

PONTEFRACT
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OUT OF LESSON WORK
TERM 1
HISTORY
YEAR 7



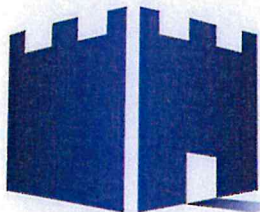
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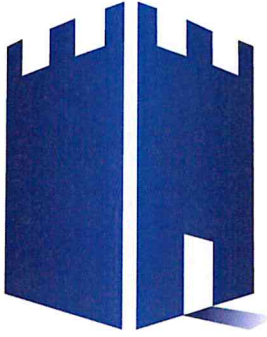
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WEEK 1



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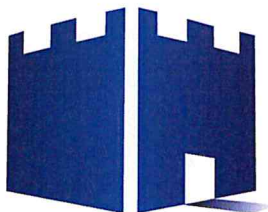
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LESSON 1



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 **PONTRACFT**
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Planner Please have your planner open on today's date **Date:** 15 September 2020

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Do

How did England become Anglo-Saxon?

- What do you already know about the Romans?
- What do you already know about the Anglo-Saxons?
- What happened to the Romans in Britain?
- What is the Age after the Romans called?

Key Terms: Conquer, Chronological, Christianity, Roman, Anglo-Saxon

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Learning Focus:
To understand how England became Anglo-Saxon due to the collapse of the Roman Empire.


Key Terms: Conquer, Chronological, Christianity, Roman, Anglo-Saxon

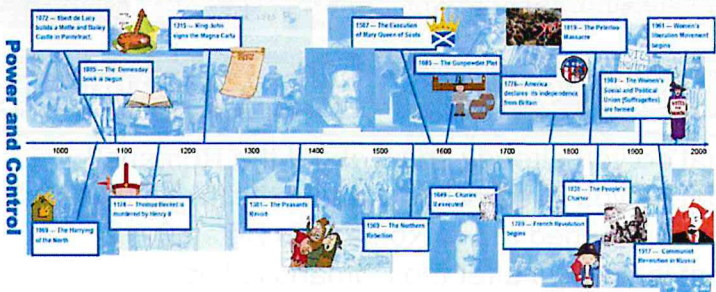
Learning Outcomes:

- To describe the chronology from Roman to Anglo-Saxon.
- To explain how England had become Anglo-Saxon by 410.

Key Terms: Conquer, Chronological, Christianity, Roman, Anglo-Saxon

How did England become Anglo-Saxon?






1065 Edward is King	1066 (Sep) Battle of Fulford	1066 (Sep) Battle of Hastings	1067 Feudal System	1085 Domesday Book
1066 (Jan) King Edward Dies	1066 (Sep) Battle of Stamford	1066 (Dec) William Crowned	1069 Harrying of the North	1087 William Dies

Key Terms: Conquer, Chronological, Christianity, Roman, Anglo-Saxon


How did England become Anglo-Saxon?



In the year 300AD Britain was ruled by the Roman Empire. The Roman Empire was a well organised society which had coins, a common language, a professional army, an education system and a legal system that was fair to criminals. The Roman Empire spread across most of Europe and was responsible for one fifth of the worlds populations!

However, by the early 5th Century, the Roman Empire had completely left Britain. Towns had vanished, not to be revived for several centuries, while the everyday use of coins was abandoned, and dress, diets and buildings changed beyond all recognition.

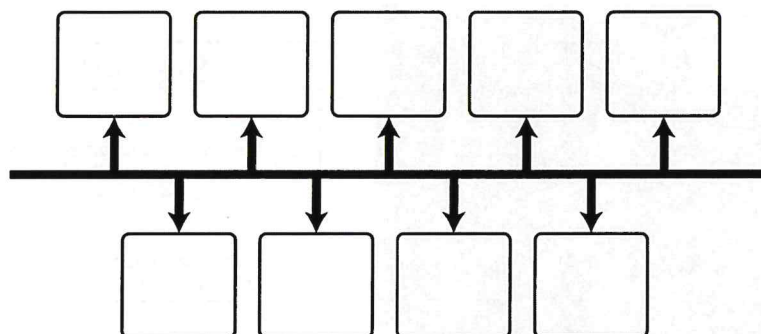
What caused Britain to lose the support of the Roman Empire so quickly? And what were the effects of these changes on the people of Britain? For the sixth-century British writer Gildas, the end of Roman Britain was sudden, dramatic and apocalyptic.



Task: On a MWB, write down 3 facts from the video.

Key Terms: Conquer, Chronological, Christianity, Roman, Anglo-Saxon

How did England become Anglo-Saxon?



Support

- Chronology: In order from earliest to latest.
- The smallest number is the earliest date.
- The largest number is the latest date.

Task: Put the key events in the correct order on the timeline. This must be completed in chronological order.

Extension: What do you think the term 'turning point' means?

Key Terms: Conquer, Chronological, Christianity, Roman, Anglo-Saxon

	50 The city of London is founded.
43 Romans invade and Britain becomes part of their empire.	306 Emperor Constantine becomes emperor from York.
122 Emperor Hadrian builds Hadrian's wall on the Scottish border.	140 Romans conquer Scotland.
401 The Romans withdraw from Britain and the Anglo-Saxons begin moving in.	61 Boudica leads a rebellion against the Romans but fails.
70 Romans conquer the North and Wales.	350 The Scottish begin attacking the British border.

How did England become Anglo-Saxon?







Support

1. Make sure you create your spider diagram in the middle of your sheet so that you can include information all around.
2. Spider diagrams needs to include lots of short facts.

Task: Use the information sheet to complete a spider diagram with information on each section.

Extension: Which Roman advancement do you think helped the British the most?

Key Terms: Conquer, Chronological, Christianity, Roman, Anglo-Saxon

How did England become Anglo-Saxon?







Support

1. Make sure you create your spider diagram in the middle of your sheet so that you can include information all around.
2. Spider diagrams needs to include lots of short facts.

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zxsbcdm/articles/zq2m6sg>

Task: Use the information sheet to complete a spider diagram with information on each section.

Extension: Why were the Anglo-Saxons not as advanced as the Romans?

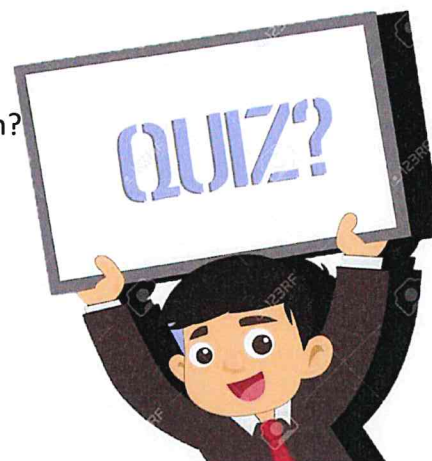
Key Terms: Conquer, Chronological, Christianity, Roman, Anglo-Saxon

How did England become Anglo-Saxon?



Whiteboard quiz

1. How many miles of road did the Romans build in Britain?
2. Is Doncaster a Roman settlement?
3. What religion did the Romans turn Britain to?
4. What language did the Romans speak?
5. What does 'decus et tutamen' mean?



Key Terms: Conquer, Chronological, Christianity, Roman, Anglo-Saxon

How did England become Anglo-Saxon?



Plenary

On a MWB, Write down what life was like after the Romans left Britain.

Learning Outcomes:

- To describe the chronology from Roman to Anglo-Saxon.
- To explain how England had become Anglo-Saxon by 410.

Key Terms: Conquer, Chronological, Christianity, Roman, Anglo-Saxon

Did they have laws?

The Anglo-Saxons didn't have prisons. People found guilty of crimes were either **executed** or **punished with fines**.

The fine for breaking into someone's home was five shillings. For crimes like stealing, a nose or a hand might be cut off.

The Saxons had a system where if you injured someone, you had to pay for the damage!

If a person killed, they paid money to the victim's family. The idea was to stop long fights between families by making them pay money instead.



What happened when the Vikings invaded?

Anglo-Saxon history is full of Viking raids. The first Viking raid recorded in the year 787. It was the start of a struggle between the Anglo-Saxons and the Vikings.

Over time the Vikings took control of several Anglo-Saxon kingdoms. Eventually the Anglo-Saxons and Vikings made peace, but the fighting continued for many years.

The Vikings and Anglo-Saxons divided up Britain with the Anglo-Saxons living mainly in the west and the Vikings in the east.



Growing up in an Anglo-Saxon village

Anglo-Saxon children had to grow up very quickly. By the time they were ten, they were seen as an adult. They had to work as hard as any adult and would be punished as adults if they stole or broke the law.

Girls worked in the home. They were in charge of cleaning, weaving cloth, cooking meals, making cheese and brewing ale.

Boys learned the skills of their fathers. They learned to chop down trees with an axe, farm, and use a spear in battle. They also fished and went hunting with other men from the village.

What jobs did the Anglo-Saxons do?

Life on an Anglo-Saxon farm was hard work. All the family had to help out.

Men cut down trees to clear land for farming and to plant seeds. Farmers used oxen to pull ploughs up and down long fields. Children with dogs herded cattle and sheep.

The Anglo-Saxons were great craftsmen too. Metalworkers made iron tools, knives and swords. The Anglo-Saxons were skilled jewellers, who made beautiful jewellery.

Language, writing and numbers

Before the Romans came, very few people could read or write in Britain. Instead, information was usually passed from person to person by word of mouth.

The Romans wrote down their history. Their language was called Latin, and it wasn't long before some people in Britain started to use it too.

Our coins are based on a Roman design and some of the lettering is in Latin. Written around the edge of some £1 coins is the phrase 'decus et tutamen' which means 'glory and protection'.



How did the Romans change towns?

The Romans introduced the idea of living in big towns and cities. Doncaster was one of the first Roman towns in Yorkshire.

London was a Roman city too, although they called it 'Londinium'. When the Romans invaded, they built a fort beside the River Thames. This was where traders came from all over to bring their goods to Britain. It grew and grew, until it was the most important city in Roman Britain.

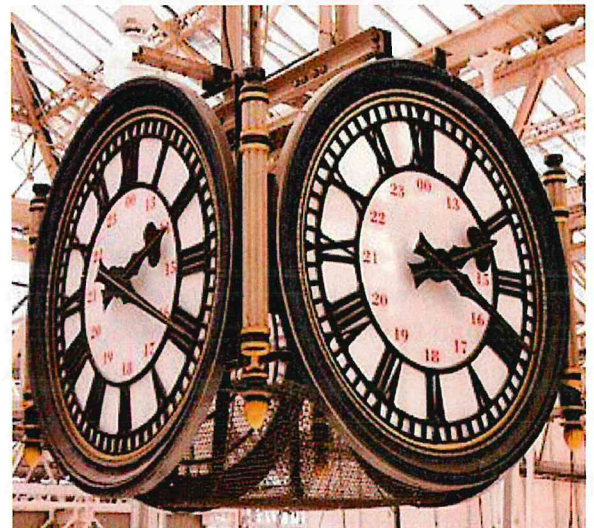


How did the Romans change religion?

Before the Romans came, the native Britons were pagans. They believed in lots of different gods and spirits.

The Romans were pagans too, but they didn't believe in the same gods as the Britons. They let the Britons worship their own gods, as long as they were respectful of the Roman ones too.

Eventually, the Romans changed to Christianity and introduced it to England.



Roman roads

Britain had no proper roads before the Romans, there were just muddy tracks. So the Romans built new roads all across the landscape, over 10,000 miles in fact!

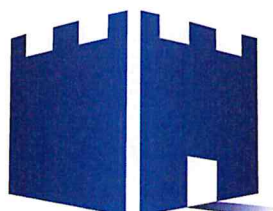
The Romans knew that the shortest distance from one place to another is a straight line. So they made all their roads as straight as possible to get around quickly.



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LESSON 2



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Planner

Please have your planner open on today's date

Date: 15 September 2020**Copy****Do**

What was life like in Anglo-Saxon England?

- What do you already know about the Anglo-Saxons?
- What buildings did they live in?
- What jobs did Anglo-Saxons have?
- Where did the Anglo-Saxons come from?
- What food do you think Anglo-Saxons ate?

Key Terms: Culture / Landscape / Celts / Anglo-Saxons

Learning Focus:

To understand what life was like during the Anglo-Saxon period.

Key Terms: Culture / Landscape / Celts / Anglo-Saxons

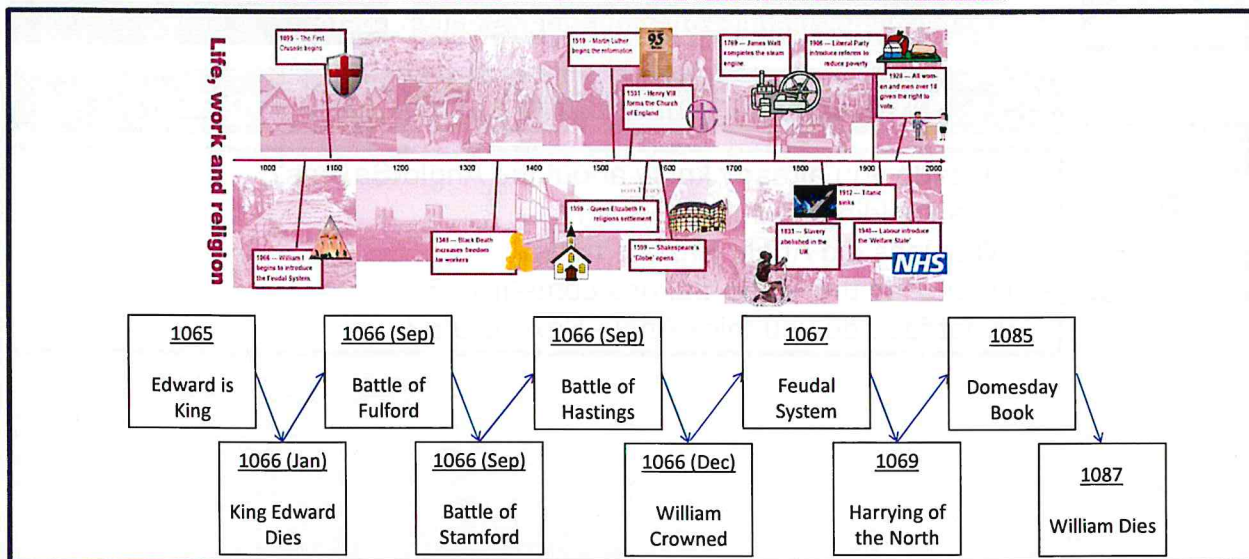
Learning Outcomes:

- To identify key features of Anglo-Saxon society.
- To describe what life was like for Anglo-Saxons in Britain.



Key Terms: Culture / Landscape / Celts / Anglo-Saxons

How did What was life like in Anglo-Saxon England?



Key Terms: Culture / Landscape / Celts / Anglo-Saxons

What was life like in Anglo-Saxon England?

The Romans ruled Britain for 400 years, until 410 AD, when the Roman army abandoned the country.

A population of remaining Romans and Celts were left to fend for themselves. Over the next 100 years, two tribes from northern Germany invaded Britain. Known as the Anglo-Saxons, they were fierce warriors who killed and enslaved the British population, and remaining Romans.

The Anglo-Saxons took control of most of England. Only Wales, Scotland and the Cornwall remained largely unaffected. Without the Roman army to defend against the Anglo-Saxon invaders, the culture and Christian religion of Roman society in Britain began to fade. Roman technologies such as glassmaking, road building and heated baths were lost.

Unlike the Romans, the early Anglo-Saxons could not read or write, and did not have the technology to build cities or roads. There are no written records or buildings left from these early years of Anglo-Saxon rule for historians to study. For this reason, we know very little about what happened between the fifth and sixth centuries. This is one reason why some call this period the 'Dark Ages'.

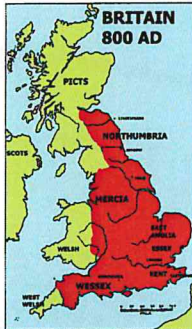


<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-cKGz-st75w>

Task: On a MWB, write down 3 facts from the video.

Key Terms: Culture / Landscape / Celts / Anglo-Saxons

What was life like in Anglo-Saxon England?



Support

- Make sure you have the correct equipment. (map, red pencil, green pencil, glue)
- Try and aim to get this task completed within 5 minutes.

Task: Shade in the red and green sections on your map. The section in red is where the Anglo-Saxons lived, the section in Green is where the Celts lived.

Extension: Does this map of the United Kingdom look like a modern day map?

Key Terms: Culture / Landscape / Celts / Anglo-Saxons

What was life like in Anglo-Saxon England?



Support

1. All of the information is in the worksheet in order.
2. Read through the worksheet carefully to make sure you do not miss any answers.

Task: Now that you know where the Anglo-Saxons settled, use the information sheet to answer the questions on the work sheet. You do not need to answer the questions in full sentences.

Extension: Why do you think criminals were turned into slaves?

Key Terms: Culture / Landscape / Celts / Anglo-Saxons

What was life like in Anglo-Saxon England?



Whiteboard quiz

1. What did the Anglo-Saxons live in?
2. What did Anglo-Saxons eat?
3. What job did Anglo-Saxon men have?
4. Why were Roman buildings left to ruin?
5. Which animals used to live in Britain?



Key Terms: Culture / Landscape / Celts / Anglo-Saxons

What was life like in Anglo-Saxon England?



Written Task

Describe 2 features of Anglo-Saxon life.

