

Week 1 : The Battle of Stamford Bridge	Week 2: Key Terms	Week 3: The Bayeux Tapestry
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Edward the Confessor died without an heir • Four men wanted to take the throne: • 1) <u>Harold Godwinson</u> 2) <u>William Duke of Normandy</u> • 3) <u>Harald Hardrada</u> 4) <u>Edgar Atheling</u> • Harold Godwinson was crowned King of England by the Witan • Harold Godwinson went to the south coast of England to wait for a possible invasion from William Duke of Normandy • Herald Hardrada attacked the North of England at Fulford • Harold Godwinson defeated Harald Hardrada at the Battle of Stamford Bridge • The Saxons outnumbered the Vikings • Key dates • 25th September 1066 - Battle of Stamford Bridge 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Heir -A person allowed, by law, to take the title or property of somebody after death • Surrender- To give up. An army may surrender in a battle, which means they have lost the battle. • Retreat- To run away. An army may retreat if they are losing. This means their troops can fight again in another battle. • Contender– someone who takes part in a competition in his land. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Bayeux Tapestry is 70 metres long • It was commissioned by Bishop Odo, William Duke of Normandy's half brother • It shows the events of the conquest of Britain and the Battle of Hastings through a Norman point of view • The Bayeux Tapestry is a primary source as it was made in the 1070s to commemorate the events of the Battle of Hastings when William was King of England
Week 4 : The Battle of Hastings	Week 5: Why did William win the Battle?	Week 6: Motte and Bailey Castles
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Battle of Hastings took place at 9am on 14th October 1066. • Harold's army was lined up at the top of Senlac Hill forming a shield wall facing down against William's army. • William's archers fired their arrows up but couldn't break the shield wall • William faked a retreat to bring the Saxons down the hill • William Duke of Normandy defeated King Harold Godwinson at the Battle of Hastings <p>Key Dates:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 14th October 1066 - Battle of Hastings <p>Key Words:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cavalry—soldiers who fought on horseback • Archers— soldiers who used arrows and long bows to fire from a distance 	<p>Reasons why William won the battle: Harold Godwinson's weaknesses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He was tired from the Battle of Stamford Bridge • He lost lots of his soldiers (Ffyrd) on the march back down South • His soldiers fell for the fake retreat <p>William Duke of Normandy's strengths</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • William used his cavalry to break up the shield wall • Williams archers could fire from a distance <p>William Duke of Normandy's leadership</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • William faked his retreat and death to bring the Saxons down Senlac Hill 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Motte and Bailey castles were wooden structures • The Motte: a high tower built on a mound of earth • The Bailey: a large yard surrounded by a wooden fence, built at the bottom of the motte • These structures only took seven to fourteen days to build • The wood for the towers was cut in Normandy and brought over like flat packs • They protected Norman soldiers when they were taking control of England. • The wooden castles had some disadvantages for example, the wood could rot or be set on fire