



High Bickington Church of England Primary Academy

History: The Great Castle Quest



History

Vision

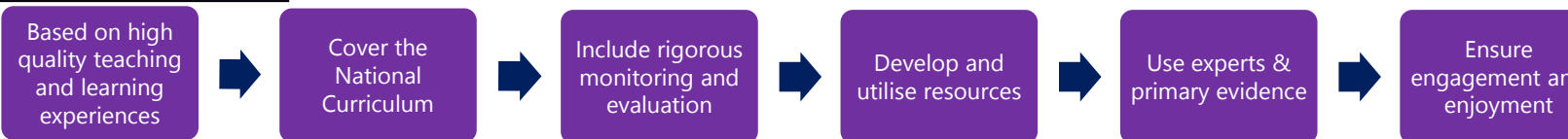
- History plays a crucial role in helping students understand their own identity and sense of place in time.
- The school History Curriculum seeks to develop key skills; uncover important historical (substantive) knowledge and introduce children to disciplinary knowledge (how and why history has been interpreted by historians).
- Students will learn how their locality, Britain, the wider world and different cultures developed through historical periods.

Intent

Children will:



Implementation



Impact

Children will:



Substantive Knowledge and Disciplinary Knowledge

From the Early Years Foundation Stage up to the end of Key Stage 2, the substantive knowledge progresses through conceptual development. Meanwhile, disciplinary knowledge is developed through historical enquiry and interpretation. To ensure pupils can learn more and know more over time, we believe it is crucial that our history curriculum develops both categories of knowledge as well as historical skill.

Reviewing Prior Learning: Speak Like an Expert

Purpose: Sessions that ensure effective retention & recall of information.

Regular sessions at the start of every lesson to review prior learning.

Friday sessions

Dedicated sessions reviewing the week's learning helping to make connections.

Format

Activities include recap quizzes, group discussions, visual aids, role playing, teacher feedback.

Benefits

Students develop strong retention skills, articulate historical knowledge & concepts.

The Great Castle Quest (castles & tunnels)

Subject: History

Year: 1 and 2

Term: Summer 2

National Curriculum Objectives

Key Objectives:

- Learn about events beyond living memory that are significant nationally or globally.
- Describe the everyday lives of people in a period within or beyond living memory.
- Sequence significant information in chronological order.
- Understand the methods of enquiry i.e. how evidence is used.

Key Questions

Key questions:

What is a castle? How did castles evolve through the ages? When was the Battle of Hastings and what happened? What was life like during the Norman times? Where in the world are some of the greatest tunnels? Why should we remember The Great Escape?

Curriculum coherence

Building Learning Power: Prior Learning

As students progress through the two-year rolling programme, their historical knowledge continues to build, connecting past lessons to new ones. In the Autumn term, they explored significant individuals like Mary Anning, delving into her contributions to science. Moving into the Spring, they journeyed into the realm of exploration with Neil Armstrong and Captain Scott, gaining insights into their adventures. Now, in the current term, they're transitioning to learning about castles and the Normans, where they'll explore medieval structures and historical conquests, connecting these lessons to their prior understanding of individuals and exploration.

Looking ahead to the next academic year, the current Year 1 students will delve into the lives of significant individuals like Grace Darling, exploring her bravery and contributions. They'll also engage in a local history study, delving into the changes within and events beyond living memory, such as the history of Witheridge School and childhood. Concurrently, the current Year 2 students, having already explored these topics, will delve into the lives of kings and queens and further study events beyond living memory, focusing on the Great Fire of London. This structured approach ensures that each cohort builds upon their prior knowledge, forming a comprehensive understanding of history over time.

