

## Key Words

<b>Motte</b>	A large hill with a wooden or stone tower built on top for protection.
<b>Bailey</b>	The fenced area below the motte where people lived and animals were kept.
<b>Drawbridge</b>	A wooden bridge that could be lifted up to stop enemies entering a castle.
<b>Crenellations</b>	The square gaps at the top of castle walls where soldiers could hide and shoot arrows.
<b>Siege</b>	When an army surrounds a castle or town to try to force the people inside to surrender.
<b>Concentric</b>	A castle design with rings of walls built inside each other for extra defence.
<b>Barbicans</b>	A strong gatehouse or outer defence protecting the entrance to a castle.
<b>Murder holes</b>	Openings in a castle ceiling where defenders could drop stones, boiling water, or other things onto attackers below.
<b>Fortress</b>	A very strong building or place built to defend against attack.

## Year 7 History - Spring term 2B: How does the development of castles represent change and continuity?

### Key Knowledge

<b>1. Motte &amp; Bailey castles</b>	The first type of castle to be created by William the Conqueror was the motte and bailey castle. They were made out of wood and were quick and easy to build. <b>Strength-</b> quick & easy to build/wood could be found easily/easy to build anywhere/keep allowed you to see into far distances. <b>Weakness-</b> could burn/rot/small living space.
<b>2. Square &amp; shell keep castles</b>	They were made of stone and built on motte-type mounds. However, they were so heavy when they were made out of stone that they sank into the ground! The design had to change. The castles then became square keeps - which towered high and were built on flat land. New defensive features were added, like arrow slits to shoot out of!
<b>3. Concentric castles</b>	The square design of the square keep castle was a weakness because if a siege weapon destroyed one wall, the rest would come crumbling down. The answer was to create more than one wall around the keep. This made it harder for invaders to take the castle. The inner wall was always taller than the outer wall so people could shoot over the top. There were even more defensive features added, like murder-holes that allowed defenders to drop hot oil and shoot arrows above the entrance, barbican gatehouses, and tall, defensive, circular towers with spiral staircases inside.
<b>4. Fortified stately homes</b>	Fortified stately homes were built to combine safety, comfort, and luxury. They were part castle and part grand home. They had large windows, better bedrooms and beautiful halls. They showed power and wealth. They still had some defensive features such as thick walls, gates, and towers could protect against small attacks or thieves.
<b>5. Siege weapons</b>	<b>Catapults-</b> Giant slingshot- threw heavy rock- damaged castle walls <b>Battering Rams=</b> Huge wooden log- hit castle gates repeatedly- broke doors open <b>Siege Towers-</b> Tall towers on wheels- Soldiers climbed onto walls- helped attackers enter castles <b>Trebuchets-</b> Larger than catapults- threw huge rocks or fireballs- powerful siege weapon <b>Cannons-</b> Metal guns firing cannonballs- damaged stone walls- used later in the Middle Ages <b>Arrows &amp; Crossbows-</b> Archers attacked from distance- crossbows very powerful- used to hit defenders on walls

**1066:** Built by the Normans after Norman Conquest. They were fast wooden castles built to control England quickly.

**1100:** Kings and nobles began replacing wood with stone. Strong stone castles built for protection and power.

**1100-1200:** Stone walls replaced wooden towers on the hill..

**1200-1300s:** Concentric castles were built. They were built with rings of walls inside each other. They had barbicans, drawbridges, and murder

**1400s onwards:** Castles became more comfortable. People wanted homes as well as protection. They included larger windows and nicer rooms appeared. Cannons and gunpowder made castles less useful in war.

## Important people

<b>Barons / Lords (Nobles)</b> 	Given land by the king. Promised to provide knights and support the king.
<b>Knights</b> 	Given smaller pieces of land by the barons. Fought for their lord and protected the land.
<b>Peasants / Serfs</b> 	Worked the land. Grew food and paid rent or taxes. Had little freedom and served the lord.
<b>William of Normandy</b>	Won and conquered England after the Battle of Hastings

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### Video/podcast links

What was life like in a medieval castle?	<a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6GuwP7jbXFK">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6GuwP7jbXFK</a>
What were Motte and Bailey castles?	<a href="https://youtu.be/RXXDThkJ3Ew">https://youtu.be/RXXDThkJ3Ew</a>
What were castles like?	<a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AesgRREuCQI">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AesgRREuCQI</a>
Knights and castles	<a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AesgRREuCQI">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AesgRREuCQI</a>
The features of a castle	<a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dGXkMVsZac0">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dGXkMVsZac0</a>
Famous sieges	<a href="https://www.google.com/search?q=BBC+teach+castles+ks3&amp;newwindow=1&amp;sca_esv=770d7514389b00b2&amp;udm=7&amp;biw=1413&amp;bih=615&amp;ei=S9gBapGMNsWthbIPxtKCcA&amp;ved=0ahUKEwjR3a-1qrGUAXXFVKEAHUapAA4">https://www.google.com/search?q=BBC+teach+castles+ks3&amp;newwindow=1&amp;sca_esv=770d7514389b00b2&amp;udm=7&amp;biw=1413&amp;bih=615&amp;ei=S9gBapGMNsWthbIPxtKCcA&amp;ved=0ahUKEwjR3a-1qrGUAXXFVKEAHUapAA4</a>

### Homework

For this unit your homework will be to complete the knowledge tests that have been set on Satchel One.

To help you prepare, you should revise using:

1. Your knowledge organisers
2. Your exercise books
3. Any class notes or worksheets

Make sure you:

- Read through key dates, people, and events
- Learn important key words and definitions
- Revise carefully before attempting the tests

### Wider reading ideas:



Horrible Histories: Crackin' Castles by Terry Deary  
 Horrible Histories: Dark Knights and Dingy Castles by Terry Deary  
 The Castle That Jack Built by Lesley Sims.  
 Medieval Castles and Knights for Kids by Billy Wellman