

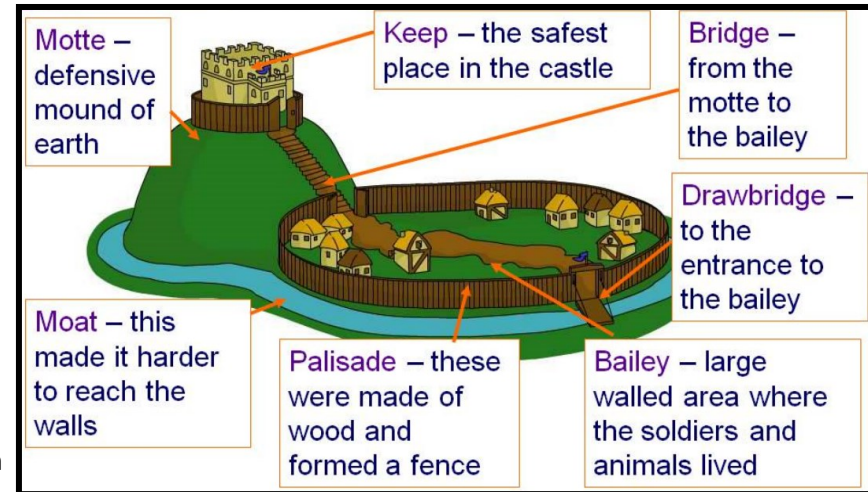
# Year 4 Autumn Term Knowledge Organiser

## Castles Vocabulary

Normans	moat	portcullis	taxes	revolt
invasion	drawbridge	feudal	knight	Doomsday
conquer	keep	nobles	page	Hastings
tapestry	curtain wall	serf	squire	Anglo-Saxon
motte	ward	peasants	armour	Vikings
bailey	siege	farming	tournament	banquet

## KEY QUESTION: How did William's victory at the Battle of Hastings change Britain?

After his victory, William built castles to show his strength and to protect his armies from attacks by angry Anglo-Saxons



To start with wooden motte and bailey castles were built. However, the wood rotted in the rain and they were easy to destroy with

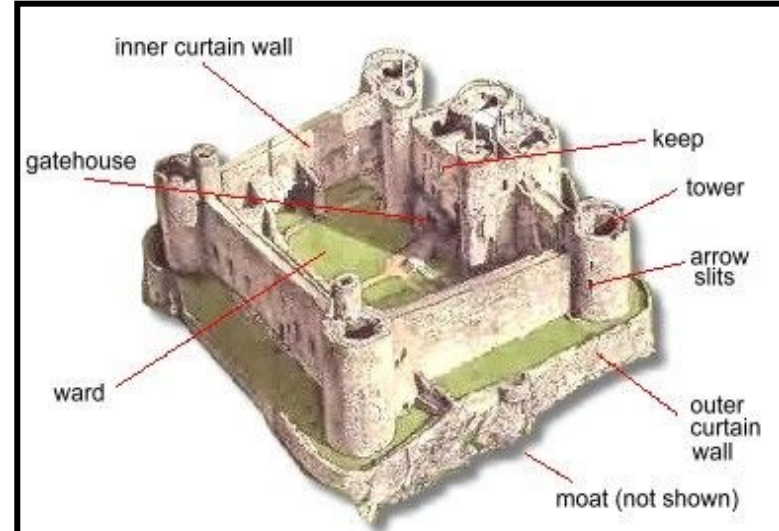
## Bayeux Tapestry

The Normans created a huge tapestry to tell the key events of their invasion victory in 1066. It is still displayed in Normandy today, nearly 1000 years after the battle!

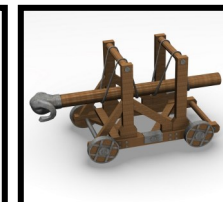


## Battle of Hasting (1066)

This timeline shows all key events which led up to the battle.



