

Mini Musical

Harold's Army

Author: Daniel Dalton

Music: Daniel Hewitt



EDUCATIONAL MUSICALS

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2005 Written by Daniel Dalton
Music & Lyrics by Dan Hewitt
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Rhymes by Anita Allen

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Trafalgar – Nelson's Navy
1066 – William's Army

1066 Bibliography.

The Bayeux Tapestry itself in the visitor centre at Bayeux
Lapper, I & Gravett, C (2000) *The Norman Conquest*, [Osprey Publishing]
Patterson, B R (2004) Harold & William. *The Battle for England 1064-1066*
Bridgford, A (2004) *1066 The Hidden History of the Bayeux Tapestry*
Bates, D (1989) *William The Conqueror*
Gravett, C (1992) *Hastings 1066, The Fall of Saxon England*
<http://www.normanconquest.co.uk>
<http://www.battle1066.com>

Videoring productions.

A licence is available. To obtain one please contact the publishers.

1066

Harold's Army

Assembly Pack

Harold's Army is a performance piece taken from the parent musical **1066**, one of our range of full scale educational musicals developed to complement the UK, Key Stage Two National Curriculum. The musicals cover historical and science based subjects. Assembly pieces are much shorter, simpler versions of these shows, rewritten to be used in an assembly and performed with little rehearsal time and with only small casts. Three songs taken from the larger parent musical complete the pack. These songs can be learnt by the small cast or larger groups.

Like the larger parent musical we aim to provide an excellent product that can be performed quickly and easily and can be altered or adapted according to your needs. We hope you enjoy performing **Harold's Army**.

Characters.

Main Parts. *There are 4 speaking parts, and any number can be used for the battle scenes.*

Gryth -	Harold's brother.
Harold Godwinsson -	Future King of England.
Messenger -	
William -	Duke of Normandy.

Viking Soldiers
Saxon Soldiers
Norman Soldiers

Song List.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| 1. Expel the Vikings - | Viking & Saxon Soldiers, Harold & Gryth. |
| 2. One For All - | Harold, Gryth & Saxon Soldiers. |
| 3. The Battle of Hastings - | All Norman & Saxon Soldiers, Harold, Gryth & William. |

1066

Harold's Army

Fact Sheet.

The Battle of Hastings in 1066 is probably the most famous event in English history. The battle changed the course of English history forever, and signified the end of Saxon domination of England and the start of the Norman era.

Anglo-Saxon England in 1066.

At the start of 1066, King Edward the Confessor ruled England, and ruled with the assistance of the Witan, the highest clergy in the country. Edward was the son of King Ethelred II. Under Ethelred's rule, England was subjected to continued attack from Danish Vikings, and so Edward was sent to the Norman court in order to be safe from the attacks. Edward therefore grew up in Normandy before returning to England in 1042 when he was offered England's crown on the death of his father.

As King Edward's marriage had not produced any children, there was no heir to the throne when he died on the 5th January 1066.

Who was the Rightful Successor to King Edward?

When King Edward died, there were three claimants to the throne.

Harold Godwinsson, Earl of Wessex - the most powerful man in England after the king, well loved and respected throughout the country, and seen by many as his natural successor.

William, Duke of Normandy - King Edward's cousin and ruler of Normandy. He claimed that in 1051 Edward had promised him the throne, after his death, in return for the help Normandy had given to Edward's family in the past.

King Hadrada, the Viking King of Norway - Harold Hadrada, the King of Norway, also had a claim to the throne, although his was less clear.

The Witan ultimately chose Harold Godwinsson as the King.

The Foreign Reaction to Harold's crowning.

Both William and King Hadrada were furious with Harold for accepting the throne. Both prepared to invade England with Hadrada planning to strike first, while William planned to invade Southern England.

The Battle of Stamford Bridge.

Hadrada landed first. With three hundred ships full of men he crossed the North Sea and landed near the city of York. He defeated the English garrisons at Fulford Gate and prepared to take control of the area. Harold heard about the landing, raising an army he march north and confront them.

The two armies met on the 25th September 1066 at Stamford Bridge. The speed of Harold's march north surprised the Vikings, and he almost completely destroyed them. Hadrada was killed, and only 24 ships managed to sail back to Norway.

Unfortunately, while Harold was celebrating on the 28th September 1066, William's army was landing in the south at Pevensey Bay.

He had no choice but to march his weary army south to engage William's army. They marched 250 miles in just nine days. On arrival they set up camp on the top of Senlac Hill, a small hill about five miles outside Hastings. However, the army, after a tough battle and long march, were not in the best condition to fight another major battle.

On October 14th the Norman army began to set up position at the base of the hill. The two armies, who were of roughly equal size, were face to face and ready to do battle.

The Saxon Army.

The Saxon army was made up of Huscarl or household and Fyrd warriors. The Huscarl were fully trained, professional soldiers, armed with a shield and an axe and were unswervingly loyal to Harold. Fyrd were not full time fighters, but were a militarily trained, landless, peasant militia that were called up when the king needed them. Every free man in England was obliged to serve in the Fyrd. They used horses in order to travel, but did not fight on them. This was one of the key differences between the make up of the two armies. The Saxon army was led by King Harold and his two brothers, Gyth and Leofrin, and numbered around 7,000 men in total.

The Norman Army.

The Norman army's greatest assets were its knights. These highly trained warriors fought on horseback, but were only loyal to William as long as he paid them! They also had many archers who could engage an enemy from long range. The rest of the army was made up of mercenaries, who were fierce soldiers but had a propensity to change sides if it looked like their side was losing. Duke William led the Norman army, which totalled around 7,500 men.

The Battle of Hastings.

The Saxons had taken up position on Senlac Hill. A good, defensive position affording views down onto the battlefield and one that would be very difficult for the Normans to defeat. The Norman army was at the base of the hill.

The battle started at around 9am on the 14th October 1066, with the Saxon army making a wall of shields to defend themselves from the Norman archers and cavalry. Initially the Normans suffered huge casualties trying to break the shield up, which was more difficult as they were fighting uphill. They fought all morning, and at around midday a section of the Norman army began to retreat as a result of their huge casualties. Some of the Saxons broke from the shield wall and started chasing them down the hill. A rumour then emerged that William had been killed. This would have been fatal to the Norman effort, as its mercenary soldiers would probably have changed sides. Therefore, William showed himself to his soldiers to prove that he wasn't dead, renewing the Norman morale.

However, the Normans still had no way to break the Saxon army's shield wall. William then realised that the Saxons had broken the wall themselves when they chased some of his retreating Normans, so tried this again. He ordered his cavalry to pretend to retreat. In a monumental error, the Saxons took the bait and chased them down the hill, breaking the shield wall. Norman arrows could now hit their targets and the Saxon line was in disarray. Harold was struck by an arrow in the eye and died. After this the Saxons were finished, although many still fought on. Eventually they fled, and by 5.30pm in the evening, the Normans had won. However, they had suffered many casualties.

1066

Harold's Army

Viking soldiers enter the performance area.

SONG 1: Expel the Vikings - Viking & Saxon Soldiers, Harold & Gryth.

