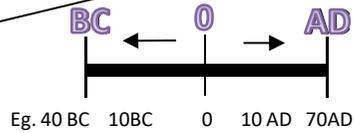


Romans

Chronology is the study of time. To put things in chronological order means to put them in order from oldest to youngest or from oldest to most recent.



Previous learning

- .The Romans came to Britain nearly **2000** years ago (**43 AD to 410AD**) and changed our country. Roman ruins, **forts**, roads, and baths can be found all over Britain.
- . Gladiators were professional warriors who fought each other to entertain an audience. They fought with real weapons and were often badly injured or even killed, the most successful gladiators became celebrities.



Why was Hadrian's Wall build? Causes

- 1. Defence** – keep the Scots out
- 2. Offence** – to launch raids into Scotland
- 3. Trade** – anyone passing had to pay a tax
- 4. Dominance** – show how powerful they are
- 5. Soldiers** – stop them drinking, gambling and having fights.

Consequences

- . Hadrian's Wall was built so well, that you can still see parts of it today.
- . The Roman soldiers became well-disciplined.
- . Hadrian's Wall was made a World Heritage Site in 1987.
- . The wall was successful in helping protect the Northern border.
- . For almost 300 years, Hadrian's Wall was the north-west frontier of an empire that stretched east for 2,500 miles



Cycle 1 Revision – Romans, Saxons and Normans

How should you revise?

Obviously you need to read through this information, but just reading is not the best way to learn. Some good ways to revise are Flash cards, mind maps and self quizzing. Make either a mind map or quiz up on this content. Or flashcards.

1066

When Edward the Confessor died in 1066, Harold Godwinson became King of England. There were 3 battles in 1066. The first was the Battle of Gate Fulford, then the Battle of Stamford Bridge and finally the Battle of Hastings.

Gate Fulford – Saxons vs Vikings = Edwin and Morcar vs **Harald Hardrada and Tostig Godwinson**

Battle of Stamford Bridge – Saxons vs Vikings = **Harold Godwinson** vs Harald Hardrada and Tostig Godwinson

Battle of Hastings – Saxons vs Normans = Harold Godwinson vs **William of Normandy**

Gate Fulford was significant and had an effect on the next two battles. Hardrada found his way to York barred by the earls of Mercia and Northumbria, Edwin and Morcar. The battle raged all day and ended in the total defeat of the Saxon army. The brothers had shown their loyalty to the king as had their army but had lost.

The Battle of Stamford Bridge was one of the most impressive victories any Saxon King ever won. The Vikings didn't know what hit them. Harold's men killed Harald Hardrada and Tostig. It was such a fierce battle that only twenty four of the three hundred ships returned to Norway.



Why did William win The Battle of Hastings? Leadership, Tactics and Luck

Decide which statement is about William's leadership/ tactics or luck

Medieval battles were very chaotic (unorganised, crazy) and anything could have happened. William was lucky to have survived and maybe owes his victory to the fact some of Harold's fyrd chased the Normans

One of William's tactics was to use his cavalry to charge through the shield wall and break it up (once it had been weakened a bit)

One of William's tactics was to pretend to run away (a feigned retreat). This made Harold's shield wall 'break ranks' (leave the shield wall) and chase them.

William showed strong leadership. He kept his army disciplined and together, refusing to let them steal food from Norman farmers when the army was waiting to set sail.

William was a clever leader – he waited to hear that Harold had stood his large army down before setting sail – waiting this long shows tactical leadership from William.

Harold formed his large army too early. This meant he had to stand them down in September. Some say this was a leadership mistake.

William was lucky that Harald Hardrada invaded when he did. It meant Harold G had fought a previous battle and had had to complete that long march

William planned ahead – he bought with him a 'flat pack' castle which meant his troops had protection straight away when they landed and then marched up to Hastings

One of William's tactics was to use his archers once the shield wall had worn down a bit

William was a calculated leader – he let the Normans destroy all surrounding villages when they landed to try and taunt Harold into coming back to the South to fight him straight away.



I'm such a loser

Harold made the decision to rush down south and fight William straight away – he could have waited for William to come to him

William was lucky his fleet wasn't destroyed by storms