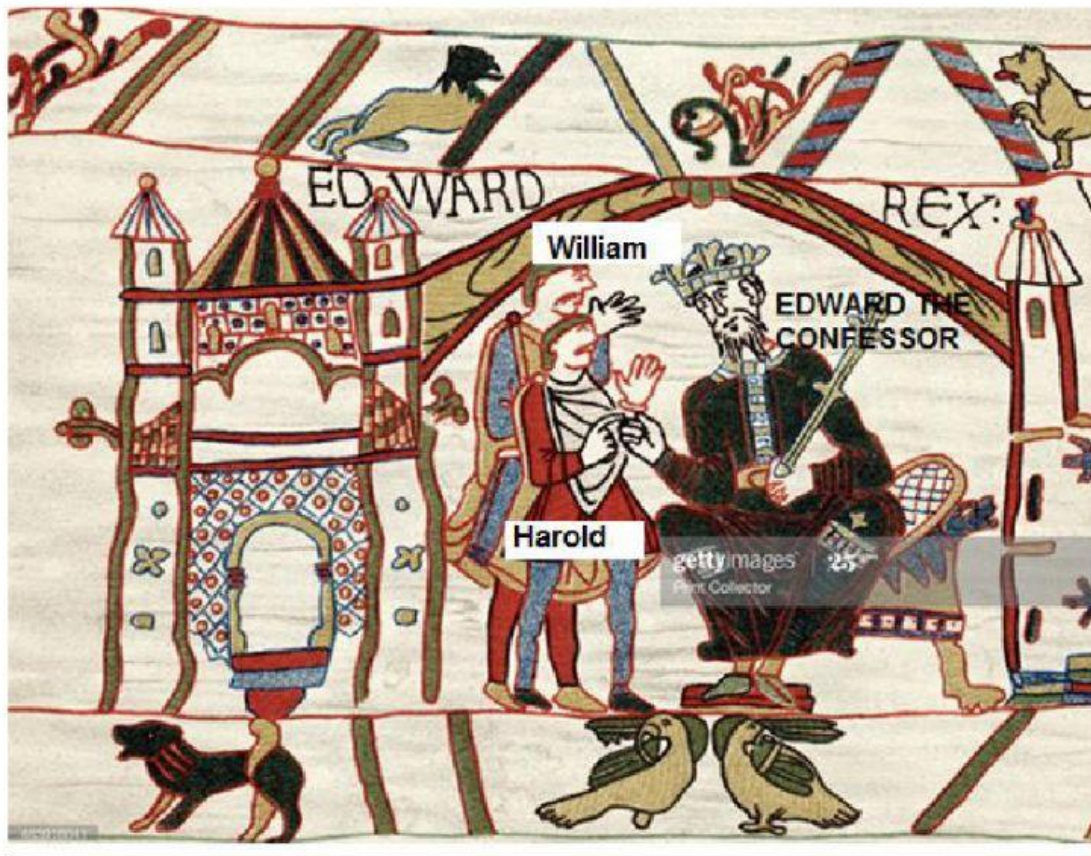


Norman Conquest

1. Warm up. Look at the Photo and say What do you remember about King Edward "The Confessor"? (Mirar la imagen y decir que recuerdas del Rey Edward "El Confesor")



Edward The Confessor, Anglo-Saxon king of England, 1070s. Edward (c1003-1066) on his throne. After Edward's death, the throne was disputed between Harold Godwinson and William of Normandy, prompting the Norman Conquest of England. From the Bayeux Tapestry. The tapestry, which tells the story of the events leading to the Battle of Hastings in 1066, was probably commissioned by Odo, Bishop of Bayeux, William's half-brother.

2) Imagine that we met William the conqueror and Harold Godwinson to talk about their reasons to be the next King of England. (Imaginen que nos encontramos con William El Conquistador y Harold Godwinson para hablar sobre sus razones para ser el próximo Rey de Inglaterra).

2. Watch the video and guess who won the Battle of Hastings; William (The Duke of Normandy) or Harold Godwinson (A member of the most powerful family of Wessex). Mirar el video y descifrar quién ganó la batalla de Hastings; William o Harold Godwinson.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TfBZuo2Jcwc>

1) I think _____ won the Battle of Hastings.

