

# Knights & Castles - Year 2 History Knowledge Organiser

## Key Learning Objectives:

To ask and answer questions about castles, using historical enquiry to find out about life in castles of the past.

To recognise there have been many different types of castles, fortresses and palaces built in the UK through time. To use pictorial evidence to place castles in chronological order.

To know the main features of a motte and bailey castle and their uses.

To know how to use evidence from maps and look at aerial photographs to find out about why castles were built in certain locations.

To know about the significance of different roles in castles: e.g. Lords, Ladies, Knights, Squires, Jesters and Servants.

To know and compare the similarities and differences between life (e.g. food, clothing, housing) in Norman castles with life in homes today.

To know about the significance of the Battle of Hastings, fought on 14 October 1066 between the Norman-French army of William, the Duke of Normandy, and an English army under the Anglo-Saxon King Harold Godwinson, beginning the Norman conquest of England.

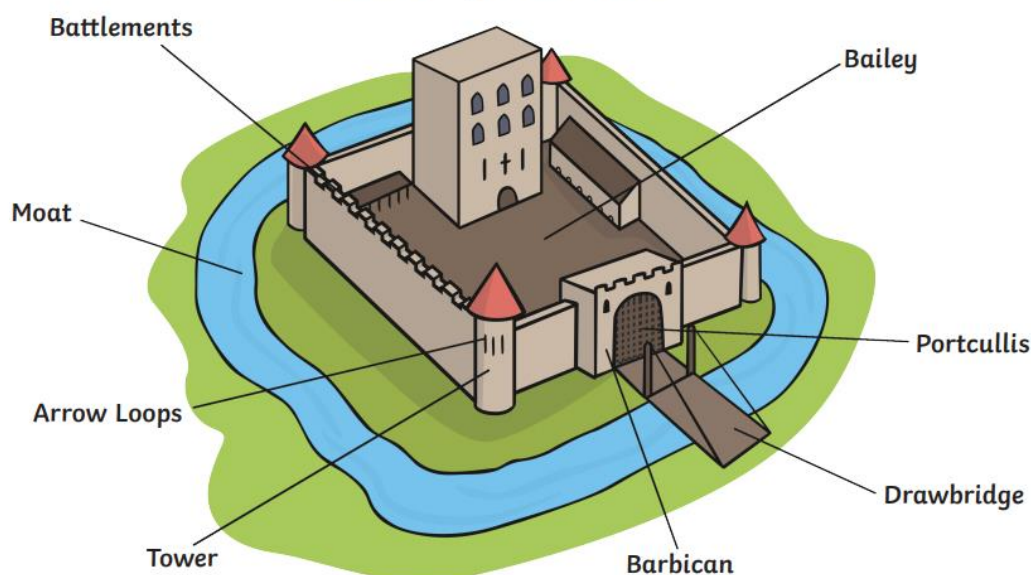
To know about the stories of significant knights, e.g. King Arthur, St George.

To know the meaning behind a knight's 'coat of arms'.

## Motte & Bailey Castle Timeline:

Date	Event
1020 AD	Motte and bailey castles were first used by the Normans as far back as 1020 AD.
1066 Battle of Hastings	The Norman-French army of William the Duke of Normandy defeated the Anglo-Saxon King Harold - beginning the Norman conquest of England. They used motte-and-bailey castles after winning the Battle of Hastings in 1066 to keep their settlements safe and secure.
25th December 1066	William the Conqueror was crowned at Westminster Abbey, making him King William I
1077	The Bayeux Tapestry was created.
1170	The last Motte and Bailey castle was built in England, although they were around in Wales for another 30 years.
1200 AD	The last motte-and-bailey castle was built in 1200.

## Parts of a Castle



## Key Vocabulary:

Word	Meaning
castle	a large, strong building where a noble lived with his family and servants. Many castles were built long ago to defend the people inside against attacks.
moat	a deep ditch dug around a castle, fort or town for protection against enemies. Moats are usually filled with water.
portcullis	a strong, sliding grill suspended at the top of a fortification gateway that can be lowered to prevent entry, as to a castle.
battlement	a wall along the top of a castle, fort, or tower that has openings for people to shoot through.
tower	a tall, narrow building forming part of a castle.
turret	a small tower on a larger building such as a castle.
shield	a piece of armour worn or carried on the arm to protect against blows from weapons.
dungeon	a dark, damp, underground jail. courtyard a yard surrounded by buildings or walls.
drawbridge	a bridge built so that it can be raised to allow tall ships to pass beneath or keep people from crossing over.
catapult	an ancient weapon used to throw objects, such as large stones or arrows, at an enemy.
coat of arms	the symbol of a family, country, or organization. It shows designs and figures on and around a shield.
enemy	one who hates or wants to harm another.
defence	the act of protecting or guarding armour a suit made of leather, metal, or other strong material, worn to protect the body during battle
battle	a contest or competition.
knight	in the middle ages, a man who served his Lord as a mounted soldier in armour.
chain mail	flexible armour made of metal links or scale-like plates joined together.
gauntlet	a metal glove worn as part of a suit of armour
Motte	A mound/hill forming the base of a castle
Bailey	an enclosed courtyard where people lived and animals were kept

Nottingham Castle was first built in 1067 on the orders of William the Conqueror and was originally a motte and bailey design - very different to the castle palace we see today!



