
<input type="radio"/> Coronation	To kill many people or kill in a terrible way	<input type="radio"/>
<input type="radio"/> Rebellion	When a monarch is given their crown	<input type="radio"/>
<input type="radio"/> Crush	People who did nothing wrong	<input type="radio"/>
<input type="radio"/> Cannibalism	Attack a city	<input type="radio"/>
<input type="radio"/> Starved	Die	<input type="radio"/>
<input type="radio"/> Herds	People eating other people	<input type="radio"/>
<input type="radio"/> Praised	Very many	<input type="radio"/>
<input type="radio"/> Persecuted	Squash or break	<input type="radio"/>
<input type="radio"/> Innumerable	Many animals.	<input type="radio"/>
<input type="radio"/> Innocent	To pick on	<input type="radio"/>
<input type="radio"/> Slaughter	To mean to	<input type="radio"/>

The biggest rebellion was in the north of England in 1069. It was led by Edgar the Atheling, who had a blood-claim to the throne. He was joined by Danish and Scottish armies. William defeated the rebellion. In the north-east of England, he ordered villages to be destroyed and people to be killed. Herds of animals and crops were burnt. Most people who survived starved to death. There were even stories of people turning to cannibalism. This is called the Harrying of the North.

"The King stopped at nothing to hunt his enemies. He cut down many people and destroyed homes and land. Nowhere else had he shown such cruelty. To his shame he made no effort to control his fury and he punished the innocent with the guilty. He ordered that crops and herds, tools and food should be burned to ashes. More than 100,000 people perished of hunger. I have often praised William in this book, but I can say nothing good about this brutal slaughter. God will punish him."

Orderic Vitalis was a monk and chronicler. He was of mixed Norman and Saxon blood.

D

"I persecuted the native inhabitants of England for no reason. Whether nobles or commons, I cruelly oppressed and unjustly disinherited; innumerable multitudes, especially in the county of York, perished through me by famine and sword...I am stained with the rivers of blood that I have shed."

William's thoughts on his deathbed as spoken to Orderic Vitalis c 1087.

E

What was the Harrying of the North ?

Why did William harry the north ?

How far does source A support C ?

Points of support or corroboration

P1:

P2:

Points not supported or corroborated

P1:

P2:

Mostly supports Does not support

How reliable is source D ?

The content (what) is / is not reliable because ..

The provenance (where) is / is not reliable because ..

How reliable is the source?

Question 1

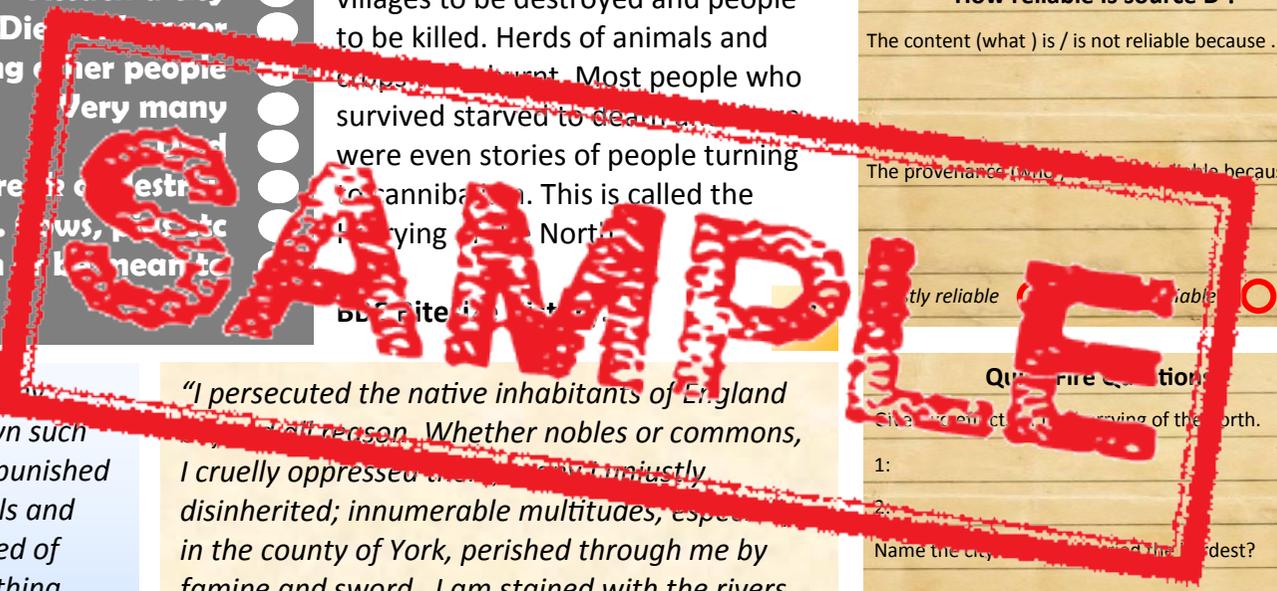
Give a direct quote from the Harrying of the North.

1:

2:

Name the city that was the bloodiest?

How did William feel about his actions?



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



Harold v William

Fyrd soldiers left the shield wall

Harold's arrow hit around the eye

September 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 : The Norman Conquest

Part 1 of 2

The full teaching pack includes ...

Investigation : Why did William win at Hastings?

Further skills builders

Comprehensive review materials

PowerPoints and editable files

Assessment

Teaching guide with suggested web links

www.ichistory.com



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