Sentence Starters

- One feature of Anglo-Saxon life was...
- This was where...
- Another feature of Anglo-Saxon life was...
- This was where...

Support

- Use the sentence starters to support your answer.
- Use the answer sheet to you completed to help you answer the question.

Connectives

Consequently / As a result / This led to /
Therefore / This meant that / However /
Resulting in / Finally

Key Terms: Culture / Landscape / Celts / Anglo-Saxons

What was life like in Anglo-Saxon England?



Plenary

On a MWB, Summarise in no more than 30 words, what Anglo-Saxon life was like.

Learning Outcomes:

- To identify key features of Anglo-Saxon society.
- To describe what life was like for Anglo-Saxons in Britain.

Key Terms: Culture / Landscape / Celts / Anglo-Saxons



Much of the countryside was covered in woodlands, where now extinct animals such as bears, wolves, wildcats and boar lived. Other regions were covered in swamp land. It was a mysterious land, where people told fantastic stories about dragons, wizards, monster and giants.

Britain was a very different place compared with today. There was a population of one million people living scattered across the countryside in villages and houses made of wood and straw. Most Anglo-Saxons lived in villages and small farming communities, and large parts of Roman towns such as Londinium were left to ruin. They were left to ruin because the Anglo-Saxons were not as smart as the Romans and didn't know how to look after the buildings.

The Anglo-Saxon diet consisted of simple foods such as oats, beans and bread, and meat on special occasions. Many Anglo-Saxons had long fair hair and the men grew beards. They made clothes out of woollen cloth and animal skin. They loved jewellery, and could make beautiful objects out of gold and gems. Both men and women fastened their clothing with gold brooches, which were a sign of power and wealth.

Most Anglo-Saxon men were farmers, but they were also warriors. In battle, they wore metal helmets and round wooden shields, and armed themselves with swords, throwing axes and 2-metre-long spears. An Anglo-Saxon man rarely went anywhere without a weapon, as the need for protection was constant. Recently, chains and shackles from the Anglo-Saxon period have been found, telling us that the Anglo-Saxons kept slaves. These slaves might have been captured Celts, or criminals sentenced to slavery as punishment.



1. How many people lived in Anglo-Saxon England?

2. Where did the Anglo-Saxons live?

3. What did the Anglo-Saxons live in?

4. What had been left to ruin?

5. What was much of the countryside covered in?

6. Which animals used to live in Britain?

7. What mythical creatures did people believe in?

8. What did Anglo-Saxons eat?

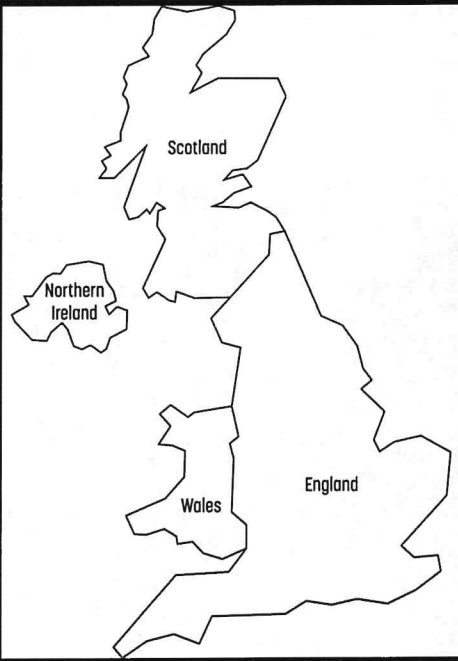
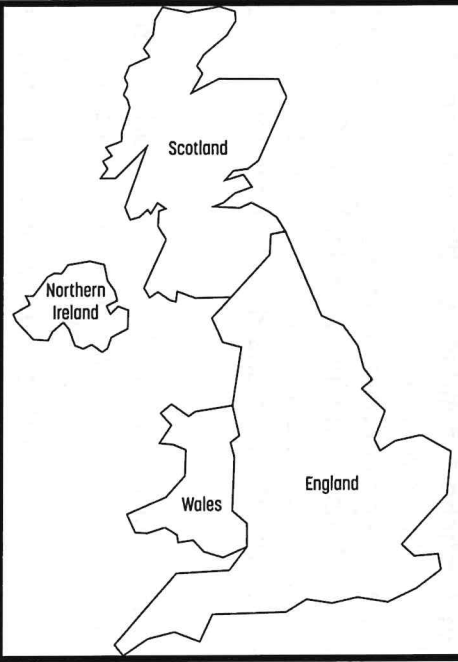
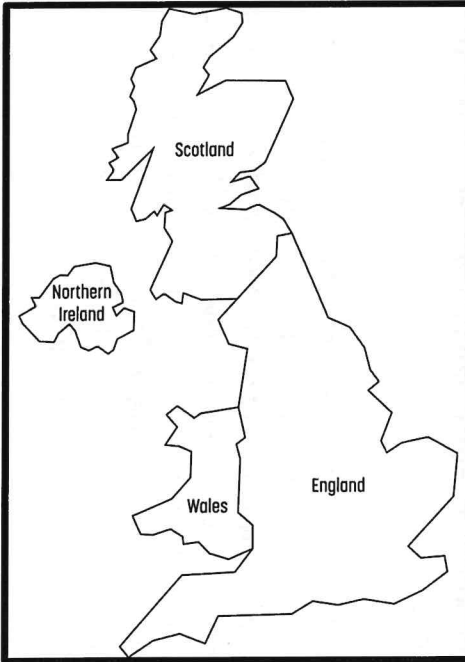
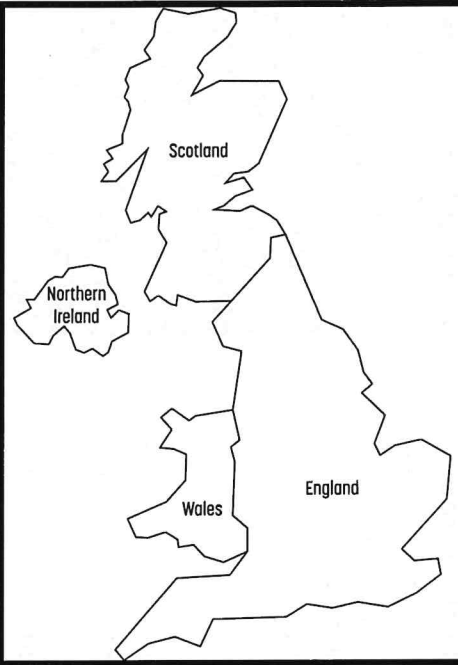
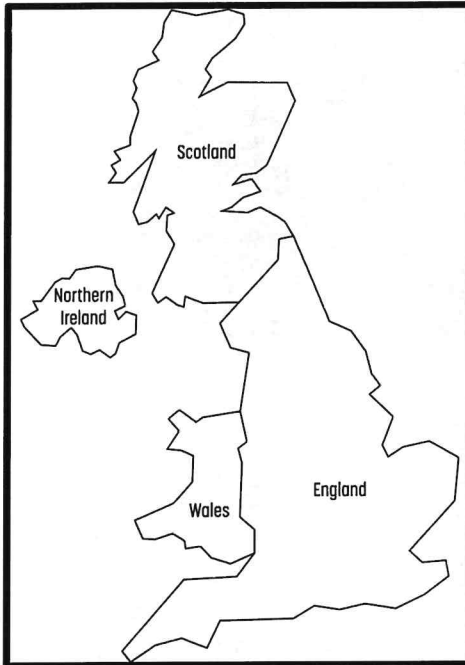
9. What did Anglo-Saxon men look like?

10. What did wealthy men and women use on their clothes?

11. What job did Anglo-Saxon men have?

12. What weapons did Anglo-Saxon men carry?

13. What punishment was available for being a criminal?



Much of the countryside was covered in woodlands, where now extinct animals such as bears, wolves, wildcats and boar roamed. Other regions were covered in swamp land. It was a mysterious land, where people told fantastic stories about dragons, wizards, monster and giants.

Britain was a very different place compared with today. There was a population of perhaps one million people living scattered across the countryside in villages and houses made of wood and straw. Most Anglo-Saxons lived in villages and small farming communities, and large parts of Roman towns such as Londinium (London) and Camulodunum (Colchester) were left to ruin. They were left to ruin because the Anglo-Saxons were not as smart as the Romans and didn't know how to look after the buildings.

The Anglo-Saxon diet consisted of simple foods such as oats, beans and bread, and meat on special occasions. Many Anglo-Saxons had long fair hair and the men grew beards. They made clothes out of woollen cloth and animal skin. They loved jewellery, and could make beautiful objects out of gold and gems. Both men and women fastened their clothing with gold brooches, which were a sign of power and wealth.

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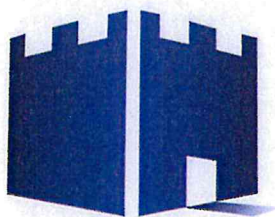




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WEEK 2



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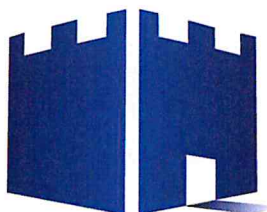
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LESSON 3



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Planner Please have your planner open on today's date **Date:** 15 September 2020

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Do

Who were the 4 contenders to the throne?

- What was left to ruin during the Anglo-Saxon period?
- Name 1 animal that used to live in England.
- Name 1 item of food that Anglo-Saxons ate.
- What weapons did Anglo-Saxons carry?
- What would happen if you broke the law in Anglo-Saxon England?

Key Terms: Claimant / Contender / Earl / Claim

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Learning Focus:
To understand why there were 4 contenders to the English throne after the death of Edward the Confessor.


Key Terms: Claimant / Contender / Earl / Claim

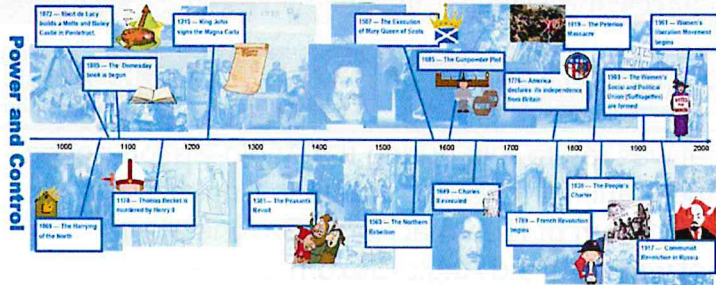
Learning Outcomes:

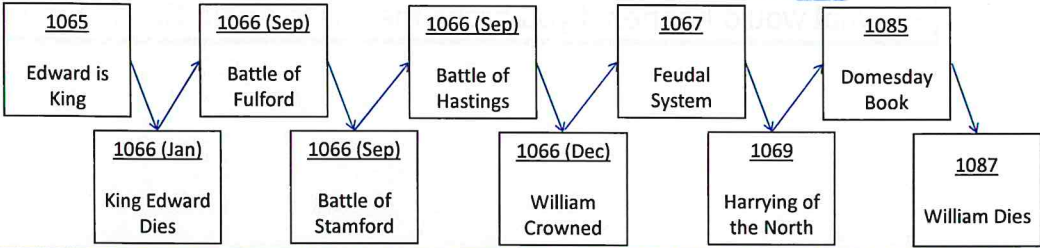
- To describe who the 4 contenders of the throne were.
- To explain the claim to the throne for each of the 4 contenders.

Key Terms: Claimant / Contender / Earl / Claim

Who were the 4 contenders to the throne?








Key Terms: Claimant / Contender / Earl / Claim

Who were the 4 contenders to the throne?




Between the years 600AD and 1016AD England had been ruled by either the Anglo Saxons or the Vikings.

The Anglo Saxons, who were native to the island, would be invaded by the Vikings, defeated, and then would rise up again and take back power.

In 1016AD, the Anglo Saxon King Edward 'the Confessor' took back the country from the Vikings. However, when he died in January of 1066 he left no heir to the throne. Four men all claimed that they were the rightful ruler of England.

What we are going to study today is the claims of these four men and decide who had the strongest claim.



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1sK4JX0co8I>

Task: On a MWB, write down 3 facts from the video.

Key Terms: Claimant / Contender / Earl / Claim

Who were the 4 contenders to the throne?



Support

- Read through all the information in the sheet carefully.
- All of the answers to the fact file are in the information sheet.

Task: Use the information sheet to complete the fact file for each of the 4 contenders to the English throne.

Extension: Write down who you think had the strongest claim and why.

Key Terms: Claimant / Contender / Earl / Claim

Who were the 4 contenders to the throne?



Whiteboard quiz

1. What was Edgar the Atheling's claim to the throne?
2. Why did Harald Hardrada have a weak claim?
3. Who was the strongest earl in England?
4. Who was the youngest claimant?
5. Who was the successful Duke of Normandy?



Key Terms: Claimant / Contender / Earl / Claim

Who were the 4 contenders to the throne?



Written Task

Explain why each of the claimants believed they should be king of England.

Sentence Starters

- One of the claimants to the throne was _____. He believed that he should be king because...
- Another of the claimants was _____. He believed he should be king because...
- A third claimant to the throne was _____. He believed he should be king because...
- Finally, the last claimant to the throne was _____. He believed he should be king because...

Support

- Use the previous task and the sentence starters provided to explain.

Connectives

Consequently / As a result / This led to / Therefore / This meant that / However / Resulting in / Finally

Key Terms: Claimant / Contender / Earl / Claim

Who were the 4 contenders to the throne?



Plenary

On a MWB write down who you think should be King of England and why.

Learning Outcomes:

- To describe who the 4 contenders of the throne were.
- To explain the claim to the throne for each of the 4 contenders.

Key Terms: Claimant / Contender / Earl / Claim

<p>Name: Harold Godwinson</p> <p>Description:</p> <hr/> <hr/> <p>Claim:</p> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <p>Problem:</p> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	<p>Name: Harald Hardrada</p> <p>Description:</p> <hr/> <hr/> <p>Claim:</p> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <p>Problem:</p> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
<p>Name: William Duke of Normandy</p> <p>Description:</p> <hr/> <hr/> <p>Claim:</p> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <p>Problem:</p> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	<p>Name: Edgar the Atheling</p> <p>Description:</p> <hr/> <hr/> <p>Claim:</p> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <p>Problem:</p> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>

Harold Godwinson

Brief Description:

Harold Godwinson's sister Edith was married to the king, Edward the Confessor, this meant they were related through marriage.

Claim:

Harold Godwinson had a great deal of power in 1066. His father had died, so he was now head of the powerful Godwin family.

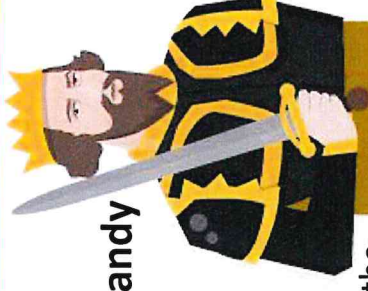
Problems:

Although he claimed that Edward had told him he could be king, all the witnesses were Harold's loyal men. Therefore, other people in England did not believe Harold's claim.



Harold
Godwinson
Earl of
Wessex

William Duke of Normandy



William
Duke of
Normandy

Brief Description:

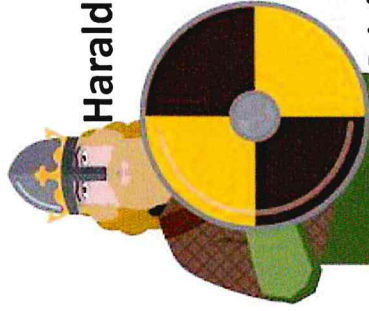
Was the cousin of King Edward the Confessor. He was also a very successful earl in Normandy who had thousands of loyal fighting men.

Claim:

Said King Edward the Confessor promised him the throne. In the past Normandy had looked after and helped King Edward and his family.

Problems:

William was not English and would therefore be seen as a foreign threat. He would not be welcomed on arrival into England.



Harald Hardrada King of Norway

Brief Description:

Harald Hardrada was the King of Norway and had a huge army to fight for him.

Claim:

He was related to King Canute, the King of England from 1016 – 1032.

Problems:

Harald's claim was weak. He didn't really care – this was a man who used violence to make his point.

Edgar Atheling



Brief Description:

In 1054, Edgar Atheling and his father returned to England from Hungary.

Claim:

Edgar the Atheling had the strongest claim to the throne as he was the closest living relative to Edward the Confessor when he died.

Problems:

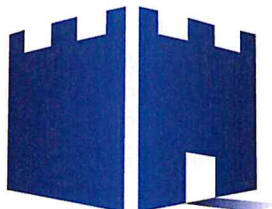
Despite having the closest blood relation to Edward the Confessor, Edgar was too young and powerless to enforce his claim. He did have the support of some nobles, but his age was the major problem – he was too young!!



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LESSON 4



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Planner

Please have your planner open on today's date

Date: 15 September 2020

**Copy****Do**

What happened at the Battle of Stamford Bridge?

- What buildings did they live in?
- Who was the strongest earl in England?
- Who was the youngest claimant?
- What food do you think Anglo-Saxons ate?
- Who do you think should become King of England?

