

Cumwhinton School Curriculum - History Y5 AUT

Year 5	NC Content	<p>A local history study - a study over time tracing how several aspects of national history are reflected in the locality - the role of Carlisle as an important and well-fortified Roman settlement serving Hadrian's Wall and as an important military stronghold due to its proximity to the Kingdom of Scotland - Carlisle Castle</p> <p>A study of an aspect or theme in British History that extends pupils' chronological knowledge beyond 1066. Changes in social history i.e. crime and punishment from the Anglo-Saxons to the present or leisure and entertainment in the 20th Century - including an in-depth local study of the Border Reivers as an example of Crime and Punishment not working during that period of time in local history.</p> <p>A non-European society that provides contrasts with British history - Benin (West Africa) c. AD 900-1300. The study of Benin offers a remarkable opportunity to study the history of a kingdom which produced exquisite works of art and which sustained its royal power for over five centuries, often in resistance to the forces of colonialism and the slave trade.</p>
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History

Abstract themes across history Historical Concepts Historical Methods Historical Perspectives

Mapping across the Year

	AUTUMN	SPRING	SUMMMER
Abstract themes across history	A local history study - a study over time tracing how several aspects of national history are reflected in the locality - the role of Carlisle as an important and well-fortified Roman settlement serving Hadrian's Wall and as an important military stronghold due to its proximity to the Kingdom of Scotland - Carlisle Castle		
Historical concepts			A non-European society that provides contrasts with British history - Benin (West Africa) c. AD 900-1300. The study of Benin offers a remarkable opportunity to study the history of a kingdom which produced exquisite works of art and which sustained its royal power for over five centuries, often in resistance to the forces of colonialism and the slave trade.
Historical methods			
Historical Perspectives		A study of an aspect or theme in British History that extends pupils' chronological knowledge beyond 1066. Changes in social history i.e. crime and punishment from the Anglo-Saxons to the present or leisure and entertainment in the 20th Century - including an in-depth local study of the Border Reivers as an example of Crime and Punishment not working during that period of time in local history.	

CONCEPTUAL SCHOOL AMBITION DRIVERS

	EYFS & KS1	LKS2	UKS2
AUT	Diversity	Fairness	Individuality
SPR	Truth	Change	Resilience
SUM	Responsibility	Equality	Sustainability

History – AUTUMN YEAR 5

HUMANITY – Individuality

Abstract themes across history Historical Concepts Historical Methods Historical Perspectives

What roles has Carlisle Castle played in British history?

NC

Finding out (Facts & knowledge)

A local history study - a study over time tracing how several aspects of national history are reflected in the locality - the role of Carlisle as an important and well-fortified Roman settlement serving Hadrian's Wall and as an important military stronghold due to its proximity to the Kingdom of Scotland - Carlisle Castle

CUMWHINTON CURRICULUM

Carlisle Castle is a medieval stone keep castle located in the city of Carlisle near the ruins of Hadrian's Wall. First built during the reign of William II in 1092^[1] and rebuilt in stone under Henry I in 1122, the castle is over 930 years old and has been the scene of many episodes in British history.

This Castle played an extremely important part in the English Scottish wars (the Wars of Scottish Independence). It has been the centre of many wars and invasions.



Images of Carlisle Castle video link: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=37nmRAu6CPw>

Link to the history of Carlisle Castle video (useful to watch in stages throughout this history topic unit of work):

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nFhg0z3y0Jg>

What was Roman Carlisle like?

Carlisle began as a Roman town called Luguvalium. The Romans invaded Britain in 43 AD and in about 78 AD the governor, Agricola, built a wooden fort on the site of Carlisle. Soon a civilian settlement grew up nearby. The soldiers in the fort provided a market for the townspeople's goods. Roman Carlisle was called Luguvalium. In Roman Carlisle, there was probably a forum or marketplace with public buildings around it. There were public baths. In Roman times people went to the baths not just to get clean but also to socialize. Carlisle Castle was first built during the reign of William II of England, the son of William the Conqueror. At that time, Cumberland (the original name for north and west Cumbria) was still considered a part of Scotland.

