

MINI MUSICAL

1066

William's Army

Author: Daniel Dalton

Music: Daniel Hewitt



EDUCATIONAL MUSICALS

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2005 Written by Daniel Dalton
Music & Lyrics by Daniel Hewitt
Illustrations by Anthony James
Rhymes by Anita Allen

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Trafalgar - Napoleon's Navy
Trafalgar – Nelson's Navy
1066 – Harold'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>

Videoing productions.

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

1066

William's Army

Assembly Pack

William'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 **William's Army**.

Characters.

Main Parts. *There are 5 speaking parts, and any number can be used for the battle scenes.*

Bishop Odo -	William's half brother.
Robert Mortain -	William's half brother.
William -	Duke of Normandy.
Soldier 1 -	Norman soldier.
Soldier 2 -	Norman soldier

Norman & Saxon Soldiers
Assorted Townspeople

Song List.

1. **The Norman Army -** Norman Soldiers.
2. **Battle of Hastings -** Norman Soldiers & Saxon Townspeople
3. **Norman England/Finale -** The Cast.

1066

William's Army

Fact Sheets

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 with the assistance of the Witan, the highest clergy in the country. He was the son of King Ethelred II. Under whose rule England was subjected to continued attack from Danish Vikings, so Edward was sent to the Norman court in order to be safe from the attacks. He grew up in Normandy before returning to England in 1042 when he became king 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 Normans.

The Normans were from Normandy in Northern France. The word "Norman" literally means "northmen". The Duchy of Normandy was founded in 911 by a Viking called Rollo. However, very quickly the Normans started to adopt French customs and language.

By 1066 William the Bastard was the Duke of Normandy. He ruled from the town of Caen and under his rule, Normandy was a feudal society. Under such a society, people are able to own land only in return for military service to their landowner.

William the Bastard, so named because he was the illegitimate son of Duke Robert the Magnificent and a woman called Herleve, who is believed to have been a tanner's daughter. He was born in either 1027 or 1028. When his father died in 1035, he inherited the title and role of Duke of Normandy. He had to evade or defeat many enemies before he was finally secure in his position in 1060. William married Matilda, the daughter of the Count of Flanders, in 1051.

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 unswervingly loyal to Harold. Fyrd were not full time fighters, but were a military 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, Gryth 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.

The Consequences of the Norman Victory.

After his victory at Hastings, William had to secure his kingdom. Initially he mopped up resistance in Dover and Canterbury, only marching on London when he knew he had enough support to easily take the throne. It is reported that his army burned the countryside as they neared London, as a warning to those who thought about opposing him. As he reached London, members of the Witan came out and surrendered to him, agreeing to support his accession to the throne.

William became King of England and was crowned in Westminster Abbey on Christmas Day 1066. However, over the next few years he faced many rebellions from different parts of the country, and had to act ruthlessly in order to stop the rebellions getting out of control. After one rebellion in the north, he burned vast swathes of countryside so that nothing could grow, and many thousands of people starved to death. This was known as "The harrying of the North". William also built many castles around the country in order to control the local population.

These castles were also given to local Norman barons as rewards for helping in the invasion, and this was the start of the feudal system of governance in England. Land was given in return for service to the king. However, these barons had to provide services for the king, including knights in time of war.

1066

William's Army

SONG 1: The Norman Army - Norman Soldiers.

Norman soldiers enter and sing the battle song of the Norman army. Halfway through the song, William the Conqueror and Robert Mortain enter. The soldiers stand to attention in a line and William inspects them.

We are the men, we are the men, we are men of the Norman army!
We are the men, we are the men, we are men of the Norman army!
We are the men, we are the men, we are men of the Norman army!
We are the men, we are the men, we are men of the Norman army!

We are the men, we are the men, we are men of the Norman army!
We are the men, we are the men, we are men of the Norman army!
We are the men, we are the men, we are men of the Norman army!
We are the men, we are the men, we are men of the Norman army!

And with our archers firing high in the air!
We'll bring on chaos! There'll be downright despair!
With mounted riders we will slaughter and scare.
We bring you a new nightmare!

We are the men, we are the men, we are men of the Norman army!
We are the men, we are the men, we are men of the Norman army!
We are the men, we are the men, we are men of the Norman army!
We are the men, we are the men, we are men of the Norman army!

We are the men, we are the men, we are men of the Norman army!
We are the men, we are the men, we are men of the Norman army!
We are the men, we are the men, we are men of the Norman army!
We are the men, we are the men, we are men of the Norman army!

And with our archers firing high in the air!
We'll bring on chaos! There'll be downright despair!
With mounted riders we will slaughter and scare.
We bring you a new...
We bring you a new...
We bring you a new nightmare!

At the end of the song, Bishop Odo enters, carrying a miniature copy of the Bayeux Tapestry.

Bishop Odo. What a year it was for Normans,
1066 no less.
The year brought deaths and comets,
Coronations, war, unrest.

And I, Bishop Odo,
Recorded each event.
I wrote the Bayeux Tapestry,
A lasting document.

While all was well in England,
In France, things weren't so good.
William, Duke of Normandy
Was fuming, so he should.

He felt betrayal round him,
Harold had a promise made.
He said he'd pledge his country,
Now William felt betrayed.

Robert Mortain. (*Proudly*) Your Excellency, William of Normandy, your
army is ready for battle.

William. (*Frustrated*) I'm glad to hear it Robert Mortain. Finally we
can rid the England of those pesky Saxons.

Robert Mortain. And you can finally be a king, rather than just a duke!