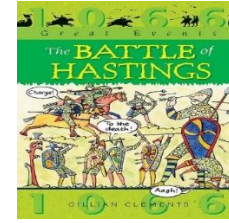
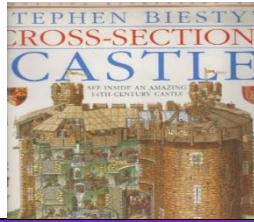
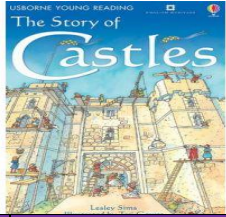
Building Futures: Future Learning

- **Foundational Understanding:** Students establish a chronological framework by learning about key historical events like the Norman invasion.
- **Conceptual Development:** They delve into the broader historical context, understanding motivations and societal impacts, laying the groundwork for more complex historical concepts in KS2.
- **Critical Analysis:** By learning to evaluate historical sources and perspectives related to the invasion, students develop critical thinking skills essential for analysing historical events in KS2.
- **Local Context:** Exploring how the invasion affected local communities provides students with a tangible connection to history, preparing them to explore local and global historical events in KS2.
- **Broader Connections:** Students place the invasion in broader historical narratives, setting the stage for understanding connections between different historical periods and events in KS2.
- **Continuity and Change:** Analysing the long-term consequences of the invasion helps students understand how societies evolve over time, a skill they will continue to develop in KS2.
- **Historical Significance:** Reflecting on the invasion's lasting impact cultivates an appreciation for the significance of historical events, encouraging students to explore the historical significance of events studied in KS2.

Vocabulary:

Motte and bailey, Normans, Anglo-Saxons, Battle of Hastings, William the Conqueror, defend, King Harold, enemy, moat, invade, portcullis, fortress, stone, keep, hill and fort.

High Quality Texts:









Development of Knowledge	Lesson Lesson 1	Content	Substantive knowledge	Disciplinary knowledge
		<p>What do you know already about Castles, forts and tunnels? Complete retrieval grids.</p> <p>What is a castle?</p> <p>Castles and Knights: The Features of a Castle - BBC Teach</p> <p>Castles around the world (photos). Why were castles important?</p>	<p>Students should understand:</p> <p>There are different Types of Castles and Fortifications</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Iron Age Hill Forts. • Saxon Ditch and Rampart Castles. • Norman Motte and Bailey Castles. • Stone Keep and Curtain Wall Castles. • Concentric Castles. • Medieval Fortified Manor Houses. <p>Location</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • That castles were located in specific places for different reasons. • Castles are found all over the world. <p>Parts of a castle</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mote, moat, high walls, turrets, battlements, arrow slits, drawbridge, portcullis, door, bailey, keep, castellation 	<p>Historical Inquiry and Reasoning: By ordering the castles chronologically, children learn to think about history as a sequence of developments, each linked to specific times and contexts.</p> <p>Interpretation of Historical Changes: Discussing the reasons for changes in castle designs, such as technological advancements or changing military tactics, helps children understand how and why history changes over time.</p> <p>Use of Historical Evidence: Drawing the castles and discussing their features based on descriptions involves interpreting textual evidence, which is a fundamental historical skill.</p> <p>Critical Thinking and Analysis: By comparing and contrasting different types of castles, children develop skills in analysis and critical thinking,</p>