Key Terms: Shield Wall / March / Tactics / Stamford Bridge

VIP Test

Questions



- | | |
|-----|--|
| 1. | Who was the king of England before he died with no children? |
| 2. | Who was in charge of Anglo-Saxon society? |
| 3. | Who was the claimant to the throne from Norway? |
| 4. | Who was the claimant to the throne from England who was part of the Godwin family? |
| 5. | Who was the claimant to the throne from England who was closely related to Edward the Confessor? |
| 6. | Who was the claimant to the throne from Normandy? |
| 7. | Who controlled England before the Anglo-Saxons? |
| 8. | What was the name of the wall built across the England to keep the Scottish out? |
| 9. | What language did the Romans speak? |
| 10. | What was the name of an Anglo-Saxon warrior? |

Task: Answer the following questions in test conditions.

VIP Test

Answers

1.	Edward the Confessor
2.	King
3.	King Harald Hardrada
4.	Harold Godwinson
5.	Edgar Atheling
6.	William Duke of Normandy
7.	The Romans
8.	Hadrian's Wall
9.	Latin
10.	Thegn

Task: Peer assess your friend's work.

Learning Focus:

To understand what happened at the Battle of Stamford Bridge.

Key Terms: Claimant / Contender / Earl / Claim

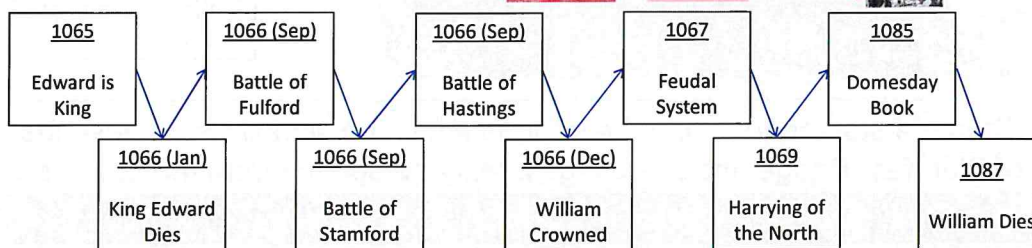
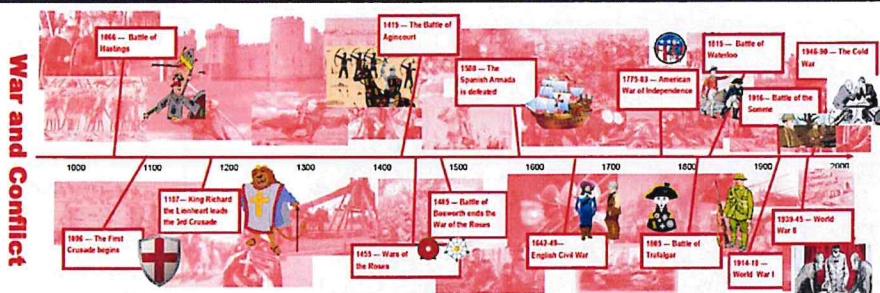
Learning Outcomes:

- To describe the events of the Battle of Stamford Bridge.
- To explain how the winner of Stamford Bridge won.



Key Terms: Shield Wall / March / Tactics / Stamford Bridge

What happened at the Battle of Stamford Bridge?



Key Terms: Shield Wall / March / Tactics / Stamford Bridge

What happened at the Battle of Stamford Bridge?

King Edward the Confessor died in January of 1066 and 4 men said that the English crown belonged to them.

By September Edgar Aetheling had dropped out of the race because he was too young with little support. Harold Godwinson had proclaimed himself the king with the other two still abroad.

However, that same month the Vikings made their move. Harald Hardrada set sail from Norway with 10,000 bloodthirsty men with one goal in mind – kill Harold Godwinson and return England to the Viking 'Empire'.

Godwinson was no fool though, he was waiting for Hardrada to make his move and as soon as he did he marched his men North to surprise the Vikings off guard when they landed.



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qtW7H7yPZLg>

Task: Complete the active listen work sheet.

Key Terms: Shield Wall / March / Tactics / Stamford Bridge

What happened at the Battle of Stamford Bridge?



Support

- Don't worry about how good you are at art, we are looking for the reason behind the drawings.
- Include speech in the drawings so you can follow the story through stage by stage.

Task: Create a storyboard using the information in the worksheet to describe the Battle of Stamford Bridge. Include images, text and speech from the key characters.

Extension: Write down three 'What If' questions that could have changed the battle.

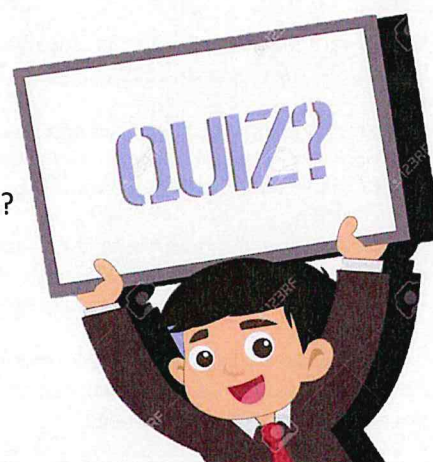
Key Terms: Shield Wall / March / Tactics / Stamford Bridge

What happened at the Battle of Stamford Bridge?



Whiteboard quiz

1. How long did it take Harold to march north?
2. Was Harald Hardrada taken by surprise?
3. What type of wall did the Vikings and Anglo Saxons use?
4. What happened to Tostig and Hardrada?
5. How many ships were needed to move the survivors?



Key Terms: Shield Wall / March / Tactics / Stamford Bridge

What happened at the Battle of Stamford Bridge?



Written Task

Explain how Harold won the Battle of Stamford Bridge.

Sentence Starters

- One reason why Harold won the Battle of Stamford Bridge was...
- This meant he won because...
- Another reason why Harold won the Battle of Stamford Bridge was...
- This also led to his victory because...

Support

- In order to answer this question, think about what would have happened to England if the Vikings won. What language would we speak? Would our culture be the same?

Connectives

Consequently / As a result / This led to /
Therefore / This meant that / However /
Resulting in / Finally

Key Terms: Shield Wall / March / Tactics / Stamford Bridge

What happened at the Battle of Stamford Bridge?



Plenary

On a MWB give a score out of 10 for Harold's military tactics. 1 being the worst.
Add one sentence explaining why you have given this score.

Learning Outcomes:

- To describe the events of the Battle of Stamford Bridge.
- To explain how the winner of Stamford Bridge won.

Key Terms: Shield Wall / March / Tactics / Stamford Bridge

Active Listen:

1. Where did Harold station his troops?
2. Who was going to invade England?
3. Who did the northerly winds help to invade England?
4. What did King Harold do when he heard of the Norwegian invasion?
5. Where did the English army arrive?
6. Why was Hardrada caught off guard?
7. What natural feature divided the two armies?
8. What happened before the battle?
9. What happened to Hardrada?
10. What did Harold do that could be seen as merciful?

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The Battle of Stamford Bridge

25th September 1066

1. While Harold Godwinson waited in the south coast for William of Normandy's invasion, two hundred miles north Harald Hardrada and Godwinson's brother, Tostig, landed in Yorkshire and attacked York, defeating the northern English at the Battle of Fulford.
2. On hearing of the northern invasion, Harold rushed north, collecting troops as he marched. He reached York just four days later, an incredible feat of military leadership. Stopping only to collect more troops and gain information about where the Vikings were, Harold marched on to Stamford Bridge.
3. Hardrada and his Vikings were taken completely by surprise by the appearance of the English. Hardrada's troops were resting, and had left their armour with their ships 25 kilometres away. His army was split on both banks of the River Derwent, with only a small wooden bridge connecting them.
4. Godwinson's troops smashed into the smaller Viking army on the west bank and slaughtered them all, cutting them down where they stood. With half of the Viking army destroyed, the English moved towards the bridge, wishing to cross to take on the Vikings on the East bank, who were quickly organising themselves into a shield wall. However, on the bridge stood a huge Viking, carrying a massive axe. Single-handed, he held off the entire English army, killing 40 before he was stabbed from beneath the bridge by an Englishman floating down the river in a barrel.
5. Eventually, the English troops forced their way in and broke up the Vikings' shield wall. Hardrada was killed with an arrow to his wind pipe and with Tostig dead too, the Viking army disintegrated and was virtually annihilated.
6. King Harold accepted a truce with the surviving Vikings, including Harald's son Olaf. They were allowed to leave after promising not to attack England again. The losses the Norwegians had suffered were so severe that only 24 ships from the fleet of over 300 were needed to carry the survivors away.

The Battle of Stamford Bridge

25th September 1066

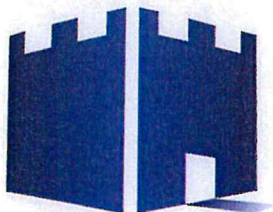
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WEEK 3



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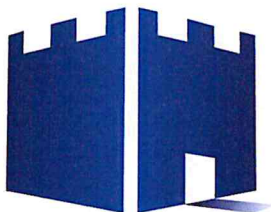
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LESSON 5



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Planner

Please have your planner open on today's date

Date: 15 September 2020



Copy



Do

Why did William win the Battle of the Hastings?

- Who were the 4 contenders to the throne?
- What was the main job of an Anglo-Saxon man?
- Who was caught by surprise in the Battle of Stamford Bridge?
- Who was made King after Edward the Confessor died?
- What animals lived in Anglo-Saxon England?

Key Terms: Shield Wall / Feigned Retreat / Cavalry / Formation

Learning Focus:

To understand how William won the Battle of the Hastings.

Key Terms: Shield Wall / Feigned Retreat / Cavalry / Formation

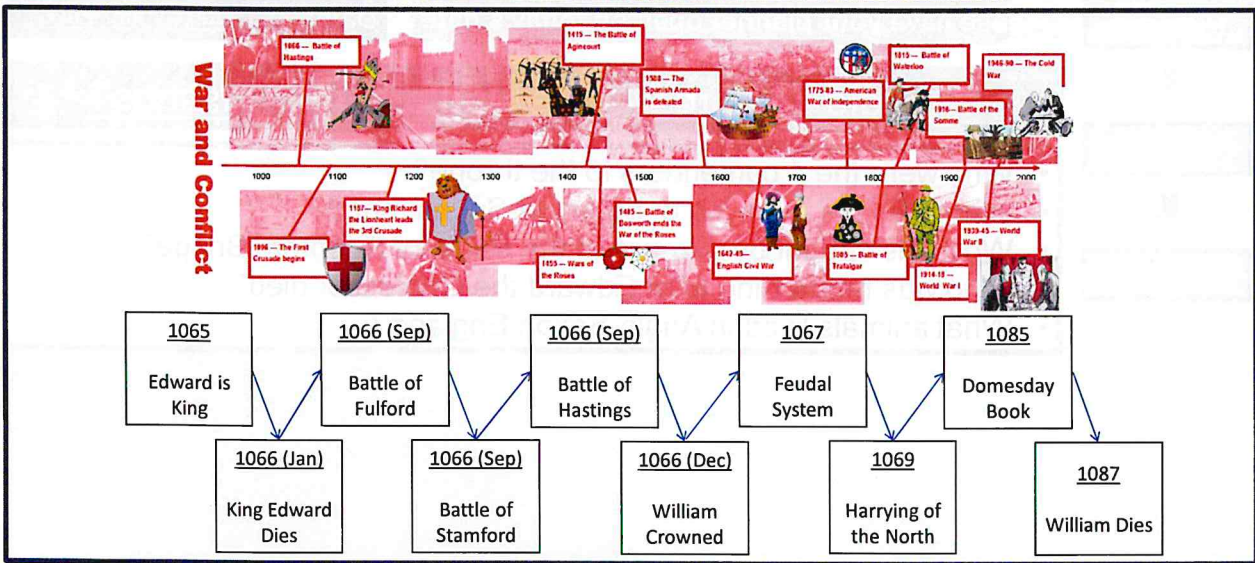
Learning Outcomes:

- To describe the events of the Battle of the Hastings.
- To explain how William won the Battle of the Hastings.



Key Terms: Shield Wall / Feigned Retreat / Cavalry / Formation

Why did William win the Battle of the Hastings?



Key Terms: Shield Wall / Feigned Retreat / Cavalry / Formation

Why did William win the Battle of the Hastings?

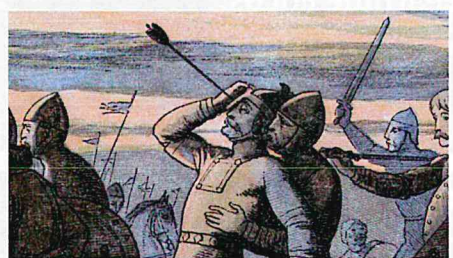


Harold Godwinson had little time to celebrate his victory over Harald Hardrada. No sooner had the battle ended, Harold heard news that William of Normandy had landed on the South coast.

Harold quickly had to gather the men he had left and march South to battle William.

Unfortunately, Harold's army was tired and in need of care. However, William wouldn't wait – one way or another, the battle of Hastings was going to happen.

So, who will win? Who will be the future king of England?



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ziqjVCFzZ38>
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=oLy1LskT6Y8>
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LtGoBZ4D4 E>

Task: On a MWB, write down 3 facts from the video.

Key Terms: Shield Wall / Feigned Retreat / Cavalry / Formation

Why did William win the Battle of the Hastings?



The fake retreat move is repeated.	William rests his men and prepares for the fight.	William defeats the Saxons and becomes King of England.	In the afternoon, William fakes a retreat. Harold orders his men to advance but William soon turns and begins cutting them down.	Harold marches South to meet William.
At some point, Harold is mortally wounded with an arrow through his eye.	William begins attacking with his knights but is unable to break the shield wall.	Harold takes the high ground and creates a shield wall.	Halfway through the battle the Normans think William is dead, but he raises his helmet and encourages his troops.	William positions his men into three tiers. Infantry, cavalry and archers.

Support

- Don't stick the order in until they have been checked as a class.
- Don't worry about getting them in the wrong order if you have tried your best!

Task: Organise the card sort into chronological order.

Extension: Choose which card you think shows William as a strong leader.

Key Terms: Shield Wall / Feigned Retreat / Cavalry / Formation

Why did William win the Battle of the Hastings?



Whiteboard quiz

1. Who successfully used the fake retreat?
2. Who was killed the Battle of the Hastings?
3. What tactic was used by the Anglo-Saxons?
4. Which army had the high ground in the battle?
5. What types of soldiers did William have?



Key Terms: Shield Wall / Feigned Retreat / Cavalry / Formation

Why did William win the Battle of the Hastings?



Support

- If you are not sure of an answer then move onto the next one.
- If you think that a box is not William's strength or Harold's weakness then leave it blank.

Task: Now that you know the events of the battle. Use a red pencil to shade in William's strengths and a green for Harold's weaknesses.

Extension: Write down which factor you think was most important for William's victory.

Key Terms: Shield Wall / Feigned Retreat / Cavalry / Formation

Why did William win the Battle of the Hastings?



Written Task

Explain how William won the Battle of the Hastings.

Sentence Starters

- One reason why William won the Battle of the Hastings was because of his strengths.
- For example,
- This led to William's victory because...
- Another reason why William won the Battle of the Hastings was because of Harold's weaknesses.
- For example,
- This led to William's victory because...

Support

- Using William's strengths and Harold's weaknesses, answer the question using the sentence starters as a guide.

Connectives

Consequently / As a result / This led to / Therefore / This meant that / However / Resulting in / Finally

Key Terms: Shield Wall / March / Tactics / Stamford Bridge

Why did William win the Battle of the Hastings?



Plenary

On a MWB, write down a
What If statement that could
have turned the tide of the
battle.

Learning Outcomes:

- To describe the events of the Battle of the Hastings.
- To explain how William won the Battle of the Hastings.

Key Terms: Shield Wall / Feigned Retreat / Cavalry / Formation

- Answer

Harold marches South to meet William.

William rests his men and prepares for the fight.

Harold takes the high ground and creates a shield wall.

William begins attacking with his knights but is unable to break the shield wall.

Halfway through the battle the Normans think William is dead, but he raises his helmet and encourages his troops.

In the afternoon, William fakes a retreat. Harold orders his men to advance but William soon turns and begins cutting them down.

The fake retreat move is repeated.

At some point, Harold is mortally wounded with an arrow through his eye.

William defeats the Saxons and becomes King of England.

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WILLIAM'S STRENGTHS	HAROLD'S WEAKNESSES	OTHER ASPECTS	The Normans prepared carefully. They brought with them a useful mixture of well-equipped foot soldiers, archers and cavalry
William arranged his troops carefully and used them skilfully in the battle	The Norman's clever trick of pretending to retreat caused the English to leave their strong position on the hill.	The Normans had knights on horseback who were skilful fighters	William was skilful, ambitious and determined to be King of England
The wind changed and allowed William's troops to cross the channel at a time when Harold's troops were away in the north.	The main weapon of the Saxon army was the battle-axe.	Some of Harold's best fighters died at the Battle of Stamford Bridge	The Battle of Stamford Bridge and the journey south made Harold's troops very tired.
The Battle began before Harold's troops were properly ready.	In the middle of the battle, Harold was killed. The English were weak without their leader.	William had built many ships to carry his forces across the sea.	The Norman soldiers had time to relax and eat well before the battle.

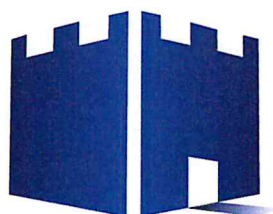
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LESSON 6



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Planner

Please have your planner open on today's date

Date: 15 September 2020

**Copy****Do**

How can we use sources to learn how Harold died?

