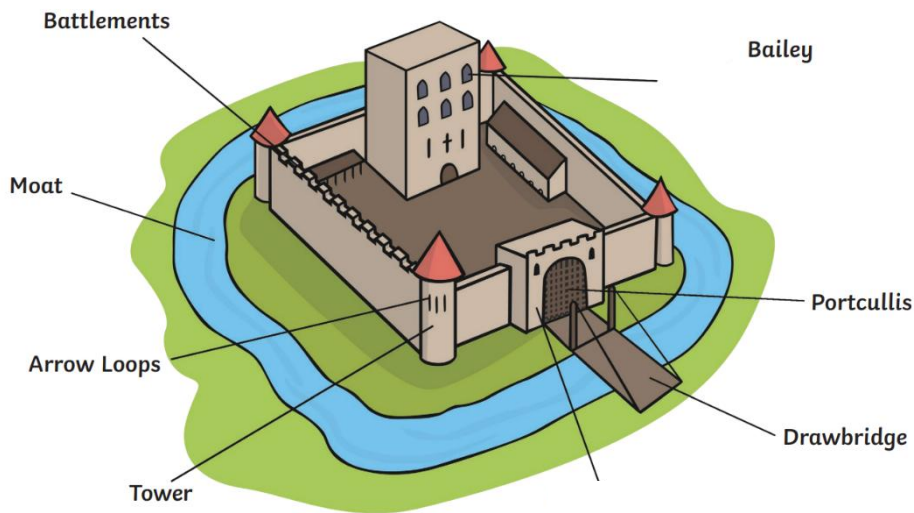


Castles

Where did all the castles come from?

Castle – structure of a medieval castle



What happened at the battle of Hastings?

In 1066, Four men fought to be the King of England as Edward the Confessor had no children to become king after him.



1. Edward the Atheling

(King Edward's nephew)



2. Harold Godwinson

(had won lots of battles for King Edward)



3. William Duke of Normandy

(Distant cousin of King Edwards but lived in France)



4. Harold Hardrada

(Wanted to be king of England to have more money and power)

William the Duke of Normandy won the battle of Hastings and was the new king of England.

William the Conqueror

Key vocabulary:

Arrow Loops: *The narrow openings or crosses inside wall and towers.*

Battle of Hastings: *The battle in 1066 which led us to having Castles.*

Battlements: *The square spaces at the top of the castle for shooting through.*

Castle: *A large building from the medieval period.*

Drawbridge: *A type of bridge over a castle's moat which is hinged at one end to stop people crossing it.*

Keep and Bailey: *A castle made of stone.*

Moat: *A deep wide ditch surrounding a castle.*

Motte and Bailey: *A Norman castle with two mounds, one on a higher ground and one on a lower.*

Portcullis: *A strong, heavy metal wall that can be lowered down.*

Tower: *A tall narrow structure that is built with the castle.*

Motte and Bailey Castle



Advantages:

- *The Normans built wooden castles first as they were quick and easy to build.*
- *They were built up high, this meant attackers could be seen from far away.*

Disadvantages:

- *Wood rots when it gets wet.*
- *Wood catches fire easily, this makes the castle vulnerable to attack.*

Keep and Bailey Castle



Advantages:

- *They were made of stone, so were able to last longer and were stronger.*
- *They could be up to 5m thick.*

Disadvantages:

- *The castles took a long time to build and were expensive.*