William. (*Angrily*) Just a duke!

Robert Mortain. A great duke, my lord!

William. If it weren't for King Harold of England, I would be a king
already.

Robert Mortain starts mimicking William, as if he has heard this many times before.

William. He promised me that I would be king after his father's
death and then he took the throne for himself. He
cheated me out of the throne of England.

Robert Mortain. But now we will destroy his army and you will be king!

William. That's right! Prepare for battle!

The soldiers cheer and make a battle line across the performance area, with William and Robert Mortain at the centre.

Robert Mortain. There they are (*pointing out towards the audience*).
That's the Saxon army up there.

Soldier 1. They're on much higher ground than we are.

William. Nothing like a challenge hey boys,

The soldiers all look at each other.

Soldier 2. We don't mind waiting for a bit.

William. (*Angrily*) I'm paying you all good money to be here, now
fight for me, take my country and I will give lots of land!

Robert Mortain. Not too much my lord, remember I'm to get some too.

William. There is plenty to go around. Now let's go. Charge!!!!

William draws his sword and shouts out, ready for battle. The other soldiers copy him raising their swords shouting.

SONG 2: Battle of Hastings - Norman Soldiers & Saxon Townspeople.

At the start of the song, Saxon townspeople enter carrying a large version of the Bayeaux Tapestry. They move to the front of the performance area and unveil the banner, pointing as the song goes on.

Odo. 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)

During the music underscore the Normans defeat the remainder of the Saxon soldiers. This can be pointed out on the tapestry. The Saxons are cut to pieces.

At the end of the song, the Saxon townspeople exit the performance area and the Norman army celebrates victory.

William. Congratulations men! We have won a great victory. You will all be well rewarded.

The soldiers cheer.

Robert Mortain. Harold is dead, along with his brothers.

William starts looking very happy with himself.

Robert Mortain. Such a waste of life!

William. Ha! Well Harold should have honoured his oath
shouldn't he. Come on men, we are going to London!

The soldiers, William and Robert Mortain exit the performance area.

Bishop Odo enters and says:

Bishop Odo. William's army marched on London,
The English throne to claim.
There were some doubting voices,
Which were silenced all the same.

His army was victorious,
Harold's treachery repaid.
The Saxon rule of England gone,
The Norman plans were laid.

Robert Mortain and the Norman soldiers enter the performance area laughing, joking and generally being merry. William enters the performance area wearing the robes and crown of the King of England. As he enters, the Normans all clap.

Robert Mortain. All hail, William the Conqueror, King of England.

They all start to cheer, but are interrupted by William.

William. And don't forget, I'm still Duke of Normandy.

Robert Mortain. All hail William the Conqueror, Duke of Normandy and
King of England.

They all start to cheer again, but are again interrupted.

William. Tell you what, just stick with King of England.

SONG 3: Norman England/Finale – The Cast.

During the song, Saxon townspeople enter and are harassed by the Normans. Some are chased off the performance area, others are forced to pay money to the Normans. Some can be chained to the Normans to symbolise the feudal link and how everyone had a duty to the person above him. The Normans walk around the performance area as if they own it. All the time William sits on the throne and Norman characters come up to him and give him gifts and money they have taken from the Saxons.

Normans.

It's a lovely day!
Oh such a lovely day!
Spring has sprung in Norman England.

Barons own the land,
And living here is grand.
If you are the Norm in England!

If you are Norman.
You'll be the foreman!
If you are not one, diff'rent plot son!
You'll feel the pinch, we
Won't give an inch, see
For you are not a Norman.

Saxons.

Living here is hell with a Norman leader.
Used to be a lord, and we had the lot.
William they tell, is a nasty leader!
Now he owns our land and it's a different plot!

Normans.

It's a lovely day! Oh! such a lovely day!
Spring has sprung in Norman England.
Barons own the land and living here is grand.
If you are the Norm in England!

If you are Norman.
You'll be the foreman.
If you are not one, diff'rent plot son!
You'll feel the pinch, we
Won't give an inch, see,
For you are not a Norman.
For you are not a Norman.

The Cast.