- What battle was before the Battle of the Hastings?
- What animals existed in Britain in 1060 that don't exist today?
- Who were the 4 contenders to the throne?
- Which 2 contenders were from England?
- Who died at the Battle of Stamford Bridge?

Key Terms: Interpretation / Sources / Evidence

Learning Focus:

To understand that different historians have different interpretations about how Harold died.

Key Terms: Interpretation / Sources / Evidence


Learning Outcomes:

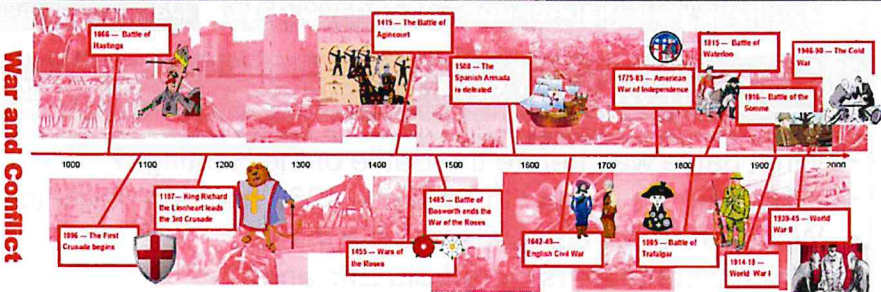
- To describe the different ways that historians think Harold died.
- To explain sources and come to our own conclusions.



Key Terms: Interpretation / Sources / Evidence

How can we use sources to learn how Harold died?






1065 Edward is King	1066 (Sep) Battle of Fulford	1066 (Sep) Battle of Hastings	1067 Feudal System	1085 Domesday Book
↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
1066 (Jan) King Edward Dies	1066 (Sep) Battle of Stamford	1066 (Dec) William Crowned	1069 Harrying of the North	1087 William Dies

Key Terms: Interpretation / Sources / Evidence

How can we use sources to learn how Harold died?




We all now know that William won at the Battle of Hastings. Our first true king of England came from France.

To remember this occasion, the Normans told the story by sewing it in to a famous piece of cloth called the Bayeux Tapestry.

Also, Norman monks (who could read and write) wrote down what they saw at the battle.

However, one thing that we can't know for sure is how Harold Godwinson died. Many believed that he was struck through the eye with an arrow, but recently, historians believe he may have been killed by the sword.

Today we will analyse sources and come to our own conclusions.



https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LtGoBZ4D4_E

Task: On a MWB, write down 3 facts from the video.

Key Terms: Interpretation / Sources / Evidence

How can we use sources to learn how Harold died?



Source	Writer	How did Harold die?	Reliability
	Name of writer and who they were.	In your own words – how does the source say that Harold died? <i>(You may want to include a quote)</i>	Can you trust the evidence? Who wrote it? When? Why? Are they biased?

Support

- Stick the sheet into your books landscape.
- I think that Source _ is reliable because...
- I think that Source _ is not reliable because...

Task: Stick the sheet into your book and use the Sources to completed the grid.

Extension: Which Source do you think is the most reliable and why?

Key Terms: Interpretation / Sources / Evidence

How can we use sources to learn how Harold died?



Whiteboard quiz

1. What is something that was written at the time?
2. What is something that was written about the past?
3. What is needed to back up a historians opinion?
4. How do you think Harold died and why?
5. Why is evidence important?



Key Terms: Interpretation / Sources / Evidence

What happened at the Battle of Stamford Bridge?



Written Task

Using the sources from the last task, how do you think Harold died?

Sentence Starters

- Source __ says that Harold died by...
- For example, in Source __ it says, '_____'.
Therefore, we can learn from the Source that Harold died by...
- However, Source __ suggests Harold died by...
- For example, in Source __ it says, '_____'.
Therefore, Harold might have died by...
- Overall, I think that Harold died by... because...

Support

- Look at the 4 sources from the last task. Choose which source you think is the best for explaining how Harold died.

Connectives

Consequently / As a result / This led to /
Therefore / This meant that / However /
Resulting in / Finally

Key Terms: Shield Wall / March / Tactics / Stamford Bridge

How can we use sources to learn how Harold died?



Plenary

EXIT TICKET

Name: _____

Question >>> Why are there different interpretations about how Harold died?

Answer >>>

Learning Outcomes:

- To describe the different ways that historians think Harold died.
- To explain sources and come to our own conclusions.

Key Terms: Interpretation / Sources / Evidence

	Source	Writer	How did Harold die?	Reliability	

Source A**Date:** 1068**Writer:** A Norman Monk

“With the point of his lance the first knight pierced Harold’s shield and chest, drenching the ground with blood. With his sword the second knight cut off his head. The third disembowelled him with his javelin. The fourth hacked off his leg.”

Source B**Date:** 1070 – 71

Writer: A Norman monk who claims he was at the battle. His Abbey was given money by William the Conqueror.

“Duke William engaged the enemy at the third hour (about 9am) and continued until nightfall. Harold fell in the first shock of the battle, pierced with lethal wounds.”

Source C**Date:** 1125

Writer: A monk. Historians believe that this was written after he had seen the Bayeux Tapestry.

“Harold continued; but when he fell, from having his brain pierced with an arrow ... he yielded to death ... one of the soldiers with a sword gashed his thigh as he lay”.

Source D**Date:** 2000

Writer: Simon Schama, a modern historian for the BBC.

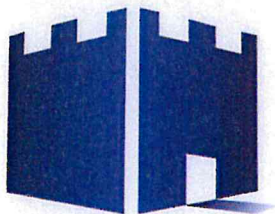
“How did Harold die? Lately there’s been an attempt to read the death scene in the Bayeux Tapestry as though he was the figure cut down by the horseman, not the warrior pulling the arrow out of his eye ... but it seems to me perfectly clear that the words ‘Harold’ occur directly and significantly above the arrow struck figure on the Bayeux Tapestry.”



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WEEK 4



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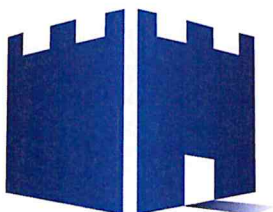
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LESSON 7



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Active Listen:

1. Where did Harold station his troops?
2. Who was going to invade England?
3. Who did the northerly winds help to invade England?
4. What did King Harold do when he heard of the Norwegian invasion?
5. Where did the English army arrive?
6. Why was Hardrada caught off guard?
7. What natural feature divided the two armies?
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9. What happened to Hardrada?
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Planner
Planners out

Please have your planner open on today's date.

15 September 2020

Title: What happened in 1066?

Key Words:
Victory, Battle, Surrender, Defence

Do
On a MWB

1. *What were the names of the 3 men who wanted the English throne in 1066?*
2. *What was the name of the leader of the Parliamentarians?*
3. *What is the name of the sweet that Pontefract is famous for making?*
4. *Who do you think deserves the English crown? Why?*

5 minutes

End




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Learning Focus

To investigate the events leading up to the Battle of Hastings in 1066.

Key terms:

Victory, Battle, Surrender, Defence

Learning Outcomes

- I can identify some events that happened before the Battle of Hastings.
- I can describe the events leading up to the Battle of Hastings using key historical words.
- I can explain the sequence of events during the Battle of Hastings, making links between events.

September, 1066.

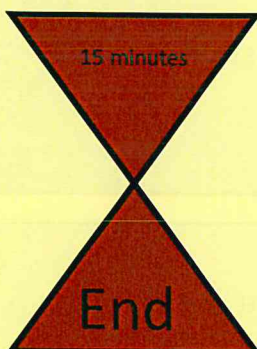
Harold Godwinson has been King for 9 months after taking the crown upon the death of Edward the Confessor.

Harald Hardrada and William Duke of Normandy are still desperate to take the English throne.

Harold Godwinson nervously awaits the arrival of William from the south coast of England, but does not realise that the French army cannot get across the channel due to wind.

Meanwhile, there was a different threat looming over Godwinson...

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qtW7H7yPZLg>



Task 1: Create a news report in your groups detailing the events Battle of Stamford Bridge as if you were reporting at the time. Write your script in your books and perform your bulletin for the rest of the class.

Task 2: Why do you think Harold Godwinson won the Battle of Stamford Bridge?

I think that Harold Godwinson won the Battle of Stamford Bridge because...

This is more important than _____ because...

However, some people may believe that Harold won the battle because...



RIVER OF DEATH!!!!!!



Plenary: One brave volunteer will journey across the classroom while putting the events of the Battle of Stamford Bridge in the correct order. Be careful - if you get one wrong you fall into the RIVER OF DEATH and a new contender will take your place.

HOME LEARNING

Choose one task from your homework menu to complete for next lesson

Harold Godwinson's army
march north
to Stamford Bridge

The Vikings do not expect
an attack and are
surprised by the Anglo-
Saxons

The Vikings place a
vicious warrior on the
footbridge to keep the
Anglo-Saxons away

An Anglo-Saxon soldier
paddles underneath the
bridge and stabs the
Viking guard

Hardrada sends 3 riders
back to the boats to fetch
more warriors while the
other soldiers make a
shield wall

The Viking defence line
began to break as the
English advanced

Hardrada was not
wearing protection or
carrying a shield, he was
hit in the throat with an
arrow and killed

Tostig was found and brutally killed while the rest of the Vikings fled

Hardrada's son Olaf gave himself up and surrendered to Harold Godwinson

Harold buries Tostig in
York, but bad news soon
arrives...

<p>In September 1066 Harold Hardrada landed near York. He planned to attack Godwinson's men.</p>	<p>Godwinson's men surprised Hardrada at a place near York called Stamford Bridge.</p>
<p>Harold Godwinson's men leave Stamford Bridge and march 50 miles a day down to face William's men.</p>	<p>Harold and his 7000 exhausted men organised themselves at the top of Senlac hill and waited for William to attack.</p>
<p>Edward the Confessor died on 5 January 1066</p>	<p>As soon as the Vikings arrived from Norway they took control of York and lots of Northern England.</p>
<p>Harold Hardrada is killed. Only 24 out of his 500 ships return to Norway. Godwinson wins the Battle of Stamford Bridge.</p>	<p>Harold Godwinson's men fought well but then William came up with a trick to get them off the hill-he pretended to run away so that Harold's men would run after them.</p>
<p>In the fighting Harold Godwinson was shot in the eye by an arrow. After the battle William marched to London and was crowned king on Christmas day 1066</p>	<p>Harold Godwinson became king of England on 6 January 1066</p>
<p>Harold Godwinson's army marched North to attack Hardrada and retake York.</p>	<p>After the battle a messenger arrives to tell Harold that William Duke of Normandy has arrived on the south coast of England.</p>

Planner

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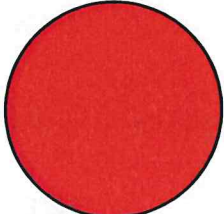
Please have your planner open on today's date



Date: 15 September 2020

Title: The Events of 1066

- Complete the 10 short answer knowledge questions on the sheet on your desk

3 minutes



Answers – Swap and mark/correct in purple	
Question	Answer
What was the name of the king of England who died on 5 th January 1066?	
On what date was the Battle of Hastings?	
What did Hardrada mean in Norwegian?	
How old was William when he became the Duke of Normandy?	
What were the people who lived in England before the Battle of Hastings called?	
How many cavalry did William have at the Battle of Hastings?	
What were King Harold's best soldiers at the Battle of Hastings called (he had about 2500 of them)?	
What type of wooden castle did the Normans build to protect themselves from the Anglo Saxons?	
What is the name for an ordinary person during the Middle Ages?	
What hill was the centre of the battlefield at Hastings	
What was the Anglo Saxon battle tactic to keep their soldiers safe from attack called?	
How many Anglo Saxons did William kill during the 'Harrying of the North' after he became king?	

Planner

Please have your planner open on today's date



Date: 15 September 2020

Copy

Do

Title: The Events of 1066

1. *What was the name of the three people who wanted to be king after Edward the Confessor died?*
2. *What was the name of the Anglo Saxon battle tactic which kept the men safe by joining their shields together?*
3. *What do we mean by the term 'chronology'?*
4. *Who do you think should become king in 1066?*

THE EVENTS OF 1066

Focus: To investigate the events leading up to the Battle of Hastings in 1066

Learning Objectives:

- I can identify some events that happened before the Battle of Hastings.
- I can describe the events leading up to the Battle of Hastings using key historical words
- I can explain the sequence of events leading up to the Battle of Hastings, making links between events.



Edward the Confessor



Harold Godwinson



Harold Hardrada



William Duke of Normandy

Norway

Brother in Law

The Bad Noblemen

Earl Duke

31 Years

William Duke of Normandy

Harold Godwinson

Edward the Confessor

Harold Hardrada

How did England have three kings in 1066?

THE BATTLE OF STAMFORD BRIDGE-P22

Task 1

Put the following events into chronological order;

- The Vikings arrive in England and take control of the North
- King Harold hears that William Duke of Normandy has landed near Hastings
- Harold Hardrada and Tostig are killed. King Harold wins.
- The two sides fight at Stamford Bridge
- King Harold marches North to fight the Vikings.

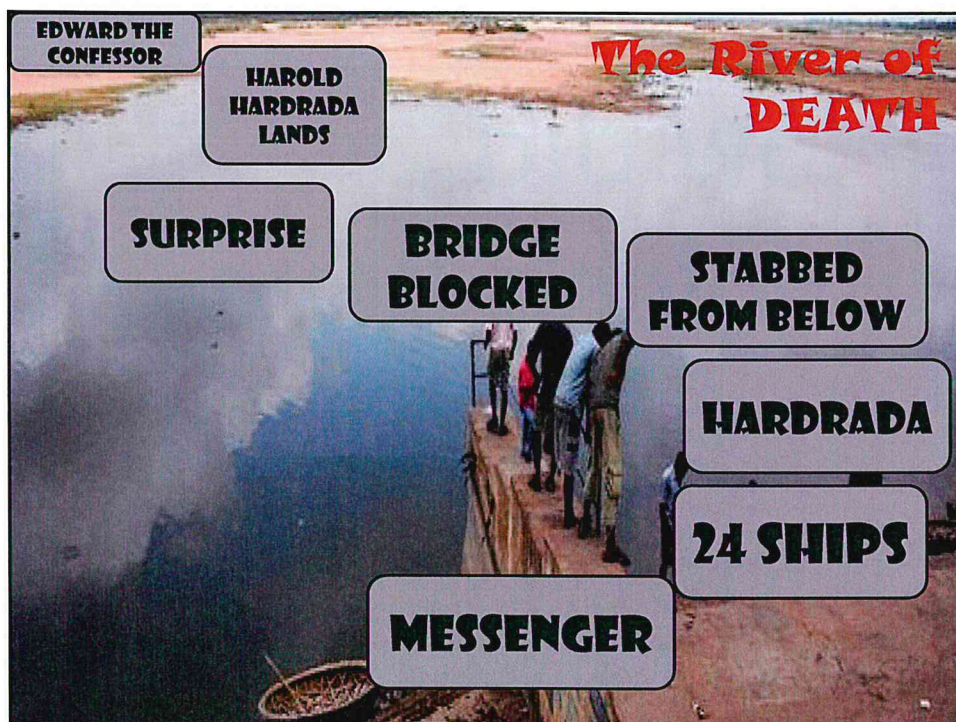
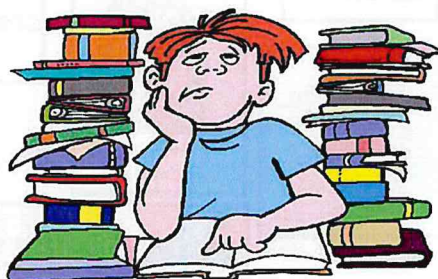
Task 2

Write these reasons why Harold won in order of importance;

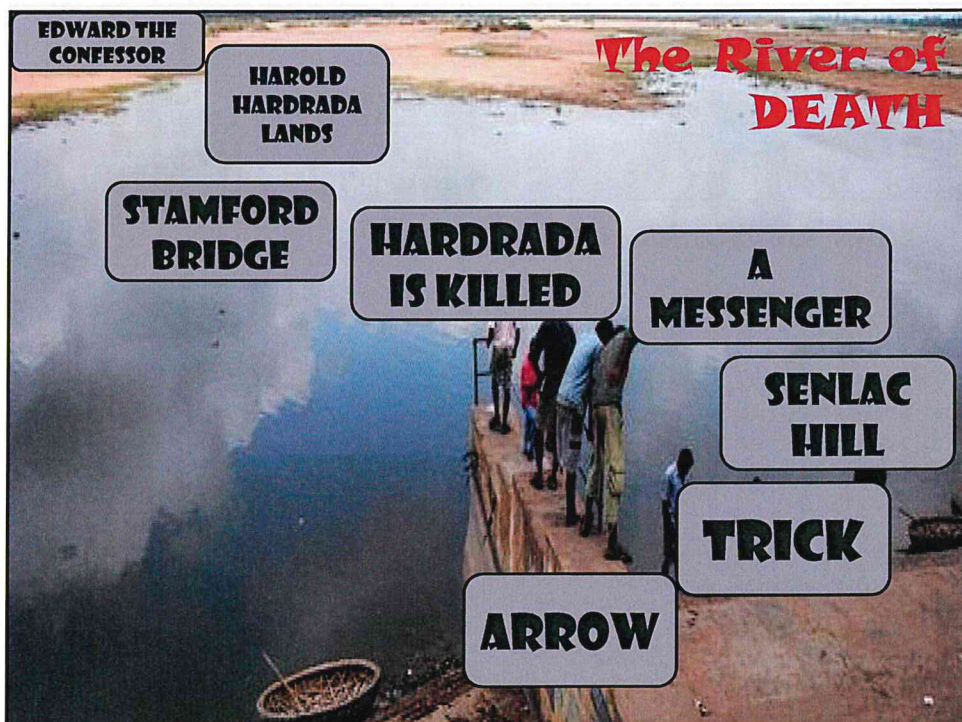
- Harold Hardrada was killed quite early in the battle
- The Vikings were caught unprepared and without armour
- The Viking blocking the bridge was killed.

