



CONONLEY PRIMARY SCHOOL
Inspiring and Challenging Our Children

How and Why has Skipton Castle Changed Over the Last 900 Years?

(The History of Skipton Castle)

Key Stage 2

Key:

For this each History topic, the key knowledge taught to both Lower Key Stage 2 (Years 3 & 4) and Upper Key Stage 2 (Years 5 &6) is written in **black** type.

Additional key knowledge taught to Upper Key Stage 2 (Years 5 & 6) is written in **red** type.



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Links to National Curriculum for History: KS2

Aspect of National Curriculum for History covered in this unit: the achievements of the earliest civilisations – an overview of where and when the first civilizations appeared and a depth study of one of the following: Ancient Sumer; The Indus Valley; Ancient Egypt; The Shang Dynasty of Ancient China

Curriculum Aims:

- know and understand significant aspects of the history of the wider world: the nature of ancient civilisations; the expansion and dissolution of empires; characteristic features of past non-European societies; achievements and follies of mankind
- gain and deploy a historically grounded understanding of abstract terms such as 'empire', 'civilisation', 'parliament' and 'peasantry'
- understand historical concepts such as continuity and change, cause and consequence, similarity, difference and significance, and use them to make connections, draw contrasts, frame historically valid questions and create their own structured accounts, including written narratives and analyses
- understand the methods of historical enquiry, including how evidence is used rigorously to make historical claims, and discern how and why contrasting arguments and interpretations of the past have been constructed
- gain historical perspective by placing their growing knowledge into different contexts, between cultural, economic, military, political, religious and social history; and between short- and long-term timescales.



Local Study: The History of Skipton Castle

The key knowledge taught to both Lower Key Stage 2 (Years 3 & 4) and Upper Key Stage 2 (Years 5 & 6) is written in **black** type. Additional knowledge taught to UKS2 (Y5 and Y6) is written in **red**.

Key Line of Enquiry

How and why has Skipton Castle changed over 900 years?

Sticky Knowledge Summary:

I know (that:)

- The reason there is a castle in Skipton (Battle of Hastings, Norman Conquest) **Know the details of the Battle of Hastings in greater detail including knowledge of links to Anglo Saxons and Vikings, and Anglo Saxon society.**
- How the chronology of Skipton Castle fits into the chronological narrative of British history. **Include greater knowledge of historical periods.**
- The features of early castles and how they were adapted over time. **Compare different types of castles and identify advantages and disadvantages.**
- The reasons for the English Civil War and its impact on Skipton Castle. **Compare parliamentary system and monarchy of today and compare with absolute monarchy and parliamentary system at outbreak of English Civil War.**
- Who lived in Skipton Castle and **their place in society.**
- The changes which took place after the Civil War and how the castle has survived to the present day.

Connected Knowledge in History

- **Great Fire of London; Guy Fawkes and the Gunpowder Plot, Who Lived in Skipton Castle**
- **Monarchies: Ancient Egyptians**
- **Knowledge of Anglo Saxons and Viking Britain**

Connected Knowledge in other subjects

Links to Geography:

Place & Location: UK, Europe , main cities of England

Human and Physical: physical features which provide best location for building a Castle

Mapping Skills: locating Skipton Castle on a local map

Links to Maths:

Timelines: bar modelling, scale,

Links to Music

Knowledge of Henry Purcell - 1659—1695 - contemporary with time that Lady Anne Clifford restored Skipton Castle

Links to British Values (Democracy)

Links to PHSE:- Being an Active Citizen

Concepts (Disciplinary Knowledge) in this unit:

- chronology
- Cause and consequence
- Significant events and individuals
- Similarity and difference
- Continuity and change

Contexts in this unit:

Military and Political

History: Curriculum Intent—Key Knowledge

The History of Castles Background

This study enables our children to learn about the development of castles in the UK from the time of the Norman conquest, focussing particularly on Skipton Castle.