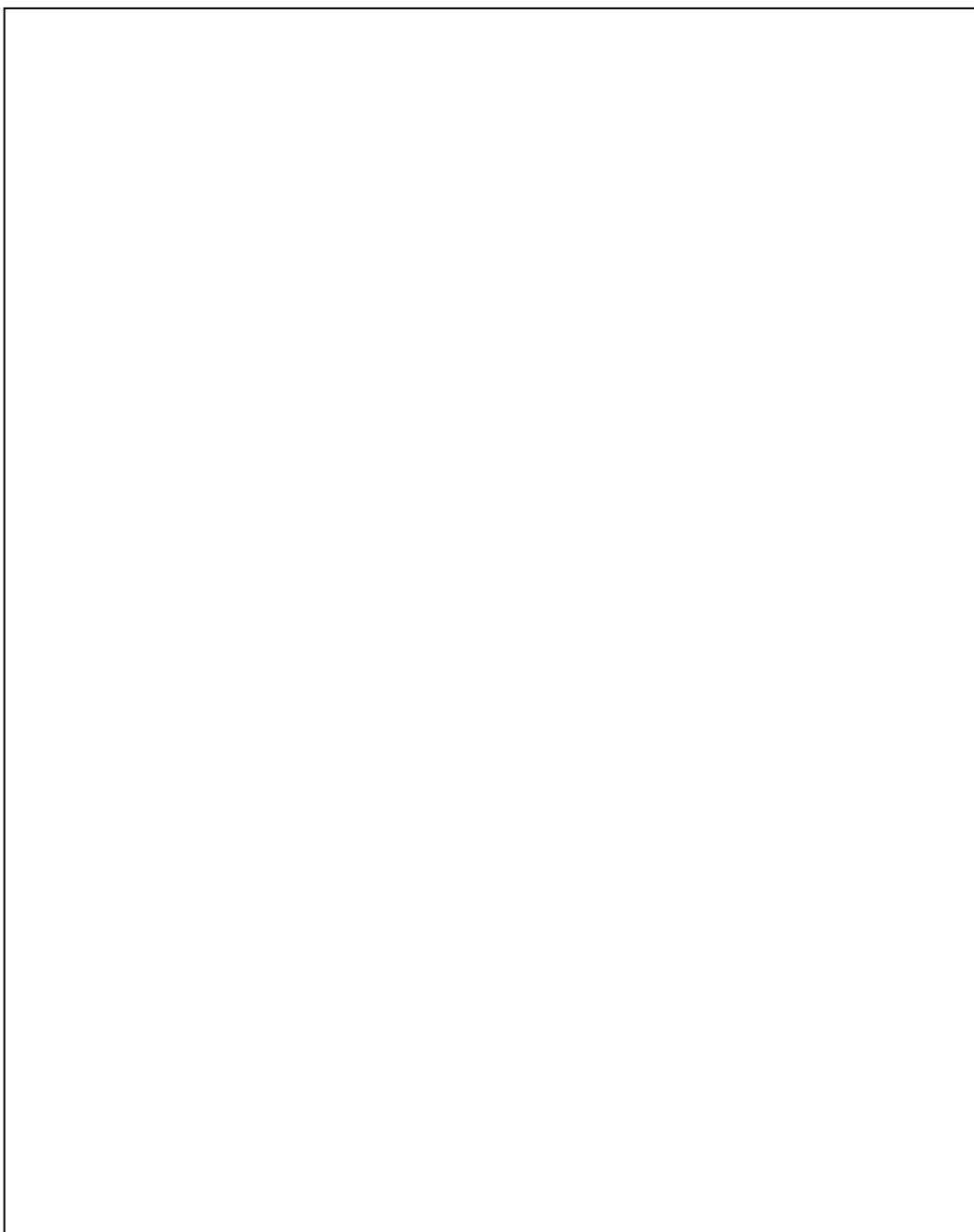
This is our day a new nation has been born.
Saxons watch their sunset, Norman England sees its dawn.
This is the day a new nation has been born, re-born!

This is our time, can you see it in our eyes?
Normans have been elevated to their destined prize.
This is our time, can you see it in our eyes? All rise!
ALL RISE!

At the end of the song, all the other characters in the show enter the performance area. They hold hands and make a line across the performance area and bow.

THE END

NOTES

A large, empty rectangular box with a thin black border, intended for taking notes. It occupies the lower two-thirds of the page.

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.

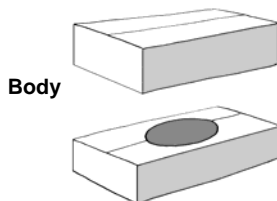
Norman Horseman.

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.

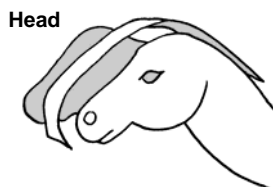
The next part to build is the horse's head. Flatten some cardboard and draw on one head. This will serve as the template for all the horses. Create another side piece, and then use a long strip of card to each side to create a three-dimensional head. This can now be attached to one end of your box. Ears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

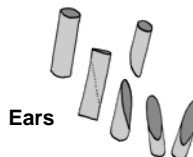
Completed Horseman.



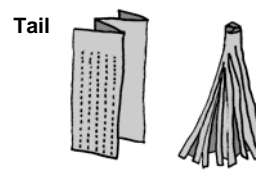
Body



Head



Ears



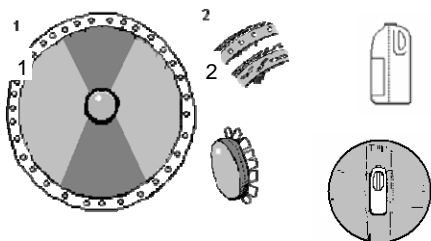
Tail



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.

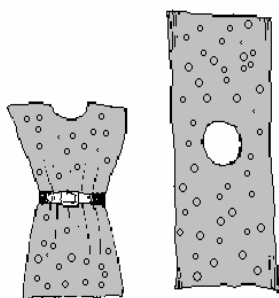
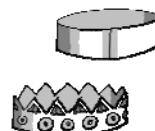


1. Shields are created from a large disc of brown cardboard. A metal boss, as they were called, can be created using a large plastic container such as a margarine tub. Masking tape should be wrapped around the container, half on and half off. Petals can then be cut out of the tape to attach it to the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

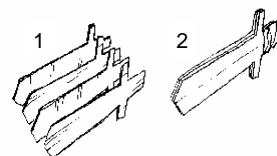


Chain Mail Armour.

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.

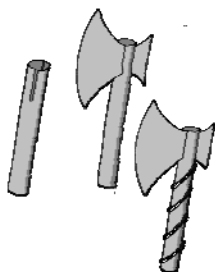
The Saxon Fyrd soldiers, as they were known, had swords. Use two pieces of brown cardboard with the grain (corrugation) of the card running lengthways. This will prevent a wobbly sword. Masking tape, rolled up diagonally to create a sort of sticky string, can be wrapped around the handle for an extra 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.