Stretch and challenge

Explain why you have selected this order



Edward the Confessor died on 5 January 1066
Harold Godwinson became king of England on 6 January 1066
In September 1066 Harold Hardrada landed near York.
As soon as the Vikings arrived from Norway they took control of Northern England.
Harold Godwinson's army marched North to attack Hardrada and retake York.
Godwinson's men surprised Hardrada at a place near York called Stamford Bridge.
Harold Hardrada is killed. Only 24 out of his 500 ships return to Norway. Godwinson wins the Battle of Stamford Bridge.
After the battle a messenger arrives to tell Harold that William Duke of Normandy has arrived on the south coast of England.
Harold Godwinson's men leave Stamford Bridge and march 50 miles a day down to face William's men.
Harold and his 7000 exhausted men organised themselves at the top of Senlac hill and waited for William to attack.
Harold Godwinson's men fought well but then William came up with a trick to get them off the hill-he pretended to run away so Harold's men would run after them.
In the fighting Harold Godwinson was shot in the eye by an arrow. After the battle William marched to London and was crowned king on Christmas day 1066.



WRITE A NARRATIVE ACCOUNT (DESCRIPTION) OF THE EVENTS OF 1066.

Begin your account with the phrase;

On the 5th January 1066 Edward the Confessor died and Harold...

Use as many of these words as you can;

- Edward the Confessor
- Harold Godwinson
- Harold Hardrada
- Stamford Bridge
- Vikings
- Messenger
- 250 miles
- Senlac Hill
- Shield Wall
- Trick
- Arrow



Writing a narrative account:

- Then...
- After this...
- In order to...
- Despite this...
- As a consequence...
- Consequently...
- This led/resulted to..
- Without this...

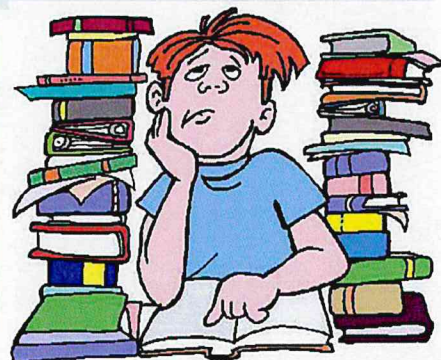
WRITE A NARRATIVE ACCOUNT (DESCRIPTION) OF THE EVENTS OF 1066.

Begin your account with the phrase;

On the 5th January 1066 Edward the Confessor died and Harold Godwinson became king. In September 1066...

Use as many of these words as you can;

- Harold Hardrada arrived
- Northern England
- Stamford Bridge
- Armour
- A Viking blocks the bridge
- Stabbed
- Hardrada killed
- 24 ships
- Messenger



Writing a narrative account:


- Then...
- After this...
- In order to...
- Despite this...
- As a consequence...
- Consequently...
- This led/resulted to..
- Without this...

Edward the Confessor dies on 5 January 1066. Harold Godwinson becomes the new king of England on 6 January 1066	In September 1066 Harold Hardrada lands near York. His men take control of York and lots of Northern England.	Harold Godwinson's army march North to attack Hardrada. They surprise the Vikings at Stamford Bridge.	Harold Hardrada is killed. Only 24 out of his 500 ships return to Norway. Godwinson wins the Battle of Stamford Bridge.
After the battle a messenger arrives to tell Harold that William Duke of Normandy has arrived in England. They march down to Hastings	Harold and his 7000 exhausted men organise themselves at the top of Senlac hill and wait for William to attack.	Harold Godwinson's men fight well but then William comes up with a trick to get them off the hill-he pretends to run away so that Harold's men would run after them.	In the fighting Harold Godwinson is shot in the eye by an arrow. After the battle William marches to London and is crowned king on Christmas day 1066

Homework

Due in Sunday 4th October

Complete storyboard



All of the work that we have done in today's lesson should help you to produce a detailed summary of the events

Your storyboard needs to be finished and coloured in.

Answers – Swap and mark/correct in purple

Question	Answer
Name one person who wanted to be king after Edward the Confessor died?	
In what year was the Battle of Hastings?	
What were the people who lived in England before the Battle of Hastings called?	
What did the William's cavalry ride into battle on?	
What were King Harold's best soldiers at the Battle of Hastings called (he had about 2500 of them)?	
What type of wooden castle did the Normans build to protect themselves from the Anglo Saxons?	
What are the people from Normandy in Northern France called?	
What is the name for an ordinary person during the Middle Ages?	
What hill was the centre of the battlefield at Hastings?	
What was the Anglo Saxon battle tactic to keep their soldiers safe from attack called?	

Harold Godwinson's _____ arrived at Stamford bridge to tell him that William had brought his army and arrived at the other end of the country. Harold Godwinson's men had to march for 250 _____. By the time that they reached Hastings they were _____. They set up camp on _____ Hill which was a fantastic position. William began the battle by ordering his archers to fire their arrows at Harold. The English _____ protected themselves with their shields. Then William told his knights to attack up hill. Harold's men beat them back. William tried the same attack over and over again and it _____ every time. William needed to find a way of getting Harold's men off Senlac Hill. William came up with a clever _____. He bravely led his men up the hill and then told them to run away. When they did this Harold's exhausted men _____ after them. When they reached the _____ ground William's men turned around and surrounded the English army. In the fighting Harold was shot in the _____ with a lucky arrow. With their leader dead, the English army surrender and William _____ the battle. He becomes king on Christmas day _____.

Senlac messenger failed miles plan
 exhausted flat Housecarls Chased
 won eye 1066

Edward the
Confessor dies.
Harold Godwinson
becomes the new
king of England

Harold Hardrada
lands near York. His
men take control of
York and lots of
Northern England.

Harold Godwinson's
army march North
to attack Hardrada.
They surprise the
Vikings at
Stamford bridge.

Harold Hardrada is
killed. Godwinson
wins the Battle of
Stamford Bridge.

After the battle a messenger arrives to tell Harold that William has arrived in England.

Harold and his exhausted men organise themselves at the top of Senlac hill.

William came up with a trick to get them off the hill-he pretended to run away so that Harold's men would run after them.

Harold Godwinson is shot in the eye by an arrow.
William marches to London and is crowned king

Edward
the
Confessor

Harold
Hardrada
lands

Stamford
bridge.

Harold
Hardrada
is killed.

A
messenger
arrives

Senlac
hill

trick

Arrow

Edward
the
Confessor

Harold
Hardrada
lands

Surprise

**Bridge
blocked**

Stabbed
from
below

Harold
Hardrada
dies

24 ships

Messenger

Planner
Planners out

Please have your planner open on today's date.

15 September 2020

What happened at the Battle of Stamford Bridge?

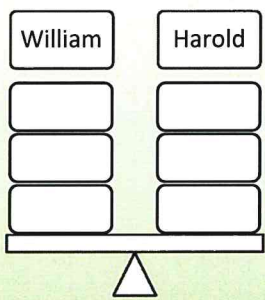
Copy
On a new page

Key Terms of the Lesson:

Do
On a MWB

William	Harold
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

Who had the greatest claim to the throne, William or Harold?



Big picture learning

- Who were the 4 contenders to the English Throne in 1066?
- Who do you think should be king and why?



What happened at the Battle of Stamford Bridge?

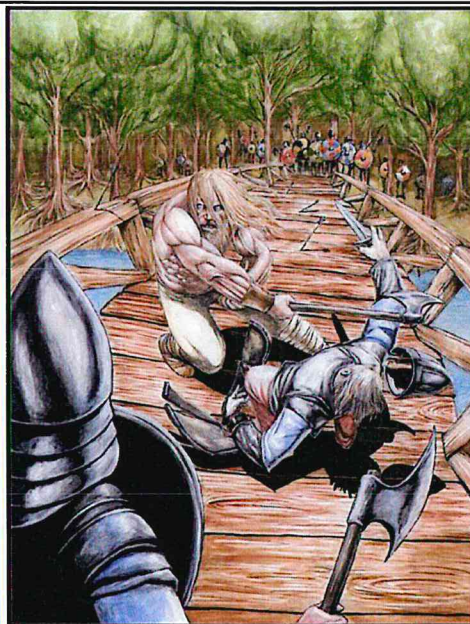
- Learning Objectives:
 - To explain how the winner of the Battle of Stamford Bridge won.
 - To describe the events of the Battle of Stamford Bridge.

King Edward the Confessor died in January of 1066 and 4 men said that the English crown belonged to them.


By September Edgar Aetheling had dropped out of the race because he was too young with little support. Harold Godwinson had proclaimed himself the king with the other two still abroad.

However, that same month the Vikings made their move. Harald Hardrada set sail from Norway with 10,000 bloodthirsty men with one goal in mind – kill Harold Godwinson and return England to the Viking 'Empire'.

Godwinson was no fool though, he was waiting for Hardrada to make his move and as soon as he did he marched his men North to surprise the Vikings off guard when they landed.



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qtW7H7yPZLg>



Task: Read the Battle of Stamford Bridge as a class to see what happened.

Godwinson Hears of Hardrada coming and marches North to 'greet' him.	The Vikings arrive and take off their armour because it's a hot day.	The Saxons take the Vikings by surprise and begin killing them.
One Viking holds off the Saxons on a bridge.	One Saxon goes under the bridge and kills the mighty Viking.	The Saxons get over the bridge and Kill Hardrada, winning the Battle.

Task: Create a comic strip of what happened at the Battle of Stamford Bridge.



Task: Explain 3 ways how Harold Godwinson was able to win at the battle of Stamford Bridge.

EXIT TICKET


Name: _____


Question >>>

Answer >>>

Who are the 2 contenders left and who do you think will win? Explain your answer.



Planner <i>Planners out</i>	Please have your planner open on today's date.
Copy <i>On a new page</i>	15 September 2020
Do <i>On a MWB</i>	<u>What happened at the Battle of Stamford Bridge?</u>
	Key Term of the Lesson: <i>Vikings / Anglo Saxons</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Who are the 4 contenders to the English Throne in 1066? • Who do you think should be king and why?
	

<h1>STARTER</h1>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Who are the 4 contenders to the English Throne in 1066? • Who do you think should be king and why?


What happened at the Battle of Stamford Bridge?

Aspire

To explain how the winner won!

Challenge

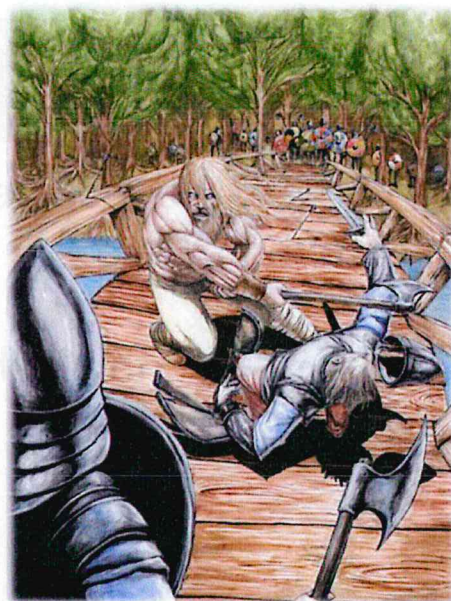
To describe the events of the Battle of Stamford Bridge.

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<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qtW7H7yPZLg>

KS3 HISTORY
by Aaron Wilkes

Second Edition

Invasion, Plague and Murder
Britain 1066-1485

Aaron Wilkes
James Ball

OXFORD

Task: Read pp.15 to find out what happened.

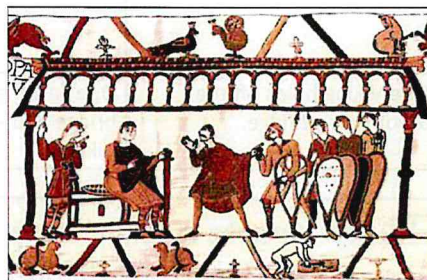
Godwinson Hears of Hardrada coming and marches North to 'greet' him.	The Vikings arrive and take off their armour because it's a hot day.	The Saxons take the Vikings by surprise and begin killing them.
One Viking holds off the Saxons on a bridge.	One Saxon goes under the bridge and kills the mighty Viking.	The Saxons get over the bridge and Kill Hardrada, winning the Battle.
Task: Create a comic strip of what happened at the Battle of Stamford Bridge.		



Task: Explain 3 ways how Harold Godwinson was able to win at the battle of Stamford Bridge.

PLENARY

Who are the 2 contenders left
and who do you think will win?
Explain your answer.



The Battle of Stamford Bridge

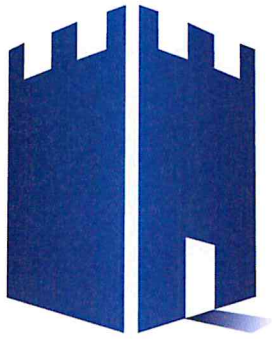
25th September 1066

1. While Harold Godwinson waited in the south coast for William of Normandy's invasion, two hundred miles north Harald Hardrada and Godwinson's brother, Tostig, landed in Yorkshire and attacked York, defeating the northern English at the Battle of Fulford.
2. On hearing of the northern invasion, Harold rushed north, collecting troops as he marched. He reached York just four days later, an incredible feat of military leadership. Stopping only to collect more troops and gain information about where the Vikings were, Harold marched on to Stamford Bridge.
3. Hardrada and his Vikings were taken completely by surprise by the appearance of the English. Hardrada's troops were resting, and had left their armour with their ships 25 kilometres away. His army was split on both banks of the River Derwent, with only a small wooden bridge connecting them.
4. Godwinson's troops smashed into the smaller Viking army on the west bank and slaughtered them all, cutting them down where they stood. With half of the Viking army destroyed, the English moved towards the bridge, wishing to cross to take on the Vikings on the East bank, who were quickly organising themselves into a shield wall. However, on the bridge stood a huge Viking, carrying a massive axe. Single-handed, he held off the entire English army, killing 40 before he was stabbed from beneath the bridge by an Englishman floating down the river in a barrel.
5. Eventually, the English troops forced their way in and broke up the Vikings' shield wall. Hardrada was killed with an arrow to his wind pipe and with Tostig dead too, the Viking army disintegrated and was virtually annihilated.
6. King Harold accepted a truce with the surviving Vikings, including Harald's son Olaf. They were allowed to leave after promising not to attack England again. The losses the Norwegians had suffered were so severe that only 24 ships from the fleet of over 300 were needed to carry the survivors away.

The Battle of Stamford Bridge

25th September 1066

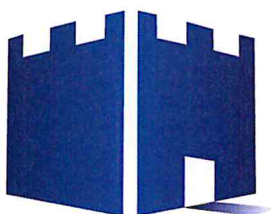
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PONTEFRACT

ACADEMIES TRUST

LESSON 8



PONTEFRACT

ACADEMIES TRUST

Planner

Please have your planner open on today's date

Date: 15 September 2020



Copy

What can sources teach us about the Harrying of the North?



Do

- What year was the Battle of Fulford?
- Who was the Norwegian King who believed he was king of England?
- What is the name of a man in charge of a kingdom?
- What is the name of the warrior land owner who would often fight for the earl?
- Which group in England had the power to choose the king?

Key Terms: Persecution / Harrying / Salt Earth / Usefulness

VIP Test

Questions



1.	Who was the king of England before he died with no children?
2.	What was the name of a person who farmed for a living?
3.	Who won the Battle of the Hastings?
4.	Who was in charge of Anglo-Saxon society?
5.	Who was the claimant to the throne from Normandy?
6.	Who died at the Battle of the Hastings?
7.	What army did Harold defeat at the Battle of Stamford Bridge?
8.	Who was at the bottom of Anglo-Saxon society?
9.	Who lost at the Battle of the Hastings?
10.	Who decided they did not want to be king of England?

Task: Answer the following questions in test conditions.

VIP Test

Answers



1.	Edward the Confessor
2.	Peasants
3.	William the Conqueror / William I / William Duke of Normandy
4.	King
5.	Harald Hardrada
6.	Harold Godwinson
7.	The Vikings
8.	Slaves
9.	Harold Godwinson
10.	Edgar the Atheling

Task: Peer assess your friend's work.

Learning Focus:

To understand that sources are the main way in which historians learn about the past and what sources can teach us about Anglo-Saxon persecution.

