

### Types of castles

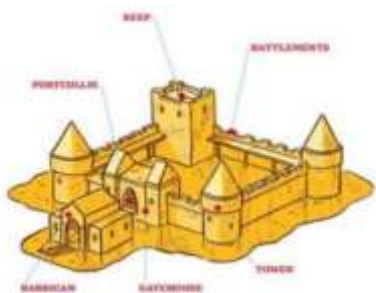
#### Motte and Bailey



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 from 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 from stone.

Some of them are still around today, including Windsor Castle and the Tower of London.

### Important people



**King Edward** - King of England. Died and passed the crown onto Harold of Wessex but had promised it to William.



**Harold of Wessex** - Important person in England. Claimed the crown after King Edward died. Died in the Battle of Hastings.



**William the Conqueror** - Became king in 1066 after defeating Harold of Wessex at the Battle of Hastings. Came from Normandy, France

### Tattershall Castle

1. It was built by Robert de Tattershall in 1231.
2. The castle consisted of a great hall, kitchens, gatehouse and a chapel defended by a curtain wall and surrounded by a single moat.
3. Lord Curzon bought the castle in 1911 and restored it.
4. In August 1914 it was opened as a visitor attraction.
5. When Lord Curzon died in 1925, he left the castle in his will to the National Trust, and it has remained open to visitors ever since



### Important dates

- January 1066 - Edward the Confessor dies.
- January 1066 - Harold of Wessex is crowned king of England.
- July 1066 - William, Duke of Normandy prepares for battle.
- September 1066 - William and his army sail to England.
- October 1066 - The Battle of Hastings.
- December 1066 - William the Conqueror was crowned king of England.

### Vocabulary

Battle of Hastings	A fight between a French army and an English army.
Bayeux Tapestry	An embroidered (sewn) cloth showing the events of the Battle of Hastings.
Castle	A large building built to protect important people from attack.
Conquer	Overcome and take over. To defeat/beat the other side.
Invade	Enter, attack, take over.
Medieval	Period of time, 11 <sup>th</sup> century until 16 <sup>th</sup> century.
Normans	Vikings or Norsemen who settled in France.
Protect	To keep safe from harm.
Social rank	Order of importance of jobs and roles during medieval times.
Taxes	Money given to the government to help rule the country.
Vulnerable	In an unsafe or weak position.

### Bayeux Tapestry

1. It's 70 metres long and 50centimetres wide.
2. It's made from linen and eight colours were used.
3. It was made in eight pieces and put together. The end piece is missing.
4. It is not known who or where it was made.
5. The tapestry is exhibited at the Musée de la Tapisserie de Bayeux in Bayeux, Normandy, France.



Parts of a castle	
Drawbridge	A bridge that can be lowered and raised to enter and exit a castle.
Moat	A deep ditch around the castle filled with water. They don't have to be filled with water.
Arrow slits/loops	Small gaps in the walls for archers to shoot arrows out of.
Tower	Used to have a better view of the enemy or shoot arrows from.
Bailey	The area around the keep protected by the curtain wall.
Curtain wall	Walls surrounding the castle.
Gatehouse	The building next to the entrance.
Barbican	The building built around the entrance.
Battlements	The top of a castle wall with raised sections to allow people to fire arrows at the enemy.
Portcullis	A heavy spiked barrier made from metal or wood behind the castle door to stop the enemy from getting in.
Keep	A strong tower built at the centre of the castle grounds.
Turret	A small tower built on a castle, at the corner or on top of a larger tower.
Rampart	A defensive wall where knights can walk along to protect the castle.

Roles in a castle	
Acrobats	Entertained by doing flips and balancing.
Butler	Served food and drink.
Chaplain	The priest in the castle church. He would deliver sermons, look after the choir boys and write letters for the lord.
Clerks	Looked after the money and knew what was being spent.
Cook	Made food for the king and queen or lord and lady.
Food taster	Someone who ate the king's/lord's food to check it had not been poisoned.
Jesters	Entertained by wearing bright costumes, acting silly and telling jokes.
Jugglers	Entertained by throwing and catching objects.
King	Male ruler of a country.
Knights	Soldiers who protect the castle and fight in battles.
Lord and Lady	Important people of high rank who run and own the castles. Lords are men and Ladies are woman.
Marshals	In charge of the horses, carters, boatmen and stewards.
Men-at-arms or foot-soldiers	Men who trained to fight but not as important as knights.
Musician	Played music for the lord and lady or king and queen.
Queen	Female ruler of a country. Can be wife to the king.
Squires	Boys/young men who help the knights and train to become knights.
Stewards	Looked after the castle, told people what jobs to do.

