

Meden School Curriculum Planning

<b>Subject</b>	History	<b>Year Group</b>	7	<b>Sequence No.</b>	1	<b>Topic</b>	Hastings
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Retrieval	Core Knowledge	Student Thinking
<p>What do teachers need <b>retrieve</b> from students before they start teaching <b>new content</b>?  <b>Key Skills</b></p>	<p>What <b>specific ambitious knowledge</b> do teachers need teach students in this sequence of learning?  <b>Raiders and Invaders</b></p>	<p>What real life examples can be applied to this sequence of learning to <b>development of our students thinking, encouraging them to see the inequalities around them</b> and 'do something about them!'</p>
<p><u>Claimants link to Edward</u></p> <p>Why did four people claim the throne?</p> <p>How did customs influence the claims to the throne?</p> <p>Why should Edward have the right to the throne?</p> <p><u>Stamford bridge link to claimants</u></p> <p>What was Harold Godwinson and Harald Hardrada's claim to the throne?</p> <p><u>Battle of Hastings link to Stamford Bridge.</u></p> <p>Why did William and Harold Godwinson claim the throne?</p> <p>Why was Harold Godwinson at a disadvantage?</p>	<p><b>Edward the Confessor</b></p> <p>The issues that were created by the death of Edward the confessor. These issues are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Edward had promised the throne to two people. <b>This links to different customs and traditions of both France Britain which created a dispute between the 2 nations.</b></li> <li>• France- First promise supersedes any other promise</li> <li>• Britain – Death bed the final promise overrules.</li> <li>• Edward was 62 when he died but had no heir.</li> <li>• In 1066 there were three men who were strong, experienced warriors who wanted to be King. <b>Harold Godwinson, Harald Hardrada and William of Normandy.</b></li> <li>• The closest relative to Edward was Edgar but he was only 14 and so could not rule. This was due to his age and inexperience.</li> </ul> <p>Key ambitious Vocab:</p> <p>Heir – a person legally entitled to the property or rank of another on that person's death.</p> <p>Claimants – a person making a claim, especially in a lawsuit or for a state benefit.</p> <p>Succession – the action or process of inheriting a title, office, property, etc.</p> <p>Primogeniture - the right of succession belonging to the firstborn child</p> <p>Witan - an Anglo-Saxon national council or parliament.</p>	<p>Through the knowledge students learn in this topic they will gain a better understanding of how past events have influenced life in England today. They will also have a better understanding of how power was exerted in the past and what happened to members of society who voiced concerns. They will do this through the following activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wills probate societal views on inheritance. Discuss with students how inheritance works today in modern day society. Discuss what wills are and how wills are used in 2020. Link to changes in the law and how this has changed so that people use their family estate and savings to pay for care.</li> <li>• Influence on the pope in modern day. We will look at the reduction in the powers of the church compared to that of 1066. Look at how has is a figurehead of the church now.</li> </ul>

