

Year 7 Medieval History: Norman Conquest Knowledge Organiser

Key terms	
Heir	Next in line to be king or queen
Norman	A man from Normandy, an area in France
Medieval	The time between 1066 and 1500
Motte	A large mound of earth on which a keep is usually built
Invasion	Trying to attack an area or country with an armed force
Chainmail	A type of armour made of small metal rings linked together in a pattern to form a mesh
Harrying	To completely destroy
Conquest	Taking an area by using force
Bayeux Tapestry	An embroidery telling the story of the Norman conquest
Conqueror	The name by which King William I is known
Chronological order	The order in which events happened, starting with the earliest
Heir	A person who is legally allowed to take the rank and property of someone who has died.
Witan	Kings Council, made up of powerful Bishops and Earls, helped the king run the country



I will be able to:

- Describe what England was like in 1066
- Describe and explain why three men claimed the right to be the King of England in 1066.
- Decide who has the best claim to the throne.
- Retell the Battle of Stamford Bridge.
- Compare the weapons and tactics used by William's and Harold's men at the Battle of Hastings.

Assessment: Why did William, Duke of Normandy win the Battle of Hastings.

Britain before 1066

Anglo-Saxons: People who lived in Britain from the 5th century. They included people from Germanic tribes who migrated to the island from Europe.

Edward the Confessor: 1042-1066

- Edward became king of England in 1042 after his half-brother died. Before this he had been living in Normandy.
- Edward married but had no children. It was not clear who Edward wanted to be king after him. **For a king to die without an heir was a disaster!**
- He was made a saint and 'the confessor' means someone that is saint-like but not a martyr.

Useful websites: BBC-KS3 Bitesize History - The Norman Conquest

<https://www.historylearningsite.co.uk/medieval-england/1066-2/>

<https://ks3historyhelp.weebly.com/>