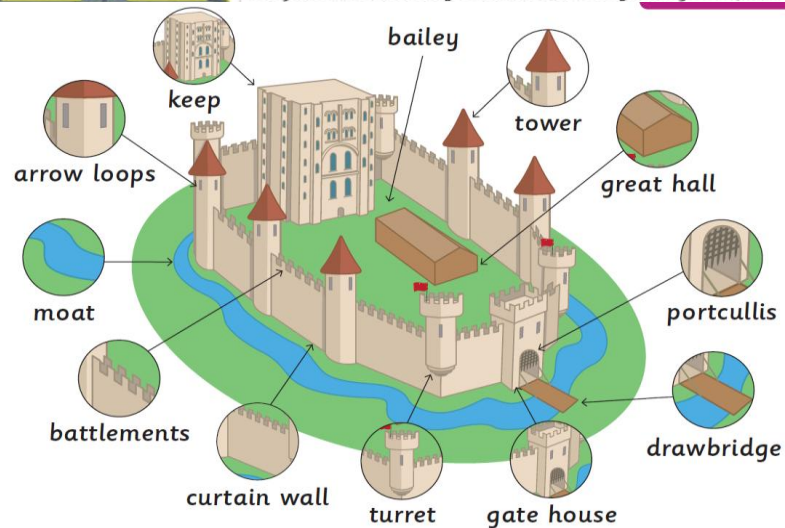
				noticing what changes and what stays the same.
	Lesson 2	<p>Review lesson one.</p> <p>How did castles evolve through the ages?</p> <p>Evolution of Fortifications and Castles from 100 BC to 1300 AD</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Iron Age Hill Forts (circa 100 BC) Iron Age hill forts were strategic structures built atop hills, surrounded by defensive ditches. They featured wooden walls for protection, creating a fortified environment for the inhabitants against invasions. 2. Saxon Ditch and Rampart Castles (circa 500 AD) Often constructed on former Iron Age hill forts, these castles had a ditch around the perimeter with the excavated earth used to create a rampart. This design included internal towns and provided a formidable barrier against enemies. 3. Norman Motte and Bailey Castles (circa 1068 AD) Early Norman castles consisted of a wooden keep on a man-made hill (motte), with a lower enclosed area (bailey) for servants. These were surrounded by a wooden fence and a ditch, sometimes filled with water for additional defence. 4. Stone Keep and Curtain Wall Castles (circa 1150 AD) Norman invasion, many motte and bailey castles were rebuilt in stone, significantly enhancing their strength. These castles featured a curtain wall with towers for defenders to monitor and repel attackers. 5. Concentric Castles (circa 1270 AD) Featuring dual layers of fortifications, concentric castles had both an outer and an inner wall, with the inner one taller and stronger. These structures often included multiple gatehouses and sometimes a moat for enhanced defence. 6. Medieval Fortified Manor House (circa 1300 AD) Serving as a central hub for lordly affairs, these fortified manor houses were constructed with strong walls from brick, stone, or 		<p>Historical Inquiry and Interpretation: Starting the lesson by recalling previous learning and using a visualiser to share examples helps reinforce memory and understanding, as well as interpretation skills.</p> <p>Critical Thinking and Comparison: Asking students whether they would like to live in a castle and why encourages them to think critically about the advantages and disadvantages of historical living conditions.</p> <p>Analysis of Architectural Features: Through the activity of filling in parts of a castle, children analyse the purpose and strategic design of different castle features, enhancing spatial and functional reasoning.</p> <p>Contextual Understanding: Discussing the importance of castles in historical contexts allows students to explore the socio-political and military reasons behind their construction and evolution.</p>

		wattle and daub. They featured few windows, a moat, and sometimes a drawbridge, providing a blend of residential comfort and fortified security.		
	Lesson 3	Review lesson two. When was the Battle of Hastings and what happened?		Historical Interpretation: Discussing the functions of different parts of the castle helps children understand how architecture meets both the practical and defensive needs of those who lived there. Empathy and Role-Playing: Role-playing as a Norman in a motte and bailey castle fosters empathy and helps students imagine the daily lives of people in the past, enhancing their ability to connect personally with historical events.
	Lesson 4	Review lesson three. What was life like during the Norman times? The Normans and the importance of castles. Who are the Normans? Where would they come on our timeline? What was a Motte and Bailey Castle? What was it like for the Normans to live in?		
	Lesson 5	Review lesson four. Where in the world are some of the greatest tunnels?	Why tunnels are built Who built the tunnels	
	Lesson 6	Why should we remember the Great Escape? Retrieval Grids Complete retrieval lesson to illustrate what you know about the castles and tunnels at the end of the project		

Castles through the ages answer sheet

Glossary	
Normans	People from a place called Normandy, who were very brave and strong fighters.
Anglo-Saxons	People who lived in England a long time ago, wearing funny hats and living in small villages.
Battle of Hastings	A big battle that happened a very long time ago between two groups of people who wanted to be kings of England.
William the Conqueror	A king who won the Battle of Hastings and became very famous.
King Harold	A king who fought bravely in the Battle of Hastings but lost.
Motte and Bailey	A type of castle with a big hill (motte) and a yard (bailey) around it.
Keep	The strongest and safest part of a castle where people lived.
Moat	A big ditch filled with water around a castle to keep enemies away.
Portcullis	A heavy gate made of metal bars that goes up and down to keep bad people out of castles.
Hill	A big bump in the ground that's higher than everything around it.
Fort	A special place with strong walls where soldiers live and work.
Invade	When bad people come into your land without asking and cause trouble.
Defend	Protecting something from being hurt or taken by bad people
Enemy	People who want to hurt or take things from you
Fortress	A really strong castle that's very hard to break into.

