

What do I already know? The children have a developing understanding of the past through previous topics: The Great Fire of London and Victorian Seaside holidays. Many children will have experience of visiting a castle. Children are familiar with historical artefacts and some can identify what makes a reliable source.

History : Year Two, Autumn Term

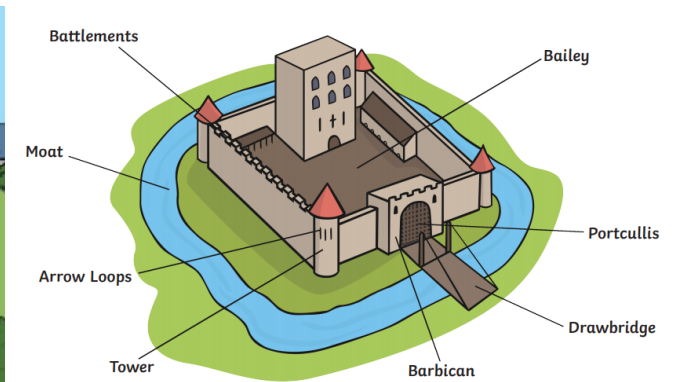
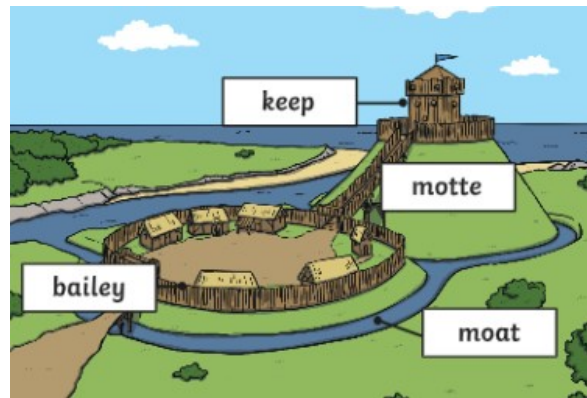
BIG IDEA: What happened in castles a long time ago?

Stone Age	Ancient Egyptians	Bronze Age	Iron Age	Ancient Greeks	Mayan Civilisation	43AD—410AD Romans	410AD—1066 Anglo Saxons	1066 Battle of	1100 Iroquois	1666 Great Fire	1700 Coal Mining	1760 Captain Cook	1837-1901 Victorian	1914-1918 WW1	1939-45 WWII
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KEY VOCABULARY

castle	A large building or group of buildings usually having high walls with towers that was build in the past to protect against attack.
battle	A fight between two armed persons or forces during a war.
heir	A person who inherits or has the right to inherit property or the crown after the death of it's owner.
monarch	A person who reigns over a Kingdom or Empire.
timeline	A display of events, people or objects in chronological order. A timeline can show different periods of time from a few years to millions of years.
attack	A violent, harmful, or destructible act against someone or something.
artefact	Any object made by human beings.
Bayeux Tapestry	A long embroidered cloth which shows the events leading up to the Norman conquest of England.

What were castles like?



What happened in 1066?

- Edward the Confessor died and had no heir to the throne.
- Four people wanted to become King.
 - This led to a battle.
- William the Conqueror was the winner of the battle and became the King of England in 1066.

How do we know what life was like?

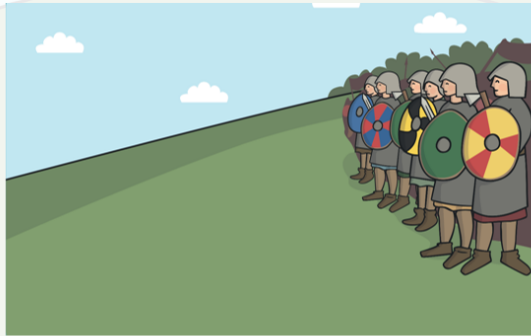
The events of the battle were recorded by the French on the Bayeux Tapestry.



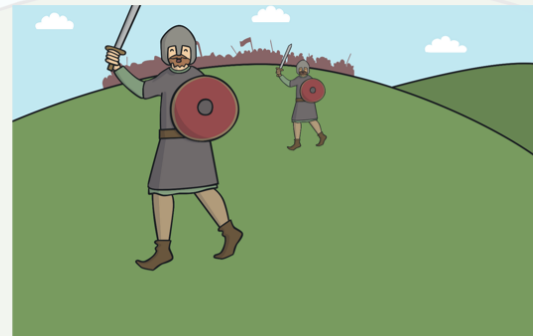
The Tapestry is 70 meters long and is in a museum in France.

EVENTS OF THE BATTLE OF HASTINGS

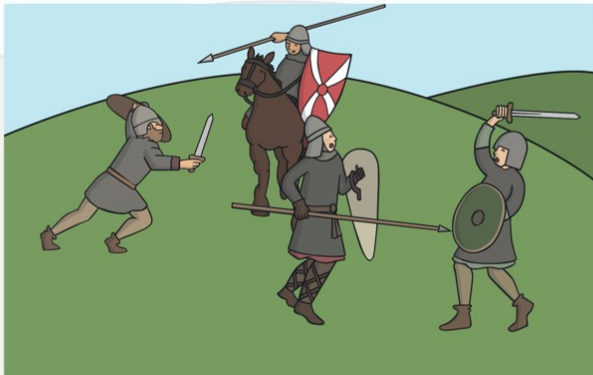
For the first six hours of the battle it seemed like the English were going to win. The Normans charged again and again, but they couldn't break the English line and had to go back down the hill again.



Then the Saxons made their fatal mistake. Some of Harold's men broke the shield wall to chase the Normans who were retreating. As soon as the Normans reached the bottom of the hill, they turned around and cut the English to bits.



The Norman cavalry rode through the English, hacking them down.



Finally, William brought in his archers. The arrows didn't break the English line, but one of the arrows hit Harold in his eye and killed him.

