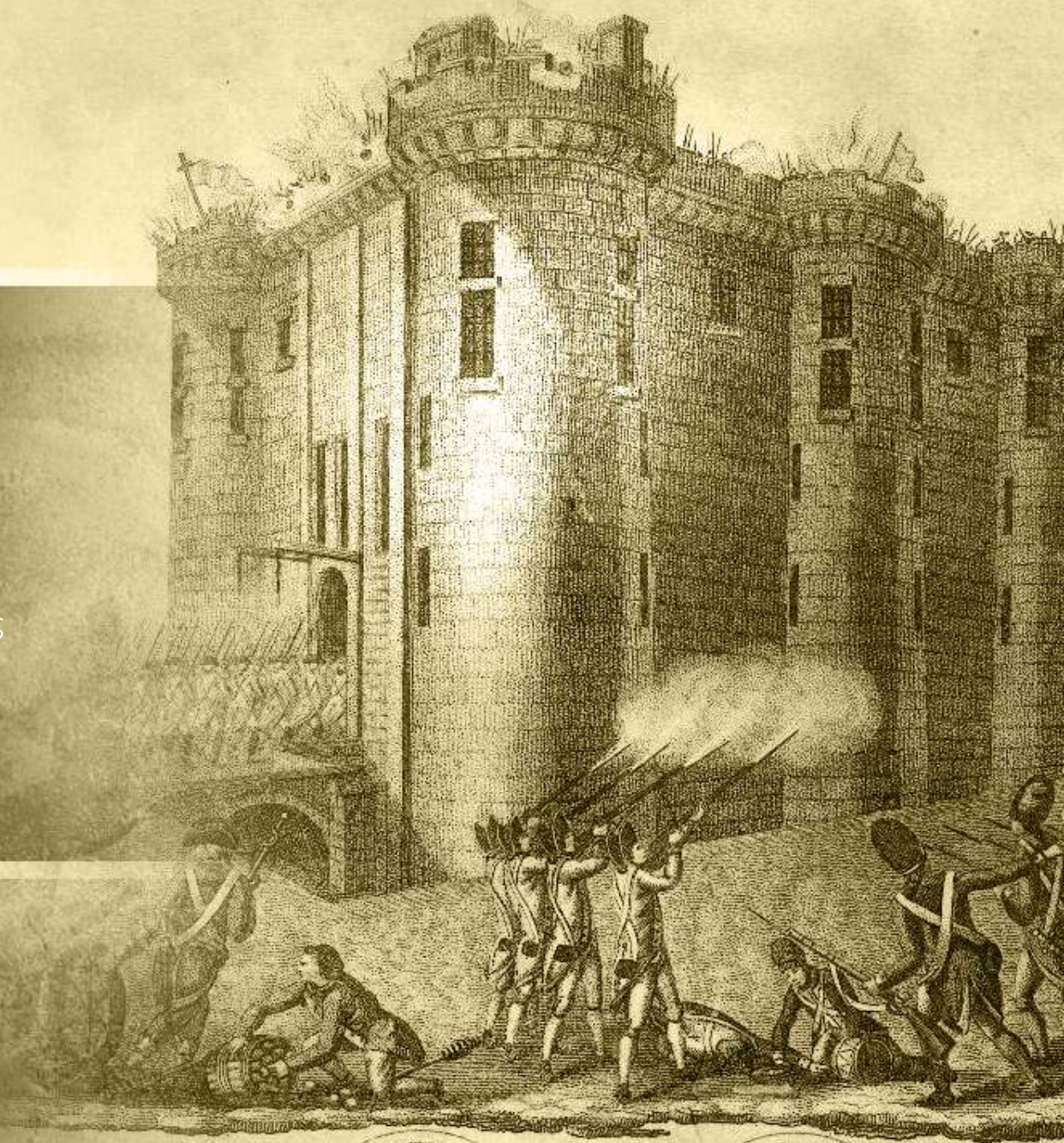


Unit 2, Lesson 9

Empires in the Middle Ages

Part 1



Review:

- Let's review

In previous chapters, we read about various people who lived on a particular continent in the years following the end of the Roman Empire.

What is the name of the continent?

Europe

Explain who knights were and why they were important to people who lived in the Middle Ages.

Knights were special soldiers who received lengthy training and who fought on horseback with special weapons.

It was important to have knights during the Middle Ages because there were many conflicts between different groups of people during the Middle Ages and knights fought in these conflicts.