The Viking soldiers sing the first verse menacingly. They draw their swords and menacingly move around the performance area. At the end of the first verse, King Harold and the Saxon soldiers enter the performance area and sing the next verse. They confront the Viking army and they battle in slow motion. Towards the end of the song, the Vikings retreat and are chased off the performance area by the Saxon soldiers.

The Saxon soldiers should be divided into two groups for the song.

Viking Soldiers. Take what is ours.
Take what is ours.
Take what is ours.
Take what is ours.
Take what is ours.
Take back what is ours.

Saxon Soldiers. Expel the Vikings. Expel the Vikings.
Expel the Vikings. Expel the Vikings.
Expel the Vikings. Expel the Vikings.
Expel the Vikings. Expel the Vikings.
Expel the Vikings. Expel the Vikings.
Expel the Viking army.

Viking Soldiers.	Saxon Soldiers.
Take what is ours.	Expel the Vikings.
Take what is ours.	Expel the Vikings.
Take what is ours.	Expel the Vikings.
Take what is ours.	Expel the Vikings.
Take what is ours.	Expel the Vikings.
Take back what is ours.	Expel the Viking army.

Saxons Group 2.

Send them away, away, away.
Send them away, away. Hmm!
Send them away, away, away.
Send them away, away.
Send them away, away, away.
Send them away, away.

Viking Soldiers.

Take what is ours.

Take what is ours.

Take what is ours.

Take what is ours.

Take what is ours.

Take back what is ours.

Saxons Group 1.

Expel the Vikings.

Expel the Vikings.

Expel the Vikings.

Expel the Vikings.

Expel the Vikings.

Expel the Viking army.

Saxons Group 2.

Send them away, away, away.

Send them away, away.

Send them away, away, away.

Send them away, away.

Send them away, away, away.

Send them away, away.

(Piano solo)

Take back what is ours!!

At the end of the song, all the Saxon soldiers pat each other on the back and congratulate each other.

Gryth. King Harold, your glorious Saxon army is victorious once again!

Harold. It's not my army Gryth, it's the army for all Saxon people!

The army cheers.

Harold. You know Gryth, my brother, all free men in England must serve in the army if I call them up!

Gryth. *(Rolling his eyes as if he has heard this many times before)*
Yes, I know!

Harold. And do you know what they are called once they join the army?

Gryth. The Fyrd your highness.

Harold. Yes bro, the Fyrd. Not full time fighters, but ordinary men who do their duty for their country when the King calls them.

Gryth. *(Increasingly bored)* Yes, I know Harold.

Harold. The men of the Fyrd, I salute you!

The Fyrd soldiers cheer!

Harold. And do you know what the other part of the great Saxon army is called?

Gryth. *(Sitting down, speaking as if he is very bored)* The Huscarl, your highness.

Harold. Yes brother, top marks, the Huscarl. Full time, professional soldiers, armed with a shield and an axe. *(Gryth mimes the next few words)* A deadly, military machine!!

The Huscarl soldiers cheer!

Gryth. Yes, yes I know all this your highness....

Harold. And together, they make up the glorious Saxon army!!

SONG 2: One For All - Harold, Gryth & The Saxon Soldiers.

During the song, the army stands to attention and sings proudly, with Harold and Gryth inspecting them. When the line "All for one! One for all!" is sung, they break ranks and all start back slapping each other and showing more camaraderie. They also mob Harold at times, to show their loyalty to him.

You hear the cheer,
For the battle is near.
Time to face what you fear.
War is here! War is here!

You give your all.
Some will live, some will fall.
Hear the call! Hear the call!
All for one! One for all!

Will you lay your life down for the cause?
Defend your country with no pause.
Win the glory of a victory,
And take your place in history!

Now, leave your lives,
Leave your homes, leave your wives.
Will you rise? Will you fall?
Battle calls! Battle calls!

You give your all,
Some will live, some will fall.
Hear the call! Hear the call!
All for one! One for all!

At the end of the song a messenger enters the performance area. He bows in front of Harold.

Harold. Yes, what is it?

Messenger. Bad news your highness.

Harold. That's nothing new, you always bring me bad news!

Messenger. The Norman invasion of England has started. William's army has landed in the south. They came in hundreds of ships, they have thousands of men. Our country is doomed. We are all doomed!!

Harold. No need to exaggerate. We will simply march south and beat them, like we have done here with the Vikings.

The soldiers all groan!

Harold. Come on men, let's go. It's only 400 miles away!

The soldiers all groan again!

Harold. And once we get there, we will defeat the Norman army once and for all. England will stay a Saxon country forever.

The soldiers all cheer this time!

Gryth. To Hastings!

Soldiers. To Hastings!

Norman soldiers enter the performance area. One holds the Norman standard. They stay in a group on the far left of the performance area. They are led by William the Conqueror, who wears royal regalia to signify his position as Duke of Normandy.

William. So you Saxon scum, we meet in battle at last, at the town of Hastings!

Gryth. That was quick.

Harold. William of Normandy, you will never take my country!

SONG 3: The Battle of Hastings - All Norman & Saxon Soldiers, Harold, Gryth & William.

During the song, the two sides pretend to do battle in slow motion. When the Normans sing "William's dead, the war is over", both sides stop fighting. When William sings the next verse, he stands up and waves his hands around. The Saxons immediately try to attack him, so he takes cover and is defended again by the Normans.

When the line is sung "Harold falls" Harold holds his eye and slumps to the ground. At the end of the song, the Normans, who celebrate and mob William, chase the Saxons off the performance area. The Normans then move around the performance area, standing menacingly and raise the Norman standard.

Norman Soldiers. First we shot the Saxon army,
Firing arrows down like rain.
Saxon shields held strong the army.
Then we turned it round again.
Around again. Round again.

We attack below on horseback.
But we could not break the wall.
They defend their high position,
Higher ground the Saxon maul.
The Saxon maul. The Saxon maul.

Normans. (*Quietly*)

William's dead the war is over.
William's dead the war is over.
William's dead the war is over.
William's dead the war is over.

William.

No! You are wrong!
I am strong!
I am very strong! Strong!

Now we retreat,
We retreat!
Leading to a fine defeat!

Normans.

Back we go to Norman pastures.
This encounter's a disaster.
Back we go to Norman pastures.
This encounter's a disaster.
Back we go to Norman pastures.
This encounter's a disaster.
Back we go to Norman pastures.
This encounter's a disaster.

Now we must fight.
We must fight (x 15)

Saxons.

Harold falls.

Normans.

They've gone and lost their leader.

Saxons.

Harold falls.

Normans.

They've gone and lost their leader.

Saxons.

Harold falls.

Normans.

And now they've lost their leader.

Saxons.

Harold falls.

Normans.

They've gone and lost the battle day.

(Music underscore continues)

All the Saxons then either get up if they have been killed during the battle, or they re-enter the performance area. They line up in front of the Normans and make a line along the front of the performance area. Harold is in the centre of the line. They all hold hands and bow.

THE END

ASSEMBLY ART PACK

Note: This is an abbreviated art pack taken from the full length show



Artist Anthony James has worked extensively as "**Creaturama Workshops**" in education since 1992. His work, based on the use of junk materials, has featured in three nationally touring exhibitions. Anthony has also worked as a television and theatre "Production Designer" and his work has appeared on many T.V. programmes. As part of "**Creaturama**", Anthony also runs workshops based on real historical subjects and the following pages are taken from these formats and are based on techniques that have proved to be achievable in the field.

