

National Curriculum History

Develop an awareness of the past, using common words and phrases relating to the passing of time.
 Know where the people and events they study fit within a chronological framework
 Identify similarities and differences between ways of life in different periods.
 Use a wide vocabulary of everyday historical terms.
 Ask and answer questions, choosing and using parts of stories and other sources to show that they know and understand key features of events.
 Understand ways in which we find out about the past and identify different ways in which it is represented.
 Pupils should be taught about:
 *changes within living memory.
 Look at aspects of change in national life,
 *events beyond living memory that are significant nationally or globally
 *the lives of significant individuals in the past who have contributed to national and international achievements,
 *compare aspects of life in different periods
 significant historical events, people and places in their own locality e.g. related to the History of the School.

National Curriculum - Geography

Place Knowledge
 Understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a small area of the United Kingdom, and of a small area in a contrasting non-European country.

Human and Physical Geography
 Identify the location of hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the Equator and the North and South Poles.

Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to key physical and human features.

Geographical skills and fieldwork
 Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom and its countries, as well as the countries, continents and oceans studied at this key stage.

Features and Artefacts



Mons Meg - Cannon Edinburgh Castle

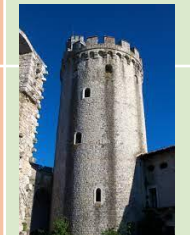


Medieval Recipe Book

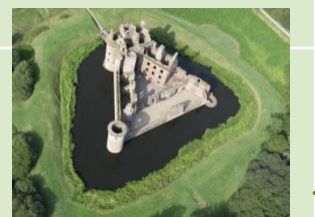


Portcullis

Battlements Crenels and Merlons



Tower



Moat



Drawbridge



Arrow Slit/Loop

Cause and Effect

Why are the most recent castles built from stone?

Why was it important for towns and cities to have a castle?

Why are battlements, moats and a portcullis important?

The keeper of the Ravens - The Tower of London

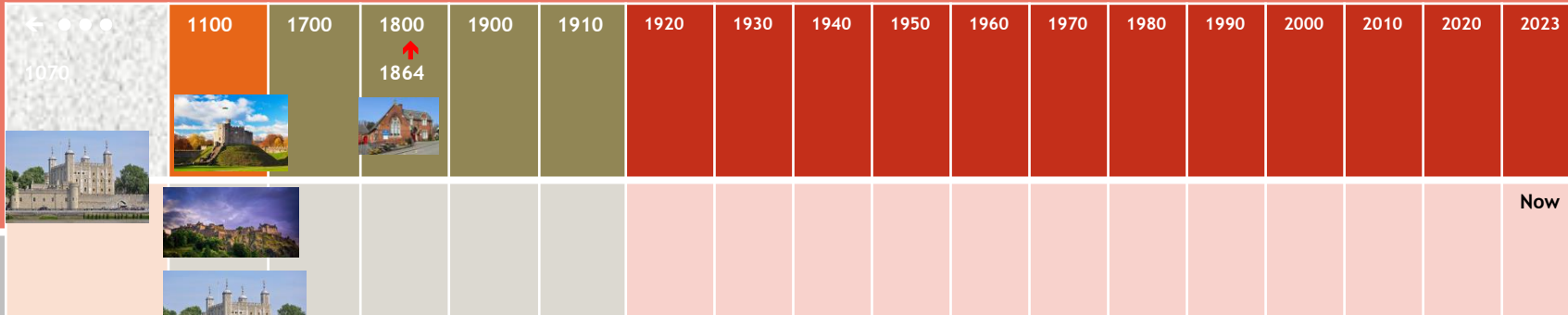
Vocabulary

History
Arrow Loops - a narrow slit in the wall of a castle used to fire arrows through.
Battlements - at the top of the tower used to defend the castle.
Drawbridge - bridge over the castle moat which is drawn up to stop people entering.
Crenels - the spaces between the merlons on battlements.
Merlons - the solid widths between the crenels on battlements.
Moat - a deep, wide ditch surrounding a castle, used to defend the castle.
Portcullis - a strong, heaving grating used to block a castle entrance.
Tower - a tall, narrow building. Can be on its own or part of another building eg church or castle.

Geography
Capital City - the city where the country's government sits.
Country - can be large or small and have their own government.
Landmark - an object on land that is easy to see and can help people find their way. A landmark can be human made or natural. Castles are landmarks.



Chronology



Key People



Tower of London

William the Conqueror



Cardiff Castle

Robert Fitzhamon



Edinburgh Castle

King David I Of Scotland

Key Learning:

What are the four countries of the UK and their capital cities? When and who built the castles in our capital cities? Why were castles built?

- Can you name the four countries of the United Kingdom? What are the names of the capital cities?
 England - London Scotland - Edinburgh Wales - Cardiff Northern Ireland - Belfast
 Locate the countries and capital cities on a map of the United Kingdom (UK).
- Why were castles built? Castles were built to defend towns and cities from invaders they are usually built on hills. What were the first castles built from? The first castles were built from wood but these could easily be burned down by enemies shooting arrows of fire over the castles defences. What are some of the main features of castles? Look at the pictures - how many could you remember? The Tower of London was built around 1070 by William I who was known as "William the Conqueror".
- What do we know about Edinburgh Castle? Who built it? King David of Scotland had Edinburgh Castle built in 1103AD - it is over 900 years old. What are some of the features of the castle? What is the one o'clock gun? The one o'clock gun is a cannon that is fired at one o'clock every day. It used to let the sailors know that it was time for lunch. Mons Meg is a medieval cannon which you can see if you visit Edinburgh Castle.
- What do we know about Cardiff Castle? Robert Fitzhamon had Cardiff Castle built in 1081 but there had been a castle on the same site long before this.
- How did people entertain themselves in a medieval castle? What food did people eat at a banquet? Rich people ate expensive meats and fruits but the servants ate a stew called pottage. How did people entertain themselves at a castle banquet? They played music on medieval instruments and they danced.