Key Terms: Persecution / Harrying / Salt Earth / Usefulness

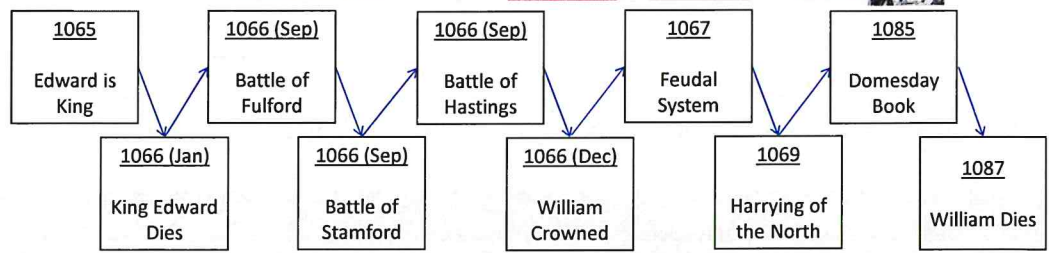
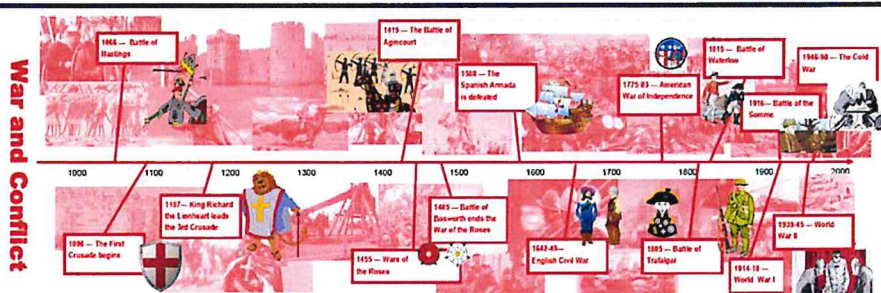
Learning Outcomes:

- To use sources to describe the Harrying of the North.
- To explain how sources are useful in teaching about the Harrying of the North.



Key Terms: Persecution / Harrying / Salt Earth / Usefulness

What can sources teach us about the Harrying of the North?



Key Terms: Persecution / Harrying / Salt Earth / Usefulness

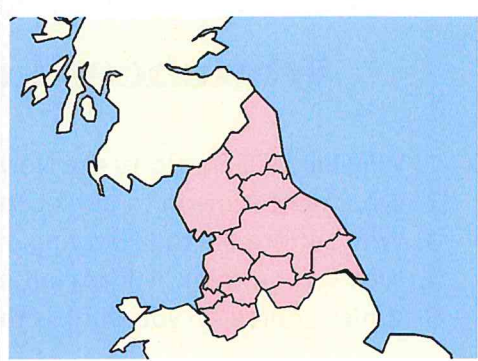
What can sources teach us about the Harrying of the North?



William defeated the rebellion but he still didn't trust the English people. In the north-east of England, from 1069 to 1070, 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. William did not care if they had rebelled or not.

Not only was the population reduced by 75% but land was salted (poisoned) to prevent people growing crops in the future. This is called the Harrying of the North.

Even by the standards of the time, the Harrying was seen as excessively cruel. A Norman chronicler, Vitalis, writing fifty years later said God would punish William for his brutal slaughter, but William had achieved his main aim. He was in control of the North, and he had prevented a future rebellion. Now William was able to place loyal nobles in charge to look after his lands. William could then set about keeping control of his new conquest.



Task: On a MWB, write down 3 facts from the video.

Key Terms: Persecution / Harrying / Salt Earth / Usefulness

What can sources teach us about the Harrying of the North?



Source	Writer / Painter	What does it show/tell you?
A		
B		
C		
D		

Support

- If the Source is a picture, your answer needs to start, 'The image can teach us that...'
- If the Source is a text, your answer needs to start, 'The text can teach us that...'

Task: Use the sources to complete the grid. Make sure that you write something in every box.

Extension: Which source is most useful for teaching about the Harrying of the North?

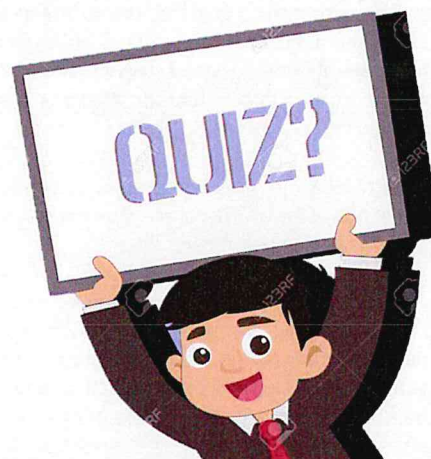
Key Terms: Persecution / Harrying / Salt Earth / Usefulness

What can sources teach us about the Harrying of the North?



Whiteboard quiz

1. Why did William Harry the North?
2. What does it mean to persecute?
3. Who suffered in the Harrying of the North?
4. Why do you think William felt bad on his deathbed?
5. Which source do you think is the most useful?



Key Terms: Persecution / Harrying / Salt Earth / Usefulness

What can sources teach us about the Harrying of the North?



Written Task

Explain the importance of sources for teaching us about the Harrying of the North.

Sentence Starters

- Source _ is useful for teaching us about the Harrying of the North.
- For example, in Source _ it says '_____'.
This is useful for teaching me about the Harrying of the North because...
- However, the Source does not teach me about...

Support

- In order to answer this question, think of the one source that taught you the most. Why did you pick this source?

Connectives

Consequently / As a result / This led to /
Therefore / This meant that / However /
Resulting in / Finally

Key Terms: Persecution / Harrying / Salt Earth / Usefulness

What can sources teach us about the Harrying of the North?



Plenary

On a MWB, write down why you think sources are useful in teaching us about the Harrying of the North.

Learning Outcomes:

- To use sources to describe the Harrying of the North.
- To explain how sources are useful in teaching about the Harrying of the North.

Key Terms: Persecution / Harrying / Salt Earth / Usefulness

Source A: An image showing Normans setting an Anglo-Saxon farm on fire to force those living inside to flee.



Source B: Orderic Vitalis (1130 AD)

William came to York to learn that the Danes had fled. The King ordered his men to repair the castles. He set out to search the forests stopping at nothing to hunt down the rebels. He cut down many, destroyed the lairs of others and burned homes. Nowhere else had William shown such cruelty. He ordered that all crops, herds and food be burned, so that the whole region north of the Humber had nothing to live on.

Source C: An English Monk living in the 12th Century.

People were so hungry that they ate human flesh as well as horses, cats and dogs. It was horrific to see human corpses decaying in the houses and roads, and there was a terrible smell because there was no-one alive to bury them. For 9 years no-one lived in the villages between York and Durham.

Source D: William the Conqueror on his deathbed, 1087.

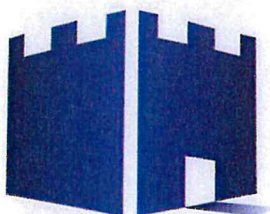
I persecuted the native inhabitants of England beyond all reason. Whether nobles or common, I cruelly oppressed them. Many I unjustly uninherited. Many people, especially in the county of York perished through me by famine and sword. I am stained with the rivers of blood that I have shed.



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WEEK 5



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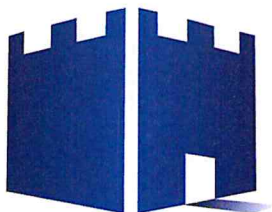
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LESSON 9



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Planner

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Date: 15 September 2020

**Copy**

What were the consequences of the Harrying of the North?

**Do**

- What year was the Battle of the Hastings?
- What was the name of the powerful earl who became king?
- Who worked the land as a farmer for the local thegn?
- Who owns large amounts of land and only owes loyalty to the king?
- What day was William I crowned king?

Key Terms: Impact, Consequence, Starvation, Salted

Learning Focus:

To understand what impact the Harrying of the North had on the north of England, specifically Yorkshire.

Key Terms: Impact, Consequence, Starvation, Salted

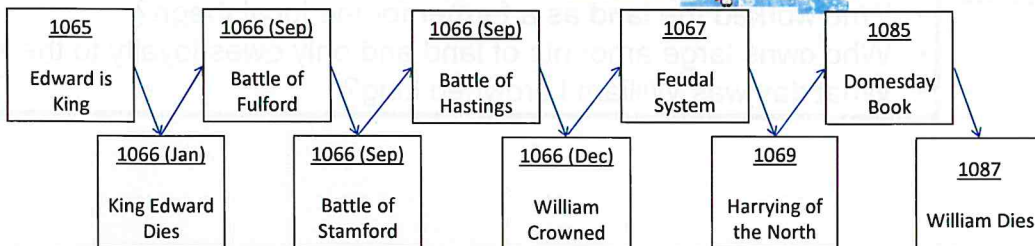
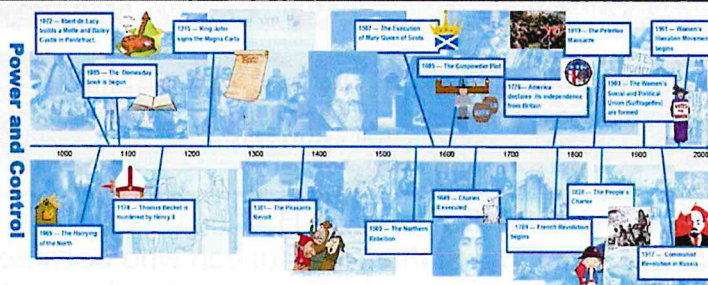
Learning Outcomes:

- To describe the rationale behind William's decision to Harry the North.
- To explain the consequences of the Harrying of the North.



Key Terms: Impact, Consequence, Starvation, Salted

What were the consequences of the Harrying of the North?



Key Terms: Impact, Consequence, Starvation, Salted

What were the consequences of the Harrying of the North?



William defeated the rebellion but he still didn't trust the English people. In the north-east of England, from 1069 to 1070, 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. William did not care if they had rebelled or not.

Not only was the population reduced by 75% but land was salted (poisoned) to prevent people growing crops in the future. This is called the Harrying of the North.

Even by the standards of the time, the Harrying was seen as excessively cruel. A Norman chronicler, Vitalis, writing fifty years later said God would punish William for his brutal slaughter, but William had achieved his main aim. He was in control of the North, and he had prevented a future rebellion. Now William was able to place loyal nobles in charge to look after his lands. William could then set about keeping control of his new conquest.




<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kNWoxIAZdkM>

Task: On a MWB, write down 3 facts from the video.

Key Terms: Impact, Consequence, Starvation, Salted

What were the consequences of the Harrying of the North?



Support


- Impact 5: North changed massively.
- Impact 4: North changed a lot.
- Impact 3: North changed.
- Impact 2: North didn't really change.
- Impact 1: North recovered quickly.

Task:

Extension: What do you think Yorkshire would have done if the Harrying never happened?

Key Terms: Impact, Consequence, Starvation, Salted

What were the consequences of the Harrying of the North?



Consequence	Impact	Reason/Rationale
100,000 people in Yorkshire died.	5	Having 100,000 people in Yorkshire die had a huge impact on Yorkshire as this was a huge amount of the population. With less people in Yorkshire, it was harder to run a society.
The earth was salted which stopped farming.		
The Harrying of the North proved that the Normans were here to stay.		
Within 15 years Yorkshire had started to rebuild itself.		
There were no more rebellions from Yorkshire.		

Support

- Impact 5: North changed massively.
- Impact 4: North changed a lot.
- Impact 3: North changed.
- Impact 2: North didn't really change.
- Impact 1: North recovered quickly.

Task: Rank each of the consequences from 1 to 5 and then explain why you have give it the score you have.

Extension: What do you think Yorkshire would have done if the Harrying never happened?

Key Terms: Impact, Consequence, Starvation, Salted

What were the consequences of the Harrying of the North?



Whiteboard quiz

1. How many people in Yorkshire died?
2. What was the name of the event that caused the deaths?
3. What did some people in Yorkshire eat to survive?
4. Why did William Harry the North?
5. Which group suffered from the Harrying of the North? (Anglo-Saxon or Norman?)



Key Terms: Impact, Consequence, Starvation, Salted

What were the consequences of the Harrying of the North?



Written Task

What were the consequences of the Harrying of the North?

Sentence Starters

- One consequence of the Harrying of the North was...
- Before the Harrying of the North...
- However, after the Harrying of the North...

- Another consequence of the Harrying of the North was...
- Before the Harrying of the North...
- However, after the Harrying of the North...

- Overall, I feel that the Harrying of the North had large/small consequences because...

Support

- To answer this question you need to think about all the consequences on the last worksheet. Use them to help you answer the question.

Connectives

Consequently / As a result / This led to / Therefore / This meant that / However / Resulting in / Finally

Key Terms: Impact, Consequence, Starvation, Salted

What were the consequences of the Harrying of the North?



Plenary

On a MWB write down what you think the biggest impact of the Harrying of the North was and why.

Learning Outcomes:

- To describe the rationale behind William's decision to Harry the North.
- To explain the consequences of the Harrying of the North.

Key Terms: Impact, Consequence, Starvation, Salted

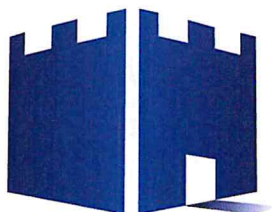
Consequence	Impact Rating	Reason
<p>England at the time had a population of around 2 million. William ordered the deaths of around 100,000 people in Yorkshire. Many of these people died from starvation as the Normans burnt all of their farms.</p>	<p>5</p>	<p><i>Example: I think that having 100,000 people in Yorkshire die had the biggest impact on Yorkshire as this was a huge amount of the population. With less people in Yorkshire, it was harder to run a society. Also, there was a huge amount of distress and sadness with the death of such a huge number of people.</i></p>
<p>In order to stop the north of England from farming successfully, William ordered that the earth was salted which stopped farming. This had a big impact on Yorkshire as it stopped the people of Yorkshire being able to live on the land as there was nothing to eat.</p>		
<p>The Harrying of the North proved that the Normans were here to stay. It meant that the Anglo-Saxons gave up hope for independence and accepted their new Norman rulers. This didn't have a huge impact on the people of Yorkshire as the rulers in London didn't have a huge impact on there way of living.</p>		
<p>Although initially devastating for Yorkshire, Within 15 years Yorkshire had started to rebuild itself. However, even by the end of William's reign, one third (1/3) of Yorkshire was still considered wasteland. Overall, this shows that Yorkshire could recover from the Harrying of the North and it didn't have a huge long term effect.</p>		
<p>There were no more rebellions from Yorkshire. This means that William was successful in stopping the people of Yorkshire from rebelling against his new rule permanently.</p>		



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LESSON 10



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Planner

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Date: 15 September 2020



Copy

How effective were Motte and Bailey castles for controlling England?



Do

- What system established was established by William to keep control of England?
- What year was the Battle of Stamford Bridge?
- Who was the closest mal relative to Edward the Confessor?
- What is the name of a man in charge of a kingdom?
- Who became king after winning the Battle of Hastings?

Key Terms: Motte and Bailey, control, castle, weaknesses

Learning Focus:

To understand that Motte and Bailey castles were the main way that the Normans kept control of England.

Key Terms: Motte and Bailey, control, castle, weaknesses

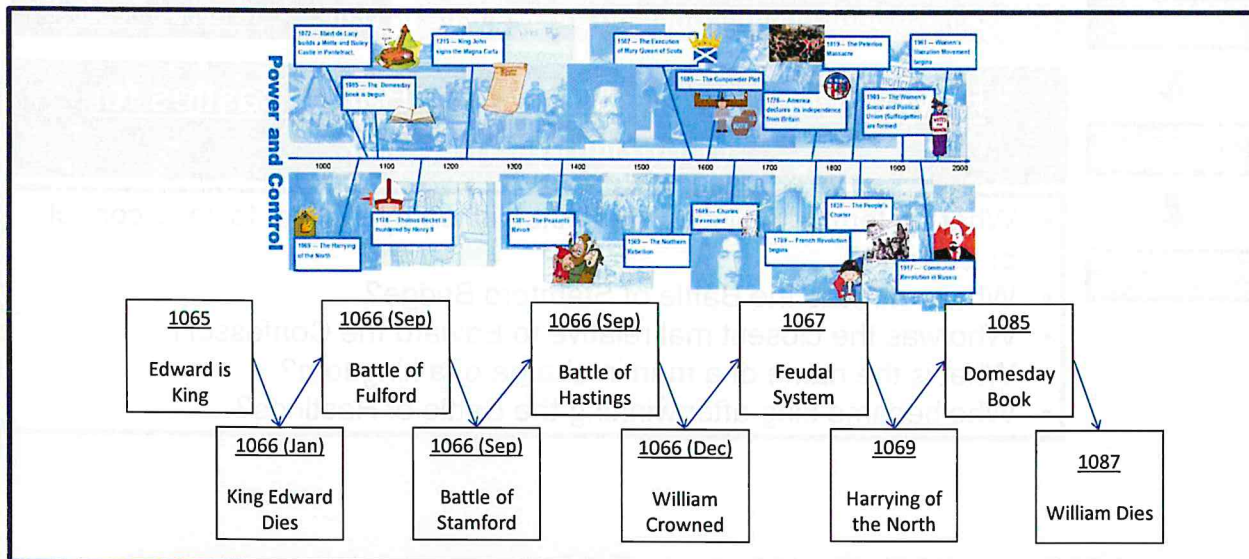
Learning Outcomes:

- To describe a Motte and Bailey castle.
- To explain why Motte and Bailey castles were so effective against the Anglo-Saxons.



Key Terms: Motte and Bailey, control, castle, weaknesses

How effective were Motte and Bailey castles for controlling England?



Key Terms: Motte and Bailey, control, castle, weaknesses

How effective were Motte and Bailey castles for controlling England?



When William landed in England in 1066, he immediately set about building a castle to protect himself and his most important men. In these castles, there was a fortified building (the castle) on top of a man-made hill called a Motte. This served as a final fighting place where soldiers would retreat if the rest of the castle had been breached. Castles were built on high ground with clear views of the surrounding areas.