Introduction

Let's read chapter 6, "1066: The Battle That Changed History."

Look at the table of contents, locate the chapter, and then turn to the first page of the chapter.

Look at the map of Europe. Look at England and France, specifically the northwest region of France, where Normandy is located. The chapter we will read refers to this region of Europe.

Now let's look at some vocabulary for this chapter!



Vocabulary for “1066: The Battle that Changed History”

1. **determination, *n.*** a quality that makes you keep trying to do something difficult (49)
2. **penetrate, *v.*** to go through or into something (49)
3. **tactic, *n.*** a planned action or method used to achieve a particular goal (**tactics**) (50)
4. **retreat, *v.*** to back away from danger (**retreated; retreats, *n.***) (50)
5. **pursue, *v.*** to follow to capture; try to accomplish (**pursued**) (50)
6. **draw, *v.*** to take something out of a container, pocket, or safe place (**drew**) (50)
7. **resistance, *n.*** an effort made to stop or fight against someone or something (51)
8. **mass, *adj.*** widespread, or affecting many people (51)
9. **commission, *v.*** to request or order something be made or done (**commissioned**) (53)



The BIG Question for today...

Chapter 6

1066: The Battle that Changed History

THE BIG QUESTION

How did the Battle of Hastings change history?

It is October 14, in the year 1066 CE, near the small coastal town of Hastings, England. At the top of a rolling hill known as Senlac Hill, thousands of foot soldiers stood in a line. At around 9:00 a.m. on this autumn day hundreds of years ago, English soldiers prepared to battle an invading army. What happened next changed the course of English history.



Read

Look closely at the last sentence of the first paragraph: *“What happened next changed the course of English history.”*

Why would the author chose to end the paragraph with a sentence like this?.

for excitement

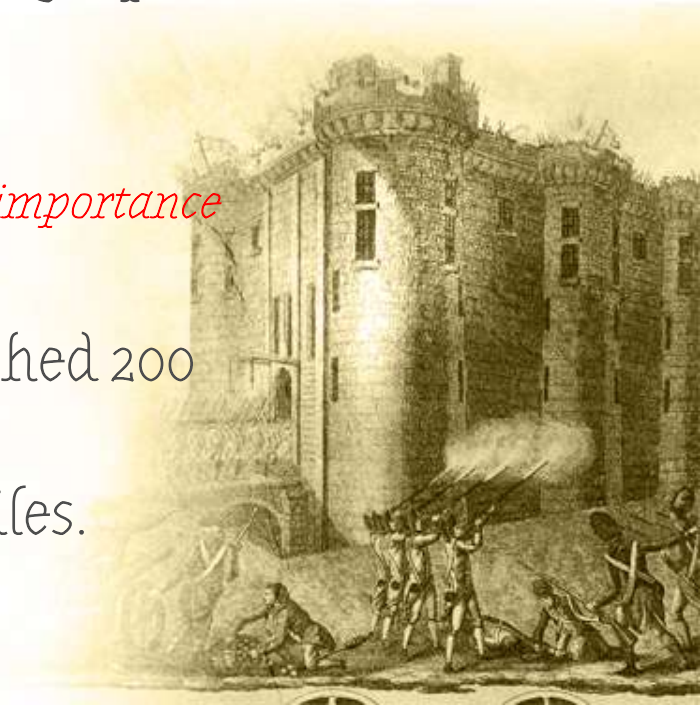
to get your attention

to show importance

Look at the map on page 49. The soldiers marched 200 miles.

From here to St. Louis is a little less than 200 miles.

Would you be able to walk that far?