WARNING.

All scissors are dangerous, even if plastic. Make children aware of this prior to scenery, costume and prop construction. Check collected junk for such items as glass and metal tins. In a past workshop a six inch carving knife was handed to me, found in a pile of donated junk materials. Also check that bottles and food containers have been emptied and cleaned properly. (*There really is nothing like the smell of festering milk in the bottom of an old plastic milk bottle to make children sick.*)

MATERIALS.

All of Anthony's work is based on the use of two inch wide masking tape. To use thinner tape is a false economy as the children will just use more of this to achieve the same effects. Wide masking tape, scissors and cardboard are the only real indispensable materials needed. **THE FEATURED TECHNIQUES WILL NOT WORK WITH THIN MASKING TAPE.** Other useful materials include coloured papers, kitchen rolls, cereal boxes and old newspapers.

MASKING TAPE.

Masking tapes differ widely in their quality and price. Be aware of differing prices and shop around, the savings you can make may surprise you. Remember masking tape is created for masking so most masking tapes can be painted over. Do not confuse with gummed tape or parcel tape (*both are usually dark brown as opposed to light cream*). Make children aware that ripping tape with their teeth is unwise, particularly if they are "First teeth"! Cutting with scissors or breaking by using the thumb placed on the roll's edge are both acceptable. Make children aware that masking tape and hair do not mix!

DO NOT BE AFRAID.

The biggest hurdle in three-dimensional model making is a misconception that it is a complex or unattainable skill. The trick is in making items stick together properly and after some initial practice you will realise just how easy this is.

PAINTING.

When three-dimensional creations are painted, try getting the children to paint them one colour first, the primary coat as I call it. This stops a random mixing of colours occurring when several are used at the same time. Once the primary coat is dry other colours and features can be added. If paint refuses to cover tape or plastics, use a small amount of PVA glue mixed with a ready mixed paint.

FINALLY.

All the techniques featured have been tried out before their inclusion in this pack and are achievable by children from reception upwards. They are meant as a guide only and it is up to you and the children's individual talents as to just how ambitious you wish to be. Get the children to make big things. Model making is great fun and is a lively and informative way of teaching Art, History and Technology.

Norman Horseman.

Only the Normans used horses during the Battle of Hastings, Norman horsemen are a wonderful visual and easy to create. Use a large cardboard box for the horse's body, and cut a hole large enough for a performer's body. The next thing to do is to attach strong cord, twine or ribbon to each corner, creating two loops to support the box on the wearer's shoulders.

The next part to build is the horse's head. Flatten some cardboard and draw on one head. This will serve as the template for all the horses. Create another side piece, and then use a long strip of card to each side to create a three-dimensional head. This can now be attached to one end of your box. Ears can be made by cutting a cardboard roll diagonally into two pieces, creating two ears which can be attached with tape.

To balance the head, you can weight the inside of the box at its rear with stones in a small plastic bag, taped somewhere out of sight. A tail and a mane can be created using some appropriately coloured sugar paper, folded and cut as in the illustration. Your horses can be brown, black or white, with the material covering the sides as light as possible.

Completed Horseman.

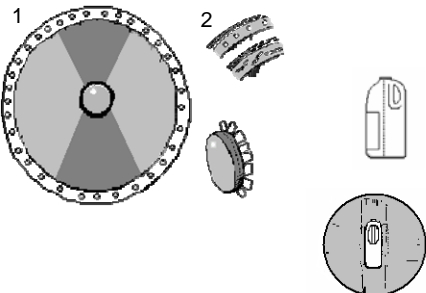




Norman Archer.

Bows and arrows can be made with garden canes and string. If the string is attached to each end of a length of garden cane by masking tape, the bows will not work, as the tension will just make the tape spring off. This will stop your young performers from shooting each other. If archers have bows and no arrows, they can mime firing arrows without actually using any. This is a safe way of achieving an effect without the risk of accidental injury.

Shields.

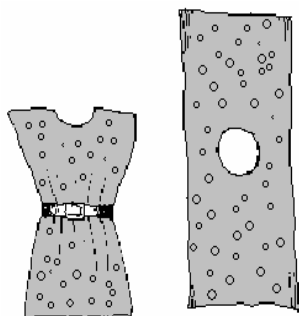
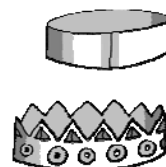


1. Shields are created from a large disc of brown cardboard. A metal boss, as they were called, can be created using a large plastic container such as a margarine tub. Masking tape should be wrapped around the container, half on and half off. Petals can then be cut out of the tape to attach it to the shield. A handle can be created this way, or a milk bottle can be cut to create a handle, as per the illustration.

2. You can edge your shield with a rim of extra card attached with long paper fasteners. Remember to paint the rim BEFORE you attach the paper fasteners so that they remain metallic.

Crowns.

Crowns are very easy to make. Use cereal box card and cut out a long enough strip to fit around the wearer's head. Fasten with masking tape. Ensure that the laminated side of the card is facing inwards, so the outer side will take paint. Cut out triangles and paint with yellow or gold paint. When this is dry, you can either stick on different coloured card or metallic papers with double sided tape to create jewels etc.

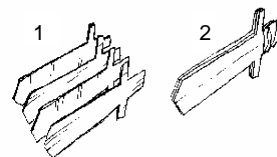


Chain Mail Armour.

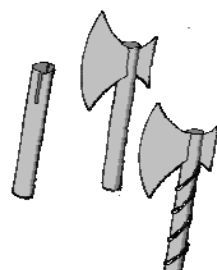
You can go to great lengths creating accurate chain mail, but I personally wouldn't bother too much. As long as your children understand what it was, and how it worked, I would simply try to recreate the effect. You can use calico and dye it, or just buy a large amount of grey material. Using a slightly darker coloured paint, you can either have the children paint on a lot of small circles randomly on their own costume, or 'print' circles using their own small pieces of plastic tubing. A piece of cardboard tube or even plastic plumbing pipe, can create your printing implement. Once a piece of material is cut, as in the illustration, it can be worn with a belt and really looks the part.

Saxon Swords.

The Saxon Fyrd soldiers, as they were known, had swords. Use two pieces of brown cardboard with the grain (corrugation) of the card running lengthways. This will prevent a wobbly sword. Masking tape, rolled up diagonally to create a sort of sticky string, can be wrapped around the handle for an extra effect. Remember even cardboard swords can be dangerous, so stress this to the children. Also stress that they are props and will break if used to actually fight with!



Saxon Axes.



The Saxon Huscarl were Harold's professional soldiers, while the Fyrd were peasants and amateurs. The Huscarl had shields and axes.

An axe can be made from a kitchen or poster roll, slit at one end, with a piece of card in the shape of an axe head slotted in. If the axe head is cardboard, ensure the internal corrugation is running across the blade horizontally. This will ensure the blade doesn't fold up. Again, masking tape rolled up diagonally to create a sticky string can be used to decorate the handle. Use little pieces of tape to attach the ends to ensure it stays put.

