

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' to find out who owned the land across England and parts of Wales. He also wanted to find out how much money could be raised in taxes. This information was recorded in the Domesday Book.

Harold Godwinson



The Bayeux Tapestry



Vocabulary

Normandy	Battle of
Normans	Hastings
Bayeux	Stamford
Tapestry	Bridge
Harold	shields
Godwinson	tactics
battle	archers
fort	arrows
challenge	spears
contest	taxes
throne	Doomsday
invade	survey
coast	

The Normans

AD 1066
The last Anglo-Saxon king, King Harold II, is defeated by William the Conqueror at The Battle of Hastings and Norman Britain begins. William is crowned the king of England.

AD 1068
William the Conqueror orders that Warwick Castle should be built.

AD 1070
The first Norman stone castle is built in Wales. The Normans advance into Wales quickly to use castles to suppress the surrounding countryside. Work also begins on building Canterbury Cathedral.

AD 1077
The Bayeux Tapestry, depicting the Battle of Hastings, is completed. In time, it became the most important pictorial evidence document of the 11th Century.

AD 1078
William I wants to build castles and towers to protect London. Therefore, work begins on building the Tower of London.

AD 1085
William I orders a survey of the owners of every piece of land in England. He sends his men around the country to record who owns what land. This includes animals, buildings and farming equipment. The information is compiled in The Domesday Book.

AD 1087
On 9th September, 1087, William I dies during a battle in Rouen, Normandy in France. His son, William II, is crowned the king of England after his death.

AD 1100
After several battles, William II's reign looks secure. However, he is killed by a stray arrow while hunting in the New Forest. His brother, Henry, is crowned the king of England.

AD 1105
Henry I dies. After his death, he had wanted his daughter, Matilda, to become Queen of England. However, many barons in England reject this idea. Instead, they want Henry's nephew, Stephen, to become king. He is crowned the king of England on 22nd December.

AD 1154
King Stephen, the last Norman King of England, dies. Due to The Treaty of Wallingham, which King Stephen was forced to sign a year earlier, the throne passes to Matilda's son, Henry of Anjou. He becomes King Henry II.



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 wore a long mesh shirt, carried a kite shaped shield and wore a conical helmet with an iron nasal 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!



Vocabulary

helmet	purpose
weapons	structure
armour	template
conical	join
nasal	rivets
bar	conical
protect	iron

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

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