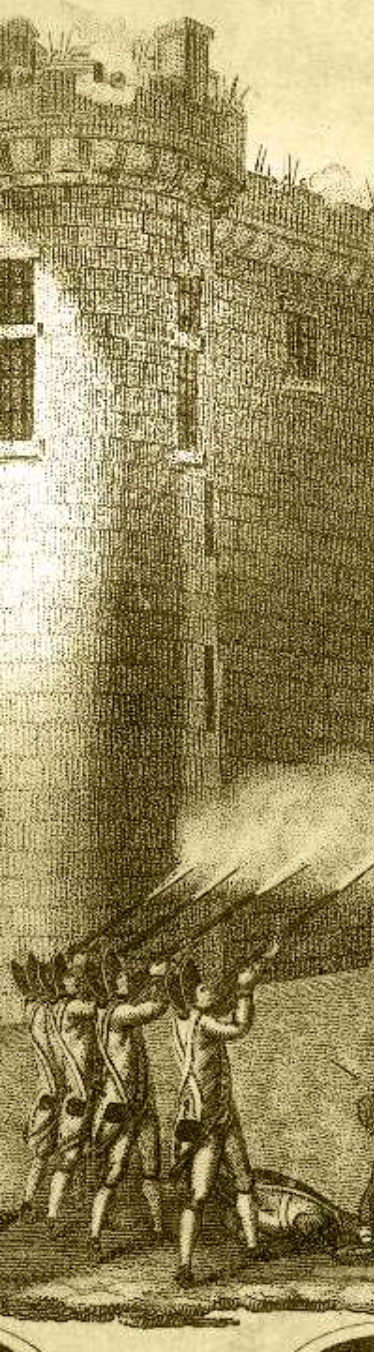


Let's compare and contrast the two armies.

-The Normans came from France and the English soldiers came from England.

-The Normans had 10,000 men while England had 7000.

*-The Normans had skilled archers, thousands of foot soldiers, and knights on horseback;
The English had mostly foot soldiers armed with simple weapons, such as bows and arrows, axes, spears, swords, and daggers.*



What else do we know about the English army?

The English were strong, but they were tired. They were determined. The English soldiers created a shield wall with a line of soldiers all holding up their shield.

What does the word, “determined,” mean?

-a quality that makes someone keep trying to do something, even if it is difficult

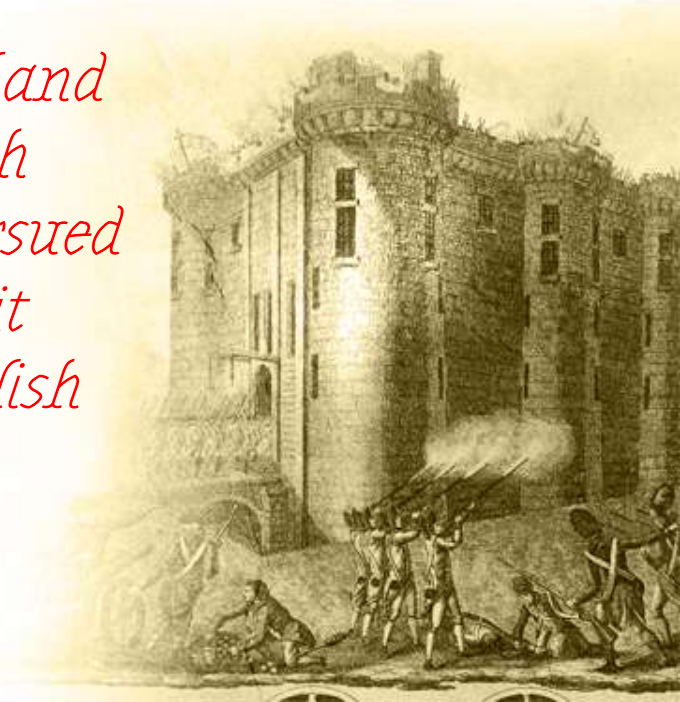
How do we know that is the meaning of determined?



You read the word, “drew”. This word has more than one meaning. It means “to create a picture.” But in our story, it has a another meaning “to get something out of a safe place.”

What happened that made it possible for William and the Norman soldiers to take over the English?

The Normans attacked the English shield wall and then retreated several times. When the English soldiers saw the Normans retreating, they pursued them, creating a break in the wall. This made it possible for the Normans to penetrate the English front and ultimately win.



After defeating the English army, what did William and the Normans have to do before William could pronounce himself king?

