

- Harold swears an oath to William to help him become king
- Harald Hadrada invades the north of England with an army
- Edward the Confessor dies
- Harold Godwinson marches north and defeats Harald Hardrada at the Battle of Stamford Bridge.
- William of Normandy lands in the south of England with an army
- Harold Godwinson crowns himself King of England
- Harold Godwinson marches south and fights William at the Battle of Hastings
- Harold Godwinson is killed in the battle and William of Normandy becomes king of England

- Harold swears an oath to William to help him become king
- Harald Hadrada invades the north of England with an army
- Edward the Confessor dies
- Harold Godwinson marches north and defeats Harald Hardrada at the Battle of Stamford Bridge.
- William of Normandy lands in the south of England with an army
- Harold Godwinson crowns himself King of England
- Harold Godwinson marches south and fights William at the Battle of Hastings
- Harold Godwinson is killed in the battle and William of Normandy becomes king of England

- Harold swears an oath to William to help him become king
- Harald Hadrada invades the north of England with an army
- Edward the Confessor dies
- Harold Godwinson marches north and defeats Harald Hardrada at the Battle of Stamford Bridge.
- William of Normandy lands in the south of England with an army
- Harold Godwinson crowns himself King of England
- Harold Godwinson marches south and fights William at the Battle of Hastings
- Harold Godwinson is killed in the battle and William of Normandy becomes king of England

- Harold swears an oath to William to help him become king
- Harald Hadrada invades the north of England with an army
- Edward the Confessor dies
- Harold Godwinson marches north and defeats Harald Hardrada at the Battle of Stamford Bridge.
- William of Normandy lands in the south of England with an army
- Harold Godwinson crowns himself King of England
- Harold Godwinson marches south and fights William at the Battle of Hastings
- Harold Godwinson is killed in the battle and William of Normandy becomes king of England

Starter: Put these sentences in the correct order.

- Harold swears an oath to William to help him become king
- Edward the Confessor dies
- Harold Godwinson crowns himself King of England
- Harald Hadrada invades the north of England with an army
- Harold Godwinson marches north and defeats Harald Hardrada at the Battle of Stamford Bridge.
- William of Normandy lands in the south of England with an army
- Harold Godwinson marches south and fights William at the Battle of Hastings
- Harold Godwinson is killed in the battle and William of Normandy becomes king of England



Fundamental British Values:

Rule of Law (battles/war).

25/06/2021

Today's Title:

Luck or leadership: Why did William win the Battle of Hastings?

Previous lesson:

The Battle of Hastings

This lesson:

Why William Won

Next lesson:

Assessment

Understand
the causes of
international
conflict.

Learning Outcomes:

By the end of this lesson you will:

Explain what the Bayeux Tapestry tells us about the past.

Explain why Harold failed.

Justify the most important reason why William won the Battle of Hastings.

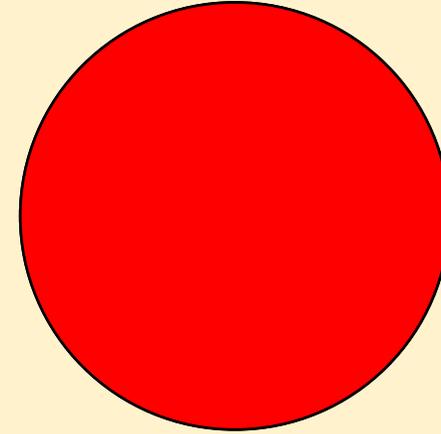
Key Words:

Significant = important or noteworthy

Tactics = The decisions made in a battle

Your Task

- Read through the recap of the Battle of Hastings
- Fill in the gaps using the words at the bottom of the sheet
- Some of you also have 5 spelling and 5 grammar mistakes to find.



CHALLENGE: What was the most important event of the battle? Explain.

Tick or correct answers in Green Pen

The Battle of Hastings was an important battle in 1066 between Harold Godwinson and William of Normandy.

Harold had his famous housecarl soldiers armed with axes and the fyrd which had been called to help defend England. William had foot soldiers, archers and cavalry in his army.

At the start of the battle Harold was at the top of a hill and William was at the bottom. First, William sent his foot soldiers up the hill. The English held a strong shield wall and the Norman soldiers found it hard to break through. After a rumour spread that William himself had been killed some of the Norman soldiers panicked and ran away.

