

Knowledge Organiser (1) – England up to 1066

1. Early settlers to Britain were called hunter-gatherers. About 7,000 years ago people learned how to farm and produce their own food such as wheat and barley. Over the next few thousand years different groups arrived in Britain such as Celts, Romans, Saxons and Vikings. In more recent times migrants have arrived from the Caribbean on the ship Empire Windrush and settled in Britain.
The last invasion of England took place in 1066 with the arrival of the Normans. King Edward the Confessor died and left no heir. It left England's throne up for grabs.
Three men would claim and fight for the throne: William of Normandy, Harold Godwinson and Harald Hardrada.

Key Events

2.	500BC – Celts arrive in Britain from central Europe
3.	43AD – The Romans invade Britain and have a massive impact on culture, landscape and language
4.	410AD – Once the Roman Empire fell, Anglo-Saxons and Jutes from northern Germany and Denmark invaded and settled in Britain
5.	865AD – After years of raiding the coasts of the British Isles, Vikings started to settle in England and end up conquering large parts of the country
6.	1042 – Anglo Saxon England becomes united under one monarch, Edward the Confessor
7.	20th September 1066 - Battle of Fulford
8.	25th September 1066 - Battle of Stamford Bridge
9.	4th October 1066 - Battle of Hastings

Key Individuals

10.	Edward the Confessor Saxon King of England. Died in 1066 leaving no heir.
11.	William of Normandy The Duke of Normandy – the most powerful part of France with a strong army. Claims he was promised the throne.
12.	Harold Godwinson Earl of Wessex – one of the most powerful men in England. Brother-in-law to Edward the Confessor.
13.	Harald Hardrada King of Norway. Viking ancestors has ruled England from 1016-1035

Key Words

14.	Chronology	Arranging dates or events in the order they happened, starting with the earliest
15.	Immigrant	A person who has travelled from another place to settle
16.	Artefact	The material remains of past human life and activities
17.	Hunter-gatherer	A person who lived mainly by hunting, fishing and harvesting wild plants
18.	Interpretation	Historical evidence created much later than the period studied, produced by people with a particular opinion about an event
19.	Archer	Soldiers who used a bow and arrow
20.	Anglo-Saxon	Collective name for the tribes who settled in Britain after the Romans left
21.	Claimant	A person who believes that he or she has a right to something
22.	Viking	Invaders from Denmark, Norway and Sweden
23.	Earldom	A large area of land ruled by an earl for the King
24.	Witan	An Anglo-Saxon king's council of advisers
25.	Ceorls	(pronounced 'churl'). This was the name given to ordinary villagers in Saxon England
26.	Thrall	A slave in Anglo-Saxon society
27.	Monarch	A type of government, where a king or queen rules the country
28.	Fyrd	Warriors who fought for Harold. Numerous but not well trained.
29.	Housecarl	A well-trained warrior who used battleaxes and fought for Harold at the Battle of Hastings
30.	Mace	A heavy metal club
31.	BC	Before Christ
32.	AD	Anno Domini. Latin for 'In The Year Of Our Lord'.