### Week 1: Key Terms
- **Invasion:** Invading a country or region with an armed force
- **Invaders:** Armed forces that invade a country
- **Society:** People living together in an ordered community
- **Witan:** The council of men who chose and advised the Anglo-Saxon Kings
- **Peasant:** Poor people who work the land
- **Earl:** Noble men who were part of the Witan and owned a lot of land in Anglo-Saxon England.
- **Hierarchy:** A system or organization in which people or groups are ranked one above the other according to status or authority
- **Conflict:** Serious disagreement or argument or a war
- **Heir:** The next in line for a position such as a king
- **Harrying:** To harass, annoy, or repeatedly attack

### Week 2: Key Terms
- **Surrender:** To give up, an army may surrender in a battle, which means they have lost the battle.
- **Retreat:** To run away, an army may retreat if they are losing, so they can fight again
- **The Bayeux Tapestry:** A picture made from thread depicting key events from 1066. This is a contemporary source as it was made during William’s reign.
- **Chronicle:** A factual written account of important or historical events
- **Monarch:** A King or Queen
- **Contender:** A person competing with others to win something

### Week 3: Key People
- **Edward the Confessor:** Saxon king of England until 1066, a Saxon
- **King Harald Hardrada (the Ruthless) of Norway:** A Viking
- **William, Duke of Normandy also know as William the Conqueror:** A Norman
- **Earl Harold Godwinson:** Briefly King of England in 1066, a Saxon
- **Edgar Atheling:** Edward the Confessor’s Nephew, a Saxon
- **Tostig Godwinson:** Earl of Northumbria and brother of King Harold Godwinson, a Saxon
- **William of Poiters:** William’s personal priest. Wrote a book, The History of William the Conqueror, was published in about 1073

### Week 4: 1066 Battles 1
- **Edward the Confessor died January 1066**
- **The Battle of Fulford 20th September 1066**
- **The Battle of Fulford took place in the north of England**
- **The Battle of Fulford took place between Harald Hardrada, Tostig and their Viking army and Northern Anglo-Saxon Earls**
- **The Northern Saxons Earls were defeated**
- **The Battle of Stamford Bridge 25th September 1066**
- **The Battle of Stamford Bridge took place in the north of England**
- **The Battle of Stamford Bridge took place between Harald Hardrada, Tostig and Harold Godwinson**
- **The Vikings were defeated**

### Week 5: 1066 Battles 2
- **William Duke of Normandy arrived in 28th September 1066**
- **William Duke of Normandy arrived in the south of England**
- **The Battle of Hastings began on 14th October 1066**
- **The Battle of Hastings took place between William Duke of Normandy and Harold Godwinson a Saxon.**
- **The Battle took place in the south of England**
- **The Saxons were defeated**
- **William Duke of Normandy was crowned King of England 25th December 1066. He became known as William the Conqueror.**

### Week 6: Norman Control
- **Motte and Bailey Castles:** Easy to build castles that protected the Norman invaders
- **Doomsday Book:** Survey to research the wealth and land in England
- **Feudal system:** A Norman system to control the land
- **Harrying of the North:** William attacked and destyed large areas of the north of England
- **Forrest Law:** A law to stop Saxons using England forests
- **Murdum Law:** A law that if a Norman was found murdered, the Lord of the murderer had to find the culprit within five days or face a huge fine
- **Normans built Cathedrals in the Romanesque style**