The Bayeaux Tapestry.

During the show, the Bayeaux Tapestry is presented to the audience and unrolled to depict the Battle of Hastings. The tapestry can be created on a roll of wallpaper by your children, using either paints or large felt tip markers (the markers are less messy). The tapestry is just too large to reproduce here, many books and web sites carry information on the actual object, but consider what you actually need, and let your own young performers experience the fun of creating their own tapestry.

1. The Norman Army

♩=120

(Norman Soldiers)

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

Voice

Piano

pp *mp* *mf*

pp

Voice

Pno

f

4

Voice

Pno

pp *p* *p*

pp *p*

5

E♭m *The Normans*

xx

♩=120

We are the men, we are the men, we are the men of the Nor - man ar - my.

6 $E^b m/D^b$

mp **mf**

Voice

We are the men, we are the men, we are the men of the Nor-man ar - my.

Pno

mp **mf**

mp **mf**

7 $E^b m/B$

f **p**

Voice

We are the men, we are the men, we are the men of the Nor-man ar - my.

Pno

f

f

8 $B^b m$

Voice

We are the men, we are the men, we are the men of the Nor - man ar - my.


Pno

ff

ff

The Norman Army

9 *ppp* *E^bm*




Voice *ppp* *p*

We are the men, we are the men, we are the men of the Nor-man ar - my.

Pno *ppp* *p*

pp *p*

10 *mp* *E^bm/D^b*




Voice *mp* *mf*

We are the men, we are the men, we are the men of the Nor-man ar - my.

Pno *mp* *mf*

mp *mf*

11 *f* *E^bm/B*



Voice *f*

We are the men, we are the men, we are the men of the Nor-man ar - my.

Pno *f*

f

12 The Norman Army

B^bm

Voice *ff* We are the men, we are the men, we are the men of the Nor - manar-my.

Pno *ff*

13 B

Voice ♩=115 And with our ar - chers fir - ing high in the air. —

Pno

15 B

Voice We'll bring on cha - os. There'll be down - right de - spair!..

Pno

The Norman Army

17

B \flat E \flat D \flat

Voice

With moun - ted rid - ers we will slaugh - ter and scare. — We

Pno

19

B D \flat E \flat m E \flat D \flat

Voice

bring you a new night - mare! slaugh - ter and scare. We

Pno

$\text{♩} = 100$

22

B D \flat B D \flat B D \flat

Voice

bring you a new.... We bring you a new.... We bring you a new — night

Pno



25 $\text{♩}=120$ $\text{♩}=110$

Voice

mare!

Pno

p

28 $\text{♩}=100$ $\text{♩}=90$ $\text{♩}=40$ $\text{♩}=20$

Voice

Pno

pp *ppp* *ff*

pp *ppp* *ff*

2. Battle of Hastings

(Bishop Odo, Saxon Townspeople & Norman Soldiers)

