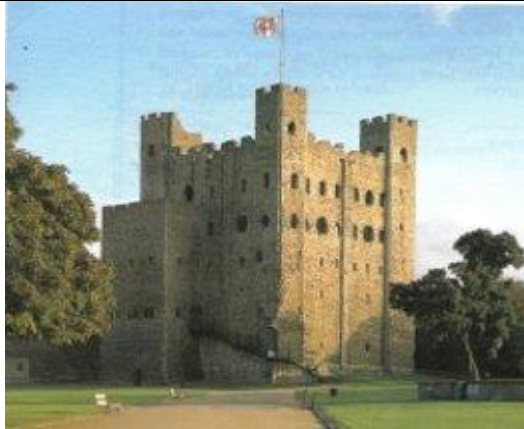


Meden School Curriculum Planning

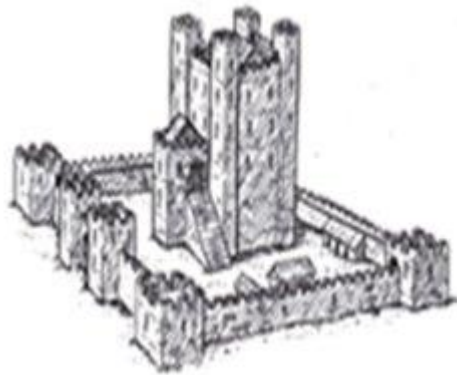
Subject	History	Year Group	7	Sequence No.	2	Topic	Castles
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Retrieval	Core Knowledge	Student Thinking
What do teachers need retrieve from students before they start teaching new content ?	What specific ambitious knowledge do teachers need teach students in this sequence of learning?	What real life examples can be applied to this sequence of learning to development of our students thinking, encouraging them to see the inequalities around them and 'do something about them!'
<p>Lesson 1 Who was William the Conqueror?</p> <p>Where was William from?</p> <p>Why might the Anglo-Saxons be against him?</p> <p>Why would William need to defend himself?</p> <p>Lesson 2 Where and why did William need to build castles?</p> <p>Lesson 3 What was the key features of a Motte and Bailey?</p> <p>Lesson 4- Why would the Lord live in a castle? Why would it house soldiers?</p> <p>Lesson 5 Why would the Anglo-Saxons want to attack a castle?</p> <p>Lesson 6 What weapons were used to defend a castle and how might they be</p>	<p><u>Why William wanted to build castles.</u> <u>Some of the key reasons are as followed:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. There was a high density on the Welsh border marchlands to protect Normans from English and Welsh rebels. William did not own Wales and therefore needed to protect England. 2. Castles were often built near the coast or on a river bend for easy access to water. Most trade moved through existing rivers so it was vital to protect trade routes. 3. William personally ordered castles to be built at Colchester, the Tower of London and Warwick. Castles were built in strategic locations. Tower of London for example was built to protect against invasions along the Thames. 4. Castles were often built near existing towns, on high ground and close to a water source. Castles were built on high ground so they could be used as an advantage point to see any potential attacks. 5. To built castles often land had to be cleared, so any buildings in the area were knocked down, this was very unpopular with the Anglo-Saxons. Anglo-Saxons were often forced to clear the land. They felt these castles were oppressive and they had never seen them before. <p>Between 1066-1086 William built 500 castles.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • William Built castles as bases to control the area <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Used to control Anglo Saxons after the Normans took control • Built by nobility to protect themselves • Symbolised Norman suppression of the Anglo Saxons • Higher than previous built castles • They commanded the local landscapes • Visible for all to see 	<p>Through the knowledge gained in this topic students will have a better understanding of how castles were used to enforce power. They will also understand the meaning and reasoning behind the castles they see in the UK today. They will also explore how power was distributed throughout the society in the past. They will do this through some of the following activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students can think about wealth and poverty. • Castles are still visual around the area and possess vast amount of land. Students can think about land distribution and if wealth is similar across the country. • Students can think about where palaces and castles are still lived in (Royal Family) and who pays for the maintenance. Question their ideas and whether they think this is fair. • Rich- Gated communities

