

## 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

## This will help in the future:

Crime and Punishment through time  
Anglo-Saxon & Norman Britain

## 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.

## Further Reading

**Fact:** <https://www.bbc.com/bitesize/guides/zsjnb9q/revision/1>  
**Fiction:** 1066 (I was there) by Jim Eldridge

### Summarise your learning

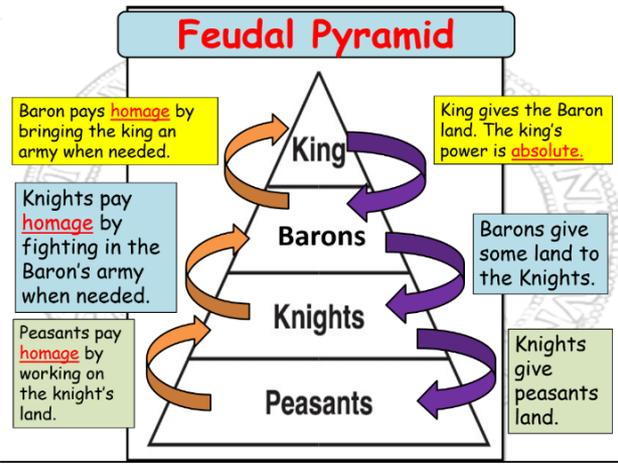
Anglo-Saxon society	Anglo-Saxons England was a largely peaceful and prosperous kingdom.
Claimants	William of Normandy, Harold Hardrada, and Harold Godwinson all claimed the throne.
Battle of Stamford Bridge	Harold's army marched north to defeat the Viking army of Harald Hardrada
Battle of Hastings	Harold 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, ending slavery and the language of the ruling class, but there was continuity from Anglo-Saxon times.

### Chronology: what happened on these dates?

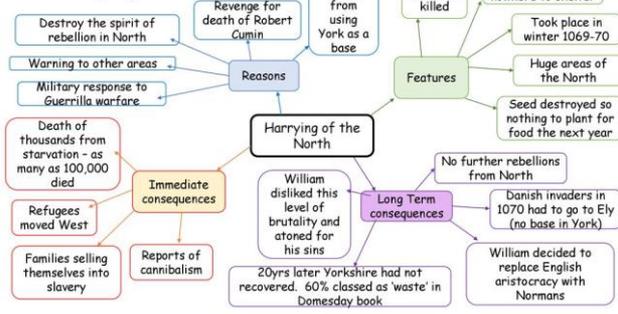
1043	Edward the Confessor crowned King of England
1064	Harold's embassy to Normandy
Jan 1066	Death of Edward the Confessor
20 Sept 1066	Battle of Fulford gate
25 Sept 1066	Battle of Stamford Bridge
14 Oct 1066	Battle of Hastings
1069 /70	Northern Revolt and Harrying of the North
1085	Surveying for the Domesday Book begin

### 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.



### 5. Harrying of the North



**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**

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

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

1043	
Jan 1066	
25 Sept 1066	
14 Oct 1066	
1069 /70	
1085	

**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



# Knowledge Organiser Focus:

Topic title.

## I should already know:

Brief bullet points stating previous learning in child friendly language.

## I will learn:

I can statements summarising key learning within topic.

## Key Words

Key words and definitions, insert as table (see example).

This is for subject specific knowledge, for example diagrams or pictures (see example).

## Greater Depth Challenge

Question or task set to extend knowledge.

## This will help in the future:

Brief bullet points stating future learning (within the current academic year or future years, depending on link) in child friendly language.

## Further Reading

Books and texts children can read that link to current topic