$\text{♩} = 100$

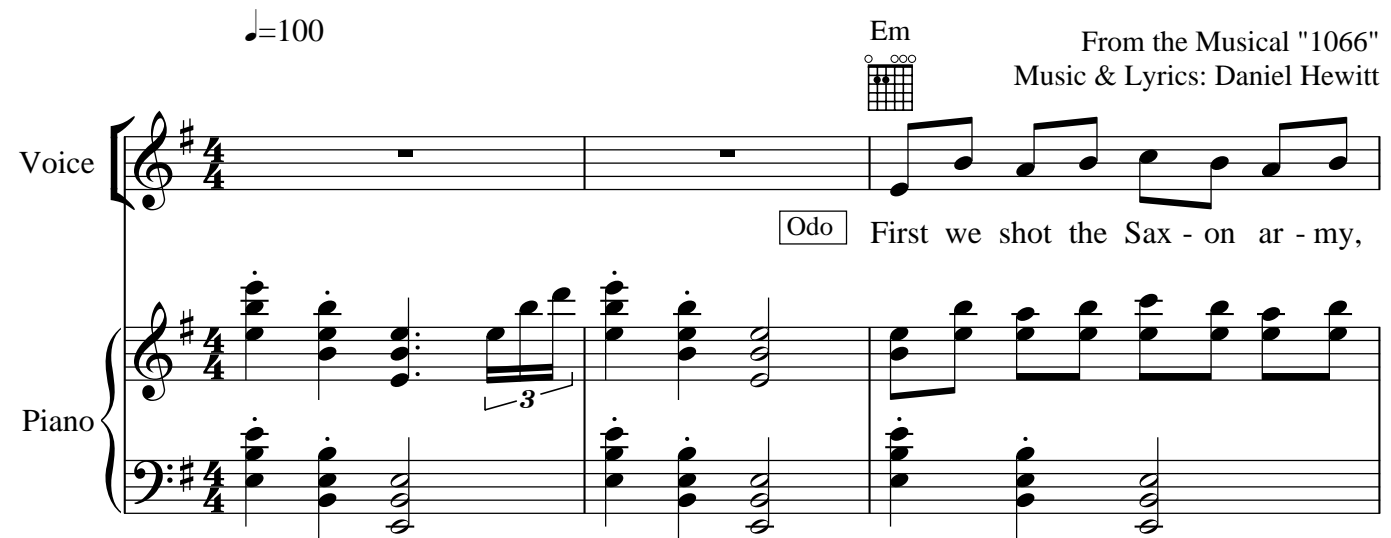
Em

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

Voice

Odo 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

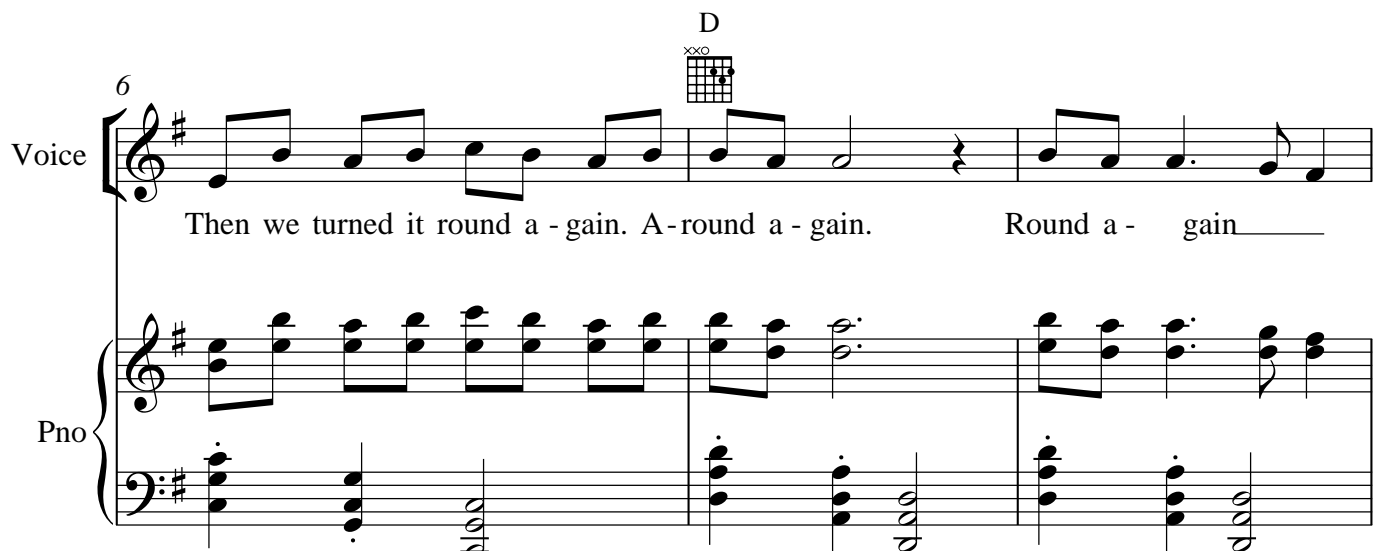


Voice

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

Battle of Hastings

54

Voice

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

Pno

54

57

Voice

Saxons

Ha - rold falls. Har - old's falls!

Voice

Normans

They've gone and lost their lead - er!

Pno

57

Battle of Hastings

60

Voice

Har - old falls!

Voice

They've gone and lost their lead - er!

Pno

This musical system covers measures 60 and 61. The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The first voice part has a rest in measure 60 and then sings 'Har - old falls!' in measure 61. The second voice part sings 'They've gone and lost their lead - er!' across measures 60 and 61. The piano accompaniment features a rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes in both hands.

62

Voice

Har - old falls.

Voice

And now they've lost their lead - er!

Pno

This musical system covers measures 62 and 63. The key signature remains three sharps. The first voice part has a rest in measure 62 and then sings 'Har - old falls.' in measure 63. The second voice part sings 'And now they've lost their lead - er!' across measures 62 and 63. The piano accompaniment continues with a similar rhythmic pattern, including some chords in measure 63.

