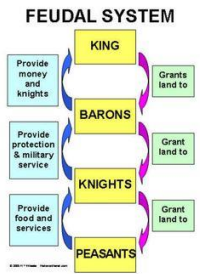




Keywords – You will learn about these word this Half Term

Medieval	The period between 1066-1500
Normans	People from the Normandy region of France, led by King William
Feudal system	The social structure of Medieval England
Villein	Peasant at the bottom of the Feudal system
Baron	Noble land owner that pledged their loyalty to the King
Harrying	To completely destroy.
Motte and Bailey	The first type of castle made by William. It was made out of wood and had a higher Motte part and a lower Bailey part
Stone Keep castle	Similar to Motte and Bailey but made of stronger materials such as stone.
Taxes	Money collected from people for the King.
Oath	A very serious promise.
Knights	A <b>knight</b> is a person granted an honorary title of knighthood by a head of state (including the pope) or representative for service to the monarch, the church or the country, especially in a military capacity.
Domesday Book	Domesday Book is a manuscript record of the "Great Survey" of much of England and parts of Wales completed in 1086 by order of King William the Conqueror.
Armour	A covering worn as a defence against a weapon.
Weapons	A thing designed or used for inflicting bodily harm or physical damage.

How did the Normans gain control of England?



Domesday Book

Motte and Bailey Castles



Harrying of the North



The journey to become a knight



<b>Page</b>	Around the age of seven, a boy of noble birth would leave his family to learn the skills of a page at a nearby castle. A page learnt: To serve God To be polite To ride and hunt for wild game To understand the role of the knight Chivalry and loyalty to his liege lord To read and write
<b>Squire</b>	If the page showed promise, he would become a squire at age fourteen for the next five or six years. A squire would shadow a knight and help him in the following ways: Learn to clean and mend the knight's <u>armour</u> Learn to clean and sharpen the knight's weaponry Learn to care for the horses Accompany the knight on the battlefield A squire would continue to learn: To serve God Military skills – trained with real weapons with the knight Social graces – chivalry and politeness A squire had to stay in strong and in good shape. He was allowed to carry a sword and a shield which showed what rank he had achieved.
<b>Knighthood</b>	By the age of 21, the young man was eligible for knighthood Most squires were awarded knighthood through a dubbing ceremony Some were awarded knighthood on the battlefield Knights were given squires to train to be good knights.

**Source 1** The development of the knights armour

**Early 1100s ▶**

- Cone-shaped helmet with protective nose strip
- Long chain mail suit with sleeves (called a hauberk). It is made of thousands of metal rings.
- Large kite-shaped shield
- Padded woollen tunic (called a gambeson)

**▶ Late 1100s**

- Helmet is rounder with wider nose band.
- Loose-fitting surcoat worn over chain mail armour to protect it from sun's heat.
- Coat of arms identifies the knight.
- Hauberk now covers neck and is attached to helmet with leather strips.
- Hauberk now includes chain mail mittens. It is getting shorter.
- Shield is not as big and is more triangular.
- Chain mail leggings now cover feet.

**1300s ▶**

- Bascinet helmets worn by late 1300s. Visor can be lifted up.
- Pieces of hammered iron plate are added for protection.
- The combined weight of chain mail and plate armour is now so great that a knight cannot get up on his own if he falls over.
- Shield is smaller and curved for added protection.
- Iron gloves (called gauntlets) protect the hands.
- Hauberk is even shorter.
- Padded stockings with iron braces are worn.

**▶ 1400s**

- Whole suit of armour weighs about 25 kilograms, but is more flexible than chain mail armour.
- Lighter helmets, called barbutes, are worn.
- Plate armour (made from hammered iron) covers whole body. Joined with metal rivets and leather strips.
- No need any more for shield
- Iron shoes



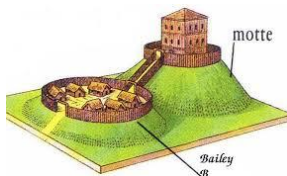
Your teacher may set your first few homework's off the knowledge organiser from last half term if you are still studying the Battle of Hastings.



### Task 1: Design your own Motte and Bailey Castle

You are a victorious Norman Lord who has received land from William I in the dangerous North.

- ✓ Design (draw and label) your Motte and Bailey Castle.
- ✓ Describe what features will ensure you and your men will remain safe.
  - ✓ Describe the building material you will use.
- ✓ Explain the dangers you faced while you were building the Castle.
  - ✓ Do this on 1 side of A4.
  - ✓ 1 week.



**Challenge:** Provide three Top Building Tips to a fellow Norman Lord who must build a Castle in hostile territory.

### Task 3: Research

The Domesday Book is a detailed survey and valuation of land at the end of the 11<sup>th</sup> Century ordered by William I. It records who held the land and how it was used and includes information on how this had changed since the Norman Conquest in 1066. Questions asked included: What was the manor called? How much land was held?



- ✓ Create your own modern-day Domesday Record for your house and family.
- ✓ Make a record of what has changed since you first moved in and now.
  - ✓ Describe at least ten features of your house and family. Such as, number of people, number of rooms...
    - ✓ Do this on 1 side of A4.
    - ✓ 1 week.

### Task 2: Testimony. Harrying of the North

- ✓ Read the information on the link and look at the image from the Bayeux Tapestry below: <https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/zsjnb9q/revision/5>
- ✓ **Foundation/Developing:** You are a refugee from the North, write an account of the challenges you faced when the Normans were Harrying the North. What was it like watching your friends get murdered? How did you feel when your crops were destroyed, and your house burnt down?



- ✓ **Good/Exceptional:** You are a Norman knight who has been ordered to fulfil William's orders. Write an account arguing why William was right to Harry the North.
- ✓ Explain why you were so brutal. Why was the north giving William so many problems? Justify why William was not Wicked?

✓ 1 week.

### Task 4: Recall

- ✓ Learn the first twelve keywords and definitions on the knowledge organizer.
- ✓ You must be able to draw a picture to represent each of
  - ✓ 1 week.



### Task 5: Journey to knighthood

- ✓ Read the information about the stages of becoming a knight and watch the link [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pG0dMxybV\\_8](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pG0dMxybV_8)
  - ✓ Create a poster including what a person was called at each stage, an image, their main duties and lessons learnt.
- ✓ 1 week.

**Challenge:** Write a paragraph explain when you think the most important lessons about becoming a knight were learnt, why you think this and how they are important for knighthood.

### Task 6: Medieval Time Travel

- ✓ Imagine you are the Dr.
  - ✓ You are travelling through the Medieval Period to learn about Medieval Knights.
  - ✓ Write or draw a plan for a new Dr Who episode focused on what changed and stayed the same with Medieval Knights from the 1100s-1400s.
- ✓ 1 week.



**Challenge:** Create a bad knight who is your villain, they are attacking knights throughout the medieval period. Make sure their armour and weapon is accurate for a Medieval Knight. How are they travelling through time?

### Task 7: Teacher Task

If your teacher chooses this task, they will set you a 1 week homework and explain it during your lesson.