The 'Norman Conquest' took place in 1066. William of Normandy in northern France, invaded England with his army and defeated King Harold at the Battle of Hastings in 1066. After the battle, William (known as William the Conqueror) became king of England. He ordered lots of castles to be built throughout England, including Skipton Castle. Castles were a sign of the power and might of Norman occupation. They warned the English that Norman soldiers lived in these castles and that any attempts to rise up against them would be met with force. Skipton Castle was built in around 1090 by Robert de Romille. Over the years, the castle was owned by various earls and dukes. Lord Robert Clifford was granted Skipton Castle by King Edward II in 1310. He was an ancestor of Lady Anne Clifford.

The English Civil War was a series of battles fought between 1642 and 1651. On one side were supporters of the king (**Charles I**) and on the other were supporters of **Parliament** (led by **Oliver Cromwell**). The Civil War resulted in the execution of Charles followed by 11 years of a commonwealth, when England had no monarch. The monarchy was restored in 1660. During the Civil War, the Clifford family were on the side of the king. Skipton Castle was besieged by the Roundheads. After the defeat, Lady Anne Clifford was allowed to restore Skipton Castle.

Timeline	
1066	The Norman Conquest: William the Conqueror invades England and defeats King Harold at the Battle of Hastings. William becomes King of England. He orders lots of castles to be built for his soldiers to live in, so they can fight anyone who resists his rule.
1066	The Tower of London is founded.
1090	Norman Baron Robert de Romille builds a timber fort at the site of Skipton Castle
1100s	Edinburgh Castle was established as a royal castle.
1310	Skipton Castle is given to Lord Robert Clifford.
1642	The English Civil War breaks out. Henry Clifford, 5th Earl of Cumberland and owner of Skipton Castle is a Royalist and supports King Charles I.
1643	Henry Clifford dies and Lady Anne Clifford inherits Skipton Castle. She does not come to live in Skipton until 1648.
1642-1645	Siege of Skipton Castle
1644	Battle of Marston Moor
1648	Lady Anne Clifford comes to live in Skipton Castle.
1651	The end of the English Civil War
1660	The monarchy is restored
1676	Lady Anne Clifford dies without an heir. The castle passes out of the Clifford family.

Key Themes

Civil War – a war between citizens of the same country. **The English Civil War** – a series of battles which took place between the supporters of King Charles and supporters of Parliament, led by Oliver Cromwell.

Conquer, conquest – to gain something by force, often used to describe an army overpowering another country.

Conqueror – a person who conquers a place or country.

Defeat – to win a victory over someone.

Invade, invasion- to enter as an enemy, by force, in order to conquer or plunder (stealing goods or money).

Monarch, monarchy – a monarch is the king or queen. A monarchy is a country ruled by a monarch.

Occupy-to march aggressively into another country and take over.

Parliament – a group of people who are elected to make the laws of the country.

Siege - a military operation in which an army surrounds a town or building, cutting off essential supplies, with the aim of making those inside surrender.

Key People (chronological)

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 King Harold II (also known as Harold Godwinson) at the battle of Hastings in 1066.

King Harold II – the last Anglo Saxon King of England, defeated by William the Conqueror.

Robert de Romille – Norman Baron who built the first Skipton Castle.

Sir Robert Clifford – took over Skipton Castle in 1310

King Charles I – King of England (monarch) at the outbreak of the English Civil War

Oliver Cromwell – the leader of the Parliamentary army during the English Civil War

