

What Should I already know?

Throughout history there have been many **invaders** who have tried to rule **England**.

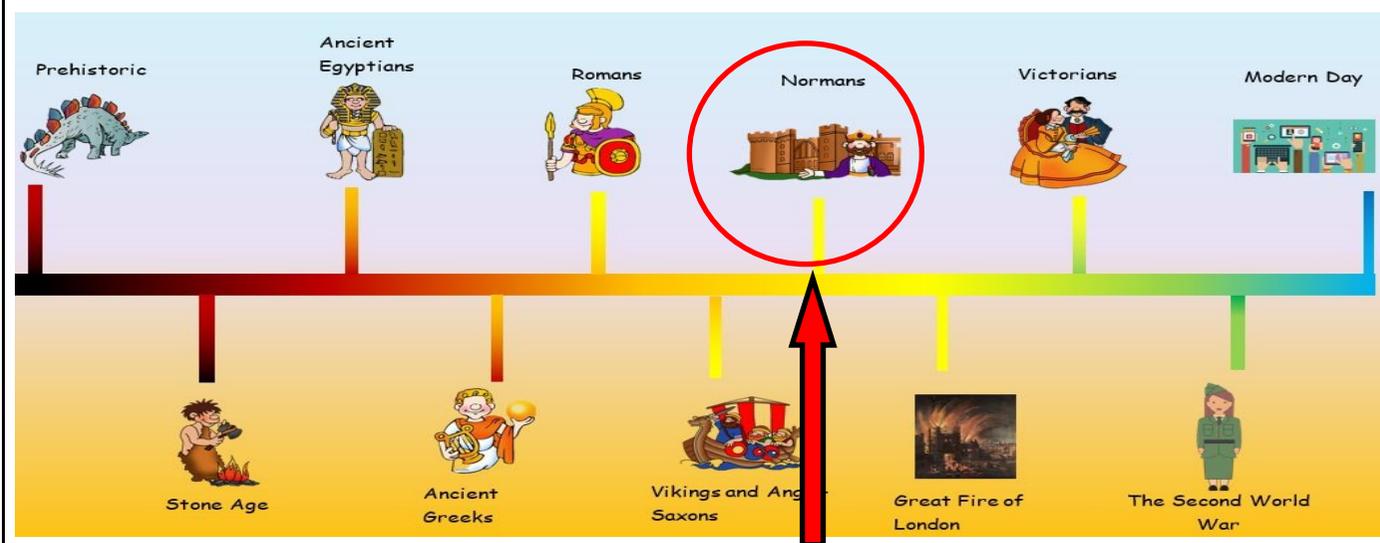
The **Romans, Vikings and the Anglo-Saxons** fought for many years to try and rule large parts of Britain.

Motte and Bailey Castles were often built by Norman rulers to help them rule a country and fight.

What happened in January 1066?

In January 1066 Edward, the **Anglo-Saxon** king of England, died with no **heir** (son or daughter). Three people believed that they should be king. They were:

Chronology



Contender

About them:

Harold Godwinson



- One of the most powerful and rich people in **Anglo-Saxon** Britain
- Brave and respected soldier
- The **Witan** (powerful nobles) wanted Harold to be king.

William of Normandy



- Came from a place called Normandy in France. His people were known as **Normans**.
- Very tough soldier with strong knights.
- Said that he was promised the throne by the old king Edward.

Harald Hadrada



- Harald was a **Viking** king of Norway.
- His name meant 'Hard-Ruler' and he was feared all over **Europe**.
- He had a strong **Viking** fleet and terrifying Viking warriors.

Harold Becomes king

- Harold Godwinson was crowned king of in January 1066. England.
- He was selected by a powerful group of nobles named the '**Witan**'.
- Most people did not get a say in who they wanted to be king as England was not a **democracy**.
- Harold immediately got an army ready as he feared **invasion** from William and Harald.

The Battle of Stamford Bridge

- Harald Hadrada **invaded** England to try and take the crown from Harold Godwinson in September 1066. He landed near York which was far from London..
- Harold Godwinson ran the length of the country with his army to fight Harald.
- Harold Godwinson was victorious after a vicious battle at a place named **Stamford Bridge**.

The Battle of Hastings.

- Immediately after the battle at Stamford Bridge, William of Normandy invaded England from the opposite side of the country with his **Norman** army.
- Harold had to run all the way back down the country to meet him.
- William and Harold fought at a place named **Hastings**.
- At one point it looked very likely that Harold would win as he was on a hill and William couldn't break his **shield wall**.
- William tricked Harold by pretending to **retreat**. When Harold's men ran off the hill William's army turned around and destroyed them.
- Harold was killed at the battle and William became king. He is now known as **William the conqueror**.

How do we know what happened in 1066?

The **Bayeux Tapestry** is a very long and complex piece of embroidery. It was sewn just after the battle and tells us all about the events of 1066. Just like a comic strip!



Question 1:	Start of Unit	End of Unit
Can you put these time period in the correct order using numbers 1-4		
Ancient Greeks		
Victorians		
The Normans		
The Second World War		

Question 2:	Start of Unit	End of Unit
In what year did Edward the Confessor die?		

Question 3:	Start of Unit	End of Unit
What country did each of these people come from?		
Harold Godwinson		
William of Normandy		
Harald Hadrada		

Question 4: Would you describe England in this time period as a democracy?

Explain why.

Question 5:	Start of Unit	End of Unit
Can you put these events in order from 1-4		
Harold Godwinson is crowned king		
Edward The Confessor dies		
The Battle of Hastings		
The Battle of Stamford Bridge		

Question 6: Who won the Battle of Hastings? Explain how they won the battle.