Worksheet: Using Chronolink to write a Narrative of the Battle of Hastings 14th October 1066.

1. Number the six ‘Narrative’ text boxes in sequence. 1 being first event 6 being the last event.
2. Use words from the red ‘Chronological’ word bank to fill the red blanks ……………… to tell the story.
3. Use words from the green ‘Link’ word bank to fill the green blanks ……………… to connect the narrative.
4. Highlight in a different colour any technical terms eg Fyrd

Chronological word bank

First, Finally, After, Initially, Lastly,

At the beginning of the, Later that afternoon, Next , In the morning, Secondly, Following,

LINK word bank

The consequence of, reacted to this by, led to, resulting in, forced the, outcome, Subsequently

This pressured, This enabled, Countered this by

Narrative text boxes

…………………… William sent his knights back up the Senlac hill followed by his foot soldiers who were able to get through the gaps in the shield-wall and attack the now vulnerable Anglo-Saxons from behind. The ………………….. of this was that Harold was found and killed and the invasion was completed.

………………………….. this fake retreat was repeated holes started forming in the shield wall ………………………………………………………. a gap forming in the shield-wall and an opportunity for William at last to break through.

………………………………… William decided to try an old Norman tactic, he faked a retreat. ……………………………….. this new tactic was that some of the Fyrd chased the retreating Foot-Soldiers down the hill, because they thought they were winning.

**Example:** At the beginning of the Battle of Hastings, Harold’s army cleverly created a shield-wall at the top of Senlac hill blocking the Normans ability to advance to London. This tactic forced the Norman army to attack uphill.

……………. William ordered his Knights to ride up Senlac hill and try and break the Anglo-Saxon shield wall, but still the Fyrds and Housecarls remained impassable as the horses were too tired to break the shield wall after running up the hill. William …………………………………….. coming up with a different plan.

………………. William commanded his archers to fire their arrows however, these either went over or bounced off the shield wall. The strength of the Shield wall ……………………….. William trying using a different type of soldier to get passed the Anglo-Saxons.

**Task 5:** Was there one moment during the Battle where a decision was made which ensured that Henry won? We call this a turning point.

Write one sentence explaining which point you think was the turning point, explain why The turning point of the Battle of Hastings was………… because……………