Lady Anne Clifford – last member of the Clifford family to own Skipton Castle

Curriculum Intent: Key Lines of Enquiry

Key line of enquiry 1:	Key line of enquiry 2:	Key line of enquiry 3:
<p>Why is there a castle in Skipton? We will learn about:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The chronological narrative (revisit chronological narrative of British and World History.) The Battle of Hastings and the Norman Conquest. Why William the Conqueror set about building castles throughout England Year 5 and Year 6: revisit prior learning about Anglo Saxons and Vikings and make connections to the Norman Conquest. Opposition to William in the North of England 	<p>How did Skipton Castle provide protection from enemies? We will learn about:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The materials used to build castles What the first Skipton Castle would have looked like, and how it changed over time. (motte and bailey castle; re-built as a stone castle) The features of Skipton Castle which provided protection from enemies The Clifford family, who lived at Skipton Castle for more than 350 years, Year 5 and Year 6 will carry out their own research on the features of Skipton Castle using a text (Year 5 and 6) and medieval castle features in general (Year 6) 	<p>What was the English Civil War and how did it affect the Clifford family of Skipton Castle? We will learn about:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The role of the monarchy and parliament in UK today Learn about monarchy and parliament 320 years ago. Why there was a civil war in England reasons for the civil war (Year 3 & 4 in simple terms, greater depth for Y5 & 6) The two sides in the Civil War How the Clifford family in Skipton Castle were affected by the Civil War <div style="text-align: center;">  </div>
Key Vocabulary	Key Vocabulary	Key Vocabulary
<p>Defeat – to win a victory over someone</p> <p>Harrying of the north- the destruction of farmland, villages and towns in the North of England, particularly Yorkshire, in order to defeat any rebellion against William the Conqueror's rule.</p> <p>Invade, invasion- to enter as an enemy, by force, in order to conquer or plunder (stealing goods or money).</p> <p>Occupy-to march aggressively into another country and take over.</p> <p>Opposition- groups who are against and actively fought against the Norman invasion</p> <p>Rebellion - to rise up and fight against the government or other authority . A rebel is an individual who rises up against an authority.</p> <p>William the Conqueror- William of Normandy in France, invaded and conqueror England in 1066, defeating the last Anglo Saxon King, Harold II.</p>	<p>Concentric castles - had two or more surrounding walls around the central tower and were made of stone. The word 'concentric' means to 'have a common centre,' such as a circle within another circle</p> <p>Motte and bailey- a type of castle in which there is a motte (= small hill) surrounded by a bailey (= open area) inside an outer wall.</p> <p>Square keep- a fortified tower of a square or rectangular design Specific vocabulary needed to label Skipton Castle</p>	<p>Battle - fight between two armies</p> <p>Cavaliers- supporters of Charles I</p> <p>Civil War – a war between citizens of the same country</p> <p>English Civil War – a series of battles which took place between the supporters of King Charles I and supporters of Parliament, led by Oliver Cromwell, leader of the Parliamentarians/ Roundheads</p> <p>Government –a group of people who make and administer the laws of a country.</p> <p>Monarch, monarchy – a monarch is the king or queen. A monarchy is a country ruled by a monarch.</p> <p>Parliament- is the legislature, or law-making group, in the government of the United Kingdom. Members of Parliament debate new laws and make decisions about how the country is run.</p> <p>Roundheads-The name given to the supporters of the Parliament of England during the English Civil War. Also known as Parliamentarians, they fought against Charles I of England and his supporters, the Cavaliers or Royalists, who claimed rule by absolute monarchy and the divine right of kings.</p>
Historical Concepts	Historical Concepts	Historical Concepts
<p>Chronology</p> <p>Cause and Consequence</p>	<p>Continuity and Change</p> <p>Similarity and Difference</p>	<p>Cause and Consequence</p> <p>Similarity and Difference</p> <p>Continuity and Change</p>

Curriculum Intent: Key Lines of Enquiry

Key line of enquiry 4:	Key Line of Enquiry 5
<p>What was the role of Skipton Castle during the Civil War We will learn about:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Skipton Caste being one of the last Royalist strongholds in Yorkshire • The sieges which took place • Forced changes made to the castle after the siege • What happened to parliament and the monarchy after the Civil War <p>On a visit to Skipton Castle we will see:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The improvements and restoration made by Lady Anne 	<p>How has Skipton Castle evolved and changed to survive into the 21st century? On a visit to Skipton Castle we will observe:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Skipton Castle as a tourist attraction • Shops and cafe • Pictures of Civil War re-enactments • Pictures of Skipton Castle as a Wedding venue
Key Vocabulary	Key Vocabulary
<p>Garrison-a group of troops stationed in a fortress or town Siege - a military operation in which an army surrounds a town or building, cutting off essential supplies, with the aim of making those inside surrender 'sighting'- deliberately damaging a building such as a castle to prevent it being useful .</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tourism—travel for business or pleasure • Revenue –how much money can be raised to run a business
Historical Concepts	Historical Concepts
<p>Cause and Consequence Similarity and Difference</p>	<p>Continuity and Change</p>