1. Expel the Vikings

(Harold, Gryth, Saxon & Viking Soldiers)

Quick with a swing
♩=170

From the Musical "1066"
Music & Lyrics: Daniel Hewitt

Voice

Piano

pp

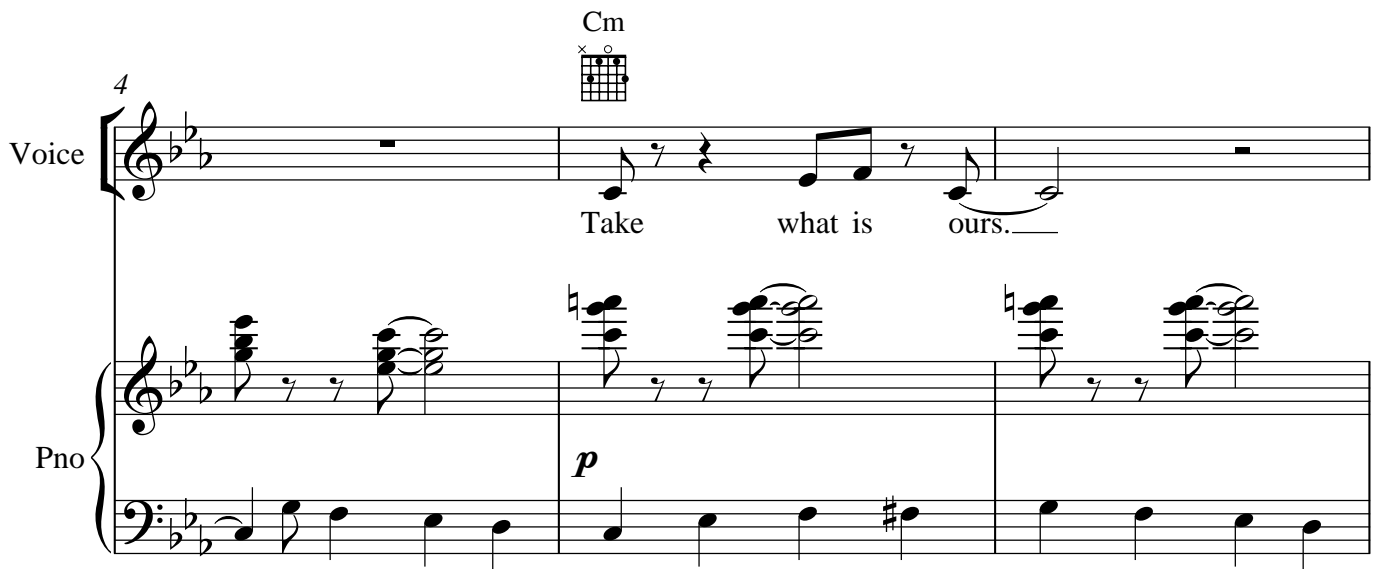


Voice

Pno

p

Cm



Voice

Pno

p

7



10

Voice

Take what is ours.____

Pno

13

Voice

Take what is ours.____ Take back what is ours.

Pno

G

16

Voice

Voice

Ex - pel the Vi - kings. Ex - pel the Vi - kings.

Pno

Cm G Cm

p

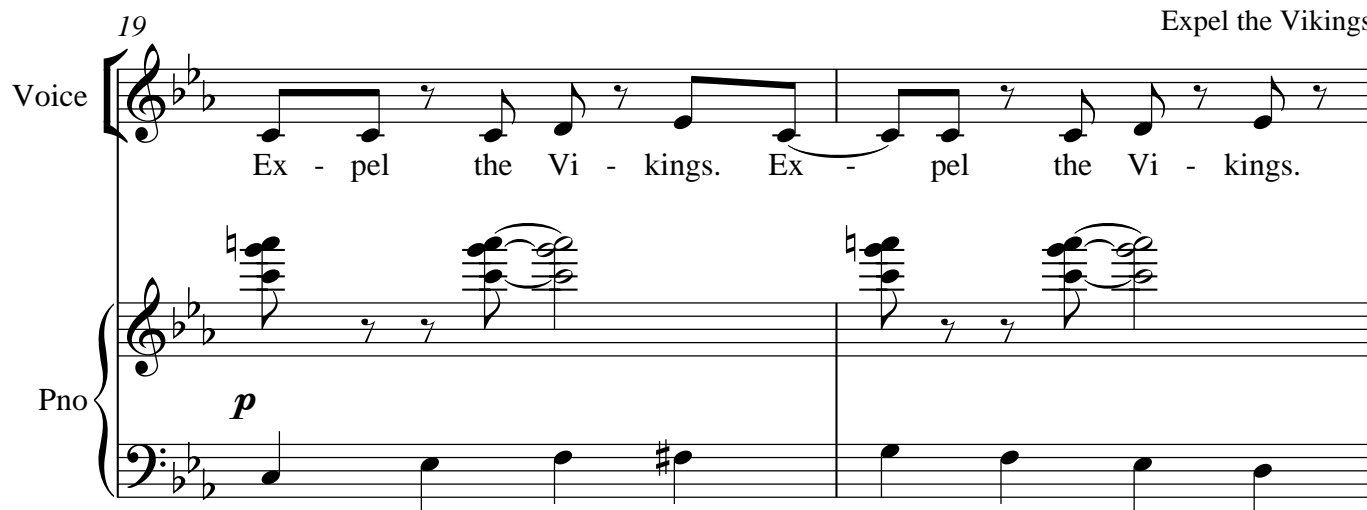
19

Voice

Ex - pel the Vi - kings. Ex - pel the Vi - kings.