64

Voice

Voice

Pno

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

Playout

66

Voice

Pno

♩=145

♩=140

♩=135

68

Pno

♩=130

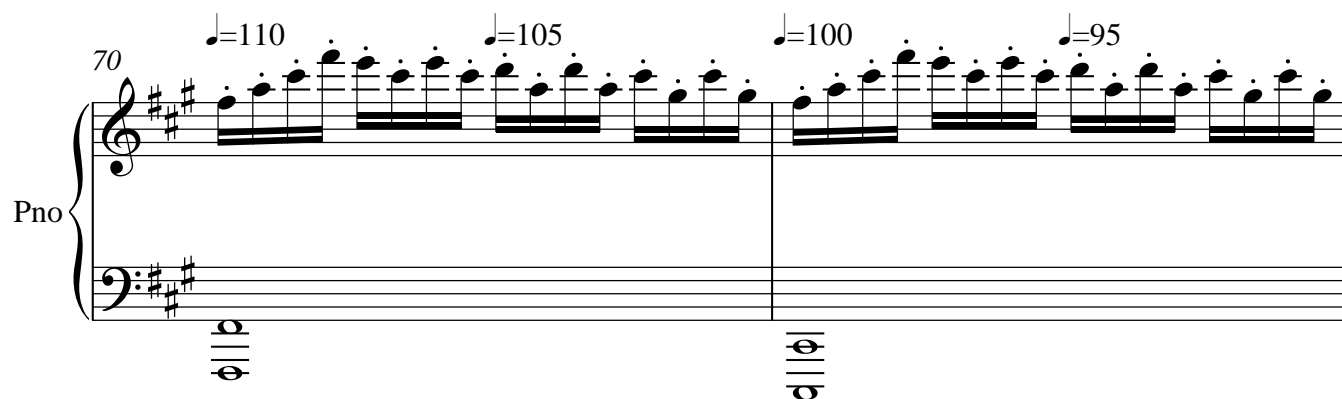
♩=125

♩=120

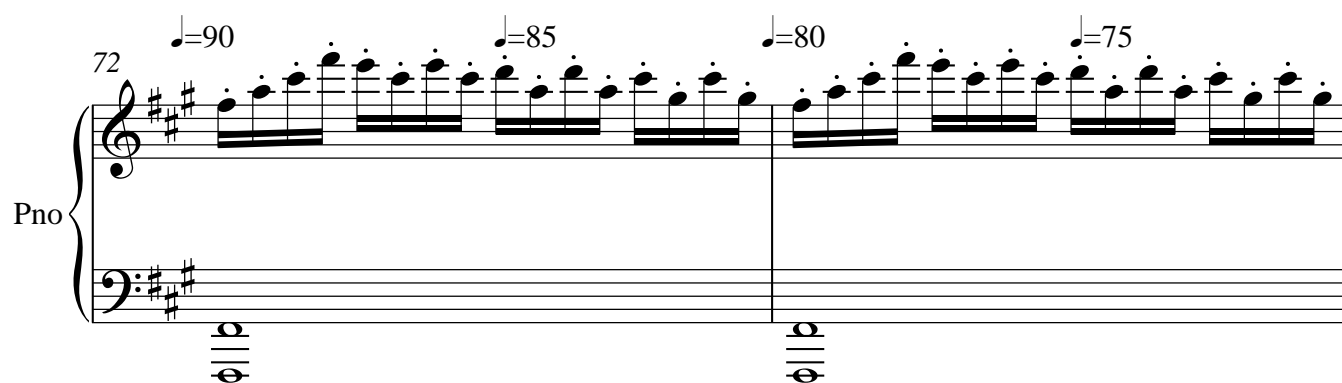
♩=115

Battle of Hastings

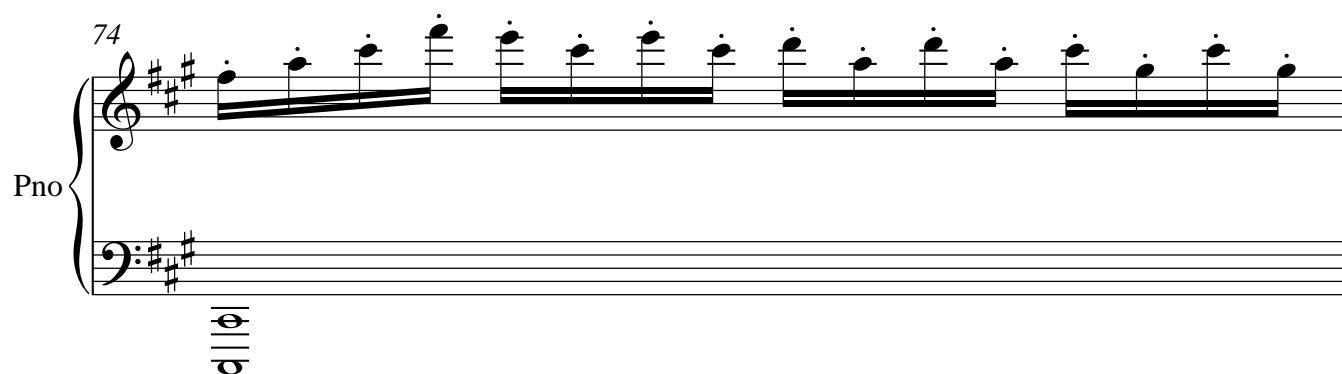
Piano score for measures 70-71. The tempo markings are 110, 105, 100, and 95. The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#).



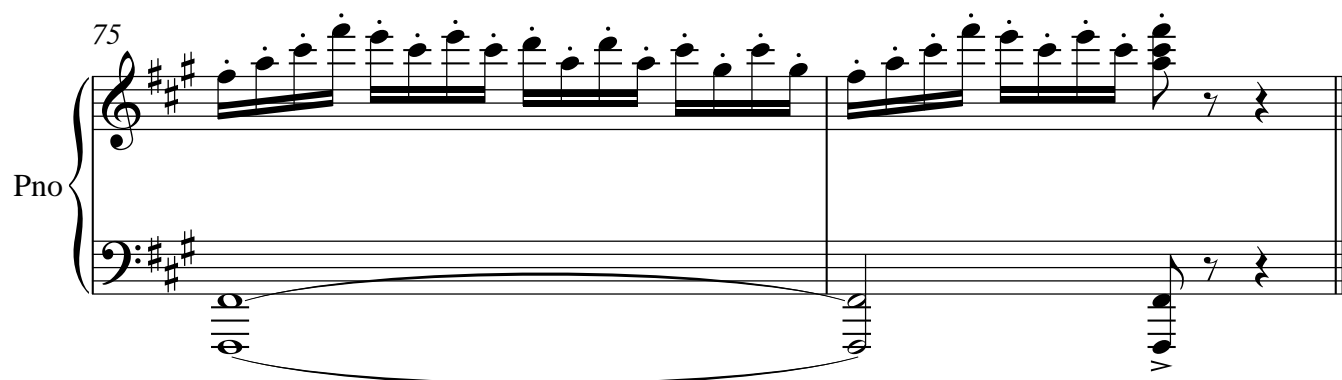
Piano score for measures 72-73. The tempo markings are 90, 85, 80, and 75. The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#).



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#).



3. Norman England/Finale

(The Cast)

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

♩=70

Voice

Piano

ff

3

Voice

Pno

ff

The Normans

F

5

Voice

Pno

f

7

Voice

Bar - ons own the land and liv - ing here is grand.

Pno

f

8

Voice

If you are the Norm in Eng - land!