Some of the inexperienced English fyrd chased after them down the hill, away from the protection of the shield wall. The fleeing Norman soldiers then turned around and, with the help of the Norman cavalry, they killed lots of Harold's soldiers.

The Normans were now winning, William had his archers fire up and over the English shield wall, Harold Godwinson was fighting with his soldiers when he got hit in the eye by an arrow and killed. William had won and became king of England!

cavalry / arrow / hill / housecarl / William / Godwinson / rumour / protection / Hastings

On your post-it note

What is **one** reason why William of Normandy won the battle?



Fundamental British Values:

Rule of Law (battles/war).

25/06/2021

Today's Title:

Luck or leadership: Why did William win the Battle of Hastings?

Previous lesson:

The Battle of Hastings

This lesson:

Why William Won

Next lesson:

Assessment

Understand
the causes of
international
conflict.

Learning Outcomes:

By the end of this lesson you will:

Explain what the Bayeux Tapestry tells us about the past.

Explain why Harold failed.

Justify the most important reason why William won the Battle of Hastings.

Key Words:

Significant = important or noteworthy

Tactics = The decisions made in a battle

There are **four main arguments** that can be identified for William's victory:

William won because of his excellent leadership skills

William won because of his superior strategy and tactics

William won because of Harold made some serious mistakes

William won because Harold was incredibly unlucky



Sort the boxes into the four main arguments.

William won
because of his
excellent
leadership skills

William won
because of his
superior strategy
and tactics

William won
because of
Harold made
some serious
mistakes

William won
because Harold
was incredibly
unlucky

L for Leadership

T for Tactics

M for Mistakes

U for Unlucky

EXTENSION: Complete the challenge question on your sheet

Harold was wounded and killed by an arrow at the Battle of Hastings

William used a tactic of a false retreat to break the Saxon shield wall and lure the English down the hill

When Harold took the throne of England he had to face two other strong rivals who wanted to be king.

When Harold heard that William had landed he rushed to fight him as quickly as he could instead of taking his time to prepare.

Harold's brother, Tostig, joined forces with Harald Hardrada

William brought an army of 7000 men and 2000 horses by boat to England

Harold had to rush north to fight Harald Hardrada because his northern armies couldn't defeat the Vikings.

The wind changed direction allowing William to sail to England while Harold was in the north fighting Harald Hardrada

Harold chose a good position on the top of a hill which put William at a disadvantage

Harold fought at Hastings with a weakened army which had just fought the Battle of Stamford Bridge.

Harold fought at Hastings with an exhausted army which had been forced to walk nearly 200 miles.

William inspired his men to fight by lifting his helmet to show them that he was still alive

U

Harold was wounded and killed by an arrow at the Battle of Hastings

T

William used a tactic of a false retreat to break the Saxon shield wall and lure the English down the hill

U

When Harold took the throne of England he had to face two other strong rivals who wanted to be king.

M

When Harold heard that William had landed he rushed to fight him as quickly as he could instead of taking his time to prepare.

U

Harold's inexperienced fyrd soldiers disobeyed his orders to remain in the shield wall.

L

William risked crossing the sea with 2000 horses by boat, something which had never been done before.

U

Harold had to rush north to fight Harald Hardrada because his northern armies couldn't defeat the Vikings.

U

The wind changed direction allowing William to sail to England while Harold was in the north fighting Harald Hardrada

M

Harold's plan to surprise William was blown when he let Norman scouts spot his army and warn William, giving him enough time to prepare

U

Harold fought at Hastings with a weakened army which had just fought the Battle of Stamford Bridge.

U

Harold fought at Hastings with an exhausted army which had been forced to walk nearly 200 miles.

L

William inspired his men to fight by lifting his helmet to show them that he was still alive



Fundamental British Values:

Rule of Law (battles/war).

25/06/2021

Today's Title:

Luck or leadership: Why did William win the Battle of Hastings?

Previous lesson:

The Battle of Hastings

This lesson:

Why William Won

Next lesson:

Assessment

Understand
the causes of
international
conflict.

Learning Outcomes:

By the end of this lesson you will:

Explain what the Bayeux Tapestry tells us about the past.

Explain why Harold failed.

Justify the most important reason why William won the Battle of Hastings.

