

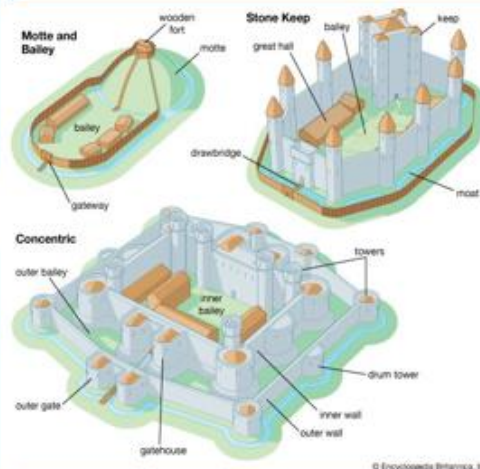
## Motte and bailey castles

The Norman motte and bailey castles were quick to build. The original settlements were strong, but were also easy to attack and burn down.

Both the motte and bailey were surrounded by a ditch often filled with water and, in some cases, sections of rivers were diverted into it. On the opposite side of the Motte to the bailey, thorn bushes and brambles were added to put off attackers.

## Concentric castles

Concentric Castles can be described as "a Castle within a Castle". They had two or three walls around the keep. The inside walls were built higher than the outside walls. This meant that defenders could fire arrows over the heads of the soldiers defending the outside walls.



## Castles Hedgehogs Spring

## Key Vocabulary

Castle	Castles are a type of home that were built to protect the people inside.
Defend	To protect someone or something against attack.
Timeline	A timeline is a way of visually sequencing events in chronological order.
Aerial photo	An aerial photograph is taken from the air.
Physical features	Physical features like seas, mountains and rivers are natural. They would be here even if there were no people around.
Human features	Human features are things like houses, roads and bridges. They have been built by people.
Motte (Mound)	A large mound of earth, had steep sides to make it difficult for attackers to run up and attack the castle. The motte wasn't a natural hill, but was built by people.
Bailey (Compound)	A simple enclosure filled with wooden buildings where people would live, animals and food. The bailey enclosure was also surrounded by a wooden palisade (defensive wall) which often had a walkway half-way up so that soldiers could keep watch.
Keep (Lookout tower)	On top of the motte a timber tower (later replaced in stone) was built to be the strong point of the castle and the residence of its owner. The tower was surrounded by a wooden palisade (defensive wall). From the top of the tower you could see any potential attackers.

## Stone keep castles

A stone keep was the central feature, with thick walls and few windows. The first keeps were rectangular in shape but later ones were often circular. The Stone Keep would be surrounded by a thick stone wall containing turrets for lookouts. The Bailey was the area outside the keep but within the outer walls. The entire castle might be surrounded by a ditch or moat and entrance to the castle was by drawbridge.

## Key Learning Objectives

- 1) To know the features of a castle.
- 2) To know how castles change.
- 3) To place types of castle on a timeline.
- 4) To know how a castle defends itself.
- 5) To know the jobs of people in a castle.
- 6) To compare physical/human features of a castle using an aerial photo.