<p><u>Feudal system link to Hastings</u></p> <p>What troops fought for William that were promised land?</p>	<p><b><u>Claimants to the throne</u></b></p> <p>4 Main Claimants:</p> <p>Godwinson - Harold Godwinson had a great deal of power by 1066. His father had died, so he was now head of the powerful Godwin family. When King Edward the Confessor lay dying in early January 1066, his wife Edith and Harold Godwinson were at his bedside.</p> <p>Hardrada - Harald claimed that he had a right to the English throne. He was related to King Canute, the King of England from 1016-1032. Harald said this gave him every right to invade England.</p> <p>Harald's claim was pretty weak. He didn't really care - this was a man who used violence to make his point.</p> <p>He relied on his Viking reputation of being fierce. He was a tremendous warrior, and had travelled across and beyond Europe. Harold Hardrada was a true Viking, and wanted to take England by force.</p> <p>Edgar - In 1054, Edgar Aetheling and his father returned to England from Hungary. They were distant relatives of King Edward the Confessor. They both had a claim to the throne as blood relatives.</p> <p>Despite having the closest blood relation to Edward the Confessor, Edgar was too young and powerless to enforce his claim. He did have the support of some nobles, but his age was the major problem - he was too young!</p> <p>William of Normandy - Said King Edward the Confessor promised him the throne. In the past Normandy had looked after and helped King Edward and his family.</p> <p>According to William, King Edward promised him the throne in 1051 to thank him for his help and to solve the succession problems. Norman sources say Harold was sent by King Edward to swear an oath of support in 1064. Saxon sources say that Harold was shipwrecked off Normandy and tricked into swearing an oath.</p> <p>French Tradition on Inheritance – The believe that the first promise is the most important and that it cannot be over ruled by any other promise. This is</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• How are conflicts resolved in modern day such as Russia and Crimea. Link to disputes over land. Explain about international agreements and groups such as NATO and treaties being signed by nations to create more stability in peace. Such as the submarine pact with Australia and France.</li> <li>• Feudal – census -Show the students how the census work and importance of data collection and analysing trends and needs of the kingdom in 2021. Explain that is done every 10 years and that we all share information with the Government so that they can make decisions for the England similar to that of William the Conqueror.</li> <li>• Structure of law and order. Issues with law enforcement. Look at how police corruption is dealt with and the effectiveness of the police at keeping peace in society. This can be linked in to powers be changed and strengthened by the government through legislation. Such as stop and search powers measurements that were introduced.</li> </ul>
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	<p>importance as William thinks his promise is more important as gives him a clear undisputable claim to the throne.</p> <p>Anglo Saxon Tradition on Inheritance – The believe the final death bed is the most important and that it take precedence over another promise. This is important as Godwinson believes that His promise from Edward over rules the one made to William which make them dispute who should take the throne.</p> <p>Key ambitious Vocab: Oath - a solemn promise, often invoking a divine witness, regarding one's future action or behaviour</p> <p><b><u>Battle of Stamford Bridge</u></b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <i>300 Longboats carry the Viking army to England</i></li> <li>2. <i>Harald Hardrada and Tostig landed with a massive army of over 8,000 Norwegians in the North of England. They took York and declared Harald Hardrada King of England.</i></li> <li>3. <i>As soon as the Vikings land, they take control of York and seize control of the North of England</i></li> <li>4. <i>King Harold's army rush up north to meet Hardrada and Tostig. More soldiers are collected on the way to help fight the Vikings</i></li> <li>5. On hearing of the Viking (Norse) invasion, Harold Godwinson quickly gathered what men he could and marched 187 miles north to face him. They marched 37 - 45 miles a day, going as fast as they could and carrying their heavy kit with them.</li> <li>6. <i>On 25<sup>th</sup> September, 1066, King Harold surprises Hardrada's troops as they rested near an old bridge at Stamford. The Vikings couldn't believe he could travel that quickly!</i></li> <li>7. A berserker went onto the small bridge across a river. It was small enough so that you had to cross in single file, and according to some went "berserk". He just started swinging his axe and slaughtering the opposing soldiers, slaughtering them quite efficiently and up to 40 men. According to most accounts, he was only defeated when one of the opposing soldiers floated under the bridge in a barrel and stuck a</li> </ol>	
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	<p>spear up through the bottom of the bridge and into the man killing him dead.</p> <p>8. The Battle of Stamford Bridge was one of the most impressive victories any Saxon King ever won. The Vikings didn't know what hit them. Harold's men killed Harald Hardrada and Tostig.</p> <p>9. It was such a fierce battle that only twenty four of the three hundred ships, that came to England carry the 8,000 soldiers, returned to Norway.</p> <p>10. <i>Meanwhile William sat waiting in Normandy, France. Storms have prevented his invasion boats from sailing across the Channel</i></p> <p>Key ambitious Vocab  Fyrd - the English militia before 1066.  Disband - break up or cause to break up.  Housecarl - a household bodyguard or professional soldier in medieval Northern Europe.</p> <p><b><u>Battle of Hastings</u></b></p> <p>William's army had been ready since August, but strong winds stopped him sailing until late September.  William built a temporary wooden castle at Hastings while waiting for Harold, and tried to make his position. defendable while his army grouped together. The two sides met at Senlac Hill.  The Norman knights could not charge uphill, nor could they pierce the shield wall. The Saxons could not counter attack because breaking formation would be exposing their weakness.  The Saxons created effective defensive walls using their shields, which the Normans were unable to break through.</p> <p>William ordered his archers to fire at Harold's army but the shield wall prevented any damage to the English army. William later sent in his infantry but they were again forced back by the shield wall.</p>	
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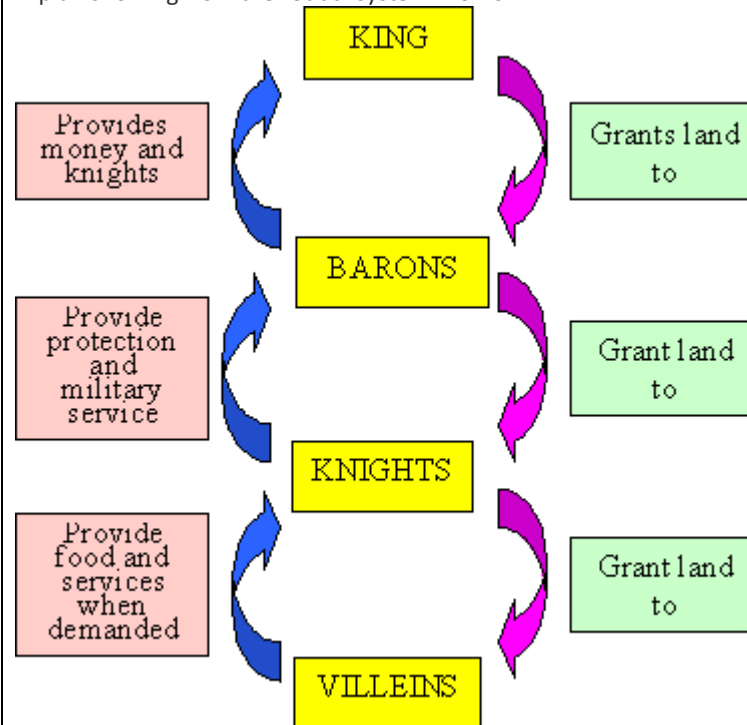
	<p>William's cavalry also failed to break the shield wall and some men even began to retreat after they heard rumours of William's death. William rode to the front of his army and lifted his helmet to show his men that he was still alive and he led another attack on the shield wall.</p> <p>In the late afternoon William's cavalry tried to move the English away from their defensive position by feigning retreat. After many attempts some of the inexperienced English infantry left the shield wall and tried to attack the Norman cavalry who they believed were retreating.</p> <p>The Norman cavalry turned round and cut the English to pieces. As more of Harold's army came down from the hill to join the battle, the Normans had the opportunity to break the shield wall.</p> <p>Around 5pm an arrow hit King Harold, who was fighting with his men on foot, and on hearing of his death his army lost all their discipline and were massacred by the Norman infantry and cavalry. Harold's brothers Gyrth and Leofwine died beside him and as the sun began to set the battle was clearly over. Duke William had won.</p> <p>The Normans gained the upper hand when they feigned retreat. Harold lost control of his ranks, and because the Saxons broke formation to follow the trick, much of his army was exposed.</p> <p><b><u>Key words</u></b>  Cavalry - soldiers who fought on horseback.  Feigned retreat - a military tactic, a type of feint, whereby a military force pretends to withdraw or to have been routed, in order to lure an enemy into a position of vulnerability  Mercenary - a professional soldier hired to serve in a foreign army.  Papal banner – A flag showing support from God  Sacred relics - a relic is an object or article of religious significance from the past</p>	
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### Feudal System