After his victory at Hastings in 1066, William moved around the country building castles. They helped him to defend against rebellions and protected those loyal to him. The castles also stood as a symbol of William's power.

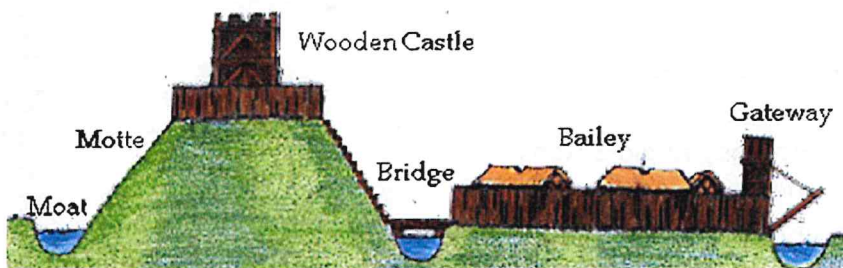
No-one is exactly sure how many Motte and Bailey castles were built in England by the Normans, but archaeologists believe that they built around 500 - one every two weeks between 1066 and 1086.



Task: On a MWB, write down 3 facts from the video.

Key Terms: Motte and Bailey, control, castle, weaknesses

How effective were Motte and Bailey castles for controlling England?



Support

- Take your time with a ruler to complete this diagram and make it nice and neat.
- Don't start colouring in the castle until it is fully labelled!

Task: Copy and label the Motte and Bailey castle in your books. Once you have finished labelling, add colour.

Extension: What do you think a weakness of Motte and Bailey castles was?

Key Terms: Motte and Bailey, control, castle, weaknesses

How effective were Motte and Bailey castles for controlling England?



Made of wood so quick to build.	Wood can burn.
Big enough to house soldiers in safety.	Keep animals inside as a food supply.
Wood is a weak building material - castles could not be too big.	Local peasants could easily see them.
Advantage of height - Normans could see the English all day,	Motte can be tunnelled under.
Wood can rot with rain.	Cannot hold large numbers of troops.

Support

- Work with the person next to you if you are not sure of the answer. If you both don't know the answer, then ask the teacher.

Task: Tick the strengths of the motte and bailey castles. Cross the weaknesses of the motte and bailey castle.

Extension: Why do you think criminals were turned into slaves?

Key Terms: Motte and Bailey, control, castle, weaknesses

How effective were Motte and Bailey castles for controlling England?



Whiteboard quiz

1. How could the castles be built so quickly.
2. What was the name of the castle.
3. Who lived in the castle (Normans / Anglo-Saxons)
4. Why did they build the castles.
5. What was one weakness of the castles.



Key Terms: Motte and Bailey, control, castle, weaknesses

How effective were Motte and Bailey castles for controlling England?



Written Task

Explain why motte and bailey castles were so effective against the Anglo Saxons.

Sentence Starters

- One reason why motte and bailey castles were so effective against the Anglo-Saxons was...
- This feature made the castles good for controlling England because...
- However, one weakness of motte and bailey castles was...
- This feature meant that the Anglo-Saxons could sometimes fight back because...
- Overall, motte and bailey castles were...

Support

- Use the shaded in grid to help you choose a strength for the first paragraph and a weakness for the second paragraph.

Connectives

Consequently / As a result / This led to /
Therefore / This meant that / However /
Resulting in / Finally

Key Terms: Motte and Bailey, control, castle, weaknesses

How effective were Motte and Bailey castles for controlling England?



Plenary

On a MWB, write one change that you would make to a motte and bailey castle and why.

Learning Outcomes:

- To describe a Motte and Bailey castle.
- To explain why Motte and Bailey castles were so effective against the Anglo-Saxons.

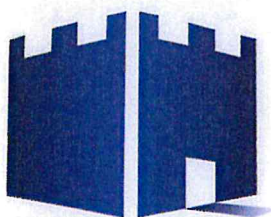
Key Terms: Motte and Bailey, control, castle, weaknesses



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WEEK 6



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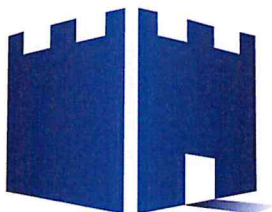
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LESSON 11



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How important were Motte and Bailey castles for crushing the Anglo-Saxon resistance?



Written Task

Why were Motte and Bailey castles so important for Norman control?

Sentence Starters

- The most important reason why the motte and bailey castles were important for Norman control was...
- This was the most important because...
- Another reason why the motte and bailey castles were important for Norman control was...
- This was also important because...
- Without the motte and bailey castles...

Support

- Before you start writing, think about which factor you think was the most important and which factor was the least important.

Connectives

Consequently / As a result / This led to / Therefore / This meant that / However / Resulting in / Finally

Key Terms: Motte and Bailey / Importance / Control

How important were Motte and Bailey castles for crushing the Anglo-Saxon resistance?



Plenary

On a MWB, summarise why motte and bailey castles were so important to Norman control.

Learning Outcomes:

- To describe the impact that motte and bailey castles had on Anglo-Saxon resistance.
- To explain why motte and bailey castles were so important to Norman control.

Key Terms: Motte and Bailey / Importance / Control

How important were Motte and Bailey castles for crushing the Anglo-Saxon resistance?



Factor	Connecting Sentence	Answer
Having over 1,000 castles...	Was important for crushing resistance because...	
Being able to build castles within days...	Was important for crushing resistance because...	
Putting loyal Anglo-Saxon nobles in charge of the castles...	Was important for crushing resistance because...	
Building the castles in the middle of Anglo-Saxon towns	Was important for crushing resistance because...	
Designing the castles so they were difficult to attack	Was important for crushing resistance because...	

Support

- Importance: Why something is significant for something else happening.
- Working hard is important because you will get better grades.

Task: Complete the grid by writing down why each factor of a Motte and Bailey castle was important for crushing Anglo-Saxon resistance.

Extension: Which factor do you think is the most important? Why?

Key Terms: Motte and Bailey / Importance / Control

How important were Motte and Bailey castles for crushing the Anglo-Saxon resistance?




Whiteboard quiz

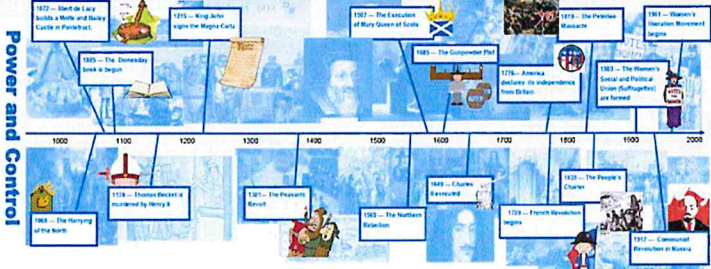
1. How many motte and bailey castles were built?
2. What were the castles made from?
3. Who did the Normans put in charge of the castles?
4. Why did the castles need to be quick to build?
5. Which areas were the castles mainly built?



Key Terms: Motte and Bailey / Importance / Control

How important were Motte and Bailey castles for crushing the Anglo-Saxon resistance?






1065 Edward is King	1066 (Sep) Battle of Fulford	1066 (Sep) Battle of Hastings	1067 Feudal System	1085 Domesday Book
1066 (Jan) King Edward Dies	1066 (Sep) Battle of Stamford	1066 (Dec) William Crowned	1069 Harrying of the North	1087 William Dies

Key Terms: Motte and Bailey / Importance / Control

How important were Motte and Bailey castles for crushing the Anglo-Saxon resistance?




When the Normans invaded England in 1066, they knew that Motte and Bailey castles were fundamental to conquering the country.

The Normans were ferocious fighters, and had captured huge areas of land across Northern Europe – and Motte and Bailey castles had been extremely important in their previous successes.


These castles had significant advantages for an army seeking to seize control of a foreign country. I can't over-exaggerate the importance of these castles in the Normans' successful conquest of the British Isles.

As the Normans marched deeper into England, they could quickly and cheaply build a Motte and Bailey in each of the towns or district that they captured. In each castle, they would install a noble who supported William the Conqueror- and would then move forwards to capture new land.



Task: On a MWB, write down 3 facts from the blurb.

Key Terms: Motte and Bailey / Importance / Control

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Do

How important were Motte and Bailey castles for crushing the Anglo-Saxon resistance?

- What year was the Harrying of the North?
- Who was the Norwegian King who believed he had a right to the English throne?
- What was the name of the group of people who invaded England from France in 1066?
- What is the name of the warrior land owner who would often fight for the earl?
- What year was the Battle of the Hastings?

Key Terms: Motte and Bailey / Importance / Control


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Learning Focus:
To understand why motte and bailey castles were so important for preventing Anglo-Saxon resistance and keeping Norman control.

Key Terms: Motte and Bailey / Importance / Control

Learning Outcomes:

- To describe the impact that motte and bailey castles had on Anglo-Saxon resistance.
- To explain why motte and bailey castles were so important to Norman control.



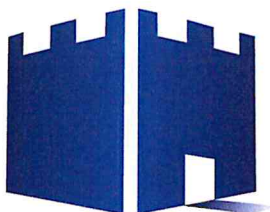
Key Terms: Motte and Bailey / Importance / Control



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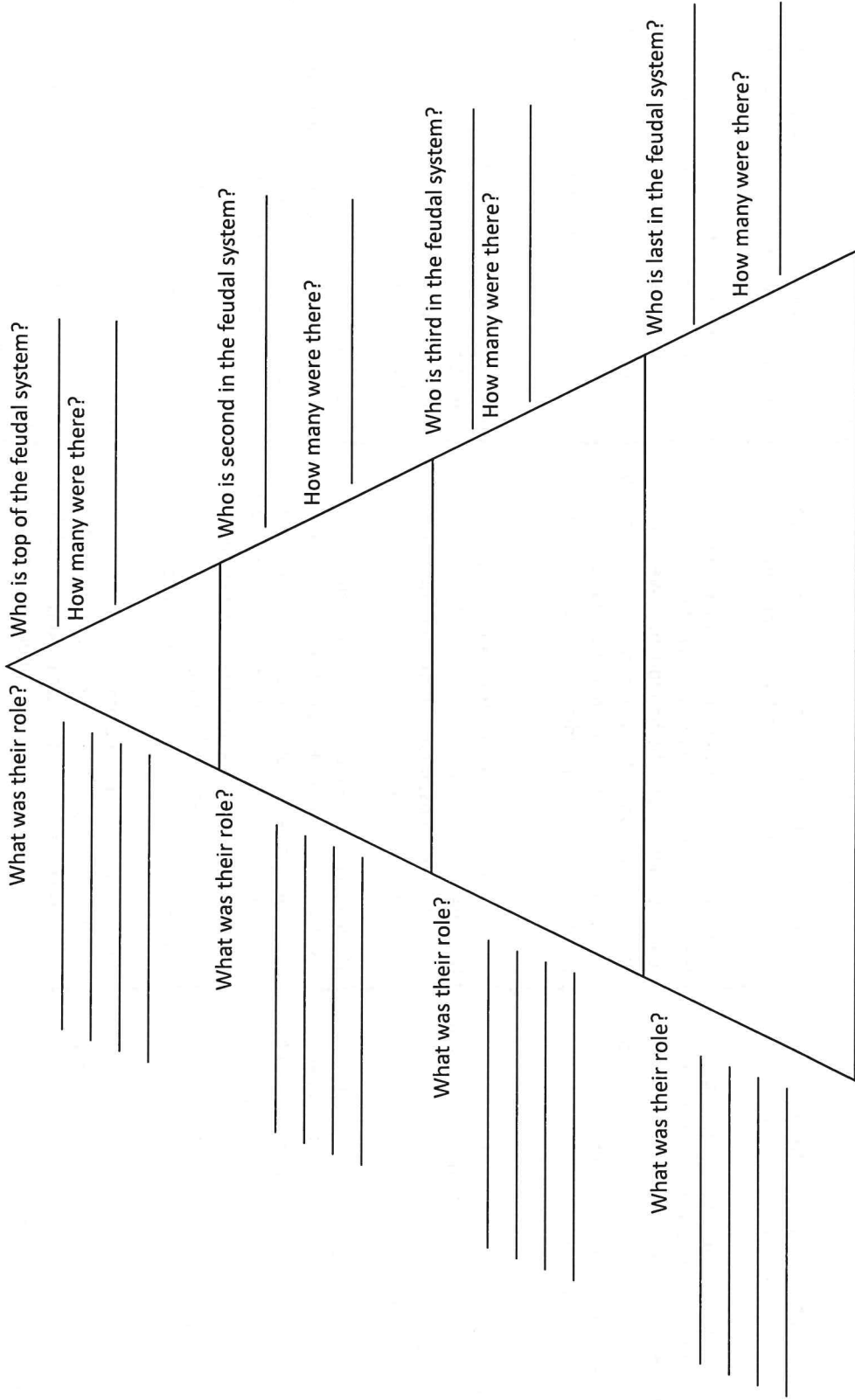
LESSON 12



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Feudal System



The Feudal System

The Feudal System is the name given to the type of government William I introduced to England.

William divided up England into very large plots of land - similar to our counties today. These were 'given' to noblemen who had fought bravely for him in battle. The nobles had to swear an oath of loyalty to William, collect taxes in their area for him and provide the king with soldiers if they were told to do so.

The men who got these plots of land would have been barons, earls and dukes. Within their own area, they were the most important person there. There were around 200 of these.

These pieces of land were large and difficult to rule. The barons had to further divide up their land and these were 'given' to 6000 trusted Norman knights who had also fought well in battle. Each knight was given a segment of land to control. He had to swear an oath to the baron, collect taxes and provide soldiers from his land when they were needed.

These lords worked to maintain law and order. The people in their land were treated harshly and there was always the constant threat of Norman soldiers being used against the English people where ever they lived.

At the bottom of the ladder were around 2 million conquered English peasants who had to do what they were told or pay the price for their disobedience.

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At the bottom of the ladder were around 2 million conquered English peasants who had to do what they were told or pay the price for their disobedience.

How was the feudal system used to control England?



Plenary

EXIT TICKET

Name:

Question >>> Why did William the Conqueror introduce the feudal system?

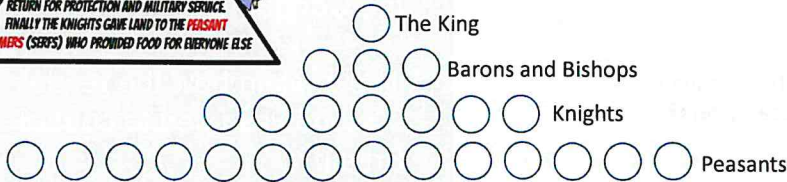
Answer >>>

Learning Outcomes:

- To describe the English Feudal system introduced by William the Conqueror.
- The explain how the feudal system was used to control Britain.

Key Terms: Feudal, Knight, Baron, Bishop, Peasant

How was the feudal system used to control England?



Support

- You will all be given a card with a position in the feudal society. You need to work together to create a triangle that looks like the feudal system.

Task: Make a class Feudal system using the information that you have from the previous task.

Extension: What is your role in the feudal system?

Key Terms: Feudal, Knight, Baron, Bishop, Peasant

How was the feudal system used to control England?



Written Task

Explain how the feudal system was used to control Britain.

Sentence Starters

- One feature of the feudal system was...
- This helped to control the Anglo-Saxons in Britain because...
- Another feature of the feudal system was...
- This helped to control the Anglo-Saxons in Britain because...
- Without the feudal system...

Support

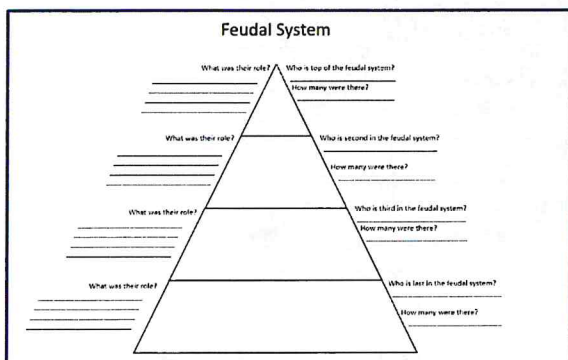
- Use the triangle you completed in the last task to answer the questions using the sentence starters provided.

Connectives

Consequently / As a result / This led to / Therefore / This meant that / However / Resulting in / Finally

Key Terms: Feudal, Knight, Baron, Bishop, Peasant

How was the feudal system used to control England?



Support

- When drawing the different members of the feudal system, remember there were fewer at the top and more at the bottom.

Task: Using the information on the worksheet answer the questions on the sheet and draw images of each member of the feudal system.

Extension: Explain which member of the feudal system you would like to be in.

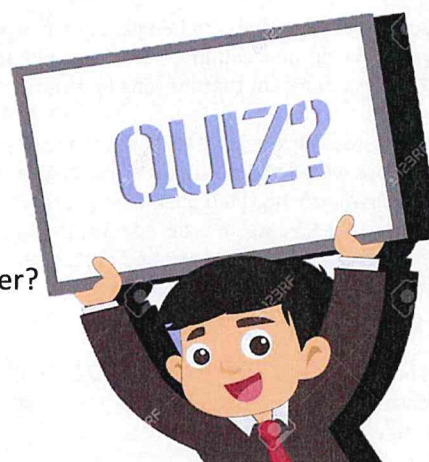
Key Terms: Feudal, Knight, Baron, Bishop, Peasant

How was the feudal system used to control England?



