

Explain why the battles at Gate Fulford and Stamford Bridge were so important in 1066 (8 marks)

**Task 1**

Cut out the cards and match them to the correct space in the table.

	<b>Gate Fulford 20 September 1066</b>	<b>Stamford Bridge 25 September 1066</b>
Who was involved?		
What happened?		
What were the outcomes?		
Why is this important?		

Explain why the battles at Gate Fulford and Stamford Bridge were so important in 1066 (8 marks)

<p>The surprised army quickly got into a defensive circle. This was broken by the Anglo-Saxon army who outflanked the Vikings. Hardrada and Tostig were killed in battle.</p>	<p>Godwinson marched his army 190 miles in four days and completely surprised Hardrada, whose army was camped.</p>
<p>The Anglo-Saxon army was positioned by the River Ouse on the right flank and by swampland on the left. The Viking army was fighting on higher ground and approached from three routes from the South. The invaders did not give up, the Anglo-Saxon army had to give up ground and were defeated.</p>	<p>Edwin and Morcar, the Earls of Mercia and Northumbria blocked Hardrada's and Tostig's way to take over York.</p>
<p>Although they had shown great loyalty to the new king Harold, the mobilised forces of Edwin and Morcar were torn to pieces at Gate Fulford. Hardrada had not been defeated and the threat to the country remained.</p>	<p>Harold Godwinson was forced to march his army north to York to meet Hardrada in battle himself after the defeat of the Northern earls. Whilst he was doing this, William of Normandy invaded to the South of England. Godwinson's army were not there to defend from this attack in the short term and were too tired to fight at Hastings in the long term.</p>
<p>The remainder of the Viking army needed only 24 of the 300 ships in which to leave. The threat from Norway had been defeated.</p>	<p>Godwinson's throne was a little more secure with the removal of the Viking threat. However, his army was tired and had to march back to the South to face the threat from the Normans. Godwinson did not have long to act and wasn't willing to remobilise the <i>fyrd</i> from all the shires in England. His exhausted men arrived on the South Downs on 13<sup>th</sup> October 1066.</p>



**Task 2**

Write an answer to the exam-style question:

**'Explain why the battle at Gate Fulford and Stamford Bridge were so important in 1066.'**

**(8 marks)**

Explain why the battles at Gate Fulford and Stamford Bridge were so important in 1066 (8 marks)

Teaching notes

	Gate Fulford 20 September 1066	Stamford Bridge 25 September 1066
Who was involved?	Edwin and Morcar, the Earls of Mercia and Northumbria blocked Hardrada's and Tostig's way to take over York.	Godwinson marched his army 190 miles in four days and completely surprised Hardrada, whose army was camped.
What happened?	The Anglo-Saxon army was positioned by the River Ouse on the right flank and by swampland on the left. The Viking army was fighting on higher ground and approached from three routes from the South. The invaders did not give up, the Anglo-Saxon army had to give up ground and were defeated.	The surprised army quickly got into a defensive circle. This was broken by the Anglo-Saxon army who outflanked the Vikings. Hardrada and Tostig were killed in battle.
What were the outcomes?	Although they had shown great loyalty to the new king Harold, the mobilised forces of Edwin and Morcar were torn to pieces at Gate Fulford. Hardrada had not been defeated and the threat to the country remained.	The remainder of the Viking army needed only 24 of the 300 ships in which to leave. The threat from Norway had been defeated.
Why is this important?	Harold Godwinson was forced to march his army north to York to meet Hardrada in battle himself after the defeat of the Northern earls. Whilst he was doing this, William of Normandy invaded to the South of England. Godwinson's army were not there to defend from this attack in the short term and were too tired to fight at Hastings in the long term.	Godwinson's throne was a little more secure with the removal of the Viking threat. However, his army was tired and had to march back to the South to face the threat from the Normans. Godwinson did not have long to act and wasn't willing to remobilise the <i>fyrð</i> from all the shires in England. His exhausted men arrived on the South Downs on 13 October 1066.