

<b>Timeline</b>		<b>KEY TERMS</b>	
<b>43 AD</b>	The Romans invade England and begin their 350 year rule.	<b>Interpretation</b>	Someone’s view of an event. These points of view can be different depending upon your experiences or situation.
<b>793</b>	The Vikings first invade England.	<b>Source</b>	Sources are pieces of information that help historians to learn about the past. For example, letters, diaries, photographs. They were made at the time.
<b>1066</b>	William of Normandy conquers England.		
<b>1215</b>	The Magna Carta is created.	<b>Chronology</b>	This is the arrangement of dates or events in time order.
<b>1348</b>	The Black Death reaches England and kills one-third of the population.		
<b>1533</b>	Henry VIII begins to break away from the Catholic Church and starts the Church of England.		
<b>1607</b>	The first time Britain set up control in another country (Jamestown in America). This started the British Empire.	<b>BC</b>	BC means ‘Before Christ’ and refers to the years before 1AD. Also known as BCE which stands for ‘Before Common Era’.
		<b>AD</b>	AD means ‘Anno Domini’ which is Latin for ‘in the year of our Lord’. This refers to the years after 1AD.
		<b>Decade</b>	A decade is a period of ten years in time.
		<b>Century</b>	A century is a period of one-hundred years in time.
		<b>Medieval</b>	The Medieval period is also known as the ‘Middle Ages’. This was a period between the 6 <sup>th</sup> century to the 15 <sup>th</sup> century.
<b>1914-1918</b>	The First World War.	<b>Primary Source</b>	This refers to a source which was made at the time of an event. For example, a diary written by a soldier during the First World War.
<b>1939-1945</b>	The Second World War.	<b>Secondary Source</b>	This refers to a source created after an event has happened. For example, a textbook or film created after the First World War.
<b>1952</b>	Elizabeth II became Queen of England.	<b>Early Modern Period</b>	This is usually seen as the time from the mid-15th century, until the <b>beginning of</b> the Industrial Revolution in the late 18th century.



A doom painting from the Medieval Period showing life in heaven and hell. These were used to teach ordinary people who couldn't read the bible which was written in Latin.



A Italian source with an image of a plague doctor in 1656. These costumes would be worn by doctors to treat victims with the Black Death. Their beaks were often stuffed with herbs and spices.



A photograph taken during the First World War in 1914. Trench systems like this were dug in France and Belgium and soldiers had to live their lives in rat infested and dirty conditions.

# Year 7: Unit 2: The Norman Conquest – How did William take control of England?

## Timeline

## KEY TERMS

<b>4<sup>th</sup> Jan 1066</b>	The death of Edward the Confessor, King of England.
<b>6<sup>th</sup> Jan 1066</b>	Harold Godwinson was crowned King of England.
<b>25<sup>th</sup> Sept 1066</b>	The Battle of Stamford Bridge, near York. King Harold Godwinson's army defeated Harold Hardrada and his army.
<b>27<sup>th</sup> Sept 1066</b>	Duke William of Normandy set sail for England with his army.
<b>28<sup>th</sup> Sept 1066</b>	Duke William landed at Pevensey on the South Coast of England.
<b>1<sup>st</sup> Oct 1066</b>	King Harold received news of the Norman invasion. He began to march his army South to defend England from the Norman invasion.
<b>Early Oct 1066</b>	The English army arrived in the South.
<b>14<sup>th</sup> Oct 1066</b>	The Battle of Hastings began. King Harold was killed.
<b>25<sup>th</sup> Dec 1066</b>	William, Duke of Normandy was crowned King William I of England.
<b>1069-1070</b>	The Harrying of the North
<b>August 1086</b>	First draft of Domesday Book completed.
<b>9<sup>th</sup> Sept 1087</b>	William I died.

<b>Heir</b>	The person who is to be the next king or queen when the current monarch dies.
<b>Monarch</b>	The King or Queen who rules a country.
<b>Conquer</b>	To invade and take over an area by force, often using an army.
<b>Housecarls</b>	Well-trained, full-time, paid, Anglo-Saxon soldiers.
<b>Fyrd</b>	Farmers who fought for the Anglo-Saxons
<b>Cavalry</b>	Knights on horses.
<b>The Bayeux Tapestry</b>	A piece of artwork on cloth that shows the events leading up to the Norman Conquest, including the Battle of Hastings.
<b>Barons</b>	An important person who was wealthy and powerful who was below the King in the Feudal System.
<b>Knights</b>	A man of noble birth, who served his king or lord or baron in battle in return for land.
<b>Peasants/ Serfs</b>	The group of people at the bottom of the Feudal System. They would be ordinary people who would work on a knight's land in return for land/accommodation/food.
<b>Oath</b>	A promise, usually sworn in front of God or on a holy book.

## WHY DID WILLIAM WIN THE BATTLE OF HASTINGS?

**Tactics:** Duke William had **many years of battlefield experience**. The **feigned** retreat that his cavalry used to break the shield wall was a tactic his armies had used before in Normandy.

**Leadership:** **William** was very successful in keeping together his large army in a foreign country. **He planned carefully** and was **experienced**. Harold's army appeared invincible for much of the battle but William and his commanders continued to fight. At important moments in the battle **he boosted his men's morale** and most importantly stayed alive.

