

1 hour

Medieval realms

Lesson 1: The Battle of Hastings

You can understand and prepare for this lesson in 3 steps: understand the aims of the lesson, choose the activities and resources you'd like to teach, and download everything when you're ready.

Understand the aims of the lesson

Lesson objective

To explain why William of Normandy won the Battle of Hastings.

How the lesson structure benefits pupils' learning

Students will have studied the succession crisis of 1066 and the build up to the Battle of Hastings, including an examination of the claimants to the throne, preparations for conflict and the Battle of Stamford Bridge. The purpose of this lesson is to ensure students know the reasons William was able to achieve victory, can develop them into increasingly sophisticated explanations, and understand some of the issues with evidence from this period (and historical evidence in general.) How historical factors work together, leading to a particular conclusion, is the main focus in this lesson and something students will return to consistently throughout the key stage.

Core knowledge for pupils

By the end of the lesson, pupils should know:

Pupils should be able to explain the key reasons William of Normandy won the Battle of Hastings and be able to categorise those reasons. Higher attainers will be able to offer more detailed explanations of how each factor contributed to victory, whereas lower attainers may just be able to identify reasons and begin to start explaining them. Pupils should be encouraged to reflect on the nature of historical evidence, how we

reach conclusions about the past, and what constitutes relevant information when addressing a specific historical question.

Key vocabulary

By the end of the lesson, pupils should know the words:

- tactics
- pope
- papal
- relevance
- strategy
- feigned flight

Common misconceptions

Misconceptions teachers should be aware of:

This lesson provides a good opportunity to address the difficulties presented by ambiguous pieces of evidence, such as the section of the Bayeux tapestry that appears to show Harold Godwinson being killed with an arrow to the eye. Teachers can refer to the slide that shows this section of the story and show students that it isn't actually clear who is being hit with the arrow. Lots of students will have heard this story as historical fact and this is a chance to demonstrate how evidence relating to historical events can be interpreted in different ways.

Building on previous knowledge

Vocabulary and concepts pupils should already be aware of:

Most of the vocabulary in this lesson should be familiar to students from previous lessons where they have studied the build up to the battle of Hastings.

Core knowledge for teachers

There is an episode of the documentary series 'Battlefield Britain' presented by Dan Snow that covers the Battle of Hastings and preceding months in detail, with a focus on battlefield tactics.




Other useful sources include:

<https://www.bl.uk/anglo-saxons/articles/the-battle-of-hastings-fact-and-fiction> (<https://www.bl.uk/anglo-saxons/articles/the-battle-of-hastings-fact-and-fiction>)

<https://spartacus-educational.com/NORhastings.htm> (<https://spartacus-educational.com/NORhastings.htm>)

Understand and choose the lesson contents

This lesson has been sequenced in a suggested order. If you'd like to make changes, you can search for alternative resources.

Activity		Teaching this activity
1	 Do it now	<p>As students enter the room, direct them to try and match up each key word with the correct definition. They should write the number with the correct letter in their books. Feed back and show correct responses.</p> <p>Approximately 5 minutes File formats: .doc Preview (/preview-teacher-resource)</p> <p>EXTRA PREP</p>
	 Teacher instruction	<p>For this lesson, students need to know the events of the battle in chronological order. The teacher uses maps on slides 6 and 7 to remind students what led up to the battle. Students then read the Word document “description of the Battle of Hastings” either as a group taking it in turns to read aloud or independently.</p> <p>Approximately 10 minutes File format: .doc .ppt</p> <p>PRINTING REQUIRED</p>
2	 Reading	

Activity

Teaching this activity

3



Verbal recap

Give students slips of paper at random, but make sure the student with the first event knows who they are. Get them to read out their slip and see how smoothly the whole class can get through the story. This exercise requires participants to have understood the order of events and be alert for when their turn to read arises. Teachers can make this more competitive by making students start again if there is a pause of more than a couple of seconds between each student.

Approximately 5 minutes

File format: .doc

PRINTING REQUIRED

4



Card sort

Students can work individually, in pairs or in groups for this activity. Instructions for the activity are on slide 9. Students decide which statements on the cards are irrelevant to answering the question “Why did William win the Battle of Hastings?” and discard them. Then they categorise the cards under different headings. Higher attainers can be encouraged to come up with their own category headings or think of alternatives to the one you give them.

Approximately 15 minutes

EXTRA PREP

5







Teacher instruction

Show students example paragraphs and get them to verbally feed back on what they think is wrong with the first one. Then show the better paragraph, and use questioning to get students to identify what is better about this piece of writing before you show them the complete annotated version.

Approximately 5 minutes

File format: .doc

	Activity	Teaching this activity
6	 Writing	<p>Students attempt their own paragraphs. Starter sentences can be displayed on the slide for students who need more support.</p> <p>Approximately 10 minutes File format: .doc</p>
7	 Peer assessment	<p>Ask students to use the checklist on the slide to feed back on the work of the person next to them. They can either award a mark for each element of the checklist that is present, or write a “what went well” and an “even better if” for their partner.</p> <p>Approximately 5 minutes File format: .ppt</p>
8	 Whole class	<p>Ask a student to read out their paragraph and either offer feedback or get other students to offer verbal feedback.</p> <p>Approximately 5 minutes File format: .doc</p>
	 Plenary	