



CONONLEY PRIMARY SCHOOL
Inspiring and Challenging Our Children

The History of Castles from the Norman Conquest to the Present Day

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.

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, Lady Anne Clifford and her army were on the side of the king. Skipton Castle was besieged by the Roundheads.

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. Lady Anne Clifford is a Royalist and supports King Charles I.
1642-1645	Siege of Skipton Castle
1644	Battle of Marston Moor
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.

Invoke, 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

Lady Anne Clifford – descendant of Robert Clifford

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

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 Norman Conquest Why William the Conqueror set about building castles throughout England Opposition to William in the North of England 	<p>How and why did the castle building change over time? 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. What it was like to live in a castle (compare different historical periods / life for rich, poor, men, women) Skipton castle during times of war and peace (compare with other castles – make links) 	<p>What was the English Civil War? We will learn about:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> reasons for the civil war (Year 3 & 4 in simple terms, greater depth for Y5 & 6) King Charles 1 and the Cavaliers Oliver Cromwell and the Roundheads What life was like for different groups of people during the civil war. Battle of Marston Moor The effect of the English Civil War on the development of our modern Parliament  
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>Invoke, 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>

Curriculum Intent: Key Lines of Enquiry

Key line of enquiry 4:	Key Line of Enquiry 5:	Links to other History Topics:
<p>What was the role of Lady Anne Clifford and Skipton Castle during the English Civil War? We will learn about:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lady Anne Clifford • The siege • Forced changes made to the castle after the siege • The improvements and restoration made by Lady Anne 	<p>What is the point of castles in the 21st century? We will learn about:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Why Skipton Castle is open to public • Why people take part in Sealed Knot Society re-enactments • Study / Independent study of history of another castle, for example, The Tower of London, Dover Castle, Edinburgh Castle comparing use in the past with use today. 	Anglo Saxons and Vikings
Key Vocabulary	Key Vocabulary	Links to Other Subjects
<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 'slighting'- deliberately damaging a building such as a castle to prevent it being useful .</p>	<p>Legacy – something handed down that is part of history Memorial –something to remind people of a person or event Restoration – the act of returning something, such as a building, to how it would have looked in the past.</p>	<p>Art- portraits Geography- maps and plans of Skipton DT- constructions linked to long term plan British Values:</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;">  Democracy  The Rule of Law </div>