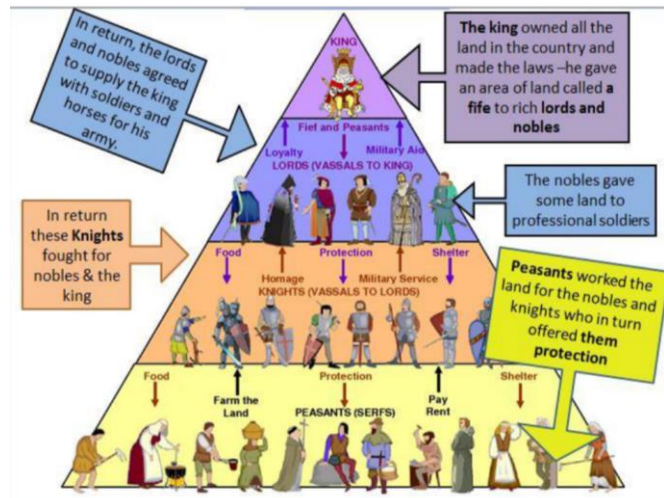
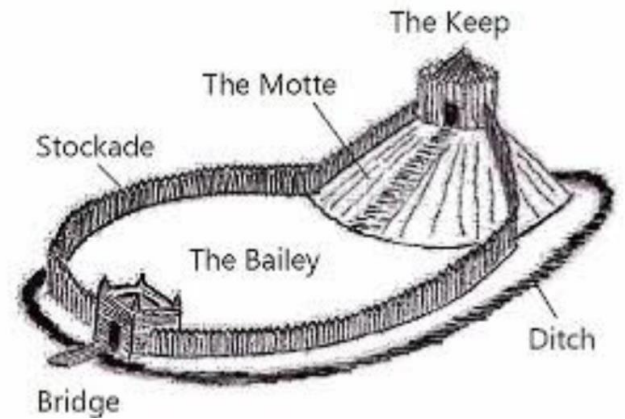
**Fortune** William was also **very fortunate**, because: if he had invaded in the summer, as Harold expected him to, he would have fought an English army twice as large but, instead, **the winds stopped William from crossing the channel**. The same wind that brought Harald Hardrada from Norway to York also allowed William to cross from Normandy to Pevensey. This meant **William landed unopposed**.

**Harold II's death was also a turning point**; if he had survived then the battle may well have restarted the following day.

# Year 7: Unit 2: The Norman Conquest – How did William take control of England?

## KEY INFORMATION – How did William take control of England?

<p><b>The Domesday Book</b></p>	<p>This gave <b>William</b> an <b>accurate record of the state of his land</b>. He had to know exactly who owned what and how much it was worth, so that he <b>could tax them correctly</b>. He also wanted to know how much tax had been paid during the reign of Edward the Confessor. In <b>1085</b>, William <b>sent Royal Commissioners all over the country to collect this evidence</b>. People, animals and land were all counted so that William could see how rich or poor his subjects were.</p>
<p><b>Harrying of the North</b></p>	<p>The <b>most serious rebellion in the north of England in 1069</b>. The Saxons killed William’s trusted friend, Earl Robert &amp; 900 of William’s soldiers. <b>The Earls Morcar &amp; Edwin turned against William, helped by</b> a small force of <b>Vikings</b>. They <b>seized York</b> and threatened to set up a separate kingdom in northern England. <b>William ordered villages to be destroyed and people to be killed</b>. Herds of animals and crops were burnt. Most people who survived <b>starved to death</b>; there were stories of <b>people turning to cannibalism</b>. The <b>population was reduced by 75%</b> and <b>land was covered in salt</b> to prevent people growing crops in the future. William then placed loyal nobles in charge to look after his lands.</p>
<p><b>The feudal System</b></p>	<p>William started by saying that <b>all land in England belonged to him</b>. However, he <b>lent land to trusted followers</b> in exchange for their loyalty. The <b>feudal system</b> meant that William had a <b>constant supply of money and loyalty</b>, and still owned the land.</p>
<p><b>Castles</b></p>	<p>William had new, loyal <b>nobles</b> from Normandy build over <b>100 castles all over the country</b>. They were built extremely quickly, some in just eight days! From their castles, the new <b>Norman</b> lords could control the local area, and the sight of them <b>made it clear who was now in control</b>. The need for quick constructions meant materials such as earth and wood were used and although this sped up the building process, it meant they <b>didn’t last very long</b>. Over time, the more important ones were <b>rebuilt from stone</b>.</p>



## Who wanted to be King in 1066?

<p><b>William, Duke of Normandy.</b></p>	<p>Norman Chronicles reported that Edward had promised William the throne in 1051. William was the only blood relative of Edward, but the English throne was not hereditary. The Bayeux Tapestry shows Godwinson swearing an oath of support to William in a visit to Normandy in 1064. William was supported by the Pope.</p>
<p><b>Harold Godwinson, Earl of Wessex.</b></p>	<p>Harold was a rich and powerful English nobleman. According to the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, Edward named Godwinson as his successor on his deathbed. The next day, the Witan (the royal council) declared Harold King.</p>
<p><b>Harald Hardrada, King of Norway.</b></p>	<p>Norwegian ruler, Hardrada, based his claim on the fact that his ancestor, King Cnut, had ruled England (1016-1035). He was helped by the brother of Harold Godwinson, Tostig. Harald did a good job leading the Vikings in wrecking northern England. However, he was killed at the Battle of Stamford Bridge by King Harold.</p>