

Read the History Quiz and do it.

History Quiz

- 1 Napoleon was defeated in the battle of Waterloo. Where is Waterloo?
a Belgium b France c England
- 2 Whose fleet was attacked in Pearl Harbor in 1941?
a the British fleet b the Japanese fleet
c the American fleet
- 3 Which city, which had been divided by a wall for 28 years, was reunified in 1989?
a Belfast b Berlin c Sarajevo
- 4 Which city has a church which was started in 1882 and is still being built?
a Barcelona b Florence c Paris
- 5 Which city, which according to legend fought a famous war against Greece, has never been located for certain?
a Atlantis b Timbuktu c Troy
- 6 Which pre-Columbian city was built by the Mayans between 750 and 900 AD?
a Machu Picchu b Chichen Itza c Tenochtitlan
- 7 Which American president was assassinated while he was being driven through Dallas in 1963?
a Gerald Ford b John F Kennedy c Richard Nixon
- 8 Which city had to be evacuated in 1986 after a catastrophic nuclear accident?
a Chernobyl b Fukushima c Pripyat

Look at the photos and label 1-5 with the words below.

archer - arrow - bow - helmet - shield



Read the information from a website about the Battle of Hasting and match 1-5 on the map to the places named below.

Battle - Bayeux - Hasting - Norway - Stamford Bridge

THE BATTLE THAT CHANGED ENGLAND'S HISTORY



Every year, on 14th October, a famous battle is re-enacted on the exact site where the original battle took place. Over 600 people dress up in period costumes and bring the story of an 11th century battle to life. The Battle of Hastings, which was fought in 1066, is one of the best-known events of English history, when William of Normandy defeated the army of King Harold of England. This marked the end of the Anglo-Saxon era and the beginning of Norman rule.

1066 was a turbulent year for England. King Harold had succeeded his brother-in-law, Edward, as King of England, but he was being

attacked by others who wanted to rule the country – the King of Norway, and Duke William of Normandy (in what is now France). The Norwegians invaded in the north, and were defeated by the English army at the battle of Stamford Bridge on 25th September, but soon after, the Normans landed in Sussex on the south coast, and made their camp near the small seaside town of Hastings.

The English army immediately travelled south. On 13th October, after covering 275 miles, they arrived exhausted near Hastings, and on the morning of 14th, the two armies met in a field about 7 miles north-west of the town. Each army had between 5,000 and 7,000 men. They had similar armour and weapons, but William had over 2,000 cavalry, whereas the English fought on foot. William also had archers with powerful bows.

The battle lasted all day. The English soldiers used their shields to protect themselves against the Normans' arrows, but gradually the Normans gained control, and in the last attack, King Harold was killed. The English lost the battle, and on Christmas Day, William of Normandy was crowned King of England. He later became known as William the Conqueror.

In 1071, King William built an abbey on the site where the battle had taken place, as a memorial to all those who had died. Although no relics of the battle have ever been found there, we have very strong evidence that it took place, because an enormous tapestry was made – nearly 70 metres long – showing the story of the battle. This tapestry, which was completed in about 1077, is known as the Bayeux tapestry, and it has been kept in France for nearly 1,000 years. It can be visited in a museum in the town of Bayeux, Normandy.

William's abbey was called Battle Abbey, and the town that grew up nearby was also called Battle. The whole of the town would once have been part of the battlefield; for example, Harold's soldiers almost certainly retreated up what is currently Battle high street. Although the abbey was destroyed by King Henry VIII in the 16th century, the ruins and the battlefield remain one of the most atmospheric historical sites in Britain today.



LIVEWORKSHEETS