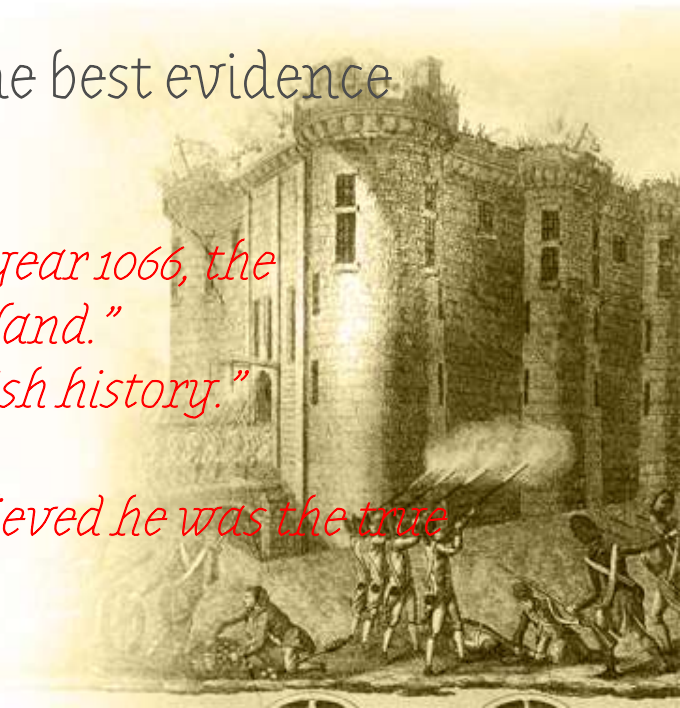
They had to march to the capital city of London.

Why did the Battle of Hastings take place?

There was a disagreement about who was the proper king of England and because only one person could be king, they fought to determine who would become king.

Which of the following lines of text provides the best evidence for your answer?

- a. *"On Christmas Day in Westminster Abbey, in the year 1066, the Norman duke was crowned King William I of England."*
- b. *"What happened next changed the course of English history."*
- c. *"They forced the Norman knights to retreat."*
- d. *"It took place because Harold and William each believed he was the true king of England."*



What is recorded in the Domesday Book and why did William want this information?

It is a record of the property people owned throughout England. William wanted the information to figure how much he could collect in taxes.

The word, Doomsday is a reference to a part of the Christian Bible that states that on the last day of the world, a complete list of people and their actions will be created. William's list was a complete list of people and property, so it was being compared to the list referred to in the Christian Bible.

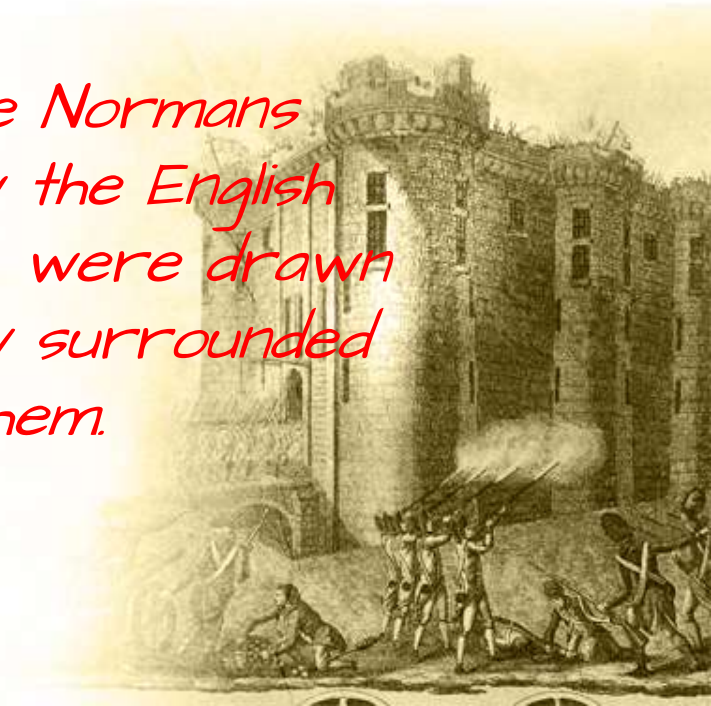


Lesson Wrap Up

1. Describe the tactics the Norman and English armies used during this battle.

The Norman army was larger and had better weapons, but the English army had taken a position at the top of the hill, giving them an advantage. At first, the Norman army tried to charge up the hill, but they were forced to retreat. The Normans tried several times to attack and retreat.

The English tactic was to pursue the Normans during one of the retreats, which drew the English out of their positions. When the English were drawn out of their positions, the Norman army surrounded them on horseback and overwhelmed them.



Morphology

Ok, let's look at two word choices. Some words are root words and some are affixed words. Then, you will read a statement and you must decide which of the word choices the statement demonstrates.

