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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
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| 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
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| 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
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