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| *History Unit 1*  **What were the causes and consequences of the conflicts in 1066?** | 1. **How do we know about the past?**  * History is the study of past human events (NOT the dinosaurs) * We can find out about the past by digging things up (archaeology), reading things written at the time (books, diaries, newspapers) photos and art | **2. Could you get justice in Saxon England?**   * Saxon England existed between 500AD-1066AD * There was no police force in Saxon England * Saxons relied on tithings (a group of 10 people who would all be punished if someone committed a crime) to keep law. * Saxons also had a type of policing called the Hue and Cry where everyone had a duty to help a victim of crime if they heard them |
| 1. **What was England like in 1066?**  * England was rich in resources in 1066 * Groups of people came to England due to push and pull factors * Push factors are when groups of people are forced out of their country due to things like war or famine * Pull factors are things that encourage people to go to a country for example resources and jobs | 1. **Why was 1066 a year of crisis?**  * There were 3 contenders who wanted to be king in England when Edward the confessor died in 1066. * Harald Hardraada who was a Viking * Harold Godwinson who was a Saxon * William of Normandy who was a Norman | 1. **What happened at the battle of Hastings?**  * Harold Godwinson rushed down after beating Hardraada at the Battle of Stamford Bridge * He set up a shield wall on a hill while waiting for reinforcements * William used fake retreats to get the Saxons to attack him * William used his archers to fire over the shield wall. * Harold Godwinson died at the Battle |
| 1. **How did Harold Godwinson die?**  * There are different versions of how Harold Godwinson died * Some sources say he was shot in the eye with an arrow * Other sources suggest he was stabbed by Williams soldiers | 1. **Why did William win the Battle of Hastings?**  * William won due to 3 key factors * Harold made mistakes such as rushing to meet William after Stamford Bridge * William was a good leader such as using fake retreats * Harold was unlucky such as getting hit with an arrow in his eye | 1. **How did William establish control of England?**  * Harold use violent and non-violent ways to keep control * A violent example was the Harrying of the North where thousands of Saxons died * A Non-violent example would be the feudal system |