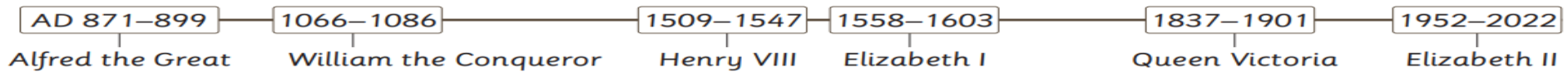
Image	Information
	1. Iron Age hill forts c. 100 BC Iron Age hill forts were built on the top of hills and surrounded by ditches. Wooden walls were built around the fort to protect the people inside.
	2. Saxon ditch and rampart castles c. 500 AD Saxon ditch and rampart castles were often built on the sites of old Iron Age hill forts and sometimes had whole towns inside them. A ditch was dug around the perimeter of the castle, and the spare earth was formed into a rampart – a tall mound of earth that was difficult for enemy soldiers to scale.
	3. Norman motte and bailey castles c. 1068 The first motte and bailey castles were made from wood. A secure keep stood on the top of a man-made hill with steep sides. This was called the motte. The large area at the bottom of the motte contained buildings for servants to live and work in. This was called the bailey. The whole castle was surrounded by a wooden fence and a ditch which was sometimes filled with water.
	4. Stone keep and curtain wall castles c. 1150 Many wooden motte and bailey castles were rebuilt in stone after the Norman invasion. They were much stronger than wooden castles and were more difficult to attack and destroy. The curtain wall that surrounded the castle often included towers from which castle defenders could watch for and attack enemies.
	5. Concentric castles c. 1270 Concentric castles were almost like two castles in one. They had an outer wall with a gatehouse and an inner wall with one or more gatehouses. The inner wall was often taller than the outer wall. Some concentric castles had a moat for extra protection.
	6. Medieval fortified manor house c. 1300 Fortified manor houses were usually the central hub for an area where the Lord would live and conduct his legal and business affairs. They were built in brick, stone or wattle and daub and had few windows. Many were surrounded by strong walls, and



65 million years ago	410 AD	1066AD	1066 AD	1066 AD	1666 AD	1838 AD	1839 AD	1912 AD	1969AD	2024 AD
Dinosaurs lived on the Earth for millions of years before they disappeared	Anglo-Saxons came to England from far away places. They brought their own languages and ways of living	William the Conqueror comes to England and wins the Battle of Hasting s	King Harald loses the Battle of Hastings	After the Battle of Hastings William, the Conqueror is crowned King of England.	A huge fire burned down much of the city of London, changing how the city looked forever.	Grace Darling was a brave lighthouse keeper's daughter who helped save shipwrecked sailors.	Mary Anning was a famous fossil hunter, who discovered fossils of ancient sea creatures.	Captain Scott led an expedition to the Antarctic. He tragically died on the return journey	Neil Armstrong, became the first person to set foot on the moon.	Today

Timelines

A timeline shows important events in chronological order. This is a timeline of six significant sovereigns. The numbers represent the dates of their reigns.



Alfred the Great was a wise and brave king. He converted his Viking enemy to Christianity, and they became friends. He united the English kingdoms. He valued education and created schools to teach his people.



William the Conqueror invaded England and defeated Harold II at the Battle of Hastings. He had absolute power. He created the feudal system and built many castles to protect his kingdom.



Henry VIII was famous for marrying six times and creating the Church of England. He was also power hungry. He closed the monasteries, strengthened the Royal Navy and made laws without parliament.



Elizabeth I was intelligent, brave and loved by her people. She spoke many languages and supported the Arts. She never married and proved that a woman could rule a kingdom alone. She supported explorers and defeated the Spanish Armada.



Queen Victoria reigned for 63 years. She supported charities, new technologies and inventions. She also increased the size and power of the British Empire. She was married to Prince Albert and had nine children.



Elizabeth II was the monarch and the Head of the Commonwealth for 70 years. She performed many royal duties, such as opening parliament and giving awards. She led the country's celebrations, supported charities, hosted state banquets and met world leaders.