Pno

D^b

The musical score for 'If you are the Norm in England!' features a voice part and a piano accompaniment. The voice part begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat (B-flat), and a common time signature. The melody starts on a whole note G4, followed by a half note A4, a quarter note Bb4, and a quarter note C5. This is followed by a half note D5, a half note E5, and a quarter note F5. The piano accompaniment begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat, and a common time signature. The right hand plays a series of eighth notes: G4, A4, Bb4, C5, D5, E5, F5, G5, A5, Bb5, C6, D6, E6, F6, G6, A6, Bb6, C7, D7, E7, F7, G7, A7, Bb7, C8, D8, E8, F8, G8, A8, Bb8, C9, D9, E9, F9, G9, A9, Bb9, C10, D10, E10, F10, G10, A10, Bb10, C11, D11, E11, F11, G11, A11, Bb11, C12, D12, E12, F12, G12, A12, Bb12, C13, D13, E13, F13, G13, A13, Bb13, C14, D14, E14, F14, G14, A14, Bb14, C15, D15, E15, F15, G15, A15, Bb15, C16, D16, E16, F16, G16, A16, Bb16, C17, D17, E17, F17, G17, A17, Bb17, C18, D18, E18, F18, G18, A18, Bb18, C19, D19, E19, F19, G19, A19, Bb19, C20, D20, E20, F20, G20, A20, Bb20, C21, D21, E21, F21, G21, A21, Bb21, C22, D22, E22, F22, G22, A22, Bb22, C23, D23, E23, F23, G23, A23, Bb23, C24, D24, E24, F24, G24, A24, Bb24, C25, D25, E25, F25, G25, A25, Bb25, C26, D26, E26, F26, G26, A26, Bb26, C27, D27, E27, F27, G27, A27, Bb27, C28, D28, E28, F28, G28, A28, Bb28, C29, D29, E29, F29, G29, A29, Bb29, C30, D30, E30, F30, G30, A30, Bb30, C31, D31, E31, F31, G31, A31, Bb31, C32, D32, E32, F32, G32, A32, Bb32, C33, D33, E33, F33, G33, A33, Bb33, C34, D34, E34, F34, G34, A34, Bb34, C35, D35, E35, F35, G35, A35, Bb35, C36, D36, E36, F36, G36, A36, Bb36, C37, D37, E37, F37, G37, A37, Bb37, C38, D38, E38, F38, G38, A38, Bb38, C39, D39, E39, F39, G39, A39, Bb39, C40, D40, E40, F40, G40, A40, Bb40, C41, D41, E41, F41, G41, A41, Bb41, C42, D42, E42, F42, G42, A42, Bb42, C43, D43, E43, F43, G43, A43, Bb43, C44, D44, E44, F44, G44, A44, Bb44, C45, D45, E45, F45, G45, A45, Bb45, C46, D46, E46, F46, G46, A46, Bb46, C47, D47, E47, F47, G47, A47, Bb47, C48, D48, E48, F48, G48, A48, Bb48, C49, D49, E49, F49, G49, A49, Bb49, C50, D50, E50, F50, G50, A50, Bb50, C51, D51, E51, F51, G51, A51, Bb51, C52, D52, E52, F52, G52, A52, Bb52, C53, D53, E53, F53, G53, A53, Bb53, C54, D54, E54, F54, G54, A54, Bb54, C55, D55, E55, F55, G55, A55, Bb55, C56, D56, E56, F56, G56, A56, Bb56, C57, D57, E57, F57, G57, A57, Bb57, C58, D58, E58, F58, G58, A58, Bb58, C59, D59, E59, F59, G59, A59, Bb59, C60, D60, E60, F60, G60, A60, Bb60, C61, D61, E61, F61, G61, A61, Bb61, C62, D62, E62, F62, G62, A62, Bb62, C63, D63, E63, F63, G63, A63, Bb63, C64, D64, E64, F64, G64, A64, Bb64, C65, D65, E65, F65, G65, A65, Bb65, C66, D66, E66, F66, G66, A66, Bb66, C67, D67, E67, F67, G67, A67, Bb67, C68, D68, E68, F68, G68, A68, Bb68, C69, D69, E69, F69, G69, A69, Bb69, C70, D70, E70, F70, G70, A70, Bb70, C71, D71, E71, F71, G71, A71, Bb71, C72, D72, E72, F72, G72, A72, Bb72, C73, D73, E73, F73, G73, A73, Bb73, C74, D74, E74, F74, G74, A74, Bb74, C75, D75, E75, F75, G75, A75, Bb75, C76, D76, E76, F76, G76, A76, Bb76, C77, D77, E77, F77, G77, A77, Bb77, C78, D78, E78, F78, G78, A78, Bb78, C79, D79, E79, F79, G79, A79, Bb79, C80, D80, E80, F80, G80, A80, Bb80, C81, D81, E81, F81, G81, A81, Bb81, C82, D82, E82, F82, G82, A82, Bb82, C83, D83, E83, F83, G83, A83, Bb83, C84, D84, E84, F84, G84, A84, Bb84, C85, D85, E85, F85, G85, A85, Bb85, C86, D86, E86, F86, G86, A86, Bb86, C87, D87, E87, F87, G87, A87, Bb87, C88, D88, E88, F88, G88, A88, Bb88, C89, D89, E89, F89, G89, A89, Bb89, C90, D90, E90, F90, G90, A90, Bb90, C91, D91, E91, F91, G91, A91, Bb91, C92, D92, E92, F92, G92, A92, Bb92, C93, D93, E93, F93, G93, A93, Bb93, C94, D94, E94, F94, G94, A94, Bb94, C95, D95, E95, F95, G95, A95, Bb95, C96, D96, E96, F96, G96, A96, Bb96, C97, D97, E97, F97, G97, A97, Bb97, C98, D98, E98, F98, G98, A98, Bb98, C99, D99, E99, F99, G99, A99, Bb99, C100, D100, E100, F100, G100, A100, Bb100, C101, D101, E101, F101, G101, A101, Bb101, C102, D102, E102, F102, G102, A102, Bb102, C103, D103, E103, F103, G103, A103, Bb103, C104, D104, E104, F104, G104, A104, Bb104, C105, D105, E105, F105, G105, A105, Bb105, C106, D106, E106, F106, G106, A106, Bb106, C107, D107, E107, F107, G107, A107, Bb107, C108, D108, E108, F108, G108, A108, Bb108, C109, D109, E109, F109, G109, A109, Bb109, C110, D110, E110, F110, G110, A110, Bb110, C111, D111, E111, F111, G111, A111, Bb111, C112, D112, E112, F112, G112, A112, Bb112, C113, D113, E113, F113, G113, A113, Bb113, C114, D114, E114, F114, G114, A114, Bb114, C115, D115, E115, F115, G115, A115, Bb115, C116, D116, E116, F116, G116, A116, Bb116, C117, D117, E117, F117, G117, A117, Bb117, C118, D118, E118, F118, G118, A118, Bb118, C119, D119, E119, F119, G119, A119, Bb119, C120, D120, E120, F120, G120, A120, Bb120, C121, D121, E121, F121, G121, A121, Bb121, C122, D122, E122, F122, G122, A122, Bb122, C123, D123, E123, F123, G123, A123, Bb123, C124, D124, E124, F124, G124, A124, Bb124, C125, D125, E125, F125, G125, A125, Bb125, C126, D126, E126, F126, G126, A126, Bb126, C127, D127, E127, F127, G127, A127, Bb127, C128, D128, E128, F128, G128, A128, Bb128, C129, D129, E129, F129, G129, A129, Bb129, C130, D130, E130, F130, G130, A130, Bb130, C131, D131, E131, F131, G131, A131, Bb131, C132, D1

