

Year 4: History 1066 Knowledge Organiser

Timeline

Anglo-Saxons 410-1066	The Normans 1066-1154	The Plantagenets 1154-1485	The Tudors 1485-1603	The Stuarts 1603-1714
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Subject Specific Vocabulary

Anglo-Saxon	The Germanic people who lived in England from the 5 th century up to the Norman conquest
Norman	Belonging or relating to the Normans, who were people from northern France
Bayeux Tapestry	An embroidered cloth that shows the events up to the Norman conquest of England
Witan	The council of important and wise English nobleman summoned to advise the king
Domesday Book	A written record, ordered by William the Conqueror, showing who owned the land in England and parts of Wales
conqueror	To overcome and take control of people or land using military force.
rebellion	Disobeying rules or fighting against authority.
Edward the Confessor	The last rightful King of the Anglo-Saxons.

The Norman Conquest.

The Normans were a group of people, who descended from Norseman that had settled in Normandy, France. The Normans were skilled warriors and after taking over Normandy, they decided to take over more land. In 1066, after the death of the Anglo-Saxon King, Edward the Confessor, they decided to invade England. This was called the Norman Conquest.



Edward the Confessor was king of England for 24 years. He earned his nickname because of his religious devotion and people believed that he could cure the sick simply by touching them. This form of healing is called the king's touch. He commissioned the building of Westminster Abbey and was later buried there. After his death the Catholic Church made Edward a saint.



William was a cousin of the English king Edward the Confessor. He claimed that Edward had named him as his successor during his reign. However, on his deathbed, Edward changed his mind and promised the throne to Harold Godwinson. William also claimed that Harold himself had sworn to recognise William as heir. However, when Edward the Confessor died in January 1066, Harold was crowned. William then prepared his army for an invasion of England. At the Battle of Hastings William defeated Harold Godwinson, the last Anglo-Saxon king of England, earning him the title William the Conqueror. That event is shown on the Bayeux Tapestry. He and Harold fought to see who would have the English throne. Harold died in the Battle of Hastings, and William became King William I.



Links to prior learning

Roman invasion of Britain
The Anglo-Saxons

Events of 1066

5th January	The King of England, Edward the Confessor, dies
6th January	Harold Godwinson is crowned King Harold II
18th September	The Viking king of Norway, Harald Hardrada, invades the north of England and tries to claim the throne
20th September	King Harold II sends some men to confront Harald Hardrada's troop outside York. King Harold II's men were defeated at the Battle of Fulford and King Harold II himself marches north with his troops to stop the Viking invasion.
25th September	King Harold II defeats Harald Hardrada at the Battle of Stamford Bridge. Harald Hardrada is killed. King Harold II marches his exhausted army south to stop the imminent invasion by William of Normandy.
14th October	The Battle of Hastings takes place between King Harold II and William of Normandy. William wins and King Harold is killed.
Mid-October	After the Battle of Hastings, 15 year old Edgar Aetheling is proposed as King of England by the Witan but there is no coronation to make it official.
25th December	William of Normandy is crowned King of England. He becomes known as William the Conqueror.



The Bayeux Tapestry

The Bayeux Tapestry tells the story of the Norman invasions and the Battle of Hastings in 50 different scenes. It is an embroidered cloth over 70m long and 50 cm wide. The tapestry shows Duke William of Normandy sailing across the English Channel with his army and horses, the battle of Hastings and the death of King Harold II. The tapestry is on display in the Bayeux Museum in Northern France.



Domesday Book

Between 1085 and 1086, William the Conqueror ordered a 'Great Survey' to find out who owned land across England parts of Wales. He also wanted to find out how much money could be raised in taxes. This information was recorded in the *Domesday Book*. Officials had to record how much land there was and the owner. The information was given to scribes and clerks who recorded it in the *Domesday Book*.



A typical Norman village.



A typical day as a Norman child.