| Subject: History | | Year Group: 1 | | Unit: Local history study |
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**Key Question:**
**What there ever a castle at….? [adapt as necessary]**

**First- hand experience:**
Field trip to the location of Brackley castle. En route investigating the evidence that a castle once existed here.

| NC Objectives to be addressed: | | | | Future Learning: |
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● significant historical events, people and places in their own locality

**Early Years knowledge of own locality**

**Year 2 – Significant buildings around the world**
● significant historical events, people and places in their own locality
● events beyond living memory that are significant nationally or globally

| Local | Regional | National | International |
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**Year 3 – The Saxon, The Vikings and the battle for England in 1066**
**Britain's settlement by Anglo-Saxons and Scots**
● Viking raids and invasion
● resistance by Alfred the Great and Athelstan, first king of England
● further Viking invasions and Danegeld
● Anglo-Saxon laws and justice
● Edward the Confessor and his death in 1066

**Key Vocabulary:**

| Castle | a large building, typically of the medieval period, fortified against attack with thick walls, battlements, towers, and in many cases a moat. | King Harold | King of England who succeeded Edward the Confessor in 1066 and was the last of the Anglo-Saxon monarchs; he was killed fighting the invasion by William the Conqueror (1045-1066) |
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| The past | the time before the moment of speaking or writing | Moat | a deep, wide ditch surrounding a castle, fort, or town, typically filled with water and intended as a defence against attack. |
| Motte | a mound forming the site of a castle or camp | William the Conqueror | duke of Normandy who led the Norman invasion of England and became the first Norman to be King of England; he defeated Harold II at the battle of Hastings in 1066 and introduced many Norman customs into England (1027-1087) |

| Bailey | the outer wall of a castle. | The Normans | Norman, member of those Vikings, or Norsemen, who settled in northern France (or the Frankish kingdom), together with their descendants. The Normans founded the duchy of Normandy and sent out expeditions of conquest and colonization to southern Italy and Sicily and to England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland |
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| Keep | The Keep was the inner stronghold of the castle. It was usually either square or round. The keep was the center of castle life, often serving as the lord's residence, and was usually the place of last refuge when defending the castle | | |

## Sequence of learning:

1. **What is a castle and is it the same as a palace? What are we looking for?**
   - The difference between a palace and a castle; although important people lived in castles, castles were built to defend against enemies (fortified) and palaces were not.
   - There are three main types of castles from the past (motte and bailey, stone keep and concentric) made from different materials.
   - Only some parts of some castles remain now and often they do not look like a complete castle.
2. **Who built the first castles in England and why?**
   - The first castles in England were built around 1000 years ago by the Normans and were motte and bailey.
   - The Normans came to England from Normandy in France.
   - The Normans built castles to keep themselves safe from enemies in a new country.
   - The leader of the Normans was William the Conqueror. He sailed to England and had a famous battle with the King of England (King Harold) which took place on a hill (Battle of Hastings) and he won.
   - William's army had cavalry and archers and pretended to retreat.
   - Harold then might have been killed by being shot in the eye.
3. **What did Brackley / Banbury / Sibford (delete as appropriate) Castle look like in Norman times (then)?**
   - The Normans built a motte and bailey castle in Brackley around 1086. It was probably made of wood. It was built near where St. James Lake is today.
   - There were no cameras or electricity 1000 years ago and so we have no photographs of what Brackley Castle looked like.
   - To see what it might have looked like we can look at an "artist's impression."
   - The motte was a hill with a tower or keep on top.
   - The bailey was at the bottom and was where the soldiers, servants and animals lived. It had a wooden fence around it.
   - The keep was on top of the motte and was tower where the owners of the castle would live.
   - The moat was a deep ditch filled with water.
   - The drawbridge went over the moat and could be pulled up if enemies attacked.
4. **What does Brackley Castle / Banbury / Sibford (delete as appropriate) look like today (now)?     - site specific knowledge may vary depending on your location**

- What is left of Brackley Castle now looks very different to the artist's impression of the castle in Norman times.
- There is a large grass covered mound in a field belonging to a local farmer next to the lake. This is the site of the motte and is listed as a "scheduled monument". There are farm buildings built on top now.
- There is a stream one side which runs near the motte which could have formed part of the moat?
- We have other modern, present day evidence that there was a castle in Brackley such as the road named Castle Mount by the site of the motte.
- The allotments near Brackley lake are also named the "castle site".
- We don't know exactly when Brackley Castle was destroyed, but it probably burned down and records show by the 1230's the site was given to The Hospital of St. Johns.

| Exploration | Invasion | Cultural Change | Rebellion | Empire | Technological Advancement | Crime and Punishment |
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**Resources and teacher subject knowledge:**

http://www.gatehouse-gazetteer.info/English%20sites/2938.html (Brackley)

http://www.gatehouse-gazetteer.info/English%20sites/2205.html (Banbury)

https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1010660 (Brackley)