

1066

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
	An closed open space or courtyard		J
	King or Queen		K
	A crazed, powerful Viking warrior		L
	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

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



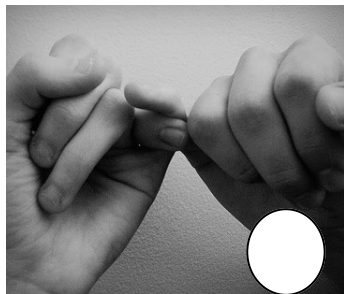
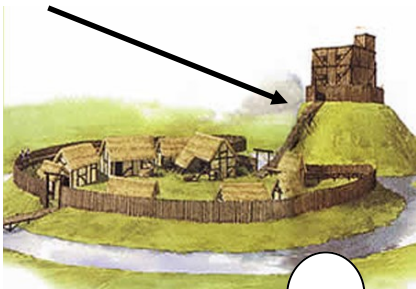
Berserker



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 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 _ _

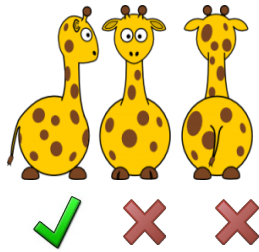


1 s _ _ _ _

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.



2 s _ _ _ A _ _



5 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.



3 F _ _ _ _ _

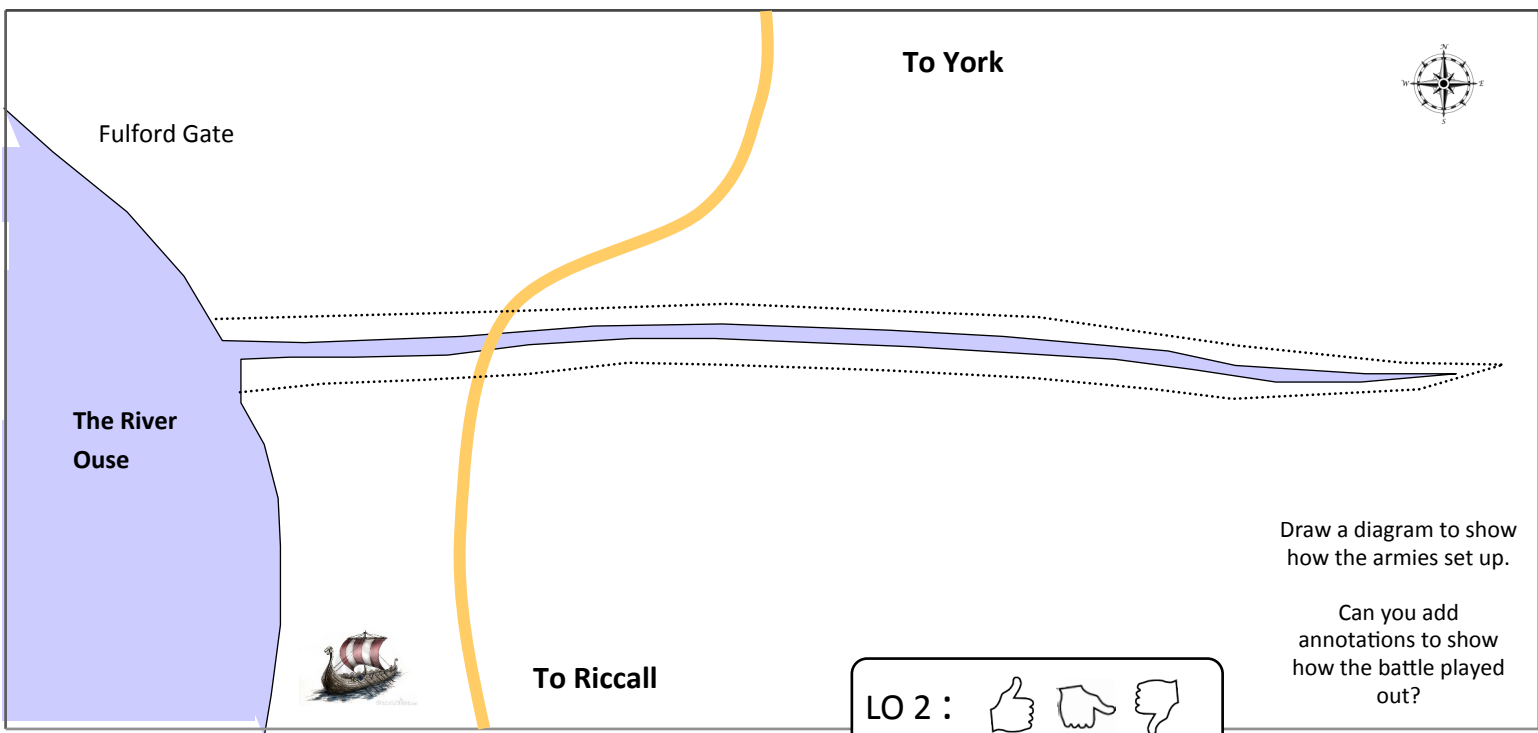


7 c _ _ i _ _

The battle began mid-morning. The Saxons struck first attacking Tostig's weaker army (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 cross easily then **penetrate** (7) the flank of Morcar's army. When the Viking reserve army arrived from the port of Ricall the outnumbered Saxons were routed. There were heavy losses on both sides. Together Hardrada and Tostig crushed the northern Saxon army and the defeated the inexperienced Earls Edwin and Morcar. The city of York **surrendered** (8) soon after.



8 G _ _ _ U _



Draw a diagram to show how the armies set up.

Can you add annotations to show how the battle played out?

LO 2 :

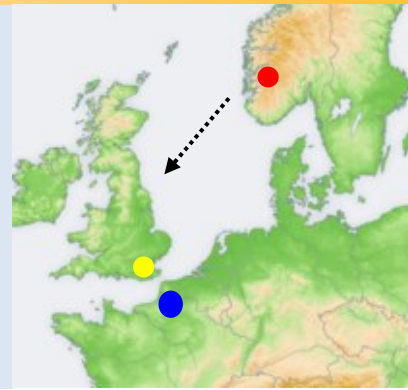


Harold Godwinson, prepare for battle !



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








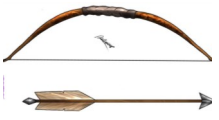












You are going to take on the role of Harold Godwinson, the newly crowned King of England. Your spies in Norway have told you that Harald Hardrada the Norwegian King is about to invade York in the North East of England. You also know that William of Normandy is preparing an army to invade the south of the country. You need to prepare a battle force that will need to 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