Key Words:

Significant = important or noteworthy

Tactics = The decisions made in a battle



Agree
How will you support?

Build
How will you develop?

Challenge
How will you question?

A B C
O R A C Y



What is the **most significant** reason why William won the Battle of Hastings?
(Leadership / Tactics / Luck / Mistakes)

Start the discussion:

- I believe that ___ because...
- In my opinion ___ because...
- One argument may be that ___ because...
- I'd like to make the point that...

Agree:

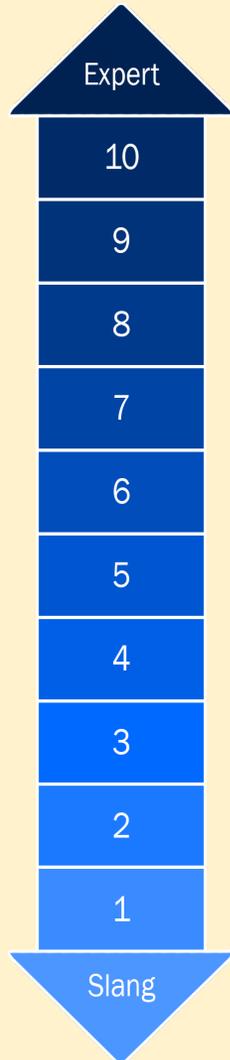
- I support your point that ___ because of...
- Your opinion is reasonable because...
- I agree with your statement because...
- Your argument is a valid one because...

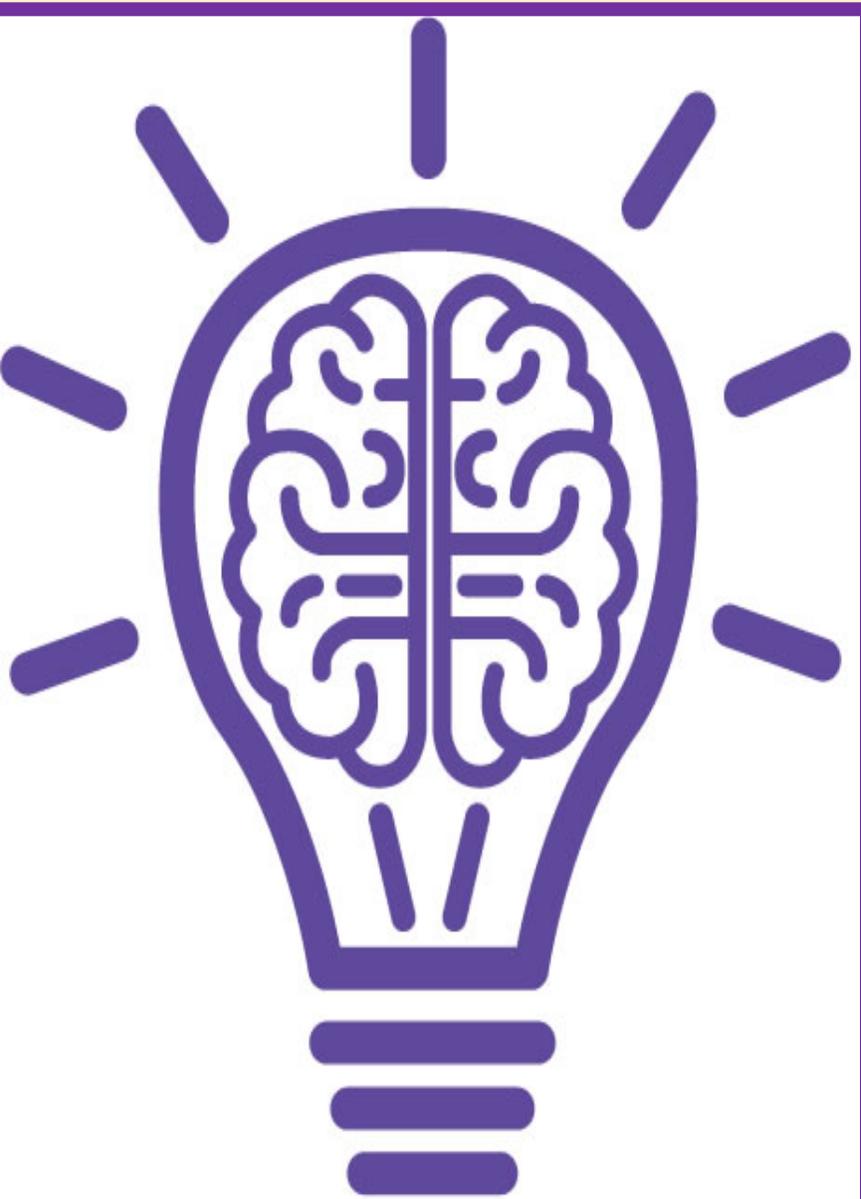
Build:

- Building on what... said...
- In addition to ...'s statement...
- I agree with your point, but should add that...
- Your argument is a good one, however it needs...

