

History Linked to Anglo-Saxons unit in Primary school

Prior Knowledge: This follows on from the Anglo-Saxons which you will have studied in Primary school. Edward the Confessor was the last Saxon king. This unit will teach you what happened next.

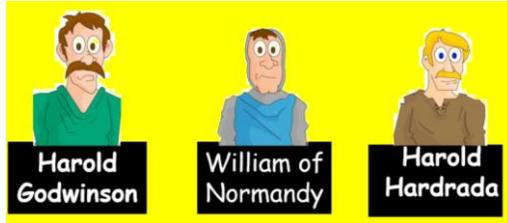
Keyword	Definition	Dual Coding
Chronology	Events arranged in order of time	
Sources	Something from the time. Sources help historians understand the past.	
Interpretation	A historians view about the past	
Hierarchy	A system where people are ranked based on their status/power	
Monarchy	The King/Queen	
Feudal system	A social hierarchy introduced by William the Conqueror	
Conquest	Invading and taking control of a country	
Conqueror	A person who invades and takes control of another country	
Bayeux Tapestry	An account of the Norman Conquest. The story has been sewn on to tapestry (material)	

History – The Norman Conquest

Prior Knowledge: This follows on from the Anglo-Saxons which you will have studied in Primary school. Edward the Confessor was the last Saxon king. This unit will teach you what happened next.

Claimants to the Throne:

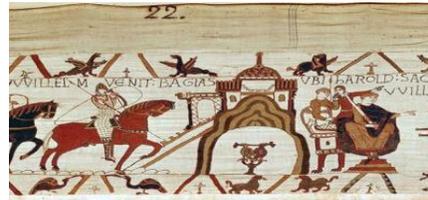
When Edward the Confessor died without an heir, there were 3 main contenders for the throne.



The Battle of Stamford Bridge:

Harold Godwinson was chosen to be king. However, Harald Hardrada did not accept this and battled Godwinson in the Battle of Stamford Bridge.

He lost and Godwinson continued as king.



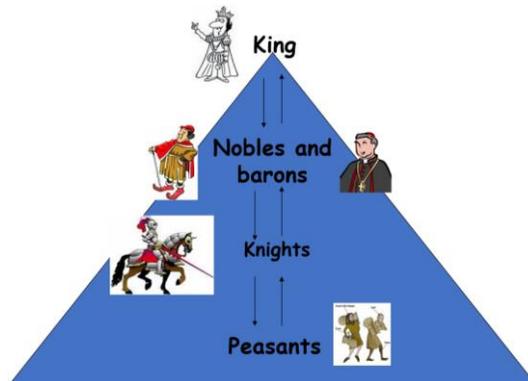
The Battle of Hastings:

William of Normandy also challenged Godwinson. They fought at the Battle of Hastings and William won. Harold died in battle.



The Feudal System

A social hierarchy introduced by William the Conqueror



Key Dates:

5th January 1066 –
Edward the Confessor dies without an heir

25th September 1066 –
The Battle of Stamford Bridge begins

14th October 1066 –
The Battle of Hastings begins

25th December 1066 –
William, Duke of Normandy is crowned king of England

How did England change?:

William made huge changes to English society and politics

1) Cathedrals.



2) Language.



3) Home life.



4) Transport.



5) Castles.



6) Farming.



7) Destruction.



8) Laws and punishments.



9) Government.

