



Timeline of the Battle of Hastings

The Timeline of the Battle of Hastings also provides details of a Norman Invasion Timeline and the Norman Conquest Timeline. The key dates and events detailed in the Battle of Hastings Timeline provides history at a glance of this important event in the history of England. The Battle of Hastings Timeline charts the fall of the Anglo Saxons and the rise of the Normans.

The Norman Invasion and Norman Conquest Events and Battle of Hastings Timeline

The Battle of Hastings Timeline	
1033	Alliance between France and England against the Vikings - the Normans claim to the English throne
1065	Meeting between Harold Godwinson and Duke William? Did Harold agree that William should become King of England when Edward the Confessor dies?
January 4th 1066	The Death of Edward the Confessor
January 6th 1066	Harold Earl of Wessex crowned King of England
April 1066	Halley's Comet
Spring 1066	Norman mission to Rome to seek Papal support for the Norman Invasion
Preparation for the Battle of Hastings The Norman Invasion Timeline	
July 1066	Harold gathers the English army at the South Coast of England in Preparation for the Norman Invasion
July 1066	William prepares his fleet for the English invasion at the River Dives in Normandy
September 1066	The Vikings! Harald Hadrada, King of Norway, launches a Viking invasion
20th September 1066	The Battle of Gate Fulford - The Vikings defeat the English led by Morcar
21st September 1066	Harold marches his army from the South Coast of England to York to defend against the Viking Invasion!

September 25th 1066	The Stamford Bridge Battle - Harold defeats King Harald Hadrada and the Vikings at York
September 27th 1066	Duke William sets sail for England - The Norman Invasion begins
September 28th 1066	Duke William lands at Pevensey, on the South coast of England. The Norman Invasion
September 29th 1066	Duke William occupies Hastings, on the South coast of England
October 1st 1066	Harold , celebrating his victory over the Vikings at York, receives news of the Norman invasion
October 1st 1066	Harold marches his army back from the North of England to the South of England to defend against the Norman Invasion!
October 6th 1066	King Harold arrives in London
The Battle of Hastings Timeline	
October 1066	The English Army prepare their defences at Senlac
Friday 13th of October 1066	Negotiations between the Normans and Saxons - William demands that King Harold either resigns his royalty in favor of William, refers it to the arbitration of the Pope or let it be determined by the issue of a single combat. King Harold declines
Saturday 14th of October 1066	The Normans and the Saxons prepare for battle - the Battle of Hastings
Saturday 14th of October 1066	William Raised the Papal Standard and issued battle orders to the Norman army
Saturday 14th of October 1066	Norman Foot soldiers led the way, the archers followed and finally the Norman knights on horseback.
Timeline Saturday 14th of October 1066	Battle Plans - A fence and a fosse were built as a part of the Saxon defences. The men of Kent were entitled to strike first, the London men guarded King Harold. The Saxon army had no cavalry but stood in close ranks
Saturday 14th of October 1066	The Norman servants, priests and clerks looked on whilst the Norman army advanced in three columns
Saturday 14th of October 1066	Normans moved on to the assault, and the English defended themselves well
Saturday 14th of October 1066	The Two Armies met. Each side taunted the other. The armies exchanged blows and many Normans died in the fosse (ditch).
Timeline Saturday 14th of October 1066	The Battle raged for hours. A new scheme was adopted by the Norman archers. Arrows were shot in upward in the air striking the faces of the English soldiers. Many had their eyes put out and the arrows flew thicker than rain

Saturday 14th of October 1066	An arrow struck Harold above his right eye, and put it out. Many other English soldiers have suffered a similar fate due to the strategy of the Norman archers.
Saturday 14th of October 1066	The Saxons still continued to defend well. The Normans then adopted another strategy which deceived the Saxons
Saturday 14th of October 1066	The English believed that the Normans were in retreat. The English pursued the Normans and foolishly broke their ranks.
Timeline Saturday 14th of October 1066	The English were unable to compete against the knights on horseback. The Saxon barricades were broken. The living marched over heaps of the dead and many were crushed in the throng.
Saturday 14th of October 1066	The wounded King Harold was killed and his body mutilated by the Normans.
Timeline Saturday 14th of October 1066	Their King was dead and their Standard lost - many English soldiers fled. William had won the Battle of Hastings - he was the Conqueror
Saturday 14th of October 1066	The great Battle of Hastings had raged between 9am and 3pm
Timeline Sunday 15th of October	Both the Normans and the Saxons buried their dead. William the Conqueror had defeated the Saxons at the Battle of Hastings and now made ready to conquer the English
Defeat at the Battle of Hastings The Norman Conquest Timeline	
October 21st 1066	The Submission of the Saxons at Dover
October 29th 1066	The Submission of the Saxons at Canterbury
December 25th 1066	Duke William is crowned King of England in Westminster Abbey in London
January 1067	William the Conqueror starts constructing castles in England - Norwich Castle, Wallingford Castle and Chepstow Castle
March 1067	William returns to Normandy until December 1067
Autumn 1067	Odo, the Bishop of Bayeux is made Earl of Kent and becomes William's Deputy in England
December 1067	William returns to England
February 1067	Rebellion against the Normans! The English, led by Harold's mother Gytha, resist the Normans at Exeter but are defeated by the Normans
Spring 1067	King William starts construction of Exeter Castle and the Tower of London

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May 11th 1068	King William's wife, Matilda, is crowned Queen of England
1068	Rebellion! The "Harrying of the North"
1070	Rebellion against the Normans! Hereward the Wake leads the English with Harold's brother the Earl Morcar against the Normans at Peterborough but is defeated
1070	The Norman Conquest is complete
1086	The Domesday Book
9th September 1087	William the Conqueror dies at Saint-Gervais near Rouen, France