

Hyde Park Infants' School - History

Topic: Castles

Year: 1

Strand: Cause and effect and chronology

Enquiry question – How were castles used to rule the country?

Overview

This half term the children will learn why castles were initially built and where was the best located for a castle to be built. The children will learn about Motte and Bailey castles and how they evolved over time to become stone castles with a drawbridge, portcullis, moat, arrow slits, great hall and a keep. The children will learn about who lived in castles in the past and how they were used to protect the country. At the end of term the children will apply everything that they have learnt about castle life to take part in a Year 1 banquet.

What should I already know?

- I know the difference between past and present and that changes have happened over time.
- I know that some people from the past are famous.
- I know the term 'castle' based on stories previously shared as a class.

Pictures/Diagrams

The Battle of Hastings

It was fought on 14th October 1066 between the Norman-French forces of William the Conqueror and the Anglo-Saxon King Harold. It was the start of the Norman Conquest of England.

The Bayeux Tapestry



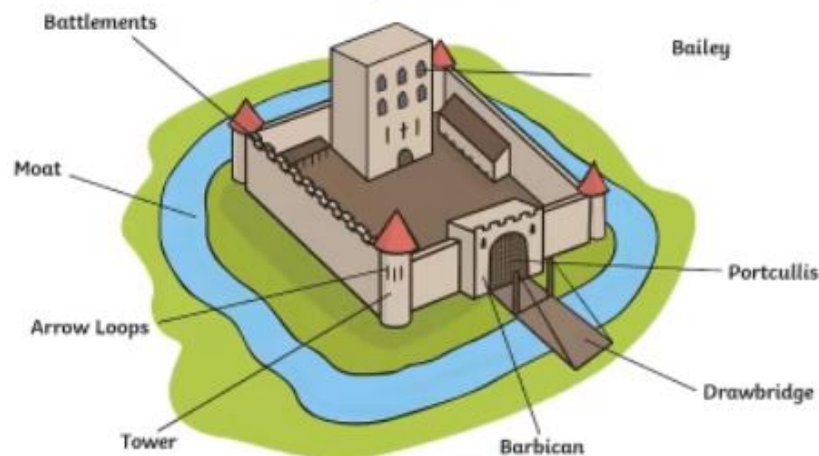
William the Conqueror

Motte and Bailey Castles

William the Conqueror built Motte and Bailey castles to help maintain peace.



Parts of a Castle



Key Vocabulary

- Castle** – A large building with strong walls built in the past by an important person for protection against an attack.
- Medieval** – Refers to the Middle Ages.
- Monarch** – A head of state such as a King or Queen.
- Reign** – The period of rule of a monarch.
- Peasant** – A poor smallholder or farmer of low social status
- Battlements** – The top of the castle wall with raised sections and lowered sections to allow people to fire arrows at their opponents in battle.
- Portcullis** – A strong iron gate that can be raised to allow the drawbridge to be lowered.
- Drawbridge** – A bridge that can be lowered or raised to enter and exit a castle.
- Moat** – A deep ditch that surrounds a castle. It can be filled with or without water.
- Turrets** – A small tower built on the castle, at the corner or on top of a larger tower.
- Keep** – Fortified tower built within castles for defence
- Bailey** – The outer wall of a castle.
- Taxes** – A compulsory contribution to the state.

Historical skills

- Take into account the views of others.
- Research using a range of sources.
- Put dates and events in chronological order.
- Understand and talk about the past and present.
- Understand important events and people.
- Find similarities and differences.
- Find out about changes over time.

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Key Question – How were castles used to rule the country?

Question 1:	Start of Unit	End of Unit
Where were castles usually built?		
A. In a valley (bottom of the hill).		
B. In the woods.		
C. On a hill.		

Question 2:	Start of unit:	End of unit:
What were the first castles built called?		
A. Motte and Bailey		
B. Keep		
C. Portcullis		

Question 3:	Start of unit:	End of unit:
What surrounded most castles?		
A. Flowers		
B. A moat		
C. Battlements		

Question 4:	Start of unit:	End of unit:
How did people get into castles in the past?		
A. Over the drawbridge.		
B. In the Great Hall.		
C. In the keep.		

Question 5:	Start of unit:	End of unit:
Who defended the castles in the past?		
A. Knights		
B. Jesters		
C. Servants		

Question 6:	Start of unit:	End of unit:
Why were castles first built?		
A. To look nice.		
B. Homes for rich people.		
C. A place to tell stories.		