	Housecarls x 1500 Harold's best soldiers.		Northern Fyrd x 200 (high morale) Harold's part-time soldiers. A mix of infantry, archers, spearmen.
	Southern Fyrd x 3000 (low morale) Harold's part-time soldiers. A mix of infantry, archers, spearmen.		Swords x 4000.
	Battle Axes x 3000		Bows and Arrows x 1500.
	Battle Helmets x 3500		Kite Shaped Shields x 2000
	Crossbows x 500		Chain Mail Armour x 4000.
	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.

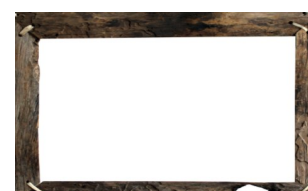
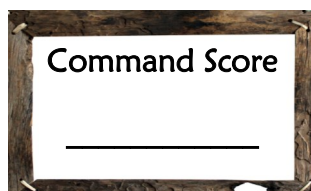
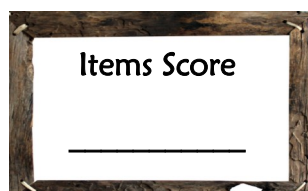
1: Scores for personnel, weapons and equipment choices.

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 to your position	
A	Attack them now		A	Position your army at the very bottom of Senlac Hill	
B	Rest + wait for the rest your southern Fyrd to arrive		B	Put your 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	You Housecarls will fight		13	The Normans have more archers and crossbow men	
A	On horse back		A	Offensive tactics : you will charge at the army	
B	On foot		B	Defensive tactics : form a shield wall	
C	With bow and arrow		C	Middle of 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 solders	
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 on flank of the Norman army runs away	
A	Tell our men to 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	



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...

☐☐

... to face Hardrada rather than stay in the south to defend against a likely attack from William of Normandy. Harold's army...

☐☐

...the English charged across the bridge smashing into the Viking shield wall ready on the other side. The housecarls now fought...

