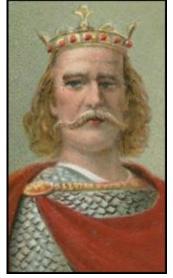
## History: 1066

- In 1066, Edward the Confessor was the Anglo-Saxon king of England. After his death, his brother-in-law Harold Godwinson was crowned King Harold II, although several others also claimed the right to the throne.
- King Harold II's army fought against Harald Hardrada in a battle at Stamford Bridge on 25th September 1066 and defeated him.
- King Harold II and his brothers were killed when they fought against William, the Duke of Normandy, during the Battle of Hastings on 14th October 1066.
- William was crowned King of England on Christmas Day 1066 and became known as William the Conqueror.
- The time of the Anglo-Saxons ended and the Norman period began. King William took over the Saxon lands, introduced the French language and built many castles.
- The Bayeux Tapestry tells the story of the Norman invasion and the Battle of Hastings in 50 different scenes.
- Between 1085 and 1086, William the Conqueror ordered a 'Great Survey' tp find out who owned the land across England and parts of Wales. He also wanted to find oout how much money could be raised in taxes. This information was recorded in the Domesday Book.

Harold Godwinson



The Bayeux Tapestry

## Normandy Battle of Normans Hastings Bayeux Tapestry Stamford Bridge

Harold shields
Godwinson tactics

battle archers

fort arrows.

challenge spears

contest

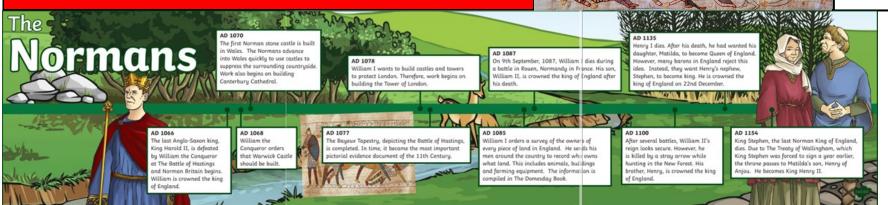
throne

invade

coast

Doomsday survey

taxes





## DT:

- Norman soldiers were very tough warriors who often fought on horseback. They were trained in the use of weapons and were often armed with a lance and sword.
- They were a long mesh shirt, carried a kite shaped shield and were a conical helmet with an iron naval to protect their face.
- The Norman "Nasal" Helmet was based on earlier Viking Helmet designs and could be worn over a chainmail coif or with chainmail aventail to protect the neck. The nasal bar was designed to protect the face but meant that Knights were often unrecognisable. The famous Bayeux Tapestry shows William the Conqueror tipping his helmet back to reveal his face and prove to his soldiers that he was still alive!

## Geography: Around the UK

- Continents and islands are both words to describe areas of land. They mean different things because continents are much larger than islands, and islands always have water all around them. Very small islands are called islets.
- The island of Great Britain is part of the British Isles (a group of islands which also includes Ireland and lots of smaller islands).
- The British Isles are made up of two large islands, Great Britain (where England, Wales and Scotland are) and Ireland (where Northern Ireland and Ireland are), and lots of smaller islands.



Vocabulary		
helmet	purpose	
weapons.	structure	
armour	template	
conical	join	
naval	rivets	
bar	conical	
protect	iron	



Vocabulary	
islands	Hebrides
UK	Orkneys
Britain	Isle of Man
islets	Isle of Wight
water	Channel
isle	Islands
group	Isles of Scilly
Shetlands	map