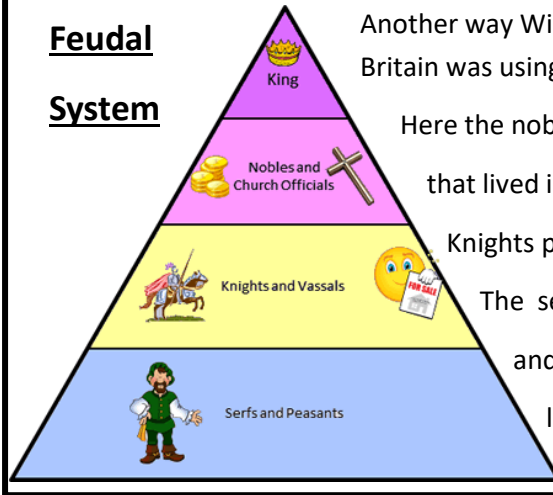
They were replaced with stronger, more permanent stone keep castles. These had defence features much like portcullis, arrow slits and thick stone wall.



Siege Towers, battering Rams and catapults were special weapons used to attack castles



## Feudal System



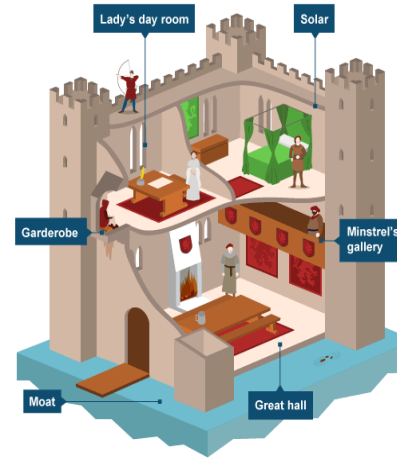
Another way William controlled the people of Britain was using the Feudal system.

Here the nobles were the rich Lords and Ladies that lived in the castles.

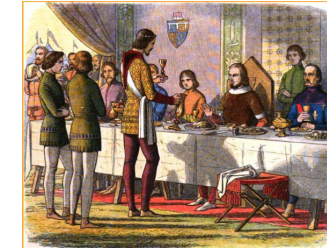
Knights protected the nobles.

The serfs were the servants and lived and worked in the castle. Peasants lived and worked close to the castle.

## Lords and Ladies

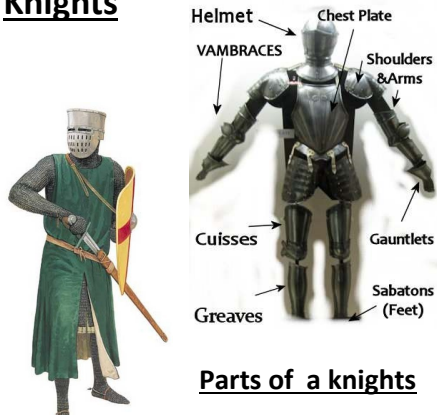


The Lords and Ladies lived in the Keep of the castle. They ruled over the land given to them by the king. They gave the King some of the money they made from the land.



They used the taxes collected to pay for huge feasts and expensive clothes.

## Knights



### Parts of a knight's armour

Knights lived in the castle and promised to protect the Lord.

Knights started out as Pages at the age of 7. At the age of 14, they became squires began to take part in castle life. Finally, at the age of 21, they became Knights. They were given the title of sir and land to look after.

## Peasants



The peasants had a hard life. They worked long hours farming the land.

The also had give food and pay taxes to the Lords, knights and the church.



## 1381- Peasants Revolt



Eventually, they staged a revolt. The king promised to change things but then arrested and killed the ring leaders and made peasant life even harder.

## **Activities to do at home** *Bring in your work so it can be shared and celebrated.*

1. Visit a castle. Record a video, write a blog or create an information page about the castle.
2. Build your own castle with tower and turrets. Think about the different materials you could use.
3. Create your own coat of arms. Research different coats of arms and what each symbol means.
4. Bake your own castle themed biscuits. They could be castle or dragon shaped. Record the recipe.
5. Research facts about life in a medieval castle. What did they eat? What did they wear? What jobs were there in the castle



These are some of the texts we will be using during Reading sessions.