

**Big Question: Why was England a Battlefield in 1066?****How does this unit link to prior learning?****KS2 History**

Historical skills of chronology and understanding time; consideration of evidence in history.

What will you be learning about?

During this half term we will be briefly learning about some key terms and skills that are important in history, before specifically learning about Anglo- Saxon and Norman England . We will focus on the battle for the English throne from 1066— considering the claimants to the throne, and the key battles that happened in this period.

Link to British Values

- Rule of Law – the evolution of Law in Britain
- Tolerance – the intolerance of groups of people in society

We will develop our learning each week by focusing on:

1. Historical Skills	RAG	8. Death of King Harold	RAG
2. Anglo Saxons		9. William's Problems	
3. Awe and Wonder: Who should be the next King of England?		10. Harrying of the North	
4. Depth Mark – Who should be the next king of England?		11 Motte and Bailey Castles	
5. The Battle of Stamford Bridge		12. The Feudal System	
6. The Battle of Hastings		13. The Domesday Book	
7. <i>Interim Assessment</i>			

Key vocabulary

Anglo Saxon	Normans	Berserker	Bayeux Tapestry	Harrying of the North
Vikings	Fyrds	Feigned Retreat	Rebellion	Motte and Bailey

How will this help you in the future?**KS3**

Later in Yr7, and again in Yr8 and Yr9 you will revisit the skill focus and work on developing your source analysis skills. You will also use the idea of chronology throughout your studies

KS4

Medicine through Time and Weimar/Nazi Germany units—source analysis work; sense of chronology important for narrative question based on events of the Cold War



Glossary

Sources - artefacts or evidence from the time period being studied

Interpretations – evidence produced significantly after the time period being studied

Inference – something you can learn from a source

Century – period of 100 years

AD – anno domini, Latin for in the year of our Lord

BC – before Christ

Witan – Anglo Saxon king's council of advisors. Early form of government made up of selected powerful/rich men

Ceorls – ordinary villagers and people of the period

Thegns – local landowners

Thralls – slaves. Usually prisoners of war

Warrior – military fighter

Coronation – crowning ceremony, official declaration of new king or queen

Housecarls – soldier, carries a battleaxe

Knight – horse mounted soldiers

Fyrd – main fighters in Harold's army

Archer – use bow and arrow, highly skilled

or queen

Harrying of the North – the destruction of crops, poisoning of land, the burning of villages and killing of livestock in the North of England.

Motte – the mound on which a castle was built.

Bailey – the area around the castle which was fenced off.

Keep – the square building on top of the Motte.

Feudal system – A system of hierarchy in Norman society

Peasants – The lower class of farmers in the Feudal system

Serfs – Peasants who are not allowed freedom of movement, much like a slave

Barons – landholders in the feudal system

Hierarchy – a system where members of society are ranked according to how much power they hold.)

Survey – an evidence gathering task

Domesday book – William's survey of the people in England and their wealth and property.