



# Castles



## Pupils will learn

- Who might live in a castle?
- What is a King/Queen?
- Comparing Henry VIII to Elizabeth II.
  - Naming different parts of a castle.
- Learning what different parts of the castle were used for.
- Designing and making our own castles using appropriate materials.

### Important facts

#### What are Castles?

A castle is a large, strong building built in the past by a ruler or important person to protect people inside from attack. They were both a home and a fortress.

#### Why were castles built?

They were built to provide safety and protection from attack and to display the owner's importance and wealth.

#### Where were castles built and why?

Castles were often built on hilltops or surrounded by water to make them easier to defend.

#### Castle defence

Castle builders added many defensive features to make their castles difficult to attack. They included features such as a moat, ramparts, high walls, curtain walls, flanking towers, and battlements.

#### Inside a castle

The inside of a castle usually consisted of a Great Hall for banquets and entertaining guests, the chapel for private worship, a kitchen, garderobes (toilets), and a well to supply the castle with water.

### Local Links

- Norwich Castle
- Framlingham Castle
- Caister Castle

### Home Learning Ideas

- Explore which materials would be good to make a castle. Try making a castle out of the materials you think would be best to keep it safe from enemies!
- Explore who might live in a castle. What might it have been like to live in a castle?

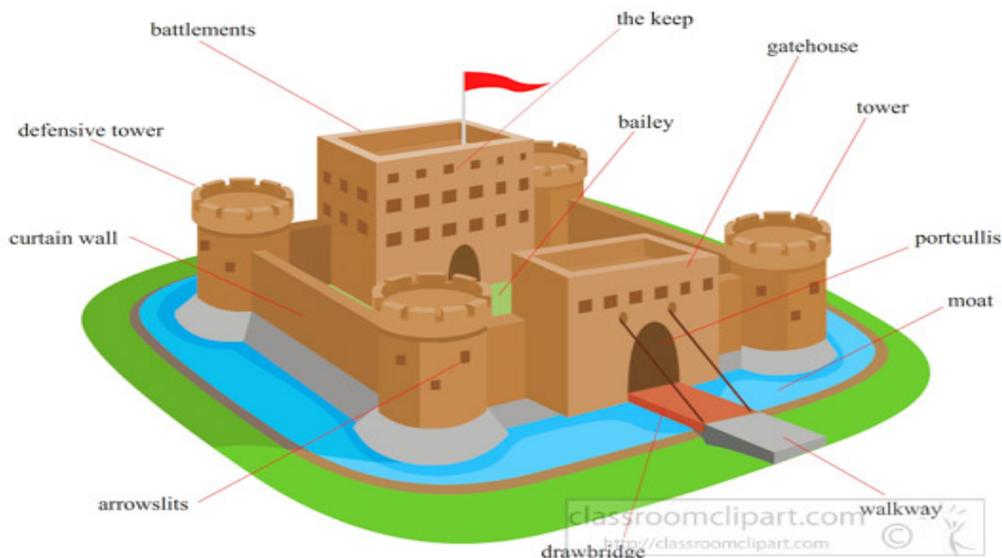
### Books to read at home

- *Castles* by Colin Thompson
- *See Inside Castles* by Katie Daynes
- *Castles* by Maggie Freeman
- *Story of Castles* by Leslie Sims

### Inquiry Questions

- What might it be like to live in a castle?
- What materials would be good to make a castle?
- What materials would be good to make a moat?

## Further Information- Parts of a castle



Key Vocabulary			
<b>Attack</b>	an aggressive and violent act against a person or place.	<b>Garderobes</b>	a wardrobe or small storeroom in a medieval building.
<b>Arrow slits</b>	a narrow vertical slit in a wall for shooting or looking through or to admit light and air.	<b>Keep</b>	the strongest or central tower of a castle, acting as a final refuge.
<b>Bailey</b>	the outer wall of a castle.	<b>Moat</b>	a deep, wide ditch surrounding a castle, fort, or town, typically filled with water and intended as a defence against attack.
<b>Battlements</b>	a parapet at the top of a wall, especially of a fort or castle, that has regularly spaced square openings for shooting through.	<b>Motte</b>	a mound forming the site of a castle or camp.
<b>Curtain wall</b>	a fortified wall around a medieval castle, typically one linking towers together.	<b>Portcullis</b>	a strong, heavy grating that can be lowered down grooves on each side of a gateway to block it.
<b>Defend</b>	protect from harm or danger.	<b>Siege</b>	cutting off essential supplies, with the aim of compelling those inside to surrender.
<b>Drawbridge</b>	a bridge, especially one over a castle's moat, which is hinged at one end so that it may be raised to prevent people crossing.	<b>Turret</b>	a small tower on top of a larger tower or at the corner of a castle.
<b>Dungeon</b>	a strong underground prison cell, especially in a castle.	<b>Well</b>	a shaft sunk into the ground to obtain water.
<b>Focus</b>	the centre of interest or activity.	<b>Cease</b>	come or bring to an end.

\* Words in grey are Tier 2 (non-topic specific) vocabulary