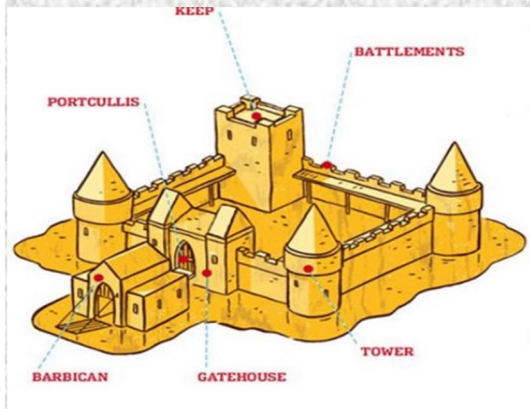


History: Types of castles

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.



Keep and Bailey: 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.



Castle Knowledge organiser

Autumn

Key Vocabulary and Definition

| | |
|------------|--|
| Castle | large building made of stone to protect the people inside, usually a king or a queen. |
| Tower | a higher structure, higher than all that surrounds it |
| Turret | small tower that is part of a bigger building |
| Rampart | mound of earth raised to act as a defence with a protective wall on top |
| Palace | home of a rich or important person |
| Portcullis | a heavy iron gate that can be lowered to prevent entrance |
| Drawbridge | movable bridges that move up and down or side to side |
| Moat | a deep wide ditch around the walls of a castle or fort that is usually filled with water |
| Keep | the strongest part of a castle in the Middle Ages |
| Dungeon | a room or cell in a castle that is built to keep prisoners in |
| Trebuchet | a catapult made as a weapon to hurl large stones |
| Motte | a raised mound of earth usually with the keep on top |
| Bailey | an enclosed courtyard that is surrounded by walls |

Why Were Castles Built?

Castles were built to:

- control the surrounding area
- defend against enemy attack
- launch weapons to attack

Roles in a Castle

- The Lord and the Lady would run the castle and be of a high important rank, often being close to the King and Queen.
- Knights were soldiers who had shown to be very brave in battle. They had a Squire to do things for them.
- Squires were young men who shadowed a Knight with the hopes of becoming a knight themselves.
- The cook would make all the meals for those living in the castle.
- Stewards helped the Lord and Lady run the castle and tell everyone what they needed to do.
- The taster in the castle would have to taste the Lord or Lady's food to ensure it was good and did not have poison.
- The Chaplain was the priest in the castle's church. He would oversee ensuring the sermons were read and the choir boys knew their songs.
- The Musician would entertain the Lord and Lady and their guests during big feasts.

Art

Studying Paul Klee and his painting 'Castles in the sun'.

Born: 18th December 1879, Münchenbuchsee, Switzerland.

Died: 29th June 1940, Muralto, Switzerland.

Nationality: Swiss, German

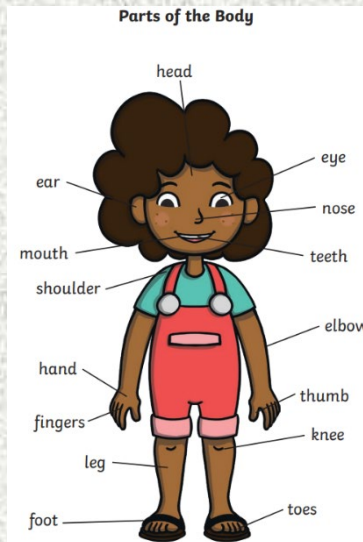
| | |
|-------------------------|--|
| Primary Colour | A group of 3 colours (red, yellow and blue) which are mixed to make other colours. |
| Secondary Colour | A group of 3 colours (red, yellow and blue) which are mixed to make other colours |
| Cold Colours | Blue, green and purple. These colours make us feel cool. |
| Warm Colour | Warm colours- Red, yellow and orange. These colours make us feel warm |
| Neutral Colours | Neutral colours- Black, white, grey, brown. |
| Tint | Tint- a shade of a colour made by adding white |
| Tone | Tone- a shade of colour made by adding black |

Design Technology

- Design a tower based on the book Rapunzel and the design criteria.
- The Rapunzel tower should stand up on its own.
- The children should design a tower with a roof, more than 15cm tall and should be decorated for its owner.
- Children shall test if the towers are strong with strong wind (hair dryer).
- They will suggest ways to make their tower stronger.

Science- Animal including Humans

| | |
|-------------------|---|
| Amphibian | Amphibians live in the water as babies and on land as they grow older. They have smooth, slimy skin. |
| Birds | All birds have a beak, two legs, feathers and wings |
| Fish | Fish live and breathe under water. They have scaly skin, fins to help them swim and they breathe through gills. |
| Mammals | Mammals are animals that breathe air, grow hair or fur and feed on their mother's milk as a baby. |
| Reptile | All reptiles breathe air. They have scales on their skin |
| Carnivore | Animals that mostly eat other animals (meat) are carnivores |
| Herbivores | Animals that only eat plants are herbivores. |
| Omnivore | Animals that eat both plants and other animals are omnivores |



Geography

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| A country | An area of land with its own government, rules and borders. |
| The UK | The United Kingdom. It is made up of four countries: England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. |
| Island | An area of land surrounded by water. |
| Capital city | A town or city where the government sits. |
| Town | A town is a place where people live and work. There may be shops, places of worship, leisure facilities and schools there. It is bigger than a village but smaller than a city. |
| Countryside | Land that is not in towns or cities. The countryside has lots of farmland and often has woodland. |
| Village | A small settlement within the countryside. |

