

What do I already know? Most children will know that King Charles II is our King. Some might even understand that King Charles II took over after his mother died because he was her son. Many children will have experience of visiting castles. Children have discussed events that have happened to them and will have experience of key people from the past from bonfire work / Black History activities in EYFS.

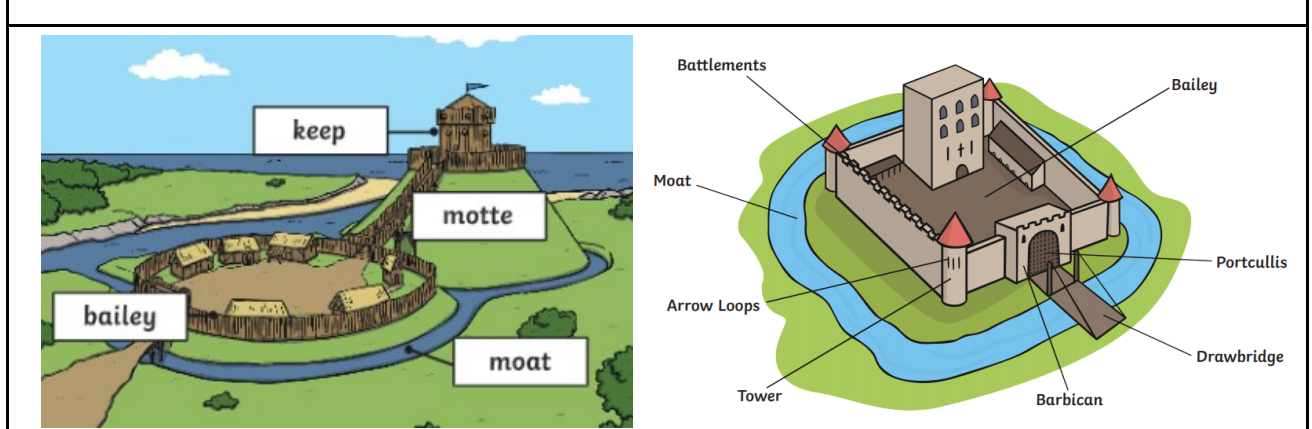
History : Year One, Autumn Term

BIG IDEA: What happened in 1066?

Stone Age	Ancient Egyptians	Bronze Age	Iron Age	Ancient Greeks	Mayan Civilisation	43AD—410AD Romans	410AD—1066 Anglo Saxons	1066 Battle of Hastings	1100 Iroquois Tribes	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 with high walls and towers that was built in the past to protect from attack.
battle	A fight between two sides in a war.
heir	A person who is left with the crown or property after the death of it's owner.
monarch	A King or Queen who is in charge of 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 were the events 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.

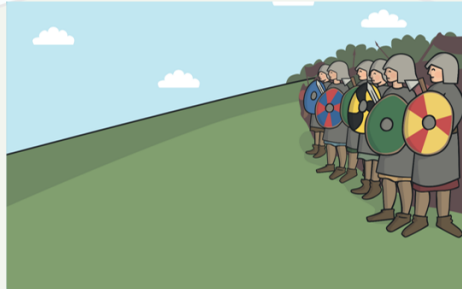
How do we know what life was like?

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

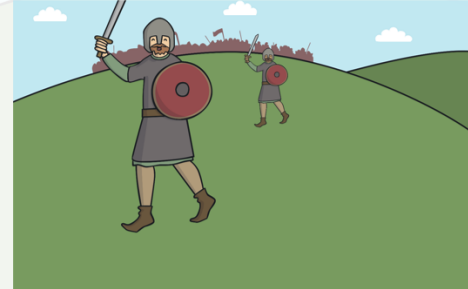
The Tapestry is 70 meters long and is in a museum in France.

EVENTS OF THE BATTLE OF HASTINGS

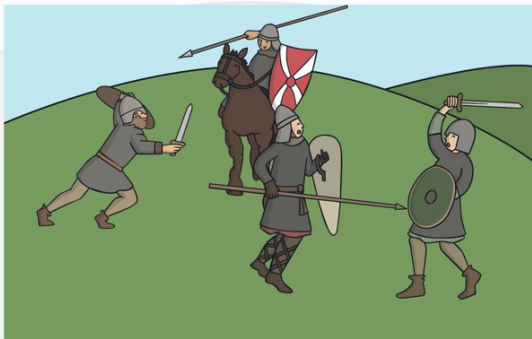
For the first six hours of the battle it seemed like the English were going to win. The Normans charged again and again, but they couldn't break the English line and had to go back down the hill again.



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.

