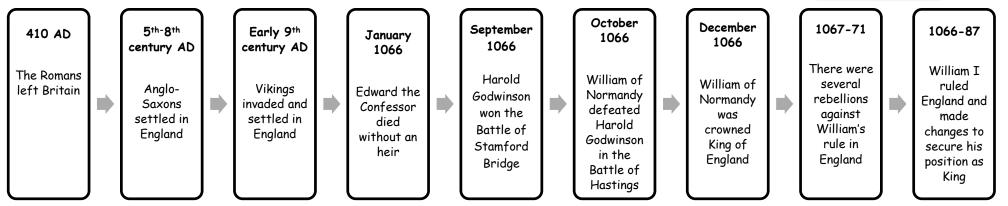


## Settlers, Raiders and Invaders

Theme: Migration, British Unity and Identity

Concept: Interpretations

Key question: How did William of Normandy become King of England?



You will complete an assessment in

Lesson 7 based on our concept and

key question.

	Key words:	Lesson one - How did Anglo-Saxons and Vikings influence England? Lesson two - Who was the best candidate for the throne in 1066?	When the Romans left Britain the Anglo-Saxons invaded and set up small kingdoms. The Vikings began raiding England in the early ninth century and many settled there. The Vikings ruled Northern England, the Anglo-Saxons ruled the South. King Edward the Confessor died without an heir to the throne. There were four candidates who wanted to be King of England; Harold Godwinson, Harald Hardrada, Edgar Atheling and William of Normandy.
Invasion	An instance of invading a country or region with an armed force		
Cavalry	Soldiers on horseback		
Frydsmen	A peasant soldier with little experience and no weapons		
Resistance	The refusal to accept or comply with something		
Housecarl	An experienced Anglo-Saxon soldier with their own weapons and armour	Lesson three – What happened when Harald Hardrada invaded England in 1066?	Harald Hardrada was a Viking King who invaded England to try and take the throne from Harold Godwinson. They fought in the Battle of Stamford Bridge. There are different interpretations about why Harald Hardrada failed.
Heir	A person entitled to the property or rank of another on that person's death		
Witan	The council of the Anglo-Saxon kings in England; its duty was to advise the king	Lesson four - What happened when William invaded England?	William of Normandy was a powerful French King who wanted more land. He invaded England and fought Harold Godwinson for the crown. He won the battle and Harold was killed.
Domesday book	a record of the extent, value, and ownership, of land in England, made in William I in 1086	Lesson five - How did William gain control of England?	William was crowned King of England but this did not mean he was in control. He crushed rebellions against him using his army and then made changes to make sure he remained King. The Feudal system and Domesday book were two of these changes – check your keywords list.
Feudal System	Introduced by William I as a way to keep control. Land was given in return for service		
Interpretation	An historian's view/opinion on historical events		
Taxes	A compulsory payment to be made to the government or leader	Lesson 6 – Knowledge test and revision	Revise this knowledge organiser for a knowledge test this lesson. You will then revise for an assessment in lesson 7.