3) Watch the video again and write the phrases in the box into the correct column. Mirar el video otra vez y escribir las frases del recuadro en la columna correcta.

English	Norman	was promised the throne by Edward	was chosen by the Witan
had a red cape and an axe		had the most modern army: cavalry and archery	

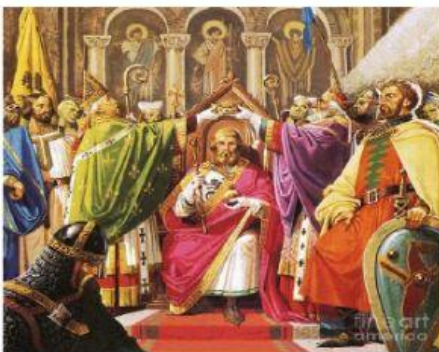
HAROLD GODWINSON	WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR
1) 2) 3)	1) 2) 3)

4) Read the text “The Norman Conquest”. Leer el texto

The Norman Conquest



In 1066, an invasion led by William, the Duke of Normandy (in what is now northern France), defeated Harold, the Saxon king of England, at the **the Battle of Hastings**. Harold was killed in the battle. William became king of England and is known as William the Conqueror. The battle is commemorated in a great piece of embroidery, known as the Bayeux Tapestry, which can still be seen in France today.

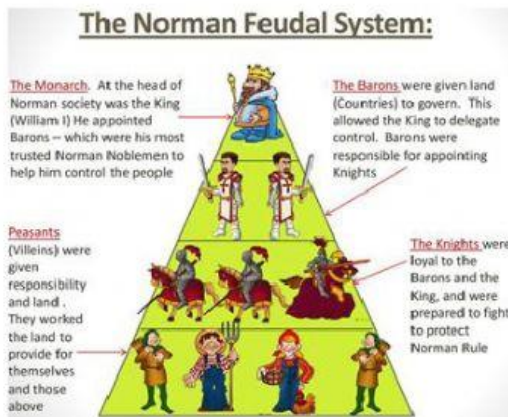


William the Conqueror's coronation of King of England was in Edward's new church of Westminster Abbey on Christmas Day, in 1066. A new period began to England. Although, William was now crowned king; there was an Anglo-Saxon rebellion against Normans every year until 1070. When The Saxons fought back, The Normans burnt, destroyed and killed.



William built the famous Tower of London in 1078. Normans built a lot of **castles** to impose their authority on England. Castles were at the heart of William's strategy for the conquest of England. As he captured towns, villages and strategic river fords and road crossings, he secured his acquisitions by building castles. Few Saxon lords kept their lands. Of all the farmland of England William gave half to the Norman nobles, a quarter to the church, and kept fifth for himself. He

kept the Saxon system of sheriffs, and used as a balance to local nobles. William forced the ruling classes to speak French because he didn't know English.



William organized his English Kingdom according to **the Feudal System**. The word “feudalism” comes from the French word feu, which the Normans used to refer to land held in return for duty or service to a lord. There were two basic principles to feudalism: every man had a lord, and every lord had land. William sent people all over England to draw up lists of all the towns and villages. The people who lived there, who owned the land and what animals they owned were also listed. This was called the Domesday Book. It still exists today and gives a picture of society

in England just after the Norman Conquest.

5) Choose the best title for each paragraph and match them. Elegir el mejor título para cada párrafo y relacionarlos.

Norman's castles and Language

Feudalism in Britain

The Invasion

William's coronation

6) You can choose activity a) or b) as homework. (Podes elegir el ejercicio a) o b) de tarea para la casa.

a) Imagine you are a tv reporter as the boy in the video in exercise 2 and add one more question to the interview. (Imagina que eres un reportero de televisión como el niño en el video del ejercicio 2 y agrega una pregunta más a la entrevista).

b) Imagine you are a famous painter and draw a picture of The Battle of Hastings to add to the Bayeux Tapestry. You can see the video in exercise 2 again to help you. (Imagina que eres un gran pintor y dibuja una imagen de la batalla de Hastings para agregarlo al tapiz The Bayeux. Para ayudarte podes mirar otra vez el video del ejercicio 2.)