

What did we learn before: Year 3 Autumn 2 - Who were the greatest builders?, Year 4 Autumn 2 - Why do we speak English at school? - Timelines

Key knowledge by subject

GEOGRAPHY

Castles were built in strategic places for defence.

Hills and coastlines were natural defensive locations.

Some castles were built on borders between countries.



Map showing location of castles by the coast

HISTORY

Chronology

BCE means ‘Before Common Era’ and refers to events and years before 0.

AD (Anno Domini) refers to years after 0.

Many historical periods are divided by famous battles.

The Battle of Hastings (1066) - The end of the Anglo Saxon period and the start of the Norman period; the reign of William the Conqueror from France

The Battle of Bosworth Field (1485) saw the end of the Plantagenet period; the death of King Richard III; and the beginning of the Tudor period with Henry VII.

The Bayeux Tapestry is an important source of historical information, showing what happened in the Battle of Hastings in 1066.



The Bayeux Tapestry, depicting the death of King Harold

Castles

The first Norman castles were built for defence - some were built with thick stone walls to stop attacks.

Others had features such as moats for security.

During the Middle Ages, Concentric, Motte and Bailey and Stone Keep castles were the 3 designs of castles built.

An example of a concentric castle



Under different monarchs, the role of castles changed over time - monarchs such as Henry VIII used castles for entertainment and to show off wealth.

Key vocabulary

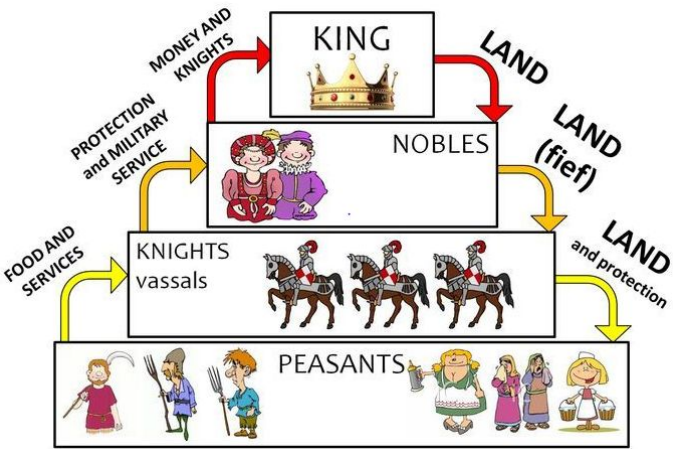
AD	Anno Domini. After the year 0 / Birth of Jesus in some calendars.
Battle of Hastings	A battle in 1066 - The beginning of Norman rule from France.
Bayeux Tapestry.	A famous piece of art depicting events of the Battle of Hastings.
BCE	Before Common Era. Years before the year 0.
Castle	A structure built for defence, or later on, living or entertaining.
Chronology	The order things happen in.
Concentric	A castle with two or more surrounding walls around the central tower; made of stone
Defence	When stopping an attack.
Location	Describing where something is.
Motte and Bailey	A castle with a wooden or stone keep situated on a raised area of ground (motte), with a walled courtyard (bailey).
Stone Keep	A castle with a stone building as the central feature, with thick walls and few windows.

Key knowledge (continued)

Norman Society

People were organised and ranked based on the importance of their roles - this was called the 'Feudal System.'

The king was at the top, peasants at the bottom.



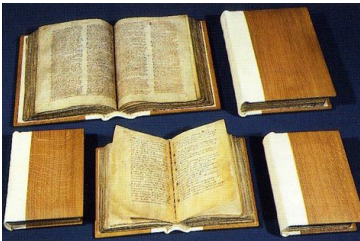
The Feudal System hierarchy

Anglo-Saxons wanted to rebel against William the Conqueror as they felt he was an unfair leader.

Castles protected William from a rebellion within England, as well as from foreign invaders.

The Domesday Book (1086) was the first census of a population.

It surveyed people's wealth and what (land) they owned, but the results were not very accurate.



The Domesday Book was made up of 5 parts

The Tudors and Henry VIII

Henry VII became the first king from the House of Tudor in 1485, after winning the Battle of Bosworth field.

Henry VIII was the second Tudor monarch after his father, Henry VII.

Henry VIII is famous for having 6 wives.



Henry VIII's 6 wives

He created the Church of England when he wanted to divorce his first wife, Catherine of Aragon. The Pope would not let him do this, so he created his own religion.

Punishments for crime were harsh under Henry VIII, with 70,000 people executed (including 2 of his wives!).

During Henry VIII's reign, it became fashionable to paint favourable portraits of monarchs.



Hans Holbein's famous portrait of Henry VIII, making him look handsome and powerful.

Key vocabulary

Beheaded or executed	When a person had their head chopped off, usually as a punishment ordered.
Census	Another word for a survey or questionnaire about people.
Church of England	The established church in England, created by Henry VIII.
Divorce	A permanent split between husband and wife. First introduced by Henry VIII.
Feudal System	System in Norman society which ranked people by their jobs.
Hierarchy	Shows the importance of people in a system.
House	In this context, the family of a King or Queen, e.g. Henry VIII belonged to the House of Tudor.
Monarch	Another word for king.
Pope	The leader of the Catholic Church, who Henry VIII fell out with.
Portrait	A style of painting of a person, usually created to make the subject look handsome/beautiful and powerful.
Rebellion	An act of armed resistance to an established government or leader.

Original

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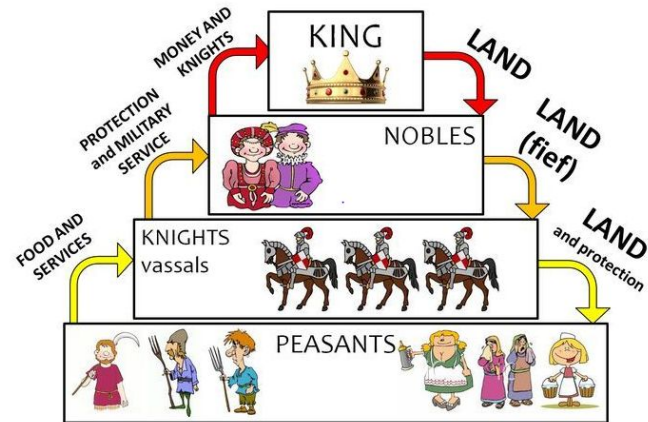
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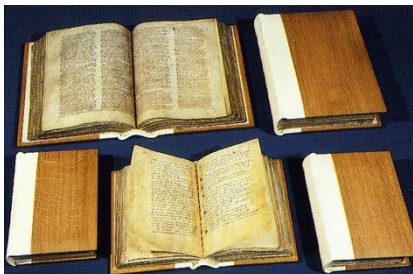
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