

## Lesson 73

- Read *NHW* pp. 489 - 512, "Europe: The First Revolution."
- Outline or summarize these pages; insert your work into your binder in the **Outlines & Summaries** section.

## Lesson 74

- Choose at least ten of these people to add to your Who's Who directory:

Peter Abelard	Gregory VII
Guido d'Arezzo	Henry II
Saint Bernard	Innocent III
Saint Dominic	Rory O'Connor
Eleanor of Aquitaine	William the Conqueror
Fibonacci	Urban I
Frederick II	

## Lesson 75

- Read *1066: The Year of the Conquest (1066)*, pp. 7 - 59: "Introduction," "England - New Year's Day," "Death of a King - January 4," and "Coronation - January 5."

Today you will begin reading *1066: The Year of the Conquest* by David Howarth. Mr. Howarth has based this book on twenty sources, twelve of which were written within living memory of the Norman Conquest. The Norman invasion and ultimate conquest of England had a dramatic impact on the course of English history. Its legacy was apparent in all areas of English life, including language, religion, culture, architecture, and governance.

## Lesson 76

- Read *1066*, pp. 60 - 116: "Rouen - January 10," "The Comet - April 18," "Normandy - Spring," and "Norway - Summer."

## Lesson 77

- Locate the chart entitled "Claimants to the Throne of England - 1066." The chart lists the four major claimants to the throne of England, who were Edgar Aetheling, Harold Godwinson, Harald Hardrada, and William of Normandy. Research and complete the columns in the chart, describing each individual's actual claim to the throne, and the issues both supporting and contravening those claims. Place your completed chart in the **Government & War** section of your binder.

## Lesson 78

Read *1066*, pp. 117 - 165: “North Wind - August 10– September 12,” “York - September 20 – 25,” “The English Channel - September 28,” and “The Challenge - October 3 – 13.”

## Lesson 79

Read *1066*, pp. 166 - 201: “Hastings - October 14,” “London - October 15 – December 25,” and “England - New Year’s Eve.”

## Lesson 80

Map 17—The Norman Conquest, 11<sup>th</sup> Century

Refer to the maps at [www.btinternet.com/~timeref/conquest1.htm](http://www.btinternet.com/~timeref/conquest1.htm), [en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Image:Norman\\_Conquest\\_1066.gif](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Image:Norman_Conquest_1066.gif), and/or other map source.

Delineate and label Scotland, Wales, England, Normandy, Brittany, and Ireland. Label all cities pertinent to the events occurring on October 14, 1066. Label all bodies of water. Place your completed map in the **Maps** section of your binder.

Enter significant dates on your timeline from Lesson 73 - 79. See Appendix D for suggested dates.

## Lesson 81

Research and compose a historical account of the Norman Conquest. Write your account from the perspective of an Anglo-Saxon living in England at the time of the events, and as though you were writing your personal experiences. Include the following components:

(1) A summary of key events beginning January 4, 1066 with the death of King Edward and ending December 25, 1066 with the coronation of King William. Include at least five other important events. Each event should be summarized in two or three sentences. This Web site may be helpful: [www.essentialnormanconquest.com/index.htm](http://www.essentialnormanconquest.com/index.htm).

(2) A synopsis of the Battle of Stamford Bridge. Include the battle plans and strategies of both opponents, the actual events and outcome of the battle, and a localized battle map.

(3) A synopsis of the Battle of Hastings. Include the battle plans and strategies of both opponents, the actual events and outcome of the battle, and a localized battle map. Note that the Battle of Hastings is viewed by scholars as one of only a very few truly decisive historical battles. This Web site may be helpful: [www.angelfire.com/mb2/battle\\_hastings\\_1066/hastingsmaps.html](http://www.angelfire.com/mb2/battle_hastings_1066/hastingsmaps.html).

(4) A two-page description covering the main points of the legacy of King William and the Norman Conquest. Include changes in culture, religion, language, governance, and architecture.