

Key Events 1066 AD	
1042-1066	Anglo-Saxon King Edward the Confessor ruled.
Sept 1066	King Harold Hardrada of Norway invaded England. English King Harold Godwinson defeated Hardrada at the Battle of Stamford Bridge
Oct 1066	The Normans landed at Pevensey, marched to Hastings setting fire to the town and building a fort.
13 <sup>th</sup> Oct	Harold Godwinson's Anglo-Saxon had had no time to rest after the Battle of Stamford Bridge. They marched 200 miles in 4-5 days. The Anglo-Saxon army set up camp on Senlac hill on 13 <sup>th</sup> October.
14 <sup>th</sup> October	The Battle of Hastings began. The Normans won.
25 <sup>th</sup> Dec	On Christmas day William was crowned King

### Key people

Edward the Confessor	Anglo-Saxon king, died in 1066. He died without an heir to inherit the throne.
William Duke of Normandy	Argued Edward had promised him the throne and Harold Godwinson had sworn an oath promising to support William's claim. He was supported by the pope.
Harold Godwinson	Earl of Wessex, the most powerful man in England. Was promised the throne on the King's deathbed and was supported by the Anglo-Saxon council – the Witan.
Harold Hardrada	King of Norway. Wanted to rule England. A fierce Viking warrior. His claim was supported by Harold Godwinson's brother Tostig.
Edgar Aethling	Edward's nearest blood relative but was too young and inexperienced

## Part One: The Norman Conquest – Why did the Normans invade? Why did William win the Battle of Hastings?

Assessment Objectives (AO) 1,2,3 Concepts: Cause and Consequence

<b>Skills:</b> Chronological order	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Remember to start with the earliest event first e.g the biggest number BC – 100BC, 50BC, 5 BC. Count down towards 0. Then follow with the smallest number AD and count up – 5AD, 50 AD, 100 AC.</li> </ul>	<b>Knowledge</b> England before 1066	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>England was relatively peaceful united under one King, King Edward the Confessor. The population was about 1.5 million people. The king was helped in his role as King by rich, important families. The head of these families were called Earls. Each family looked after an area of England called an earldom. England was a rich and fertile land, growing wheat, barley and oats. England also had a wealth of natural resources such as lead, silver, salt, tin, copper, iron. The Saxon people were also Christians so the churches and monasteries were full of jewels and other valuable items. They were also centres of learning. All this made England an attractive place to invade and settle.</li> </ul>
Work out centuries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Remember that a century is a set of one hundred years.</li> <li>Years 1-99 = 1<sup>st</sup> century, 100-199 = 2<sup>nd</sup> century. etc.. 1000-1099 = 11<sup>th</sup> Century., 1100-1199 = 12<sup>th</sup> Century.</li> </ul>	William's leadership	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>William was well prepared for the Battle of Hastings. His men carried the papal banner which proved they had God on their side. He took to England a variety of experienced soldiers e.g Archers, Cavalry and footsoldiers. He made sure his men were well rested before the battle so had stamina to fight. He inspired his men mid way through the battle by raising his helmet to let them know that he was still alive.</li> </ul>
How to infer (work out the meaning of the source)	<p>Steps to success:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pick one thing that you can see – describe it. <i>"The source shows . . . /In the source I can see . . ."</i></li> <li>Explain what it might suggest about the people, or event, or action taking place. <i>"This suggests . . ."</i></li> <li>Use your own knowledge (O.K) to back up the source. <i>"For example . . . /From my own knowledge I know"</i></li> </ol>		
How to explain	<p>Steps to success:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Try to write in a logical order e.g <i>Firstly, secondly, finally</i></li> <li>State a reason e.g One reason, I think that . . .</li> <li>Develop your explanation e.g Therefore, As a result, This meant that, Consequently.</li> </ol> <p>CHALLENGE: Develop explanations further by linking causes e.g Furthermore, This led to . . .</p>	William's army	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>William's army was loyal, experienced, disciplined and well trained whereas Harold's army was tired after the 4 day march. Both sides were of similar size but the Norman army fought in units of 5-10 men. William used a combination of soldiers e.g Archers to weaken the Anglo-Saxon defences, foot soldiers and the cavalry. The cavalry were fast and could be devastating. The footsoldiers wore chainmail and carried kite-shaped shields. As a result they were flexible and could change tactics at a moments notice.</li> </ul>
		William's tactics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>William's plan was always to be aggressive. Mid way through the day the Cavalry "feigned retreat" – tricked the Anglo-Saxon Fyrd (footsoldiers) into thinking they were retreating. As a result the wall of shields on Senlac Hill broke. This led to the Norman archers killing King Harold.</li> </ul>
		William's luck	The Anglo-Saxons had lost some of their best men at Stamford bridge. This led to the Fyrd falling for the trick.