



SUBJECT: HUMANITIES
TEACHER: MARGARITA
GROUP: E2

NAME: _____

NORMAN INVASION

During the lesson we discussed the events that happened in 1066 after king Edward the Confessor's death.

1. CHOOSE THE CORRECT EXPLANATION FOR EACH WORD!

To conquer

- a) to fight;
- b) to take control of (a country, city, etc.) through the use of force;
- c) to lose a battle.

Invasion

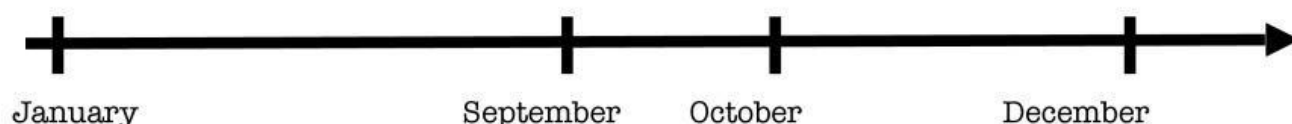
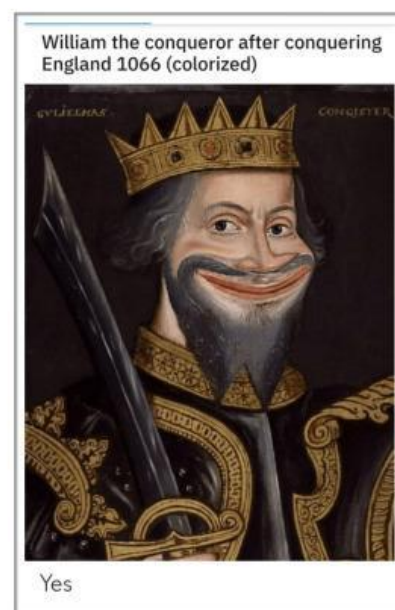
- a) slow fight
- b) getting army take control of enemy territory
- c) Rita's favorite word

A council

- a) a leader of an army
- b) group of people managing (ruling) a city, county
- c) the last man standing in the battle

2. FINISH THE TIMELINE!

USE THESE EVENTS: BATTLE OF HASTINGS
WILLIAM CROWNED AS KING OF ENGLAND
KING EDWARD'S DEATH
NORWEGIAN INVASION



CLUES ON THE NEXT PAGE

Who were the Normans?

The Normans were the next group of people to rule England after the **Anglo-Saxons**. They built some of our most well-known **castles**, such as Windsor Castle and the Tower of London.

The Normans came from northern France, and invaded England in 1066 after **King Edward the Confessor** died without leaving an heir to the throne. They eventually defeated the **Anglo-Saxons** at the **Battle of Hastings**, when King Harold II was killed. The Normans ruled England for about 300 years.

1. The Normans came from northern France, in a region called Normandy.
2. The Normans invaded England in 1066 because they wanted to have Norman king in England after the Anglo-Saxon king died.
3. **The first Norman king was William the Conqueror, who won the Battle of Hastings in 1066** against the **Anglo-Saxons**.
4. While the Normans planned their invasion, the **Vikings** were also interested in taking over England – they were led by Viking King Harald Hardrada.
5. William the Conqueror published the **Domesday Book**, which tells us a lot about the people who lived in England in the 11th century.
6. The **Bayeux Tapestry** tells a story in pictures about the Norman invasion of Britain and the Battle of Hastings.
7. The Bayeux Tapestry also tells us things about Norman life, such as what clothes, armour and even boats looked like.
8. The Normans also built stone castles – some of these are still standing today!

Timeline

- **January 1066**

Edward the Confessor died, and Harold II became king.

- **25 September 1066**

The Battle of Stamford Bridge took place near York, between the Anglo-Saxons and Viking invaders led by Harald Hardrada

- **14 October 1066**

King Harold was killed in the **Battle of Hastings**, making William the Conqueror the new Norman king

- **25 December 1066**

William the Conqueror was crowned at Westminster Abbey, making him King William I.

