

# Year 3 History Topic - Castles (The Normans)



## Key Person

### William the Conqueror

The first Norman King of England. He led the Norman Conquest of England in 1066.



## Key Vocabulary

<b>invasion</b>	an act or instance of invading by an enemy or hostile army.
<b>throne</b>	the seat used by a ruler or other important person for ceremonies or other special events.
<b>banquet</b>	a fancy, formal dinner.
<b>Bayeux Tapestry</b>	The Bayeux Tapestry is an embroidered cloth nearly 70 metres long and 50 centimetres tall, which depicts the events leading up to the Norman conquest of England.
<b>medieval</b>	of, or having to do with the Middle Ages.
<b>battle</b>	a fight between two armed persons or forces during a war.
<b>nobility</b>	a class of people of a high rank or title.

## Main Castle Features

### moat

The moat of a castle is a large ditch filled with water to keep the enemy away from the castle.



### gatehouse

The gatehouse guarded the entrance to the castle. The portcullis inside the gatehouse was used to close the entrance.



### drawbridge

The drawbridge was made out of wood and would move up and down to let people in or out of the entrance.



### portcullis

A strong gate that hangs above the entrance to the castle. It is made of wood and metal.



### bailey

The bailey was an enclosed courtyard.



### battlements

pathways built around the top of a castle with gaps for firing arrows.



## Key Knowledge

**The Bayeux Tapestry** tells the story of the events surrounding the conquest of England in 1066 (The Battle of Hastings) by the Duke of Normandy.

**The Battle of Hastings** was extremely important for the history of England as it completely changed who was in charge.

The Anglo-Saxons had ruled the land for over 600 years since the Roman times. Now, the Normans had taken over, which meant big changes.

