

Anglo-Saxons Profile

- England is named after them – **Angleland**;
- Made up of the Angle and Saxon tribes from Germany;
- Invaded England around **600AD** after the Romans had left;
- Fought the **Vikings** for control of England;
- All the big decisions in England were decided by the **King** and his **Witan** (a council of key earls and bishops).

England Profile

- England was **rich**;
- Most people worked on the land as **farmers**;
- There was lots of tin, iron, wool, honey, copper and wood;
- England was a **Christian** country.

Year 7 Learn Sheet Final Assessment *The Anglo-Saxons and the year 1066*

William's Leadership:

- Proved to his men that he was alive in battle by taking off his helmet;
- Changed his mind about the battle plan he was using.

William's Preparation:

- Got the harvest in early to feed his men. They had a good meal before the Battle;
- Built boats to hold horses, essential for his knights.

William's Luck:

- Lucky that Harold's army had gone north when he landed in England;
- Lucky that Harold's men were inexperienced.

Reasons why William won the Battle of Hastings

William's Tactics:

- He noticed that Harold's fyrd would follow retreating knights down the hill;
- Used the method of a **feigned (pretend) retreat** to trick Harold's men in thinking they had won, breaking up the **shield wall**.

Harold's bad luck:

- Harold's exhausted men had to march south in just 8 days;
- Had to pick up inexperienced men (the **fyrd**) to fight.

Hardraada invaded England in Sept. 1066:

- Battle of Stamford Bridge (near York) – Hardraada is **beaten** by King Harold Godwinson's army who have marched north from the south coast of England.
- **Meanwhile, Duke William invades England on the south coast...**

Why was 1066 a year of crisis?

- In 1066 the King of England, **Edward the Confessor**, died;
- He had no children and left **no heir** to replace him;

Anglo-Saxon

Earl Harold Godwinson:

- He was the most powerful Earl in England and very rich;
- He was the **brother** of the King's wife;
- He was English, and was **popular**. He won many battles;
- The **Witan** had agreed that he should be king.

Norman

Duke William of Normandy:

- He was a Norman and **cousin** of Edward the Confessor;
- William said that Edward and Harold had **promised him the throne of England**;
- He was a very **good war leader**;
- He was **ruthless**, skinning 30 men alive when they insulted his mother!

Viking

King of Norway, Harald Hardraada

- Hardraada means '**fierce leader**';
- Had support in the north where people were **related to the Vikings**;
- He was promised the throne of England by the old King of Norway.

