

History Scheme of Work

Local History Y6 Battle of Stamford Bridge	
Links made with other subjects	Geography, English
The BIG Question	How did the battle of Stamford Bridge lead to a new king of England?
The BIG Outcome	Newspaper report
History objectives (link to NC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How an aspect of national history is reflected and significant in the locality • To develop a chronologically secure knowledge and understanding of British and local history • Note connections, contrasts and trends over time and develop the appropriate use of historical terms • Understand how our knowledge of the past is constructed from a range of sources • Construct informed responses that involve thoughtful selection and organisation of relevant historical information
Prior knowledge What prior knowledge is needed for children to be successful in this unit?	Children already know: Y1 – Castles Y4 - Romans Y5 – Anglo Saxons
Future learning Consider the conceptual knowledge within a subject that pupils need for future learning not just the recall of facts but the importance of concepts	This unit gives prior knowledge to: Y6 - Vikings
Historical strands	<u>Historical enquiry/ skills</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ask and answer question about the topic • Form opinions/descriptions of a time period • Use a range of sources to find out about the past • Identify and be aware of bias in sources • Use artefacts, Bayeux Tapestry, stories, online sources, photographs, written accounts, Anglo Saxon Chronicle • Question the reliability of sources • Primary and secondary sources <u>Continuity, change, cause and effect</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analyse and evaluate change past to present • Express an opinion on the change • Devise historically valid questions about change, cause, similarity and difference and significance • Analyse how battles have changed throughout history – comparison to a modern battle (WW2 or Iraq?) <u>Governance/ Rulership</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The struggle for power in England – politics and royalty <u>Chronology</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sequence important dates on a time line and identify patterns or change
Vocabulary/ Glossary	Succession, throne, fleet, shieldwall, Bayeux Tapestry, Norman, Norwegian, Norse, Scandinavian, invasion, defeat,

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<p>Knowledge (see italics for knowledge to remember)</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>The death of King Edward the Confessor of England in January 1066 had triggered a succession struggle in which a variety of contenders from across north-western Europe fought for the English throne.</i> 2. <i>Harold was crowned king shortly after Edward's death, but faced invasions by William (Duke of Normandy), his own brother Tostig, and the Norwegian King Harald Hardrada (Harold III of Norway).</i> 3. <i>Hardrada and the Norwegians assembled a fleet of 300 ships to invade England. Combined with reinforcements picked up in Orkney, the Norwegian army most likely numbered between 7,000 and 9,000 men. Arriving off the English coast in September Hardrada was joined by further forces recruited in Flanders and Scotland by Tostig Godwinson.</i> 4. <i>At this time King Harold was in Southern England, anticipating an invasion from France by William, Duke of Normandy. Learning of the Norwegian invasion he headed north at great speed. He made the journey from London to Yorkshire, a distance of about 185 miles (298 km), in only four days, enabling him to take the Norwegians completely by surprise. Having learned that the Northumbrians had been ordered to send the additional hostages and supplies to the Norwegians at Stamford Bridge, Harold hurried on through York to attack them at this rendezvous on 25th September 1066.</i> 5. <i>The sudden appearance of the English army caught the Norwegians by surprise. The English advance was then delayed by the need to pass through the choke-point presented by the bridge itself. This delay allowed the bulk of the Norse army to form a shieldwall to face the English attack. Harold's army poured across the bridge, forming a line just short of the Norse army, locked shields and charged. The battle went far beyond the bridge itself, and although it raged for hours, the Norse army's decision to leave their armour behind left them at a distinct disadvantage. Eventually, the Norse army began to fragment and fracture, allowing the English troops to force their way in and break up the Scandinavians' shield wall. Completely outflanked, and with Hardrada killed with an arrow to his windpipe and Tostig slain, the Norwegian army disintegrated and was virtually annihilated. King Harold accepted a truce with the surviving Norwegians. They were allowed to leave after giving pledges not to attack England again</i> 6. <i>Harold's victory was short-lived. Three days after the battle, on 28 September, a second invasion army led by William, Duke of Normandy, landed in Pevensey Bay, Sussex. Harold had to immediately turn his troops around and force-march them southwards to intercept the Norman army.</i> 7. <i>The Battle of Hastings was fought on 14 October 1066 between the Norman-French army of William, the Duke of Normandy, and an English army under the Anglo-Saxon King Harold Godwinson, beginning the Norman conquest of England.</i> 8. <i>Harold's death, probably near the end of the battle, led to the retreat and defeat of most of his army. After further marching William was crowned as king on Christmas Day 1066.</i> 9. <i>The Bayeux Tapestry is a series of pictures supported by a written commentary the tapestry tells the story of the events of 1064–1066 culminating in the Battle of Hastings. The Bayeux Tapestry was probably commissioned by the House of Normandy and essentially depicts a Norman viewpoint. The tapestry is 50cm wide and an amazing 70m long.</i> 10. <i>As part of his efforts to secure England, William ordered many castles, keeps, and mottes built. As a result, from 1066 to 1087 William and the Normans built nearly 700 motte and bailey castles across England and Wales.</i>
<p>SEND expectations</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>The death of King Edward the Confessor of England in January 1066 had triggered a succession struggle in which a variety of contenders from across north-western Europe fought for the English throne.</i>

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