1. Ensure and sure

Years of piano lessons and hard work will guarantee his success as a musician. *ensure*

2. Large or enlarge?

We want to see the movie at the theater on the big screen, it is much better than on our tiny television.

enlarge

3. Enamor or enable?

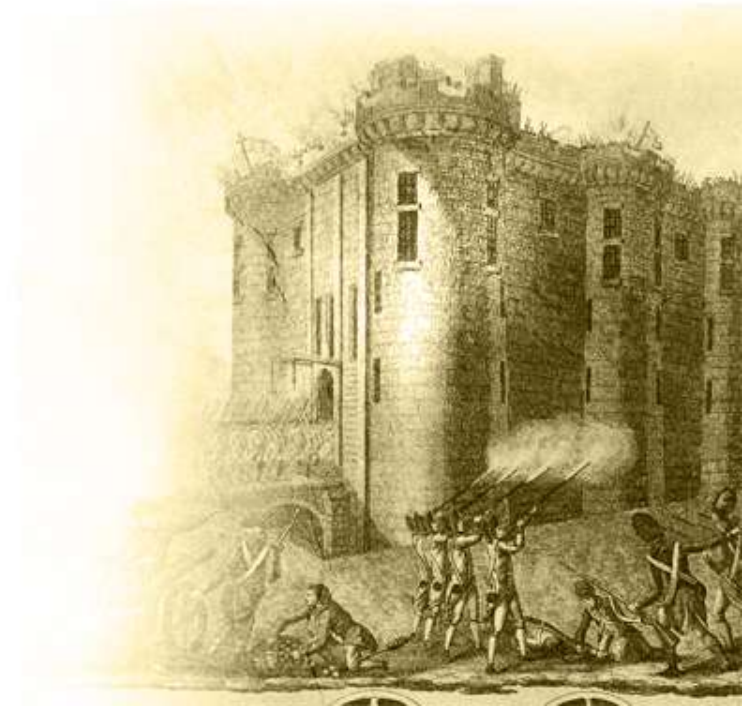
My brother switched seats with me on the train so I could get a better look at things out the window. *enable*



Morphology

Complete 1-6 on Activity Page 9.3.

We will complete the back side together in about 5 minutes.



Language

What do adjectives describe?

nouns

What do adverbs describe?

verbs

How does an adjective become an adverb?

Add -ly to the end of an adjective

The busy intersection meant pedestrians had to be careful crossing.

adj

n



v

adv

The children cleaned the room for the party busily.

Looking at the first sentence, can we say “busily intersection”?

No, because adverbs do not describe nouns.



Language

adj n

The brave captain sailed to a far-off land.

v adv

She volunteered bravely to go first.

adj n

Our neighbor is a kind soul who always makes us cookies.

v adv

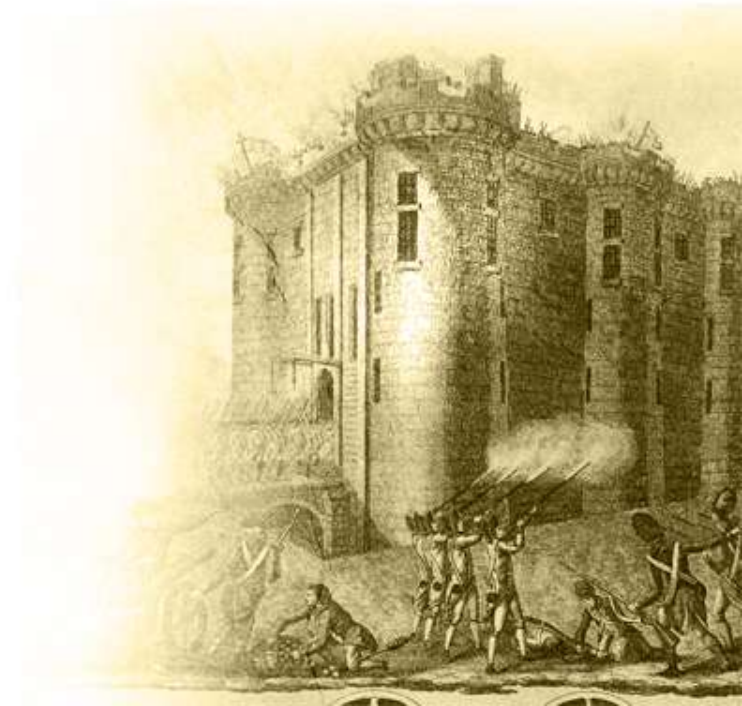
My cousin shoveled the walkway for us kindly.

adj n

They bought the perfect gift for their grandpa.

v adv

The gift was wrapped perfectly.



Activity Page 9.2

As you work on Activity Page 9.2 think about whether you are describing a noun or a verb.

Which would need the -ly ending?