Challenge:

- This opinion could be questioned because...
- My own view is contrasting with yours because...
- I would like to challenge your argument because...
- I disagree with your statement for a number of reasons...





PURPLE ZONE

CHALLENGE • LEARN • GROW • DEVELOP • PUSH

Independent Zone Expectations

You are working independently

You are working in silence

No hands up or questions once the
time has started

You have 10 minutes

Exam skills question:

Write a clear and organised summary that analyses why William of Normandy won the Battle of Hastings.

Paragraph 1:

“The most significant reason why William won the Battle of Hastings was...”
(Luck / Skills / Leadership / Harold’s mistakes)

Give **two examples** to support your argument (Use your sheet for ideas)

Explain why this meant William won.

EXTENSION: Paragraph 2 / 3: Repeat for two other reasons.

Reflection:

Think about your answer. What is one thing you did well and one thing you can improve on?

In this answer something I did well is...

I wrote in clear paragraphs

I gave a reason why William won

I used an example to support my point

I explained my example using connectives (because, this means that, as a result)

I linked my paragraphs together

To do even better I need to...

Write in clear paragraphs

Give a reason why William won

Use examples to support my point

Explain my example using connectives (because, this means that, as a result)

Link my paragraphs together



Fundamental British Values:

Rule of Law (battles/war).

25/06/2021

Today's Title:

Luck or leadership: Why did William win the Battle of Hastings?

Previous lesson:

The Battle of Hastings

This lesson:

Why William Won

Next lesson:

Assessment

Understand
the causes of
international
conflict.

Learning Outcomes:

By the end of this lesson you will:

Explain what the Bayeux Tapestry tells us about the past.

Explain why Harold failed.

Justify the most important reason why William won the Battle of Hastings.

Key Words:

Significant = important or noteworthy

Tactics = The decisions made in a battle

Harold was wounded and killed by an arrow at the Battle of Hastings

William used a tactic of a false retreat to break the Saxon shield wall and lure the English down the hill

When Harold took the throne of England he had to face two other strong rivals who wanted to be king.

When Harold heard that William had landed he rushed to fight him as quickly as he could instead of taking his time to prepare.

Harold's inexperienced fyrd soldiers disobeyed his orders to remain in the shield wall.

William risked crossing the sea with 2000 horses by boat, something which had never been done before.

Harold had to rush north to fight Harald Hardrada because his northern armies couldn't defeat the Vikings.

The wind changed direction allowing William to sail to England while Harold was in the north fighting Harald Hardrada

Harold's plan to surprise William was blown when he let Norman scouts spot his army and warn William, giving him enough time to prepare

Harold fought at Hastings with a weakened army which had just fought the Battle of Stamford Bridge.

Harold fought at Hastings with an exhausted army which had been forced to walk nearly 200 miles.

William inspired his men to fight by lifting his helmet to show them that he was still alive

CHALLENGE: Which of the boxes above had the biggest impact on the battle?
Explain your answer:

Reasons why William won:

WILLIAMS CAVALRY:

William had fast and powerful cavalry and was able to react quicker to the battle

THE CHASE:

The inexperienced English fyrd soldiers chased the Normans down the hill and broke their own shield wall

WILLIAMS PROFESSIONAL SOLDIERS:

William's army had more professional and reliable soldiers, Harold's army was mostly fyrd

HAROLD'S TIRED SOLDIERS:

Harold's army was too tired from marching up and down the country and the previous Battle of Stamford Bridge.

WILLIAMS ARCHERS:

William had archers and they were able to kill Harold Godwinson by shooting him in the eye.

Starter: What key event from the Battle of Hastings do you think this is?

CHALLENGE: Is there any evidence to tell you who this person is?

