Which factors link to today's learning? Social / Economic / Political / Military

## The Big Picture:



- Why was there a succession crisis in ٠ 1066?
- Why did the English lose at Fulford ٠ Gate and Stamford Bridge?
- Why did William win the Battle of ٠ Hastings?
- Key Piece Explain question on ٠ Hastings

- How did William control England? ٠ Castles
- How did William control England? ٠ Feudal System + Domesday Book
- How did William 'battle' the ٠ opposition he faced?
- How powerful was William I? ٠

How do I revise in History? ٠

	Key Stage Three	e History – Y7 Unit 2: Why was Englan	d a I	Battlefie	ld in the 11 <sup>th</sup> Century?	
f		the second se	n C	succession	The order in which people will inherit someone's land or power.	
1. Wh succe	y was there a sison crisis in 1066? 2. Why did the English lose at Fulford Gate and win at Stamford Bridge?	a 2. Why did the English losa at Fulford Gate and win at Stamford Bridge? B. Why did William the Battle of Hastings? Key Piece Scottol England?	-	heir	a person who inherits and continues the work of a previous person.	ļ
			•	Normandy	An area controlled by the Duke of Normandy in 1066 this was an independent area and was not part of France.	
¥	10. Feedback Lesson 9. End of Unit Assessment.	8. How do I revise in History? 7. How powerful 9attlef the opposition he faced?	•	peasant	a person who owns or rents a small piece of land and grows crops, keeps animals, etc.	
	Succession Crisis (Jan 1066) Battle of Fulford Gate (Sept 1066) Battle of	Key individuals Harold Godwinson: The richest and most powerful Earl in England. He was a skilled soldier and served as Sub-Regulus (deputy king) to Edward the Confessor. Edward the Confessor: King of England from	• • •	Housecarl	Professional Anglo-Saxon soldiers who served as bodyguards for the King and the Earls.	l
				King	The ruler of a monarchy who is responsible for running the country.	ļ
				Earl	A powerful lord who controls am area of England on behalf of the King.	ļ
	Stamford Bridge (Sept 1066)	1042-1066 who was very religious but died without an heir in January 1066.		Anglo- Saxons	Eventually the name Anglo-Saxon came to be used for all people living in England, as the Angles, Saxons, and Jutes mixed with other invaders and	ļ
	Battle of Hastings (Oct 1066) Harrying of the North	William Duke of Normandy: A cousin of Edward the Confessor who claimed he had been promised the throne in 1051 in		Harrying of	the original British people The Harrying of the North refers to the brutal slaughter and pillaging of Northumbria in 1069-1070	
		exchange for giving him military help.		the North	by the army of William the Conqueror.	I
	(Winter 1069- 1070)	Edgar Aethling: The closest living relative to Edward the Confessor who later made an	reb	rebellion	an act of armed resistance to an established government or leader	i
M	Domesday Book	attempt to overthrow William the Conqueror.		hierarchy	How society is structured	ì
	Book (1086)			Feudal system	The system used by the Normans to organise English society.	
CEIAG Link: - -	For this topic we can ma Government Advisor Builder	ke links to a variety of professions:	) E	Domesday	a record of the extent, value, ownership, and liabilities of land in England, made in 1086 by order of William I.	
CEIAG Link If you are interested in the above careers, do some research on the profession/see Mrs					or william i.	

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