



Battlefield!

KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER

YEAR 4—SPRING TERM 2



Key Vocabulary

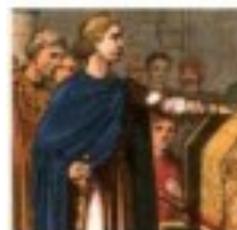
Bailey	Flat area at the foot of the motte containing storeroom, animals etc.
barons	Nobles who fought for William at Hastings & were rewarded with large
Bayeux Tapestry	Embroidery which tells the story of the Battle of Hastings (from the Norman perspective)
Cavalry	Soldiers who fought on horseback
Domesday Book	A record of all land and property, completed in 1086
Feudalism	Norman way of organising society so that everybody is loyal to the king
Heir	Next in line to the throne
Housecarls	Harold's elite troops
Knights	Soldiers who were given land in the feudal system
Motte	Large man-made mound on which a tower was placed for defence
Normans	From Normandy in France, descendants of Vikings (Northmen)
Peasants	Ordinary people, who worked on the land and had to serve their feudal master, often a knight
Rebellion	An uprising against the ruler
witan	A council of nobles which helped the king to rule in Anglo-Saxon England

Britain in 1066

In 1066, Edward the Confessor was the Anglo-Saxon King of England. After his death, his brother-in-law Harold Godwinson was crowned King Harold II, although several others also claimed the right to the throne.

Important People

Harold Godwinson



Anglo-Saxon Earl of Wessex, one of the most powerful men in England. Harold's sister was married to King Edward. Harold was a brave and respected soldier with a tough streak. The Witan, wanted Harold to be the next king. Edward promised the throne to William on his deathbed.

William of Normandy



Norman Duke of Normandy, France. William came from a fighting family. He was a brave soldier. Edward's cousin, Edward had lived in Normandy from 1016-1042. Edward had supposedly promised William should become King of England. Harold had promised to support William.

Harald Hardrada



Viking King of Norway Vikings had ruled Britain before Most feared warrior in Europe-Hardrada means 'hard ruler' and his nickname was 'the Ruthless'. Harald was supported by Tostig, Harold Godwinson's brother who wanted revenge.

Preparations	Leadership	Luck
<p>William had well trained and professional soldiers. Large parts of Harold's army was untrained and made up of farmers. Many of Harold's men had left the army to collect the harvest in.</p> <p>Harold was not prepared for the battle. William's army was fresh and well rested. He had lots of supplies. Harold's army was tired and reduced in size following the Battle of Stamford Bridge.</p>	<p>William was very brave and led his men very well. William showed his face during the battle to keep his soldiers from running away.</p> <p>William used cavalry and archers to help to win the battle.</p> <p>The tactic of pretending to run away worked perfectly.</p>	<p>The weather changed when William was trying to cross the English Channel. Harold had to fight the Vikings first, giving William the advantage.</p> <p>At a key moment in the battle Harold was killed.</p>

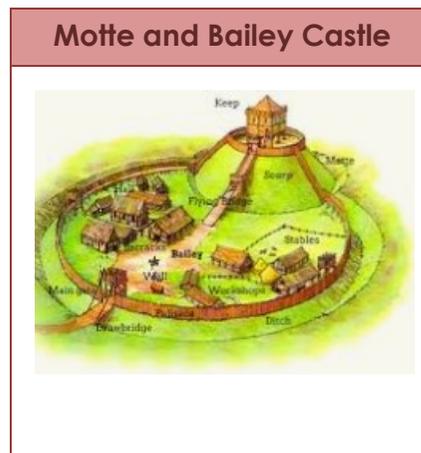
The Battle of Hastings




Bayeux Tapestry

Castles

The Normans built motte and bailey castles all around Britain to protect their new county. These consisted of a mound of earth know as motte, with a wooden or stone tower on top called a keep. An enclosed area at the bottom of the mound, the bailey, housed the stables, storehouses, bakeries and quarters for the soldiers. These castles were quick and cheap to build, but not very strong and they caught fire easily, The motte and bailey castles were soon replaced with stone castles. These were castles with tall, square keeps and thick walls that could hold off fierce enemy attacks.



Domesday Book

Between 1085 and 1086, William the Conqueror ordered a 'Great Survey' to find out who owned the land across England and parts of Wales. He also wanted to find out how much money could be raised in taxes. The 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*.



TIMELINE of KEY EVENTS in 1066

5th January	6th January	20 September	25 September	27 September	12 October	14 October
Edward the confessor died. The Witan elect Harold Godwinson to be the next King.	Harold was crowned as King of England, probably at Westminster Abbey.	Harald Hardrada invades with 10,000 men and 200 long ships. Anglo-Saxons defeated at Battle of Fulford.	Godwinson travels north to fight Hardrada and wins. But his army are tired and reduced.	William Duke of Normandy land at Pevensey with 700 ships and build a small castle. They attack the area forcing Godwinson south.	Harold arrives in London to recruit more troops.	Battle of Hastings— death of King Harold