

Subject: History

Year: 10, Term: 1a

Topic: Anglo-Saxon England and the Norman Conquest, 1060-66

Key events

1053	Death of Godwin. Harold becomes Earl of Wessex.
1064	Harold's embassy to Normandy.
1065	Rebellion against Tostig in Northumbria.
Jan 1066	Death of Edward. Harold becomes king, marries Edith.
May 1066	Tostig's invasion fails and he seeks Hardrada's support.
Sept 1066	Harold disbands his army to take in the harvest.
20 Sep 1066	The Battle of Gate Fulford.
25 Sep 1066	The Battle of Stamford Bridge.
14 Oct 1066	The Battle of Hastings, Harold is killed.
Oct/Nov 1066	William's march on London, earls submit.
25 Dec 1066	William crowned king at Westminster Abbey.

Key battles in 1066 (winner in bold)

Gate Fulford	Edwin and Morcar vs Harald Hardrada.
Stamford Bridge	Harold Godwinson vs Harald Hardrada.
Hastings	Harold Godwinson vs William of Normandy.

Key words

Anglo-Saxons	People who settled in England after the Romans left. They came from northern Europe.	The Danelaw	An area of England, formerly ruled by Vikings, which had different laws, language and customs from the rest of England.
Normans	People who lived in northern France (Normandy).	Vikings	People from Scandinavia, who invaded England several times.
Aristocracy	The most powerful individuals in Anglo-Saxon society.	Legitimate	Something which is rightful or authentic. A good king was seen as this.
The Witan	A group of earls, bishops and thegns who advised the king, and could elect a new king.	Burh	A walled town where trade would take place. Each shire had at least one of these.
King	The ruler of Anglo-Saxon England.	Succession	The process which decided who became the new king.
Earls	Controlled earldoms, which were large parts of England, making them powerful.	Earldom	England was divided up into five or more of these. The main ones were: Wessex, Mercia, Northumbria, East Anglia and Kent.
Shire reeve	An official of the king, his sheriff. They managed the king's estates, collected taxes and ran local courts.	Shire	Earldoms were divided up into these. Each of these were managed by shire reeves on behalf of the king.
Thegns	Local lords that often controlled villages. They were also a warrior class.	Blood feud	Taking revenge for a murder by killing someone in the murderer's family.
Ceorls	Peasant farmers, who were not tied to their land.	Wergild	Compensation paid to a victim's family by a murderer.
Slaves	The lowest rank of Anglo-Saxon society, who could be bought and sold.	Collective responsibility	If someone in a village did not follow the law, the whole village would be punished.
Subsistence	Making just enough to survive.	Housecarls	Elite Anglo-Saxon soldiers, who used the shield wall in battle.
Import	Buying something and bringing it into the country.	Export	Selling something and sending it out of the country.
Bishop	A member of the clergy, responsible for a diocese.	Clergy	Priests and bishops, who work for the Church.
Diocese	The area of land controlled by a bishop.	Pious (piety)	Living a religious lifestyle.
Exile	To force someone out of the country.	Fyrd	Peasant soldiers who would fight in the king's armies.
Sub-regulus	The king's deputy and leader of his armies.	Geld Tax	Originally paid to defend the country, this went to the king.
Oath	A promise, sworn on the Bible.	Revolt	AKA. an uprising or rebellion against someone in power.
Invasion	Attacking a foreign country to try and conquer it.	Knights	William's elite soldiers who rode on horseback.

Key Individuals

Edward the Confessor		Gruffudd ap Llywelyn	
Godwin		Edgar Atheling	
Harold Godwinson		Harald Hardrada	
Tostig Godwinson		William, Duke of Normandy	
Gyrth and Leofwine		Edwin and Morcar	
Aelfgar		Edith Godwinson	
Gospatric		Edith of Mercia	

Year 10, The Norman Conquest, c1060-1088
Term 1a: Anglo-Saxon England and the Norman Conquest: Homework tasks

Note: Half term home learning to be set closer to the time

Quizzes:

Each week you will need to complete a quiz on Google Classroom, based on what we have learnt during the week.

These weekly quizzes will be roughly 10 questions each. In addition to these normal quizzes, there will be at least one **Big Quiz** per half term. These will happen before your assessments and will be significantly longer, either focusing on the recent topic or the GCSE as a whole.

The results from these **Big Quizzes** will then help you decide what to focus your revision on:

1. Anglo-Saxon society
2. Anglo-Saxon government
3. Edward the Confessor's last years
4. The death of Edward the Confessor
5. **Big Quiz: Anglo-Saxon England and the Norman invasion**
6. How did William become king?
7. How did William establish control?

Task 1: Key terminology quiz

There are lots of key words for this term – you need to know what they all mean!

Revise these words using **Look, Cover, Write, Check**, then **complete the Google Classroom quiz** called 'Year 10, Term 1a – Key Terminology'. This is in **addition** to your normal weekly quiz.

Task 2: 'Describe two features of...'
Draw out and complete the table.

Remember, you need **two features** and **two pieces** of supporting information for **each**:

Question	Feature (x2)	Supporting Information (x2)
...the powers of an Anglo-Saxon king.		
...Anglo-Saxon government.		
...Anglo-Saxon local government.		
...life in Anglo-Saxon England.		
...the Anglo-Saxon economy.		
...the Anglo-Saxon church.		
... Anglo-Saxon society.		

Task 3: Who were the key individuals of this period?

Over the last few weeks, we have explored several key individuals (who you can find above). You need to do two things:

- 1) Using your booklets, fill in the **knowledge organiser for key individuals**. There is not a lot of space to do this, so you should try to limit what you write to **concisely** sum up who the individual was and why they were important during this period.
- 2) Make a series of **flash cards** (14) to help you remember who the key individuals were.

Task 4: Revision for end of unit assessment

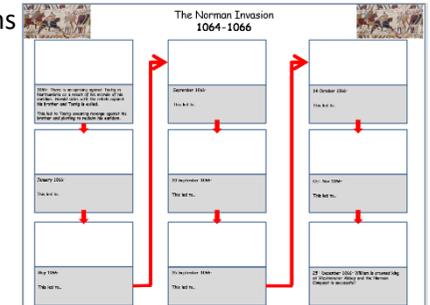
We have now completed our first topic and you need to produce a set of **5 revision mind maps (1 A4 page each)**, using your booklets. These should be detailed and cover not just the five main topics, but also the many sub-topics, as well as **specific detailed examples**.

Task 5: How did the Norman Conquest happen?

Using the timeline on your knowledge organiser and sections 3, 4 and 5 of your booklet, **put together a storyboard** of events between 1065 and 1066, using the template shown here (which can be downloaded from Google Classroom).

You must include:

- 1) All 9 events listed above.
- 2) An image for each event.
- 3) Descriptions of each event.
- 4) Explanations of how each event linked to the next.



Task 6: Planning explain questions

Explaining is a vital skill, used throughout the GCSE. **Use the template below to plan answers to the questions** listed here. Remember, you need **3 PEE chains** for each one:

- a) Explain why Anglo-Saxon kings' powers were limited.
- b) Explain what made Anglo-Saxon kings legitimate.
- c) Explain why the Godwinsons were powerful.
- d) Explain why there was an uprising against Earl Tostig.
- e) Explain why there was a succession crisis in 1066.
- f) Explain why the Battles of Gate Fulford and Stamford Bridge were significant.

Point	Example (specific detail)	Explanation (how does this answer the q?)