

**I should already know:**  
 What a decade, century and millennium is

**I will learn:**  
 What made many groups over time migrate (move to) Britain  
 How the earliest settlements were made in Britain.  
 The impact of the Roman Empire's time ruling Britain.  
 How far the Anglo Saxons made the Britain we know today.  
 How the presence of the Vikings changed Saxon life.

**This will help in the future:**  
 This short unit will lead into our first main year 7 unit, on the Norman Conquest of England

Key Words	
Stone Age	A period lasting thousands of years, where our ancestors lived in basic homes and used stone tools. The age ended around 2,000 BC with the use of metal.
Hunter Gatherer	A way of life in which people search or hunt for their food, not growing it.
Doggerland	An area of land that existed thousands of years ago. It used to connect Britain to Northern Europe
Celts	A group of people who lived in Europe after the Stone age.
Roman Empire	One of the largest and most powerful empires. It controlled land from North Africa to England.
Dark Ages	A period after the Romans left Britain. Their technology and architecture was lost.
Anglo Saxons	People who lived in England. Their ancestors had arrived from northern Europe from the 5th century.
Vikings	People who raided (attacked) or settled in England from 793 AD



The Romans ruled Britain from 43AD to 410AD; almost four centuries



The Saxons migrated to Britain after the Romans, until the early 600s.



The Vikings had been migrating to and trying to invade Britain, from 793AD until 1066, when the Norman Conquest began. Who were the Normans? Turn over for our next unit.



The period of stone age hunter-gatherers lasted for thousands of years (millennia), whereas Roman, Saxon and Viking Britain only lasted for hundreds (centuries).

## I should already know:

How to plot and use a timeline in chronological order.

## I will learn:

- What life was like pre-1066.
- Why there was a succession crisis in 1066.
- The 3 main contenders for the throne: Harold Godwinson, Harald Hardrada, William of Normandy
- The events of the 3 main battles: Gate Fulford, Stamford Bridge, Hastings.
- The effects of the Norman Conquest including the Harrying of the North

## Key Words

Cavalry	Mounted soldiers on horseback
Claimant	Someone believing they should be king
Feigned Retreat	Pretending to run away so that enemy is tricked into following
Feudal System	Hierarchy of society, with the King at the top
Fyrd	Anglo-Saxon soldiers who joined the army at times of trouble. They were usually farmers and were poorly trained.
Housecarls	Full-time, well-trained Anglo-Saxon warriors
Oath	A very serious promise
Shield Wall	Overlapping shields in battle for protection



Edward the Confessor died in 1066 with no heirs, leaving a disputed succession and 3 main claimants for the throne. This led to 3 battles taking place that year.



## Greater Depth Challenge

### How important was Tostig?

Tostig Godwinson: brother of Harold Godwinson and Earl of Northumbria. He lost his Earldom because of his tyrannical rule and joined Hardrada.

## This will help in the future:

Crime and Punishment through time  
Anglo-Saxon & Norman Britain

## Further Reading

**Fact:** <https://www.bbc.com/bitesize/guides/zsjnb9q/revision/1>

**Fiction:** 1066 (I was there) by Jim Eldridge

## Summarise your learning

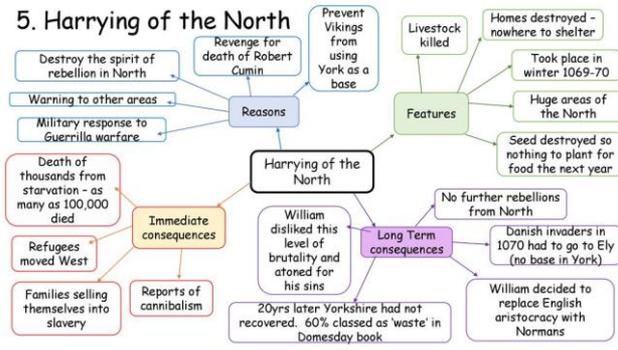
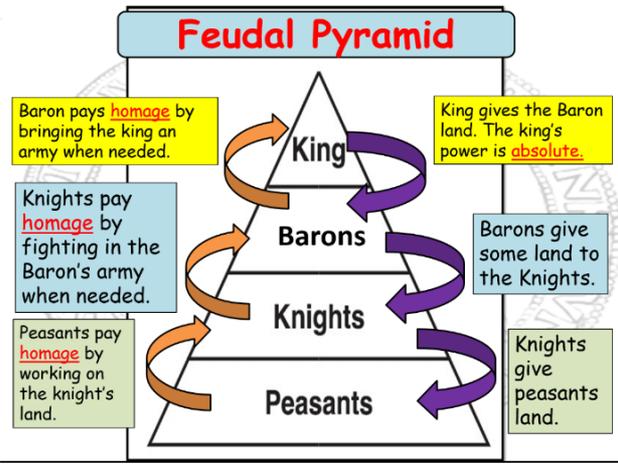
Anglo-Saxon society	Anglo-Saxon England was a largely peaceful and prosperous kingdom.
Claimants	William of Normandy, Harold Hardrada, and Harold Godwinson all claimed the throne.
Battle of Stamford Bridge	Harold's army marched north to defeat the Viking army of Harald Hardrada
Battle of Hastings	Harold force-marched his army from the North to confront William's invasion. William defeated Harold, who was killed in the battle
Taking control	William's policies were conciliatory to begin with, but Anglo-Saxon rebellions forced him to reconsider this strategy and led to the Harrying of the North
Cultural changes	There were changes such as the Feudal System and the language of the ruling class, but there was continuity from Anglo-Saxon times.

### Chronology: what happened on these dates?

1043	Edward the Confessor crowned King of England
Jan 1066	Death of Edward the Confessor
20 Sept 1066	Battle of Fulford gate
25 Sept 1066	Battle of Stamford Bridge
14 Oct 1066	Battle of Hastings
1069 /70	Northern Revolt and Harrying of the North
1085	Surveying for the Domesday Book (a huge record of what William owned), began

### Who or what were these people/events?

Normans	People from Normandy, in Northern France.
Anglo-Saxons	People who lived in England. Their ancestors had arrived from northern Europe from the 5th century.
Vikings	Men from Norway. England had previously had Viking Kings
The Godwins	The most powerful Anglo-Saxon family. Harold Godwinson became King. Edith Godwindattter married King Edward the Confessor.
Domesday Book	A survey to determine how wealthy the Kingdom was, and how much the king could raise through taxes.
Harrying of the North	William's response to a rebellion in the North was to destroy the crops and damage the land.



**The Domesday Book** is a detailed survey of much of England and parts of Wales completed in 1086 by order of **King William the Conqueror**, the earliest surviving public record, a hugely important historical resource. It contains records for 13,418 settlements in the English counties.



William the Conqueror

### Summarise your learning

Stone age	
Hunter gatherer	
Doggerland	
Celts	
Roman Empire	
Dark ages	
Anglo Saxons	
Vikings	

### Chronology: who migrated to, or lived in Britain in these dates?

The Stone age	
Between the Stone age and the Romans	
43AD	
410AD	
From the 5 <sup>th</sup> to 7 <sup>th</sup> centuries	
From 793AD	

What is migration? \_\_\_\_\_

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Anglo-Saxon society	
Claimants	
Battle of Stamford Bridge	
Battle of Hastings	
Taking control	
Cultural changes	

**Chronology: what happened on these dates?**

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**Who or what were these people/events?**

Normans	
Anglo-Saxons	
Vikings	
The Godwins	
Domesday Book	
Harrying of the North	

Feudal System

Harrying of the North

Domesday Book