☐☐

...his battle-axe to kill the first 40 Saxons who attacked the bridge. Then, one of Harold's housecarls found an empty...

☐☐

...victorious. Harold allowed the few surviving Vikings to sail home with only 12 of the original 300 long ships leaving....

☐☐

After the Battle of Fulford Gate, Harald Hardrada was in control of the North East of England. King Harold chose to march north ...

☐☐

.. short with news that William Of Normandy had invaded. Harold's tired army began a weary march south to fight William.

☐☐

...death and made a "corpse ring" to defend the body of Hardrada. The killing continued with the Saxons eventually...

☐☐

.... that had crossed the river Derwent near York. The Vikings were not ready for battle having left their armour and many...

☐☐

...barrel and floated himself under the bridge before spearing the berserker between his legs from below. With the giant down ..

☐☐

... the Vikings. The fighting was bloody but the battle changed when Hardrada took an arrow in the throat. After Hardrada fell...

☐☐

...next is legendary. When Harold's men reached the bridge, they were stopped by a lone, giant Viking berserker. He used ...

☐☐

... Harold offered a peace in the interest of sparing lives but the Vikings chose to fight to the...

☐☐

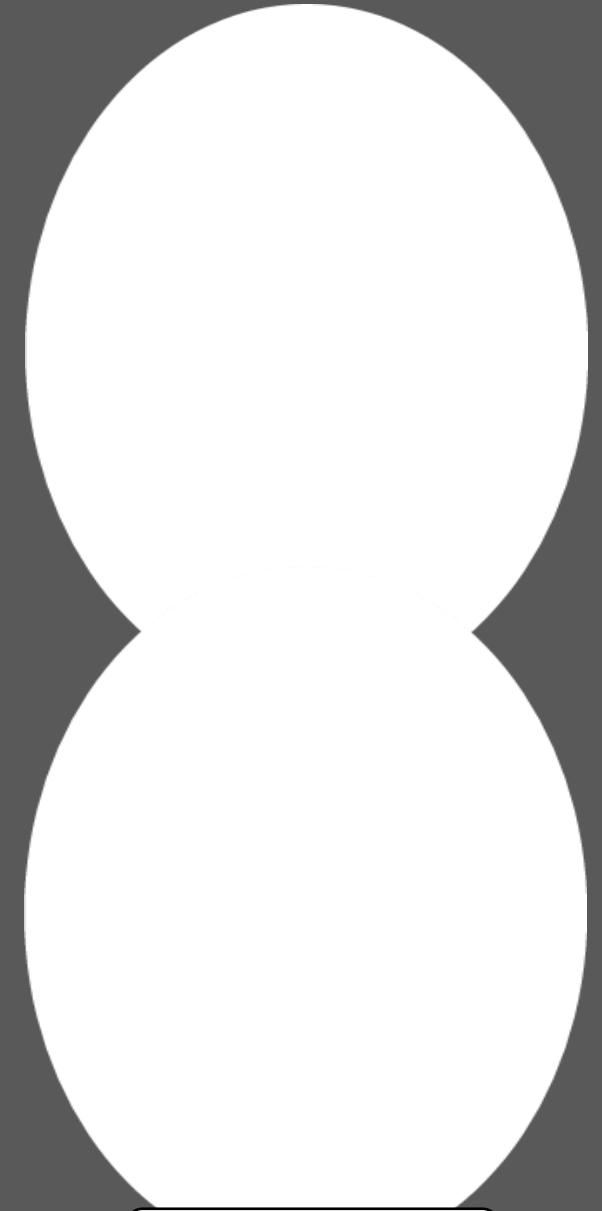
...England's shores. The Viking Age in England had come to an end. However, King Harold's victory celebrations were cut....

☐☐

... marched at lightning speed travelling forty miles a day for four days. The Saxons completely surprised the Viking army

☐☐

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



LO 2 :



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

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3

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

LO 2 :



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. Some accounts say they did this in just 8 days. William was an unpopular ruler but a skilled leader who had gained military experience in northern France. The Normans achieved great fame for their castle building and built many castles in the years after the invasion. By counting the number of mottes (hills) that still exist in England, archaeologists think the Normans built around 500 English castles, one every two years between 1066 and 1086. These castles were used to keep the king in control and a sign that Norman soldiers were never too far away.

