

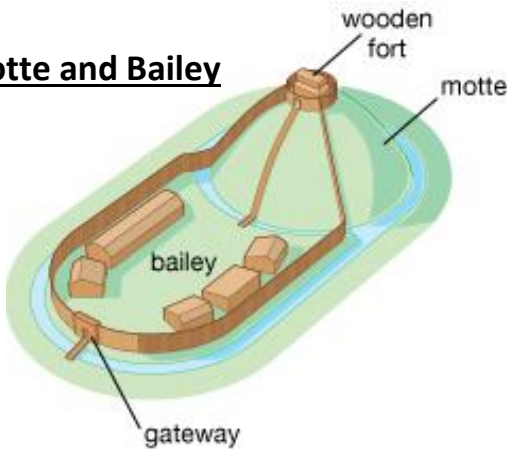


Castles



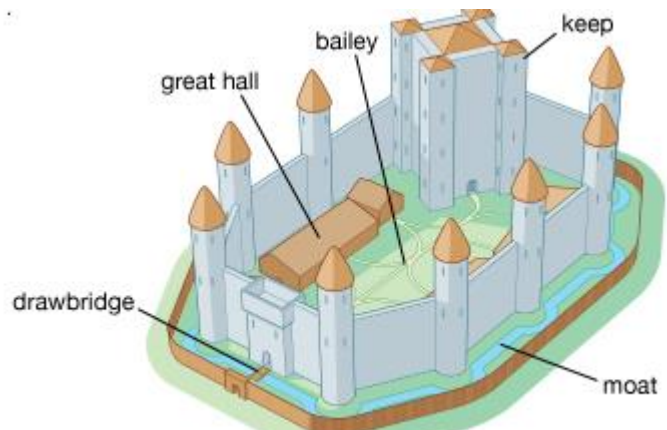
Types of Castles

Motte and Bailey



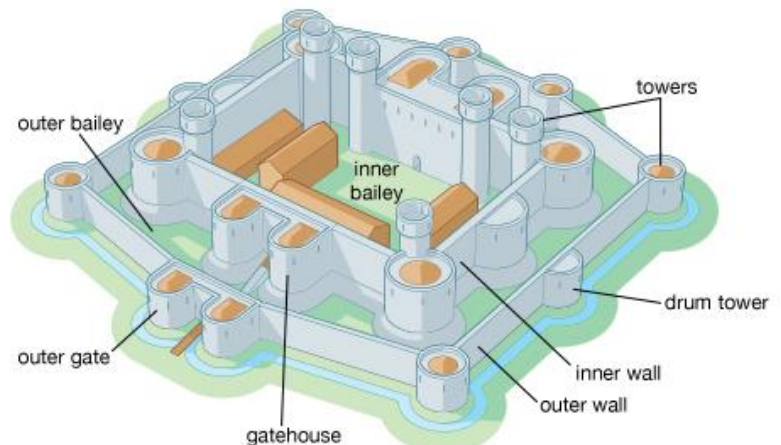
These castles were built first because they were quick and cheap to build. King William needed castles as soon as possible to defend his new crown. They were made out of wood. It has been said that nearly 1000 motte and bailey castles were built by the Normans.

Stone Keep



When the rebellion against King William calmed down they were able to build Keep and Bailey castles that took longer to build and were made out of stone. Some of them are still around today, including Windsor Castle and the Tower of London.

Concentric castles can be described as a castle within a castle. They had two or three walls around the keep. The inside walls were built higher than the outside walls. This meant that defenders could fire arrows over the heads of the soldiers defending the outside walls.



Castles of England and Ireland



Windsor Castle the oldest and largest occupied castle in the world. The original castle was built in the 11th century (1070) after the Norman invasion of England by William the Conqueror

The Tower of London was built on the Thames by William the Conqueror to protect London and assert his power. A wooden castle was erected at first, but in around 1075–79 work began on the gigantic keep, or 'great tower' (later called **the White Tower**).