Pno

p

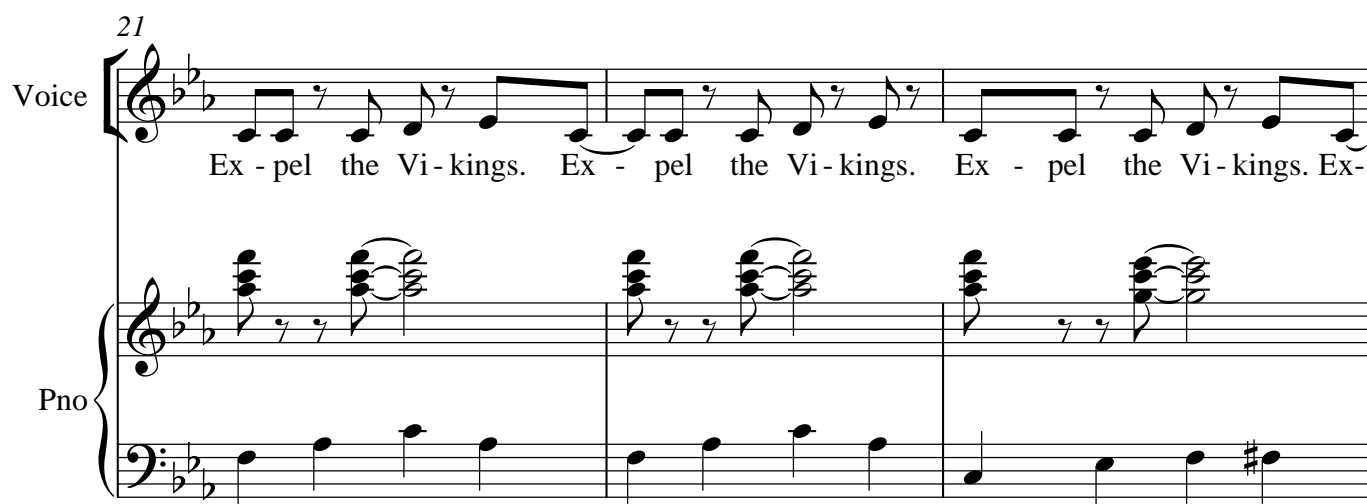


21

Voice

Ex - pel the Vi - kings. Ex - pel the Vi - kings. Ex - pel the Vi - kings. Ex -

Pno



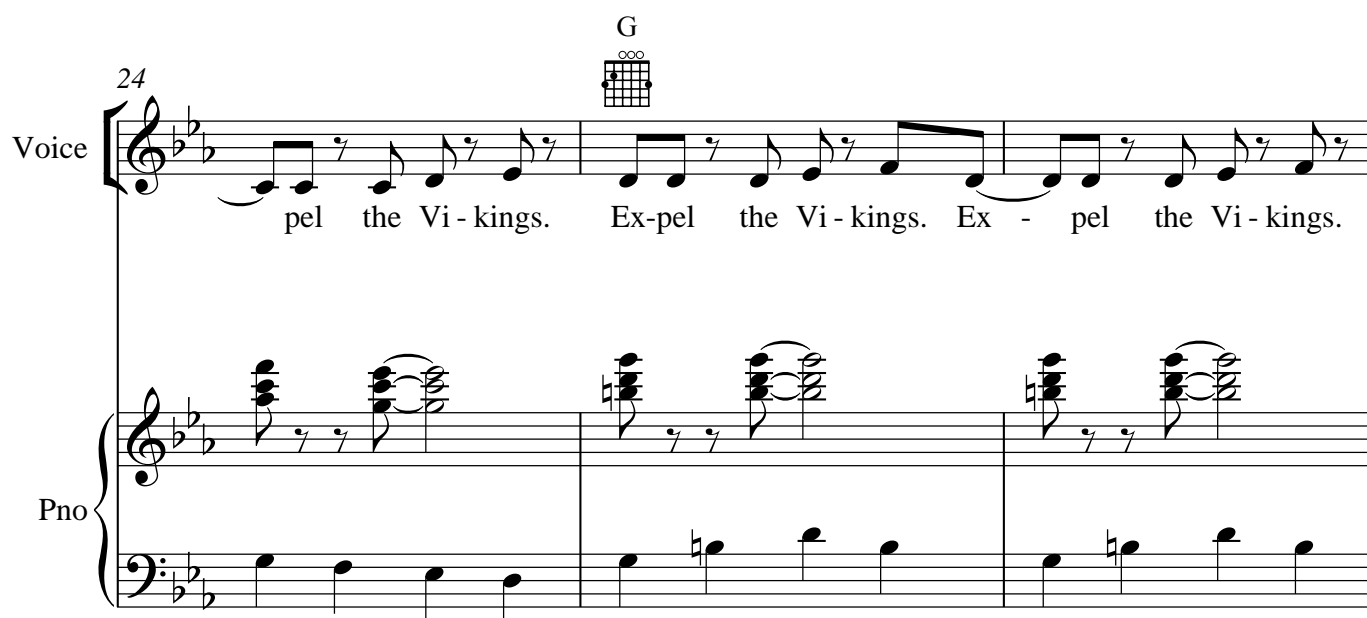
24

Voice

pel the Vi - kings. Ex - pel the Vi - kings. Ex - pel the Vi - kings.

Pno

G



27

Cm Cm

Expel the Vikings

Voice

Take what is ours.

Voice

Ex - pel the Vik - ing ar - my.

Pno

p

30

Voice

Take what is ours.

Voice

Ex - pel the Vi - kings.

Pno

p

32


Voice

Take what is ours...

Voice

Ex - pel the Vi - kings. Ex - pel the Vi - kings.

Pno



35


Voice

Take what is ours...

Voice

Ex - pel the Vi - kings.

Pno



38

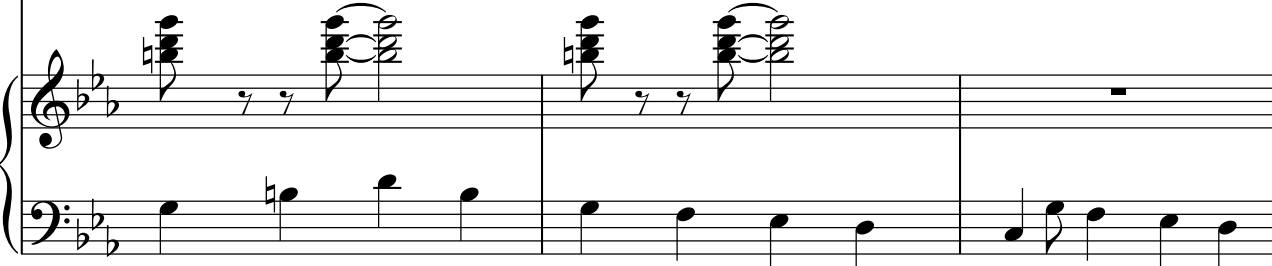
Voice

Take back what is ours...

Voice

Ex - pel the Vi - kings. Ex - pel the Vik - ing ar - my.

Pno



41

Voice

Send them a - way__ a - way,__ a - way. Send them a - way, a - way.

Pno

pp

p

Measure 41: Voice melody starts on G4, moving stepwise up to Bb4, then down to A4, G4, F4, E4, D4. Piano accompaniment: Right hand has chords of Gb3-Ab3-Bb3 and Gb3-Ab3-Bb3. Left hand has notes G2, Bb2, D3, F3. Dynamics: *pp*.

Measure 42: Voice melody continues from F4, E4, D4, C4, Bb3, A3. Piano accompaniment: Right hand has chords of Gb3-Ab3-Bb3 and Gb3-Ab3-Bb3. Left hand has notes G2, Bb2, D3, F3. Dynamics: *pp*.

Measure 43: Voice melody continues from A3, G3, F3, E3, D3, C3. Piano accompaniment: Right hand has chords of Gb3-Ab3-Bb3 and Gb3-Ab3-Bb3. Left hand has notes G2, Bb2, D3, F3. Dynamics: *p*.

44

Voice

— Hmm! Send them a - way, a - way,__ a - way.

Pno

Measure 44: Voice melody starts on G4, moving stepwise up to Bb4, then down to A4, G4, F4, E4, D4. Piano accompaniment: Right hand has chords of Gb3-Ab3-Bb3 and Gb3-Ab3-Bb3. Left hand has notes G2, Bb2, D3, F3.

Measure 45: Voice melody continues from F4, E4, D4, C4, Bb3, A3. Piano accompaniment: Right hand has chords of Gb3-Ab3-Bb3 and Gb3-Ab3-Bb3. Left hand has notes G2, Bb2, D3, F3.

