







Key Vocabulary	
Chronology	The arrangement of events or dates in the order that they occurred.
Source	Any leftover of the past can be considered a source. It could be a written document, but it might also be a building, a piece of art or an object - a train ticket, a coin or an item of clothing.
Primary Source	A document, first-hand account, or other source that constitutes direct evidence of an object of study.
Secondary Source	A book, article, or other source that provides information about an object of study created after an event or period of time.
BC	Before Christ (used to indicate that a date is before the Christian era).
AD	Stands for the Latin phrase <i>anno domini</i> , which means "in the year of our Lord."
BCE	Before the Common Era - the same period as BC (Before Christ)
CE	Common Era - the same period as AD (anno domini)
Aqueduct	A system of pipes and channels which brings clean water into towns

Key Vocabulary	
Conquest	The assumption (taking) of control of a place or people by military force.
Claimant	a person who believes that something belongs to them or that they have a right to it.
Crown	Monarchy (king or queen) or the head of a state
Medieval	Time period of history roughly from the 6 th century to the end of the 15 th century.
Invasion	Invading a country or region with an armed force.

Once the Romans left and the Anglo-Saxons (made up tribes from across what is now Germany, Holland and Denmark) invaded. England was split up into many kingdoms. The Anglo-Saxons never managed to take control of Cornwall, Wales and Scotland.



Why did the Vikings travel to Britain?
Better land: Most Vikings were simply searching for better land for their farms.
More Land: Some historians believe there was not enough good land for everyone to share. In a Viking family only, the eldest son inherited the family land.
Treasures: The Vikings searched for treasures to make them rich


Picture this - Primary Sources	
Tollund Man: Found in 1950, preserved as a bog body, in Jutland, Denmark	
Roman Fort	
Roman Road	
Roman Coin	
Bayeux Tapestry	

Did you know?
 The Bayeux Tapestry is over 70 metres long and although it is called a tapestry it is in fact an embroidery, stitched not woven in woollen yarns on linen. It tells the story of the events surrounding the conquest of England in 1066 by the Duke of Normandy.


The Romans were known for their great engineering works (building projects). One of these were roads. The Romans relied on well built, often very straight roads for quick and effective communication across the whole of their empire. The roads also got their armies and supplies across the empire quickly.



Key individuals

Alfred the Great		King of Anglo Saxons between 886 -899AD. To help protect his kingdom from Viking attacks, Alfred built forts and walled towns known as 'burhs'.
Edward the Confessor		King of England from 1042 until 1066. Edward didn't have any children leading to a battle for the throne of England after his death.
Harold Godwinson		The last Anglo-Saxon king of England who died at the Battle of Hastings defending England from the Norman invasion
Harald Hardrada		King of Norway who unsuccessfully tried to claim the English throne in 1066. He was killed at the Battle of Stamford Bridge in 1066
William Duke of Normandy		The first Norman king of England. He defeated Harold Godwinson at the Battle of Hastings before being crowned king.

TASKS TO HELP YOU REVISE



1. State three reasons why the Romans came to Britain.

2. State three things the Romans left behind.

3. State three countries the Anglo-Saxons came from.

4. Who were the contenders for the throne in 1066?

5. Explain why William, Duke of Normandy was able to win the Battle of Hastings in 1066.

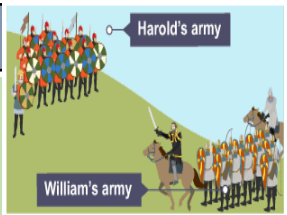
1066

Background to the Battle of Hastings
Following the death of Edward the Confessor, William, the Duke of Normandy, was angry when Harold Godwinson was crowned King of England in January 1066.

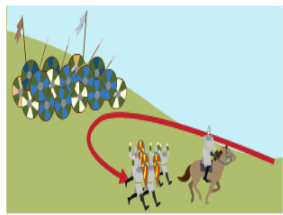
William planned to Invade in August, but poor weather conditions meant he had to wait until September. He carried with him the papal banner, meaning he had the support of the Pope, the leader of the Catholic Church.

William landed on the south coast of England with his army while Harold Godwinson was on his way back from the north, where he had defeated Harald Hardrada's invasion at Stamford Bridge. William and his army headed to Hastings via London, collecting extra troops on the way. In contrast to Harold Godwinson's army, William and his men were well-rested and prepared for battle. The two sides lined up against each other at Senlac Hill, seven miles outside of Hastings, on 14 October 1066.

	Harold Godwinson's army	William's Norman army
Fighting experience	Harold's army had a mix of fighting experience. The fyrd were part-time soldiers who were called up to fight when needed. They had little training and were not well armed, often using farming tools for weapons. The housecarls were well-trained, professional soldiers.	It is believed that William's army had more fighting experience overall.
Size	It is believed Harold had between 7,000 and 8,000 soldiers at Hastings.	Most historians think William's army was also between 7,000 and 8,000 soldiers.
Energy	Harold's army were tired from just defeating Harald Hardrada at Stamford Bridge.	William's army were well-rested and ready for battle.



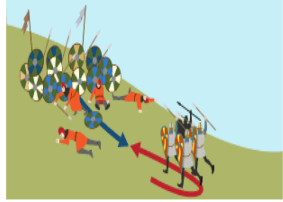
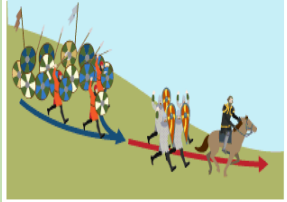
Harold's army



William's army


1. The position at the start of the battle. Harold's army is at the top of Senlac Hill. William's is at the bottom.

2. William orders his army to charge up the hill, but Harold's army forms a shield wall, blocking their attack. William's army pretends to retreat.



3. Harold's army follows them down the hill, breaking up the shield wall.

4. William's army turn around and attack now the shield wall is gone.



5. Harold is killed and the battle is over. William won the Battle of Hastings and is later crowned King of England.