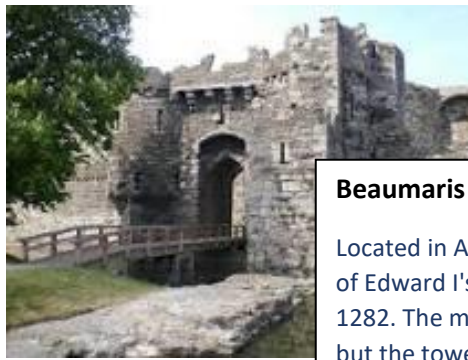


King John's Castle is a 13th-century castle located on King's Island in Limerick, Ireland, next to the River Shannon. Although the site dates back to 922 when the Vikings lived on the Island, the castle itself was built on the orders of King John in 1200.



Beeston Castle – 1220s

Beeston Castle is a former Royal castle in Beeston, Cheshire, England, perched on a rocky sandstone crag 350 feet above the Cheshire Plain. Ranulf de Blondville, 6th Earl of Chester, on his return from the Crusades, built it in the 1220s.



Beaumaris Castle – 1295

Located in Angelsey, North Wales it was built as part of Edward I's campaign to conquer north Wales after 1282. The main parts of the castle were built quickly, but the towers, gatehouses and outer defences were never completed. Today, you can see how it is unfinished, rather than ruined, as the towers are short. Even the round towers at the north gatehouse are 10m shorter than they were supposed to be.

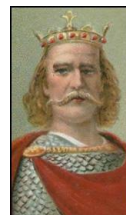
Key People

Edward the Confessor (King Edward)



Edward the Confessor was among the last Anglo-Saxon kings of England. He ruled from 1042 to 1066. He died and passed the crown onto Harold of Wessex but had promised it to William.

Harold of Wessex



Claimed the crown after King Edward died. Died in the Battle of Hastings in 1066.

William the Conqueror



Became King in 1066 after defeating Harold of Wessex at the Battle of Hastings. William was from Normandy and was the first Norman king of England. He died 1087.

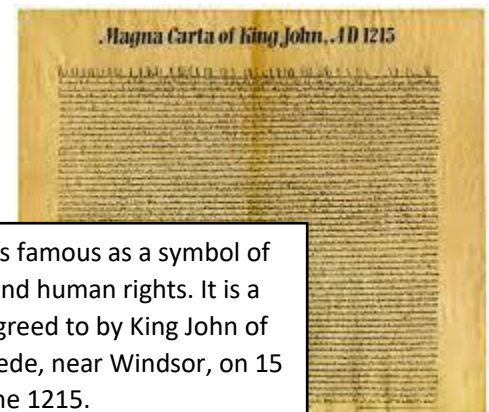
King John



King John was king of England from 1199 until his death in 1216. He is best remembered for signing the Magna Carta in June 1215.



The Bayeux Tapestry is a medieval embroidery depicting the Norman Conquest of England in 1066.



The Magna Carta is famous as a symbol of justice, fairness, and human rights. It is a charter of rights agreed to by King John of England at Runnymede, near Windsor, on 15 June 1215.

Enquiry Questions

What was life like in a medieval castle?

How did William the Conqueror affect life in England?

Key Vocabulary

| | |
|----------------------|---|
| Castle | A large building, typically of the medieval period, fortified against attack with thick walls, battlements, towers, and in many cases a moat. |
| Medieval | Period of time 11th century until 16th century |
| King | Male ruler of a country. Can be husband to Queen. |
| Queen | Female ruler of a country. Can be wife to a King. |
| Lord and Lady | Important people of high rank who run and own the castles. Lords are men and Ladies are women. |
| Social rank | Order of importance of jobs and roles during medieval times. |
| Battlement | 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 | Money given to the government to help rule the country. |

Design Technology

Free Standing Structures – Designing, making and evaluating castle structures.



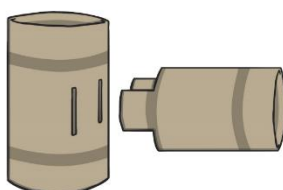
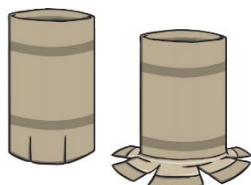
Castles were typically built in the middle of the land the king or lord of the castle was ruler over. The castle served as a way to defend their land and fight off attackers. Castles were usually built where there was a natural feature of the land that would help in the defence of the castle such as building on top of a hill or where they were surrounded by water. **The main reason castles were built was not for luxury, but for defence and protection.**

Skills

Cut slots to suit your shape and push it in.

Tape your shapes.

Cut incisions of equal length at end of tube.



Cut hole and push shape through.