Measure 46: Voice melody continues from A3, G3, F3, E3, D3, C3. Piano accompaniment: Right hand has chords of Gb3-Ab3-Bb3 and Gb3-Ab3-Bb3. Left hand has notes G2, Bb2, D3, F3.

47

Voice

Send them a - way_ a - way_ Send them a - way,__ a - way,


Pno

G

Measure 47: Voice melody starts on G4, moving stepwise up to Bb4, then down to A4, G4, F4, E4, D4. Piano accompaniment: Right hand has chords of Gb3-Ab3-Bb3 and Gb3-Ab3-Bb3. Left hand has notes G2, Bb2, D3, F3.

Measure 48: Voice melody continues from F4, E4, D4, C4, Bb3, A3. Piano accompaniment: Right hand has chords of Gb3-Ab3-Bb3 and Gb3-Ab3-Bb3. Left hand has notes G2, Bb2, D3, F3. A guitar chord diagram for G is shown above the measure.

Measure 49: Voice melody continues from A3, G3, F3, E3, D3, C3. Piano accompaniment: Right hand has chords of Gb3-Ab3-Bb3 and Gb3-Ab3-Bb3. Left hand has notes G2, Bb2, D3, F3.

50 Cm  7 Expel the Vikings

Voice

Voice

— a-way. Send them a-way, a - way *f*

Pno

53 Cm 

Voice

Voice

Voice

Take what is ours. —

Ex - pel the Vi - kings.

Send them a - way — a - way — a - way

Pno

p

Expel the Vikings

55

Voice

Take what is ours.____

Voice

Ex - pel the Vi - kings.

Voice

Send them a - way,____ a - way.____

Pno

p

57

Voice

Take what is ours. Take what is ours.

Voice

Ex - pel the Vi - kings. Ex

Voice

Send them a - way, a - way,____ a - way. Send them a - way, a - way.

Pno

60

Voice 1: Take what is ours.

Voice 2: - pel the Vi-kings. Ex-pel the Vi-kings.

Voice 3: Send them a-way a-way a-way.

Pno

63

Voice 1: Take back what is ours.

Voice 2: Ex-pel the Vi-king ar-my!

Voice 3: Send them a-way a-way

Pno

66

Pno

68

G Cm

Expel the Vikings

Voice

Take back what is ours!

Voice

Take back what is ours!

Voice

Take back what is ours!

Pno

gliss

The musical score is for a piece titled "Expel the Vikings". It features three vocal parts (Voice 1, Voice 2, Voice 3) and a piano accompaniment (Pno). The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The time signature is 3/4. The score begins at measure 68. The vocal parts enter with the lyrics "Take back what is ours!". The piano accompaniment features a triplet of eighth notes in the right hand and a single eighth note in the left hand. The piano part includes a glissando (gliss) in the right hand. Chord diagrams for G and Cm are shown at the top of the page.

2. One for All!

(Harold, Gryth & Saxon Soldiers)

From the Musical "1066"
Music & Lyrics: Daniel Hewitt

Tempo: ♩=110 **Time Signature:** 4/4

Instrumentation: Voice, Piano (Pno)

Chords: E^b, B^b, E^b, A^bm, E^b, B^b, F, E^b

Lyrics:

You hear the cheer, for the ba - ttle is near. Time to face what you

fear. War is here! War is here! You give your


The musical score is written for Voice and Piano. The tempo is marked as 110 beats per minute, and the time signature is 4/4. The key signature has three flats (Bb, Eb, Ab). The score is divided into three systems. The first system shows the piano accompaniment with a complex rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes. The second system begins with the voice entry, with lyrics 'You hear the cheer, for the ba - ttle is near. Time to face what you'. The piano accompaniment continues with a steady eighth-note pattern. The third system continues the voice part with lyrics 'fear. War is here! War is here! You give your'. The piano accompaniment features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes. Guitar chord diagrams are provided for Eb, Bb, and F chords.



14    One for All!

Voice

all. Some will live, some will fall. Hear the

Pno






17   

Voice

call! Hear the call! All for one! One for

Pno

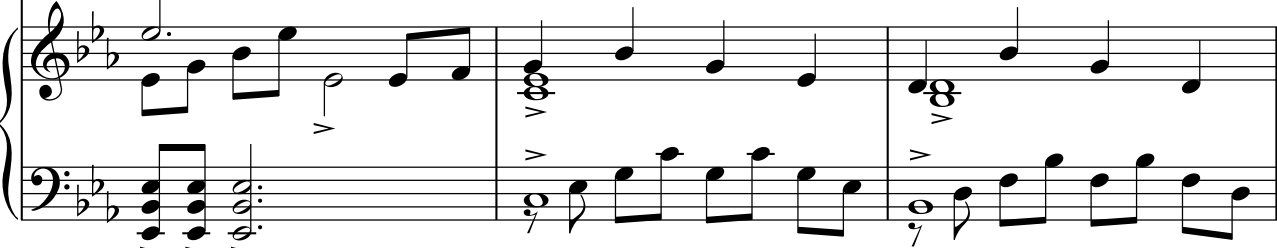


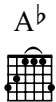
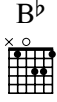
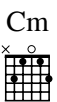
20   

Voice

all! Will you lay your life down for the cause de-

Pno



23    $\text{♩}=110$ $\text{♩}=90$ $\text{♩}=110$ One for All!

Voice

fend your count - ry with no pause? Win the glo - ry of a

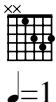


Pno

26   $\text{♩}=90$

Voice

vic - tor - y and take your place in his - tor - y!

