

History

1066: The end of Anglo-Saxon times

Book: Anglo-Saxon Raiders and Settlers

Pages 40-43

Students: Fill in the answers and return for assessment

Everything here is based on our Curriculum Visions book Anglo-Saxon raiders and settlers.

You can open this book online now by clicking on the book cover. It will open in a new window or tab.

In this segment, we are going to think about what happened at the end of Anglo-Saxon times and what came next.

You will need to go to pages 40-43 of the book.

Part 1

In 1042, Edward the Confessor became king. He did not have a son, so when he became ill, there was a competition to succeed him. Who were the three people who were competing to become king?

Answer ...

Harold Godwinson

Harald Hadrade

William, Duke of Normandy

Part 2

How did Harold eventually become king after Edward? Why was he worried?

Answer ...

Harold claimed 'Edward had promised him the throne and parliament agreed to make him king.'

He was worried because he knew Harald and William would try to get the throne from him.

Part 3

Harold's defeat of the Viking leader Harald Hadrade marked the end of Viking power in Britain. But why was this also bad news for Harold?

Answer ...

Because Harold had moved his troops north in order to defeat Harald. At the same time, William's troops landed in the south. Harold's men had to march very fast to catch William's troops, and when they met William's troops they were exhausted from the battle with Harald and the march.

Part 4

At the Battle of Hastings, Harold's men had the upper hand because they were so well protected - how did the Normans defeat them?

Answer ...

The Normans fell back and waited for Harold's men to break their line and chase them. This opened a gap in Harold's defences and William's men poured through.

Part 5

Take a look at the image of the Bayeux Tapestry on pages 42-43. What is shown in this section of the tapestry? Why do you think the Bayeux Tapestry is so important?

Answer ...

Students own answers. Look for answers that include a battle / the Battle of Hastings / fighting.

The tapestry is an important record of the times and of the Norman invasion and Anglo-Saxon defeat

That is the end of this webcast, and you can now turn to another one. Also, find out if your teacher has left you any other worksheets or special instructions on your school website.

If you are interested in this topic, continue to browse the book and watch our amazing videos. They start right on the book cover. Or you may want to go and hear the Anglo-Saxons in action by visiting our 'fly on the wall' Eavesdrop section. You can hear what Anglo-Saxons were actually saying. Just use our safe search and search 'Eavesdrop'.

Or you may need to see related books. If so just go to the top of the screen, select History and from the page that opens choose Anglo-Saxons.

Remember, too, you can go to our safe search and type in any word about Anglo-Saxon times.