

Design Technology - Kings and Queens /Castles Year 2

Key Knowledge:

Features of a Castle

- The main **castle gate** or **door** was hard to break through because it was usually made from thick, iron-studded wood.
- The **portcullis** was the spiked barrier which protected the doors from fire and battering. It was made from metal or wood and could be lowered by chains.
- Moats** surrounded the castle to make it harder for enemies to tunnel underground into the castle and enemies could be spotted easily trying to swim or row across.
- As part of the gateway defences, **drawbridges** could stop enemies getting across as they could be pulled up.
- Defenders of the castle could shoot down from the tall **gate towers**.
- Castles were built on **high ground** so that defenders could have a clear view of the surrounding area.
- The steep banks of earth or rubble surrounding the castle, called **ramparts**, made it harder for enemies to climb over to enter the castle.
- Tall, thick **curtain walls** around the castle shielded the castle from attack.
- Flanking towers** built in the curtain wall provided good viewing and attacking platforms to defend the castle.
- Battlements** were the tooth shaped top of the castle walls where the defenders could fire missiles through the gaps (crenels) and hide behind the raised sections (merlons).

Opportunities for teaching Diversity, Equality & Cultural Capital

- Visit a nearby Castle such as Scarborough or Pickering Castle

What you have already learnt in Year One:

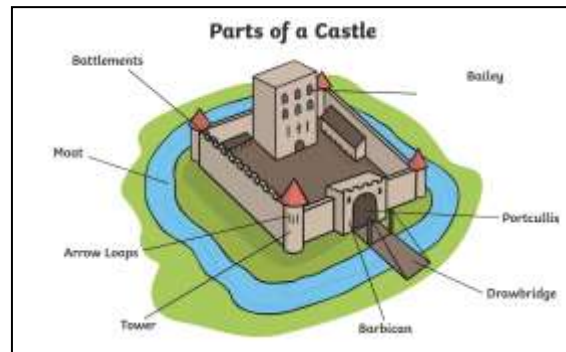
- To construct a model with the help of some templates
- To join pieces of materials together to form a structure
- To decorate a model appropriately and follow a design

Key Vocabulary

castle	A large strong building, or group of buildings, designed to protect the people inside from attack.
arrow loop	A narrow vertical slit in a castle wall from which arrows could be fired.
barbican	Part of the outer defence of a castle. Used to help defend a gateway into a castle.
battlements	Found at the top of a castle's walls, with openings to shoot through and raised sections for protection.
drawbridge	A bridge, which can be raised and lowered, often found over a castle's moat.
moat	A deep, wide ditch surrounding a castle, often filled with water.
tower	A tall narrow building forming part of a castle.
portcullis	A strong, heavy spiked barrier that can be lowered to block an entrance.

Key Design Technology Skills I will use:

- I can think of an idea and plan what to do next.
- I can choose tools and materials and explain why I have chosen them.
- I can join materials and components in different ways.
- I can explain what went well with my work.
- I can explain why I have chosen specific textiles.
- I can measure materials to use in a model or structure.



Quick Quiz

Who lived in Castles?

Which part of a castle could move?

Why were castles built on high ground?

My skills and Knowledge that I may use from other subjects -

Knowledge from History about how castles were used in the past and how they have changed over time.

What new Skills will you have learnt by the end of KS1?

- To know that the design process takes time
- To evaluate my work
- To learn how to add more complex design techniques such as moving parts/mechanism

Always remember the Health & Safety Rules.

- Carry scissors carefully and the correct way around
- Be aware of sharp objects such as split pins and use with an adult

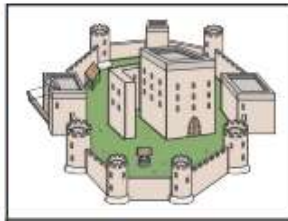
Knowledge - To recognise how castles have changed over time and some of their features



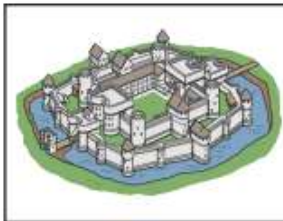
motte and bailey castle
built from wood



stone keep motte and
bailey castle



stone keep castle with
stone curtain walls



concentric castle



courtyard castle
and moat



fortified manor house