King William said that all the land in England belonged to him. But England was too large for him to manage by himself. To stay in charge he used a system of sharing out land. The king still owned it of course, but he could lend large areas of land in return for their loyalty. Feudal is the Latin word for 'land' and so it became known as the feudal system.

Barons made an oath to the King when accepting the land in front of a priest!

A plan showing how the feudal system works:



Feudalism helped protect communities from the violence and warfare that broke out after the fall of Rome and the collapse of strong central government

	<p>in Western Europe. Feudalism secured Western Europe's society and kept out powerful invaders. Feudalism helped restore trade. Lords repaired bridges and roads.</p> <p>The consequence of the feudal system was the creation of very localised groups of communities which owed loyalty to a specific local lord who exercised absolute authority in his domain. As fiefs were often hereditary, a permanent class divide was established between those who had land and those who rented it.</p> <p>Key Terms:</p> <p>Fief - A fief was the central element of feudalism. It consisted of heritable property or rights granted by an overlord to a vassal who held it in fealty in return for a form of feudal allegiance and service</p> <p>Hereditary - the passing on of traits and titles from parents to their offspring</p> <p>Villeins – a feudal tenant entirely subject to a lord or manor to whom he paid dues and services in return for land.</p> <p>Domain - all the land retained and managed by a lord of the manor under the feudal system for his own use, occupation, or support.</p>	
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