The basic castle design included a fortified building called a keep on top of a man-made hill called a motte. The motte was made of earth and surrounded by a ditch that would serve as a moat that surrounded the castle. The motte was a final fighting place where soldiers would retreat if the rest of 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.

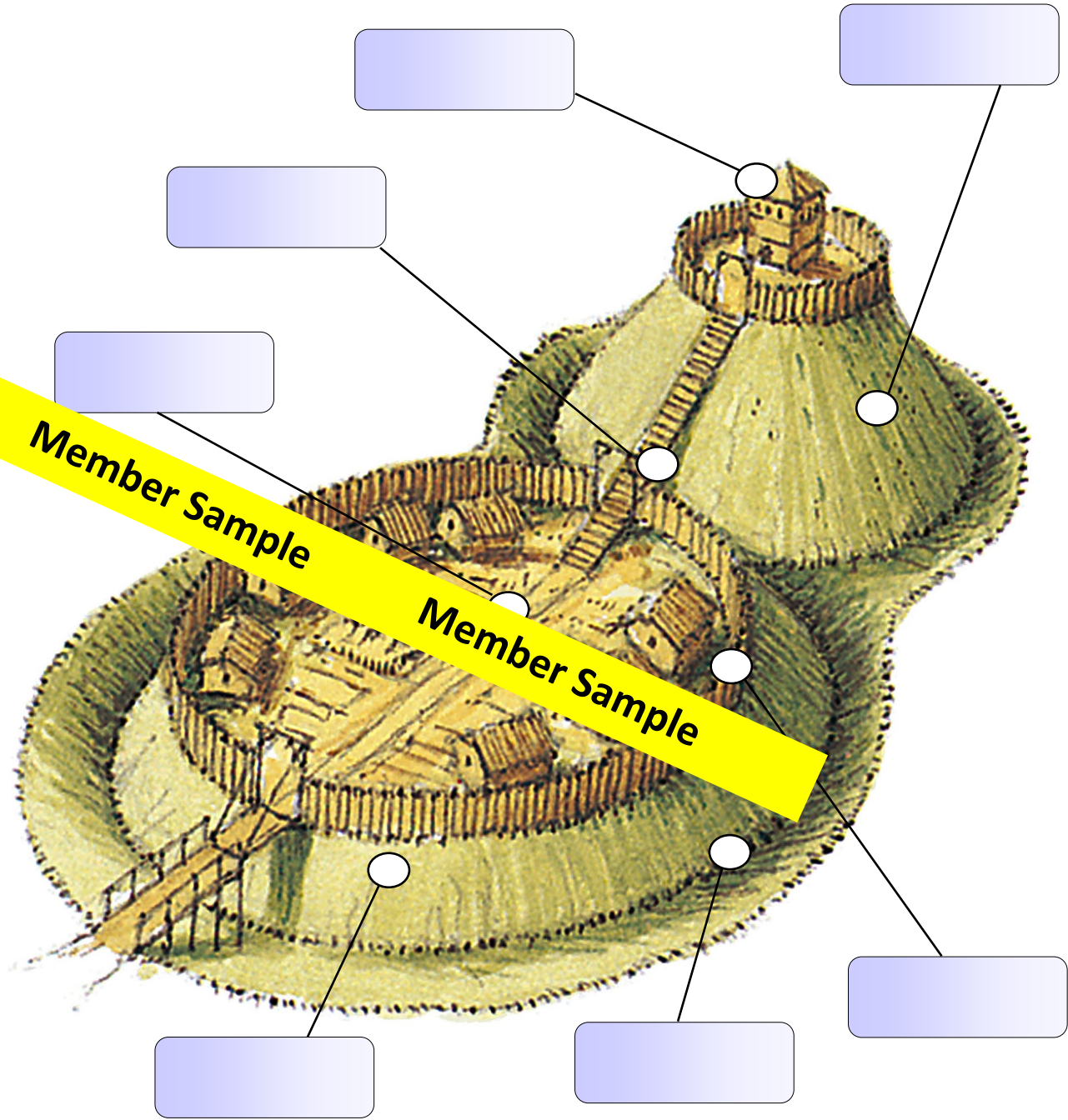
1: Why were motte and bailey castles needed in 1066?

2: How many castles were built by the Normans before 1068 ?

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.



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