# 'Nottingham Castle' - Year 2 Geography Knowledge Organiser

## Key Learning Objectives:

To name the **7 continents** and **5 oceans** of the world.

To name the **countries** and **capital cities of the United Kingdom**.

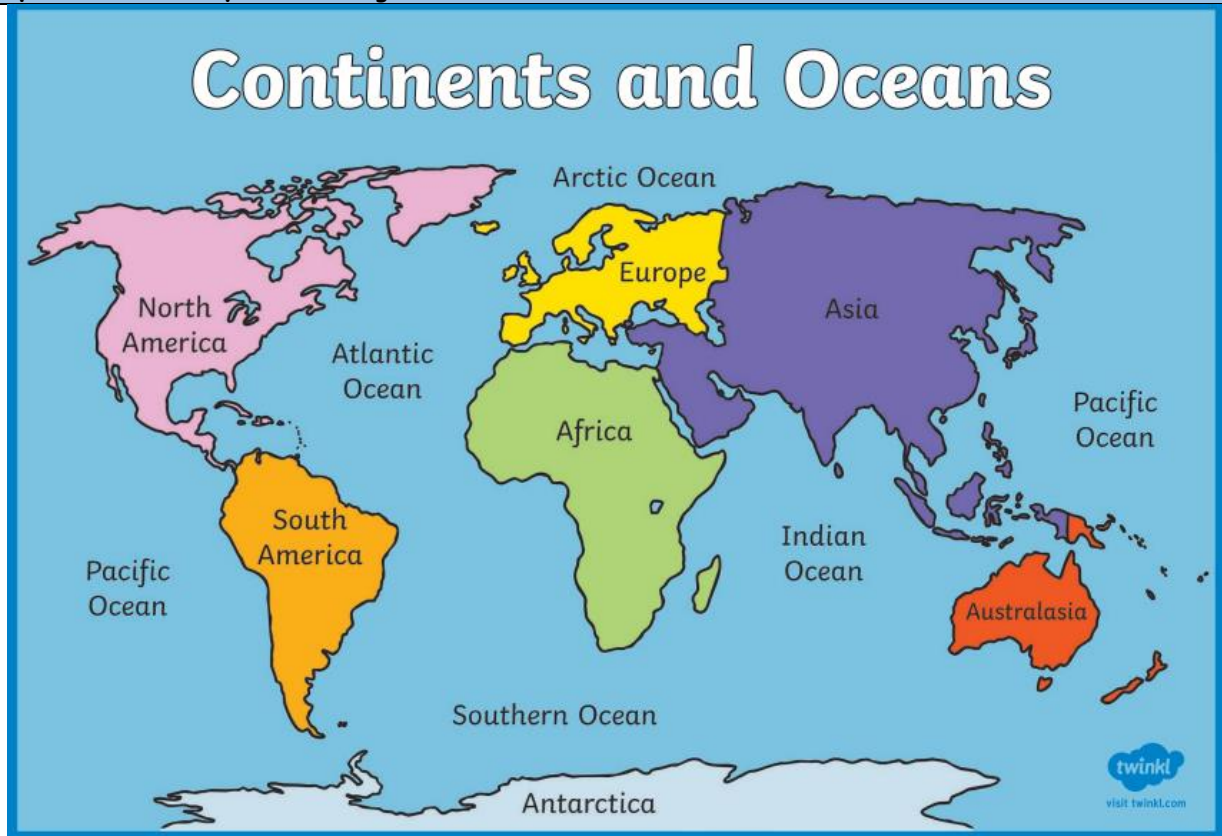
To locate castles around the world and in the UK using maps and knowledge of continents and countries.

To describe the position of castles using **locational and directional language**: e.g. NSEW.

To locate the position of castles using a **simple key**.

To identify and talk about the **human features** of Nottingham City Centre using geographical vocabulary (castle, roads, shopping centre, park, railway, flats etc.) explaining likes and dislikes of new developments.

To identify and talk about **physical features** of a small contrasting area (rural Nottinghamshire) using **geographical vocabulary**, describing similarities and differences.



Nottingham Castle

# NOTTINGHAM



Nottingham City

Linby Village, Nottinghamshire

Can you compare Nottingham City with a Nottinghamshire village?