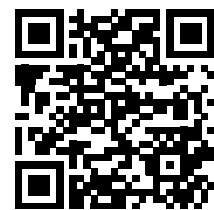


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The Battle of Hastings - The Fall of Anglo-Saxon England



In 1066, the _____ of Hastings marked a decisive moment in medieval history. King Harold II of England faced William, the _____ of Normandy, in a struggle for the English crown. The _____ clashed on October 14th, with Harold's forces holding the high _____ early in the day. William's strategy involved feigned retreats, tricking the _____ soldiers into breaking their formations. Amidst the chaos, an arrow struck _____, leading to a critical shift in the battle's momentum. The _____ pressed their advantage, eventually breaking the English resistance. The death of _____ signified the end of Anglo-Saxon rule in England. Following his victory, William became known as _____ and was crowned king of England on Christmas Day, establishing Norman control. This _____ had profound effects on the English language, culture, and legal _____. Castles began to dot the landscape, signifying Norman _____. The Battle of Hastings thus remains a turning point, symbolizing the fusion of Norman and Anglo-Saxon _____.

Battle Normans Harold armies dominance system Harold
English traditions conquest Duke Conqueror ground