Whiteboard quiz

- Who introduced the feudal system?
- Who was at the top of the feudal system?
- What was the role of the knight?
- What was the role of the peasant?
- Which member of the feudal system had the most power?



Key Terms: Feudal, Knight, Baron, Bishop, Peasant

VIP Test



Answers



1.	William I
2.	Harold Godwinson
3.	Slaves
4.	Edward the Confessor
5.	Motte and bailey
6.	Feudal System
7.	Peasant
8.	King
9.	Harrying of the North
10.	Harald

Task: Peer assess your friend's work.



Learning Focus:


To understand how the feudal system was introduced by William the Conqueror in order to control the Anglo-Saxons.

Key Terms: Feudal, Knight, Baron, Bishop, Peasant

Learning Outcomes:

- To describe the English Feudal system introduced by William the Conqueror.
- To explain how the feudal system was used to control Britain.

Key Terms: Feudal, Knight, Baron, Bishop, Peasant

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Do

How was the feudal system used to control England?


- What year was the Battle of Hastings?
- Who had the power in England to choose who was king?
- Who was king before Harold Godwinson?
- Who died at the Battle of Hastings?
- What is the name of the special castle design invented by the Normans?

Key Terms: Feudal, Knight, Baron, Bishop, Peasant

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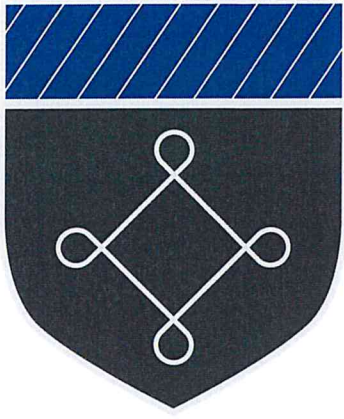
VIP Test

Questions



1.	Who won the Battle of the Hastings?
2.	Who lost at the Battle of the Hastings?
3.	Who was at the bottom of Anglo-Saxon society?
4.	Who was the king of England before he died with no children?
5.	What is the name of the castles the Normans built?
6.	What Norman system of government was introduced to control the Anglo-Saxons?
7.	What was the name of a person who farmed for a living?
8.	Who was in charge of Anglo-Saxon society?
9.	What was the name of the event where William killed thousands in the North of England?
10.	Who did Harold Godwinson fight first, William or Harald?

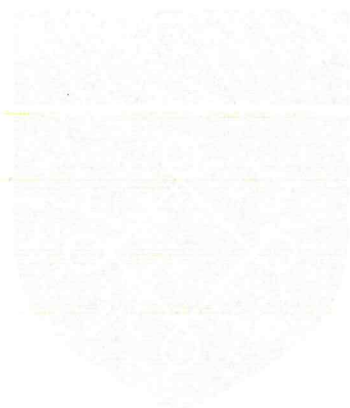
Task: Answer the following questions in test conditions.



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Week 7

WORLD
HIGH
SCHOOL



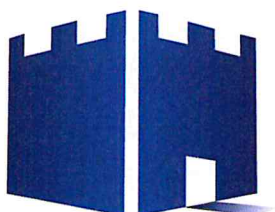
Week 7



PONTEFRACT

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LESSON 13



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Planner

Please have your planner open on today's date

Date: 15 September 2020**Copy****Do**

How did England change between 1066 and 1087?

- What year was the Harrying of the North?
- Who became king of England after winning the Battle of the Hastings?
- What was the name of the special castle designs invented by the Normans?
- Who became king of England after winning the Battle of the Hastings?
- Who worked the land as a farmer for the local thegn?

Key Terms: Normanisation, Continuity, Change

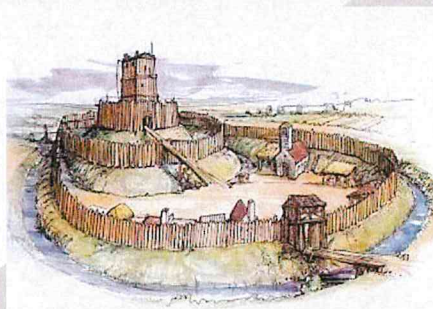
Learning Focus:

To understand that England's society changed dramatically over the space of 20 years.

Key Terms: Normanisation, Continuity, Change

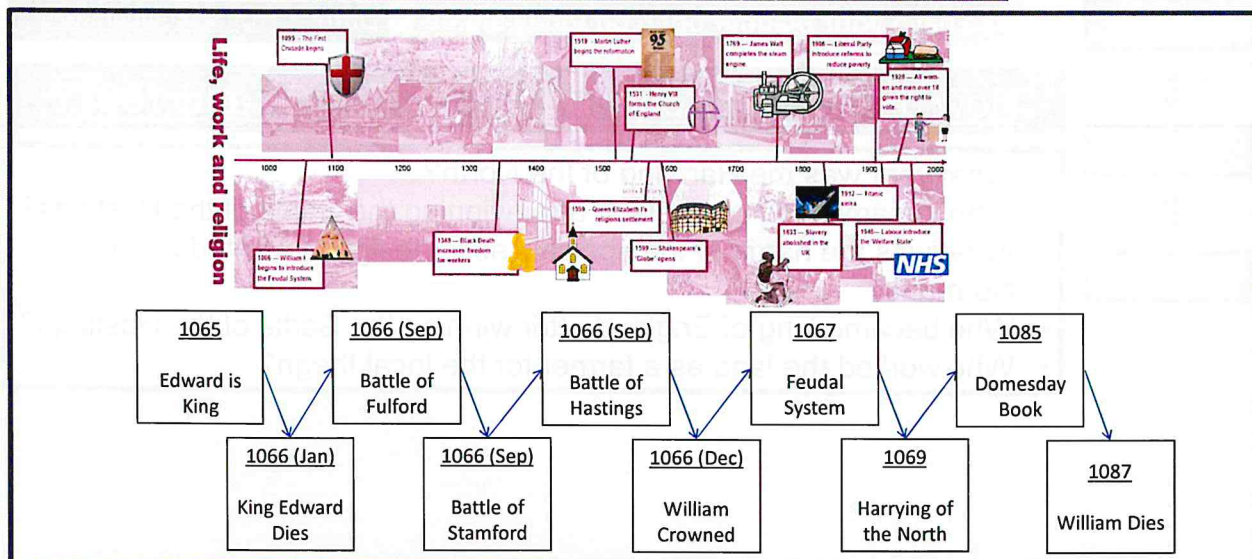
Learning Outcomes:

- To describe the key changes in English society between 1066 and 1087.
- To explain why Normanisation was so successful.



Key Terms: Normanisation, Continuity, Change

How did England change between 1066 and 1087?



Key Terms: Normanisation, Continuity, Change

How did England change between 1066 and 1087?



One of the biggest changes for Anglo-Saxons must have been castle-building and the rebuilding of churches in stone. William promised that towns promised that towns could keep all the trading rights and privileges granted to them by the Anglo-Saxon kings. However, at the same time, large areas of some towns and cities were cleared to make room for castles and for the construction of new churches and cathedrals. We know that Anglo-Saxon towns often burnt down in accidents, so townspeople were used to change. However, castles and cathedrals were very Norman and symbolized the power of the Normans. This was a process known as Normanisation (turning everything Anglo-Saxon, into Norman instead).

This lesson, we will look at the changes that occurred under the rule of William I and the things that stayed the same (continuity). Continuity is the word historians use to explain things in the past that don't change over time.



Task: On a MWB, write down 3 facts from the video.

Key Terms: Normanisation, Continuity, Change

How did England change between 1066 and 1087?



Before (During Anglo-Saxon period)	After (When the Normans took over)	Change ranking 1 - 3 1 = No change 2 = Some change 3 = Lots of change	Reason for your score.
About 10% of the population of England were slaves.	Normans thought slavery was wrong and sometimes freed slaves.		I gave a score of ___ because...
Some peasants were free to farm the land and did not have a lord who they needed to give money to.	Nearly all peasants were tied to the land and needed to work for the lord for free and pay him money.		I gave a score of ___ because...
Anglo-Saxon warriors were made up of 6,000 thegns (warriors) who owned their own land.	The thegns (warriors) were all destroyed and replaced with knights who rented land from their lords.		I gave a score of ___ because...
Anglo-Saxon kings were chosen to rule over the Anglo-Saxon people of England.	Norman kings were chosen to rule over the Anglo-Saxon people even if they didn't like it.		I gave a score of ___ because...
There were almost no castles in England during the Anglo-Saxon times.	The Normans built thousands of motes and bailey castles that completely changed the landscape of the country.		I gave a score of ___ because...
The Anglo-Saxons were attacked often by the Vikings who saw that the Anglo-Saxons were rich but also weak.	The Vikings were pushed by the Normans and never invaded England again, once William became king.		I gave a score of ___ because...
During the Anglo-Saxon period, the kings of England spoke the same language as their people.	The Norman aristocracy (rulers) spoke in a language similar to French. This meant they spoke a different language to Anglo-Saxons, who spoke an old form of English.		I gave a score of ___ because...



Support

Remember, each of the changes led to 'Normanisation'. Normanisation is where the Normans made England look like a Norman country and removed Anglo-Saxon culture.

Task: Read the information about before and after the Normans arrived, choose a 'change ranking' and explain the reason for your score.

Extension: Do you think there was a lot of change over a 20 year period?

Key Terms: Normanisation, Continuity, Change

How did England change between 1066 and 1087?



Whiteboard quiz

1. What population of Anglo-Saxon England was a slave?
2. What did the Normans replace thegns with?
3. What language did the Normans speak?
4. Why did the Vikings not invade England was William was made king?
5. What happened to many Anglo-Saxon towns?



Key Terms: Normanisation, Continuity, Change

How did England change between 1066 and 1087?



Written Task

Explain why Normanisation was so successful.

Sentence Starters

- One change that the Normans made to England was...
- This was where...
- This led to Normanisation because...
- Another change that the Normans made to England was...
- This was where...
- This led to Normanisation because...
- Overall, Normanisation was a huge success for the Normans in England because...

Support

- Use the information on your previous task to help you answer the question. What score did you give most of the boxes, if the answer is mostly 3, then you disagree with the statement.

Connectives

Consequently / As a result / This led to / Therefore / This meant that / However / Resulting in / Finally

Key Terms: Normanisation, Continuity, Change

How did England change between 1066 and 1087?



Plenary

On a MWB, Write a definition of continuity and a definition of change.

Learning Outcomes:

- To describe the key changes in English society between 1066 and 1087.
- To explain why Normanisation was so successful.

Key Terms: Normanisation, Continuity, Change

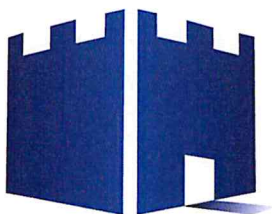
Before (During Anglo-Saxon period)	After (When the Normans took over)	Change ranking 1 – 3 1 = No change 2 = Some change 3 = Lots of change	Reason for your score.
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Some peasants were free to farm the land and did not have a lord who they needed to give money to.	Nearly all peasants were tied to the land and needed to work for the lord for free and pay him money.		I gave a score of __ because...
Anglo-Saxon warriors were made up of 6,000 thegns (warriors) who owned their own land.	The thegns (warriors) were all destroyed and replaced with knights who rented land from their lords.		I gave a score of __ because...
Anglo-Saxon kings were chosen to rule over the Anglo-Saxon people of England.	Norman kings were chosen to rule over the Anglo-Saxon people even if they didn't like it.		I gave a score of __ because...
There were almost no castles in England during the Anglo-Saxon times.	The Normans built thousands of motte and bailey castles that completely changed the landscape of the country.		I gave a score of __ because...
The Anglo-Saxons were attacked often by the Vikings who saw that the Anglo-Saxons were rich but also weak.	The Vikings were crushed by the Normans and never invaded England again, once William became king.		I gave a score of __ because...
During the Anglo-Saxon period, the kings of England spoke the same language as their people.	The Norman aristocracy (rulers) spoke in a language similar to French. This meant they spoke a different language to Anglo-Saxons, who spoke an old form of English.		I gave a score of __ because...



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LESSON 14



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Planner

Please have your planner open on today's date

Date: 15 September 2020



Copy

What have we learned about change over time this half term?



Do

- Who was the Norwegian King who believed he had a right to the English throne?
- What was the name of the powerful earl who became king on the death of Edward the Confessor?
- Who was the closest male relative to Edward the Confessor?
- Who became king after winning the Battle of the Hastings?
- What year and month was William crowned king?

Key Terms: Timeline, chronological, turning point

Learning Focus:

To understand what change over time looks like and how key turning points can influence change.

Key Terms: Timeline, chronological, turning point

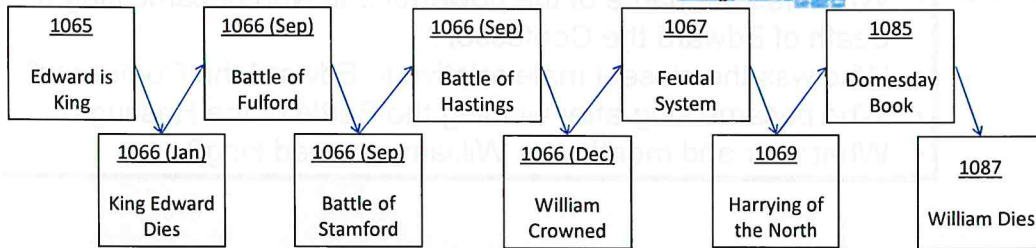
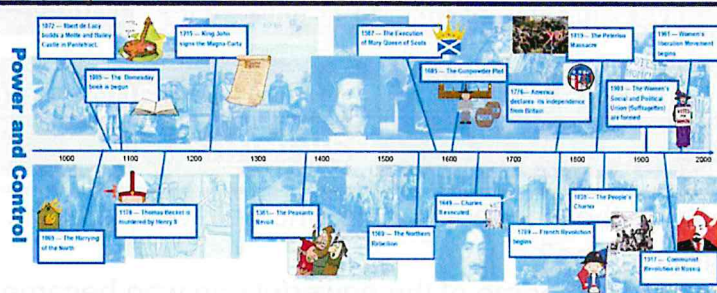
Learning Outcomes:

- To create a timeline showing the key changes during William I's reign.
- To explain the turning points during the reign of William I.



Key Terms: Timeline, chronological, turning point

What have we learned about change over time this half term?



Key Terms: Timeline, chronological, turning point

What have we learned about change over time this half term?



1066 is the most famous date in English history because of the vital importance of the Norman Conquest. But, how different was Norman England from Anglo-Saxon England?

Over this first term, you have travelled from Anglo-Saxon to Norman England. We have studied many event that led to change, such as wars, battles, deaths of kings and the building of castles.

This lesson, you are going to create a timeline that summarises all of the learning you have completed over this term. Starting with the death of Edward the Confessor right the way through to the death of William I. What events took place that could be seen as 'turning points' and what events led to continuity?



Task: On a MWB, write down 3 facts from the video.

Key Terms: Timeline, chronological, turning point

What have we learned about change over time this half term?



The higher on the timeline you put the event, the most of a turning point you think it was.

If you put the event low on the timeline, you think that the event was not a turning point.

1066: Battle of the Hastings
This was a major turning point because it was the event that led to England being ruled by Normans. The battle of Hastings killed most of the Anglo-Saxon rulers.

Turning Point = A major event that changes the course of history.

The opposite of a turning point is continuity, where nothing changes.

Dates:

1065 Edward is king.
1066 Edward the Confessor dies.
1066 Battle of Stamford Bridge.
1066 Battle of Hastings.
1067 William builds castles.
1068 Feudal system introduced.
1069 Harrying of the North.
1087 William I dies.

Support

Write the dates along the bottom of your sheets first so that you put the events in the correct order.

Use your book to find all the information that you need for this task.

Task: Complete the timeline. Put the events in chronological order. The higher you place the event, the more of a turning point you believe the event was.

Extension: Add an explanation stating why you placed your event where you did.

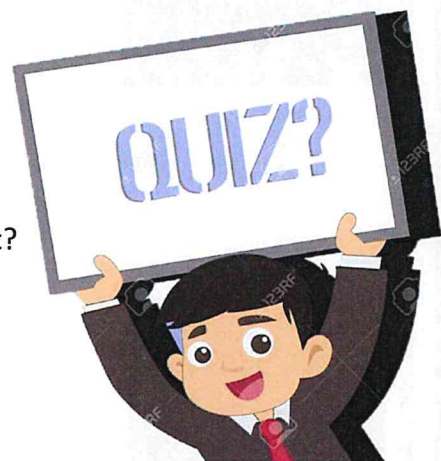
Key Terms: Timeline, chronological, turning point

What have we learned about change over time this half term?



Whiteboard quiz

1. What is a turning point?
2. What does chronological mean?
3. What is the purpose of a timeline?
4. Which event do you think was the biggest turning point?
5. Why have you chosen this turning point?



Key Terms: Timeline, chronological, turning point

What have we learned about change over time this half term?



Plenary

On a MWB, Write down as many words about the Normans and Anglo-Saxons you can remember.

Learning Outcomes:

- To create a timeline showing the key changes during William I's reign.
- To explain the turning points during the reign of William I.

Key Terms: Timeline, chronological, turning point

The higher on the timeline you put the event, the most of a turning point you think it was.

If you put the event low on the timeline, you think that the event was not a turning point.

1066

1066: Battle of the Hastings
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