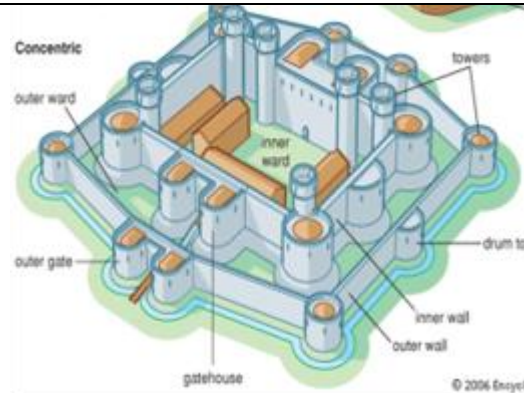
<p>similar/different to weapons used for attack?</p> <p>Lesson 7</p> <p>What weapons were previously used to attack a castle?</p>	<p><u>Lesson 2</u></p> <p>The Normans first built the Motte and Bailey castle.</p> <p>This was made out of wood as it was easy to build.</p> <p>The Motte is the defensive mound of earth. The Bailey is the walled area where soldiers and animals lived. The fence making up the Bailey was called a Palisade (Link this to Biology and a cell wall)</p> <p>The advantages and disadvantages of these castles:</p> <p>Advantages: Quick to build, Plenty of materials available in England, Cheap to build, Easy to build, Free labour. Disadvantages: Could be set on fire, Temporary structure, Easy to break into.</p> <p><u>Lesson 3</u></p> <p><u>How were castles developed over time and why did they move away from Motte and Bailey castles?</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stone Keep castles- This castle was made of stone rather than wood. • The walls of a square keep castle were often up to 5 metres thick. • To make the main entrance safe, it was usually on the first floor, reached by a ramp or staircase and protected by a forebuilding. (see picture) • Only slit windows were used on the keep. Arrows could be fired out of these windows, but as they were narrow, nobody could climb in. • Stone Keeps would have living space inside, a Great Hall for feasts, bedrooms and storerooms. 	
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Curtain wall Castle- A curtain wall is a defensive wall between two fortified towers of a castle.



Concentric Castle- Concentric castles had walls within walls so attackers who got through the outer defences then faced even stronger walls and towers.



Lesson 4

What were the main features of a castle?

Salt was a symbol of status in castles. It was important for keeping the meat fresh for longer.

The Lord and his family often shared a one room where the sleeping quarters were only separated by curtains!

Castles were cold, damp and poorly lit. The only heating were fireplaces.

There was a 'Great Hall' in most castles this was covered in reeds, and bones. Spices help disguise the smell.

Waste disposal usually went straight into the moat via a long drop.

What were the different roles within a castle?

There was the following:

Constable: He looked after the day to day running of the place.

Jim Crow- The person who is the look out and notifies the Constable if anyone is approaching.

Baron- Owns the land and the castle. He also owns the peasants.

Ale Conner- Is the beer tester. He would pour beer on a bench and sit on the beer to see if it was too sugary as his trousers would stick to the bench.

	<p>Oubliette- Is a forgotten prisoner in a prison cell.</p> <p><u>Lesson 5</u></p> <p><u>How castles were defended?</u></p> <p>Archers were used to fire at enemies from far away. Often the Lord would call upon peasants to fight- these were known as the Fyrd. Arrow slits- small holes in the castle that allow the archer to fire with safety. Mangonel- A large siege weapon that can throw a large rock a long distance to take out enemies from far away Portcullis- The portcullis is a large metal cage that goes on the inside of the entrance to the castle. The Moat- A moat is a large ditch that surrounds the castle, often filled with water to make approaching the castle even more difficult</p> <p><u>Lesson 6</u></p> <p><u>What were the weapons and tactics used to attack a castle?</u></p> <p>Battering Ram: These are used for breaking down doors and walls. Catapult: These are good weapons to launch objects at the castle. Ladder: They can be used to climb up castle walls. <i>A siege tower or breaching Tower (breaching means to get in. This is a specialized ladder, constructed to protect attackers and ladders while approaching the defensive walls of a castle.</i> A Ballista is an ancient military siege engine in the form of a crossbow. Food- Often forgotten about but students need to know that a siege could last months and food would be required to sustain an army whilst attacking.</p>	
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Lesson 7

Why did Castles decline?

With the introduction of gunpowder in the 15th century, the once mighty castles fell with relative ease to invaders. Gunpowder outdid stone.

Castle defences were of little help against continuous cannon fire. The use of rounded walls could deflect a cannon ball but this would only be by luck. If a cannon ball hit a rounded tower face on, it would still do much damage.

Mortars, were used to fire cannonballs over walls into a courtyard to kill soldiers and cause general damage. Cannon, were used to shoot cannonballs directly into castle walls.

What really stopped the development of new castles and geared warfare towards open-field battles was political changes. With the new political geography, many castles became obsolete and constructing new ones in the frontier resulted extremely expensive. It was far more cost-efficient to attack than to defend.