

Alverton School History Knowledge Organiser Years 5

What we already know:

When the Romans left, the Romano-British were left pretty much defenceless. The country was soon taken over by the Anglo Saxons who split the land into 7 kingdoms. The Vikings began to invade in 793 and over the next 200 years they battled for control. The Anglo-Saxons eventually regained control in 928. The last Anglo Saxon King was King Harold

Key Vocabulary

Bailey	Flat area at the foot of the motte containing store-rooms, animals etc
Barons	Nobles who fought for William at Hastings and were rewarded with land
Bayeux Tapestry	Embroidery which tells the tale of the Battle of Hastings.
Domesday Book	A record of all land and property completed in 1086.
Feudalism	Norman way of organising society so that everyone is loyal.
Heir	Next in line to the throne
motte	Large man-made mound on which tower was built for defence
Witan	A council of nobles which helped the king rule Anglo-Saxon England
Longship	A long wooden ship, powered by oars or sails, used by vikings for raiding.
Angles	Invaders from the northern part of Germany.

Super Six

Who were the Normans?

They were descended from the Vikings (Northmen) who settled in Northern France in the 9th and 10th centuries.

Edward the Confessor died in 1066 with no heirs, leaving a disputed succession and 3 main claimants for the throne. This led to 3 battles taking place that year.

The Battle of Hastings was fought on 14 October 1066 between the Norman-French army of William, the Duke of Normandy, and an English army under the Anglo-Saxon King Harold Godwinson, beginning the Norman conquest of England.

The Bayeux Tapestry is an embroidered cloth nearly 70 metres long and 50 centimetres tall that depicts the events leading up to the Norman conquest of England concerning William, Duke of Normandy, and Harold, King of England, ending in the Battle of Hastings.

Feudalism - The king owned the land but gave some to the barons - the knights received some from the barons. The peasants worked on the land for the knights and the barons, paying them taxes and giving them some of their crops.

The motte and Bailey was an early form of castle popular with the Normans. A single tower was built on an earth mound with a courtyard area circled by a wooden fence. These were built by the Norman lords to control an area of land.

1043 Edward the Confessor crowned King of England

July 1066 Edward dies

25th Sept 1066 Battle of Stamford Bridge

1069/70 Northern Revolt and Harrying of North

1043

1064 Harold goes to Normandy

20 Sept 1066 Battle of Fulford Gate

14th Oct 1066 Battle of Hastings

1085 Domesday Book