Pno

29    $\text{♩}=110$

Voice

Now, leave your lives. Leave your homes. Leave your

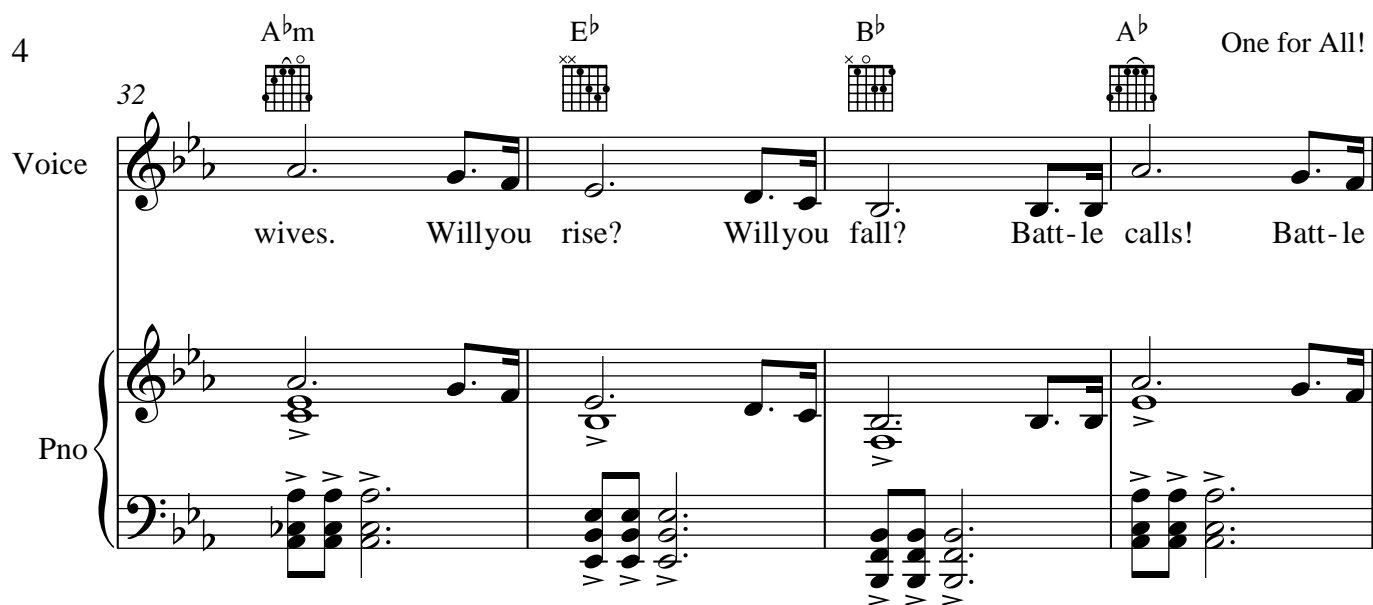
Pno

32 $A^b m$ E^b B^b A^b One for All!

Voice

wives. Will you rise? Will you fall? Batt-le calls! Batt-le

Pno



36 E^b B^b E^b

Voice

calls! You give your all! Some will live. Some will

Pno

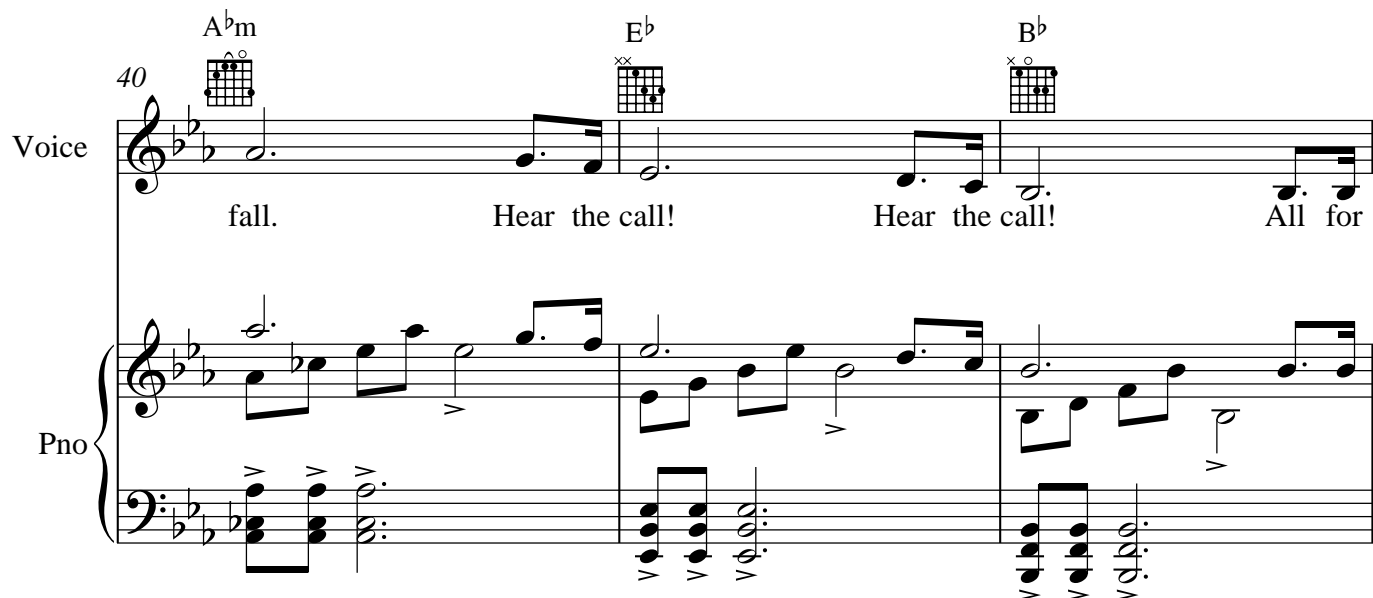


40 $A^b m$ E^b B^b

Voice

fall. Hear the call! Hear the call! All for

Pno



43 A^b B^b 5

one! One for All!

One for

45 E^b

all!

3. Battle of Hastings

(Harold, Gryth, William, Saxon & Norman Soldiers)

$\text{♩} = 100$

Em



From the Musical "1066"
Music & Lyrics: Daniel Hewitt

Voice

Normans First we shot the Sax - on ar - my,

Piano

Voice

4 fir - ing arr - ows down like rain. Sax - on shields held strong the ar - my.

Pno

Voice

6 Then we turned it round a - gain. A - round a - gain. Round a - gain_____

Pno

D

9

Em

Voice

We att - ack be - low on horse - back. But we could not break the wall.

Pno

11

Voice

They de - fend their high pos - i - tion. High - er ground the Sax - on maul. The

Pno

13

D

Voice

Sax - on maul. The Sax - on maul_____

Pno

♩=50

Em

16 $\text{♩} = 150$

Voice

Normans

Will - iam's dead the war is ov - er. Will - iam's dead the war is ov - er.

Pno

f

18

Voice

Will - iam's dead the war is ov - er. Will - iam's dead the war is ov - er.

Pno

f

20

Voice

William

No you are wrong.

Pno

f

23

Voice

I am strong. I am ve - ry

Pno

f

26

Voice

strong. Strong! Now

Pno

f

29

Voice

we re - treat. We re -

Pno

f

32

Voice

treat. Lead - ing to a fine

Pno

f

35

Voice

de - - - feat!

Pno

38

Voice

Normans

Back we go to Nor - man pas - tures. This en - coun - ter's a dis - a - ster.

Pno

ff

40

Voice

Back we go to Nor - man past - ures. This en - coun - ter's a dis - a - ster.

Pno

42

Voice

Backwe go to Nor-man past - ures. This en-coun-ter's a dis - a - ster.

Pno

f

44

Voice

Voice

Back we go to Nor - man pas - tures. This en - coun - ter's a dis - a - ster.

Pno

Battle of Hastings

47

Voice

F#m

Now we must fight. We must fight. We must fight. We must fight

Pno

ff

50

Voice

— We must fight. We must fight. We must fight. We must fight.

Pno

52

Voice

— We must fight. We must fight. We must fight. We must fight.

Pno

f

57

Voice

Saxons

Ha - rold falls.

Har - old's falls

Voice

Normans

They've gone and lost their lead - er!

Pno

Battle of Hastings

60

Voice

Har - old falls!

Voice

They've gone and lost their lead - er!

Pno

62

Voice

Har - old falls.

Voice

And now they've lost their lead - er!

Pno

64

Voice

Voice

Pno

They've gone and lost their batt - le day!

