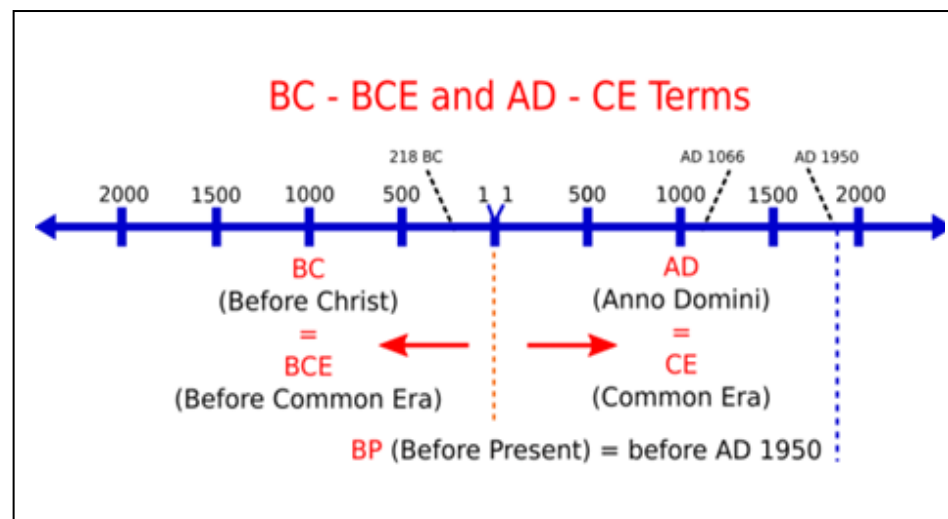


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Section A Knowledge Retrieval		
1	What word means the order in which events happen?	Chronological
2	What do we call information about the past that is the opinion of a historian on an event from many years later?	Interpretation
3	What do we call a piece of information about the past from the time we are studying?	Source
4	What is a migrant?	A person who moves to a new country on a permanent basis
5	What group of migrants arrived in Britain in the 1st century AD?	The Romans
6	Where was it agreed that England should follow the Roman Catholic version of Christianity?	The Synod of Whitby
7	Who became King of England in January 1066?	Edward the Confessor
8	Who was defeated at the Battle of Stamford Bridge?	Harald Hardrada
9	Who invaded England in the autumn of 1066?	William of Normandy
10	Which king was killed at the Battle of Hastings?	Harold Godwinson



Section B Chronology

Key dates – Year 7 History

44AD – The Roman occupation of Britain began

410 – The last of the Romans left Britain

664 – The Synod of Whitby took place

760 – Approximate date construction of Offa's Dyke began

1066 – The Battle of Hastings

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Section C Interpretations of History	You will have an interpretation to examine about the significance of the 664 Synod of Whitby. Is the opinion offered to you accurate? Does it match what you know happened after 1066? You have to explain why the interpretation is accurate!	
	Knowledge to help you! Christianity had spread across England during the Anglo-Saxon period. Missionaries (people sent to spread religious ideas) arrived in England from Ireland spreading the Celtic version of Christianity, those from Rome spread the Roman Catholic version. A key difference in these was the actual date of Easter. The Synod of Whitby agreed that England should follow the Roman Christian faith	
Section D Source Utility	You will have a source about the Norman invasion to look at. What does this source show, (we call this the content of the source)? How useful is the source, thinking about the provenance of it? Provenance means the type of source, is this helpful to understand how the Normans invaded? Look at when the source was produced, (its origin), why was the source produced, (its purpose)? Are these useful when studying the this invasion? You have to explain why the source you are looking at is useful if we are studying the Norman invasion of 1066.	
	Knowledge to help you! The Normans invaded in the autumn of 1066, travelling by boat across the English Channel using sail boats. They brought a large invasion fleet, which included foot soldiers and cavalry, who would fight using the horses the Normans also brought with them on these boats.	
Section E Extended Writing	<i>“The main cause of William of Normandy’s victory at the Battle of Hastings was that King Harold was short of experienced soldiers”.</i> You have to explain why some people might agree with this opinion and why other people might disagree with this opinion. Then you explain what is your opinion? Do you agree, partially agree, or disagree with the statement above?	
	Arguments in favour	Arguments against
	<i>King Harold had already fought the Battle of Stamford Bridge 10 days before the Battle of Hastings. At this many of his best soldiers, known as Housecarls had been killed.</i> <i>This meant that Harold had to recruit inexperienced soldiers as he marched south to Hastings. This army was known as the Fyrd.</i> <i>The Fyrd fell for William’s pretend retreat, and left the higher ground on Senlac Hill. If they had stayed there, King Harold may have won.</i>	<i>William had brought archers who were effective in battle.</i> <i>William had brough soldiers on horseback, known as cavalry, who were very effective against the Saxon foot soldiers.</i> <i>William removed his helmet during battle to prove he was alive, and motivate his soldiers.</i> <i>William used clever tactics, including a pretend retreat to lure the Anglo-Saxons down from the top of Senlac Hill.</i>