The musical score for 'The Foreman's March' is presented in two systems. The first system covers measures 9 through 12. The second system covers measures 13 through 16. The score is for Voice and Piano (Pno). The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The time signature is 2/4. The music is in common time (C). The lyrics are: 'If you are Nor - man. You'll be the fore - man. If you are not one, diff' - rent plot son!'. The piano part features a strong, rhythmic accompaniment with a bass line that is mostly stationary, emphasizing the melody in the right hand. The voice part is a simple, catchy melody that follows the lyrics. The score includes guitar chord diagrams for Bb and F, and dynamic markings of ff (fortissimo) and f (forte).

Norman England

11

B \flat F C F

Voice

You'll feel the pinch we won't give an inch see... For you are not a Nor - man!

Pno

f *f*

The Saxons

13

Dm D \flat m Dm D \flat m

Voice

Liv - ing here is hell with a Nor - man lead - er.

Pno

mp *mp*

14

Dm D \flat m Dm D \flat m Dm D \flat m Dm D \flat m

Voice

Used to be a lord and we had the lot. Will-i-am they tell is a nas - ty lead - er.

Pno

Norman England

16

Dm

D^bm

Dm

C

f

Voice

Now he owns our land and it's a diff - rent plot!

Pno

mf

mf

The Normans

17

F

Voice

It's a love - ly day! Oh! Such a love - ly day!

Pno

f

18

D^b

Voice


Spring has sprung in Nor - man Eng - land!

Pno

19 


Voice *f* Bar - ons own the land and liv - ing here is grand!

Pno *mf* *f*

20 



Voice If you are the Norm in Eng - land!

Pno

21 

Voice If you are Nor - man. You'll be the fore - man.

Pno *ff* *f*

22   Norman England/Finale





Voice

If you are not one diff - rent plot son.

Pno

ff

f

23     Ensemble

Voice

You'll feel the pinch. We won't give an inch see... For you are not a Nor - man.

Pno

ff

f

25    $\text{♩} = 40$ $\text{♩} = 100$ Finale

Voice

For you are not a Nor - man. *f* This is our day a new

Pno

f

$\text{♩} = 40$ $\text{♩} = 100$

f

28 7 Finale

G **A**

Voice

na - tion has been born. Sax - ons watch their sun - set Nor - man

Pno

30 **D** **Bm** **G**

Voice

Eng - land see its dawn. This is the day a new na - tion has been born. Re -


Pno

33 **A** **D**

Voice

born! *f* This is our time can you




Pno

36    Finale

Voice

see it in our eyes? Nor-man's have been el-e-va-ted to their des-tined prize!


Pno

39   

Voice

This is our time can you see it in our eyes? All rise. _____

Pno

42 

Voice

— All Rise!

Pno

44

Voice

Pno

The musical score consists of two staves. The top staff is for the Voice, featuring a treble clef and a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). It contains three measures of whole rests. The bottom staff is for the Piano (Pno), featuring a grand staff with treble and bass clefs and a key signature of two sharps. The left hand plays a continuous eighth-note accompaniment, while the right hand plays a melody, both marked with accents (v). The piano part ends with a double bar line in the third measure.

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Goldilocks and the Three Scares
Daring Dick Whittington
Jack and the Big Stork!
Aladdin's Lump

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1066

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