Playout

66

Voice

Pno

♩=145

♩=140

♩=135

68

Pno

♩=130

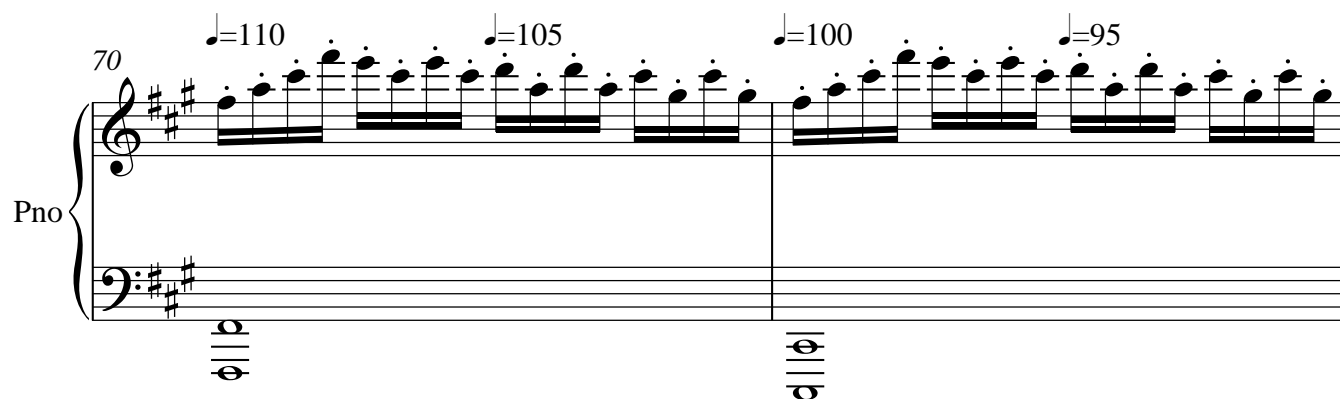
♩=125

♩=120

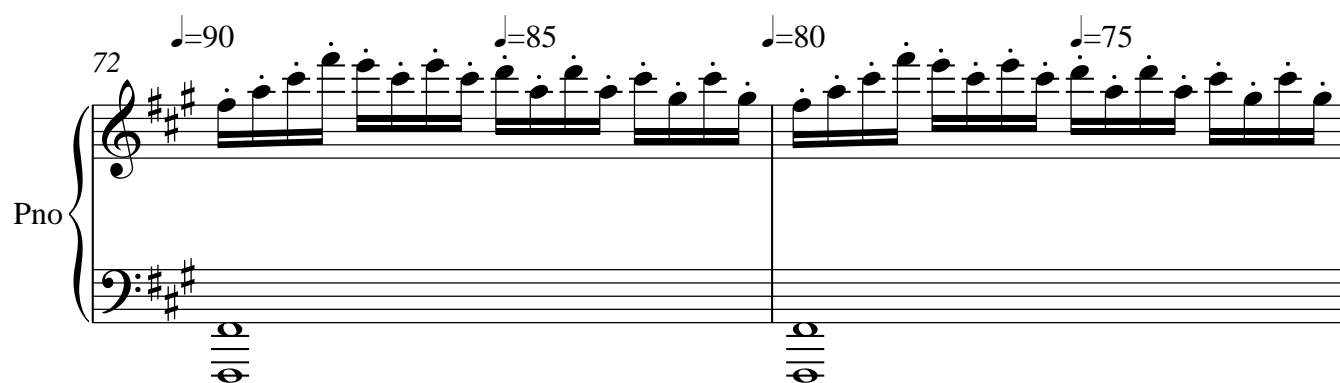
♩=115

Battle of Hastings

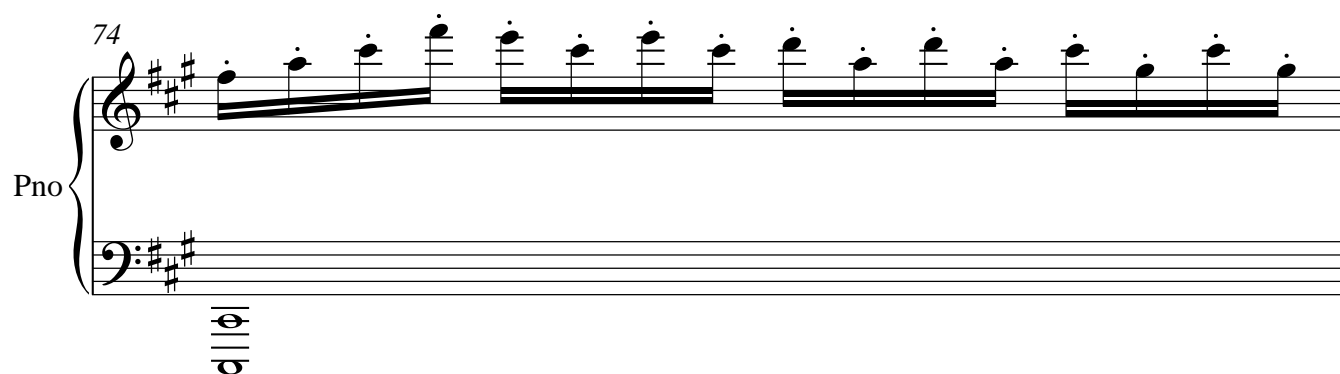
Piano score for measures 70-71. The tempo markings are 110, 105, 100, and 95. The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#).



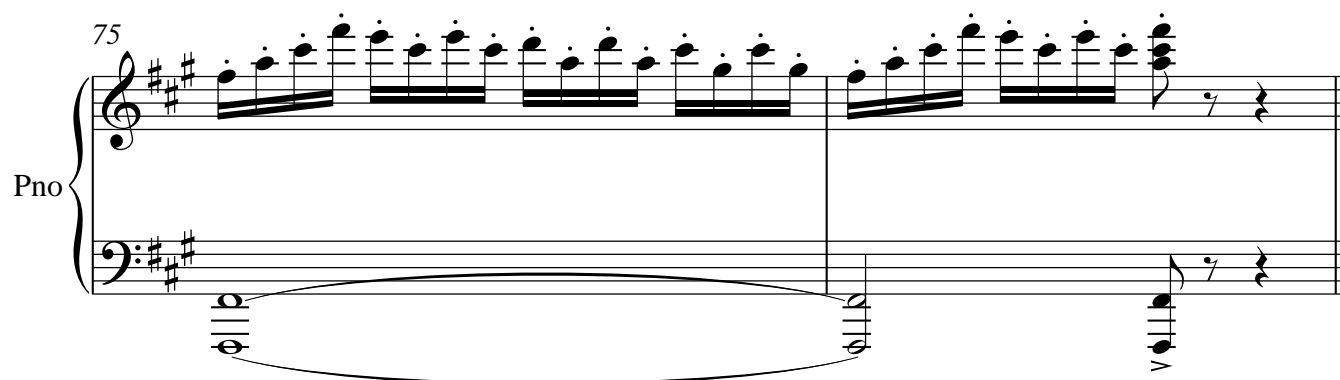
Piano score for measures 72-73. The tempo markings are 90, 85, 80, and 75. The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#).



Piano score for measure 74. The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#).



Piano score for measures 75-76. The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#).



Notes

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Jack and the Big Stork!
Aladdin's Lump

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1066

Harold's Army

Assembly Pack

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The year is 1066, the King, Edward, dies and Harold is elected king.

There was a problem.

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Unfortunately for Harold they both invaded at the same time, so in a matter of days he had to fight two decisive battles that would change our history for ever.

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