

Key Vocabulary

- **Battle** – A sustained fight between large organised armed forces.
- **Hastings** – A town on England's southeast coast.
- **Conqueror** – One who wins.
- **Sedimentary** – Layered rock made from water by sediments combining
- **Metamorphic rock** – Heat and pressure change the original form of the rock
- **Igneous rock** – Cooling and solidification of magma and lava.
- **Fossil** – The remains or impression of an animal embedded and preserved in rock.

1066

Year 3/4 Spring Term 4
History- Battle of Hastings



Key Knowledge

- The Battle of Hastings took place in England on the 14th October 1066.
- The Battle was between the Anglo-Saxons and the Normans.
- **Harold Godwinson** was the last crowned King of the Anglo-Saxons. He died by getting an arrow to the eye in the Battle of Hastings.
- **William Duke of Normandy** was victorious in the Battle of Hastings and changed his name to William the Conqueror
- **Harald Hardrada** was the King of Norway. He died during the Battle of Hastings.
- William the Conqueror entered the Battle with 15,000 soldiers as opposed to Harold Godwinson whose army was made up of 5,000 farmers.
- The battle was fought because William thought he was the rightful king of England.
- The Anglo-Saxons lost the battle. On Christmas Day 1066 William the Conqueror was crowned King of England.

Significant Figures



Harold Godwinson



William the Conqueror



Harald Hardrada

Science Key Knowledge

- A fossil occurs when a plant or animal dies in a watery environment and is buried in mud and silt.

