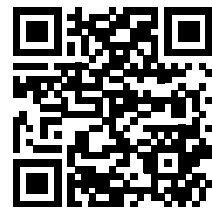


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# The Bayeux Tapestry and the Norman Conquest



The Bayeux \_\_\_\_\_ is a unique historical artifact that tells the story of the \_\_\_\_\_ Conquest of England in 1066. It is not actually a tapestry, but an \_\_\_\_\_, stretching almost 70 meters long and 50 centimeters tall. This magnificent \_\_\_\_\_ of art details the events leading up to the Battle of Hastings, where \_\_\_\_\_ the Conqueror defeated King Harold II, and the aftermath that reshaped England. The \_\_\_\_\_ and the English are depicted with distinct features, such as hairstyle and \_\_\_\_\_, allowing viewers to distinguish between them. The tapestry begins with a scene showing \_\_\_\_\_ the Confessor sending Harold to Normandy, and it ends with the \_\_\_\_\_ of the English forces. Along its length, various scenes of preparation, battle, and Norman \_\_\_\_\_ are depicted with remarkable detail. One of the most famous scenes shows \_\_\_\_\_ being struck in the eye with an arrow, a moment that has sparked much debate among historians. The \_\_\_\_\_ includes Latin inscriptions that serve as captions, providing context and \_\_\_\_\_ for the images. Interestingly, the tapestry also depicts Halley's \_\_\_\_\_, which was seen in England in 1066 and was considered an omen of great \_\_\_\_\_. Today, the tapestry is displayed in a museum in Bayeux, France, and is considered a masterpiece of medieval \_\_\_\_\_, offering a rare, visual insight into the 11th-century events that shaped \_\_\_\_\_.

- |        |         |            |              |         |         |            |          |          |
|--------|---------|------------|--------------|---------|---------|------------|----------|----------|
| Edward | Norman  | William    | Harold       | piece   | defeat  | change     | Tapestry | clothing |
| Comet  | victory | embroidery | explanations | Normans | England | embroidery | art      |          |