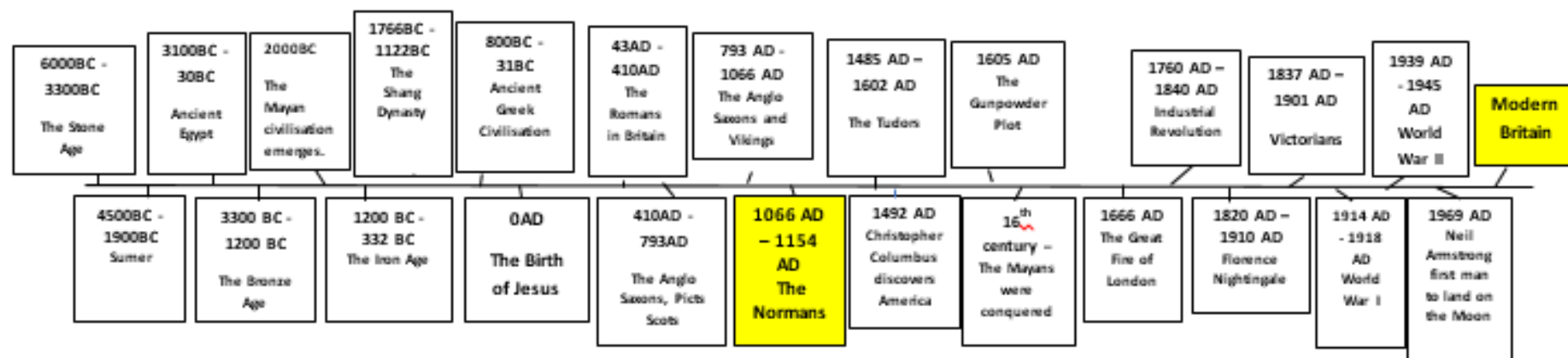


Year 5 – Spring term – Why were Norman Castles certainly not bouncy?



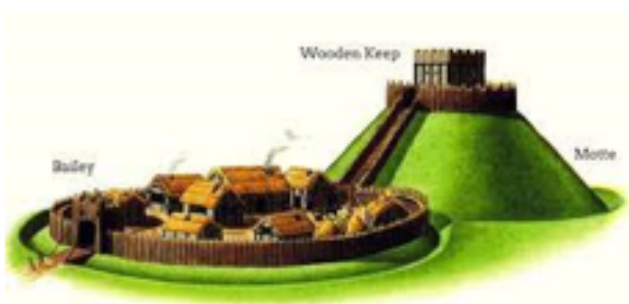
(H) Artefacts & Evidence: What is the Bayeux Tapestry and what can we learn from it? Why is the Domesday book so useful in finding out what life was like for normal people in Norman Britain?	(H) Location: Where did the Normans come from? Where did the Normans choose to build their castles? Where is Hastings and why is it an important place to remember?	(H) Settlements: What are the features of a Motte and Bailey Castle and who would have lived there? How was life in a Motte and Bailey Castle different to our lives today?	(H) Society: Why is the Domesday book so useful in finding out what life was like for normal people in Norman Britain? What was the feudal system and how did this help to structure Norman society?	
(H) Significant People and Events: Who was Edward the Confessor? Who were the contenders for the throne after Edward the Confessor died? Was William I the only Norman King?	(H) Conflict: Who fought at the battle of Hastings? What weapons did they use?			
Computing: Can we programme microbits?	Music: Can we learn some songs based on Robin Hood? Can we use our knowledge of rhythms to create a war chant using percussion?	Science: CT – Why did the Normans build castles in wood to start with? Why did they then build them out of stone instead? PS – What difference does the amount the bow is pulled back make to the distance the arrow travels?	Geography Where did the Normans come from? Can we locate Norman Castles on a map of the U.K?	Art and Design Can we make an accurate 3-d model of a Motte and Bailey Castle?



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Key Vocabulary	
Motte	A mound forming the site of a Castle or a camp.
Bailey	The outer wall of a castle complex.
Keep	A type of fortified castle built in medieval times.
Palisade	The fence around the bailey.
Conquer	To overcome or take control of a country or a group of people by military force.
Feudal	The social system of Norman Britain.
Invasion	To enter as an enemy by force to conquer or pillage.
Siege	An enemy cutting off all communication routes with a castle to prevent essential supplies arriving.
Monarch	The King or Queen of a country.
Squire	A squire was the next step from a page. A squire assisted a Knight.
Page	A youth being trained to become a knight.
Peasant	A low status farmer who worked the land for a squire or a Nobleman.



A Motte and Bailey Castle is a key feature of Norman Britain.

My Questions:



The Bayeux Tapestry is a famous and important artefact which tells us the story of William I's journey to the English throne.



Edward the Confessor was the last Anglo-Saxon King. After his death there was a power struggle to decide who would be the next king of England.