William II ordered the construction of a Norman style Motte and Bailey castle in Carlisle on the site of the old Roman fort of Luguvalium, dated by dendrochronology to 72AD, with the castle construction beginning in 1092.^[3]

What is a motte and bailey castle?

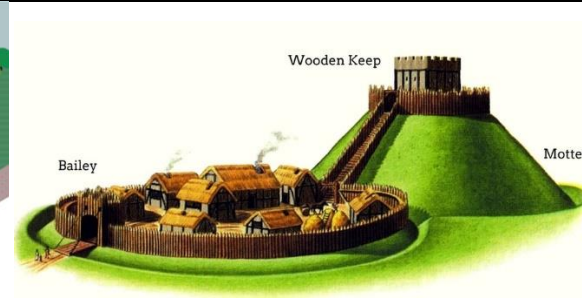
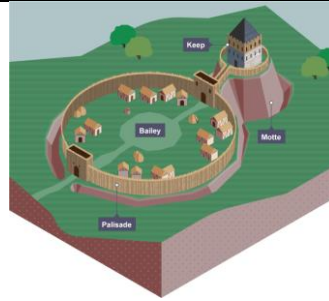
A motte and bailey castle is a fortification with a wooden or stone keep located on a raised area of ground called a motte, partnered by a walled courtyard, or bailey, surrounded by a protective ditch.

Listen to audio description of a Motte and Bailey Castle on BBC Bitesize castles in Norman England on the following link:

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/zwtc2p3/revision/2>

History KS2 - life in Norman Britain animation link: <https://www.bbc.co.uk/teach/class-clips-video/story-of-britain-the-normans-animation/z4xjmfr>

What is a Motte ND Bailey castle link: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=L386Eqipus>



The motte-and-bailey castle was a true European innovation. While the concept of ditches, ramparts, and stone walls as defensive measures is ancient, raising a motte is a medieval innovation.

Originally, these castles were constructed from timber and earth alone; they were cheap and easy to build and didn't require any special design. The fortification consisted of a wooden keep that was placed on a raised earthwork called a motte, overlooking an enclosed courtyard called the bailey.

In the 4th century Roman civilization declined. Troops were withdrawn from Hadrian's wall in 399 AD and the last Roman soldiers left England in 407 AD. Soon afterward the Roman way of life broke down and most Roman towns were abandoned. Roman Carlisle was probably left empty or with very few people living inside its walls.

What happened to Carlisle from the 5th century to the 11th century?

A guide to medieval castles video link: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RXXDThkJ3Ew>

Carlisle may not have been abandoned completely. There may have been some farmers living inside the walls and farming the land outside. However, it seems certain that Carlisle ceased to be a town and all its Roman buildings fell into ruins.

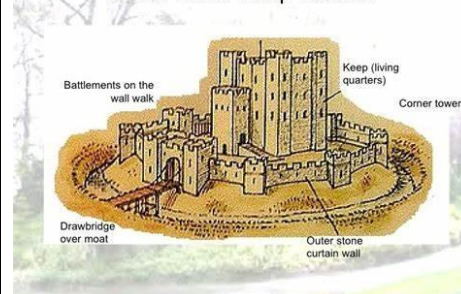
The Celts gave Carlisle its name. They called it *Caer Luel*, the fortified place belonging to Luel. St Cuthbert founded a monastery among the ruins of Carlisle in 685.

In 876 the Vikings captured Carlisle and sacked it. The monks moved away but some people probably continued to live within the walls of the old Roman town. The Vikings held Carlisle until the 10th century when the Saxons captured it. Carlisle was rebuilt and revived by King William Rufus in 1092. He built a wooden castle at Carlisle (In the 12th century it was rebuilt in stone). Rufus encouraged people to come and live in Carlisle.

What events happened in Carlisle in the Middle Ages?

In 1122, Henry I of England ordered a stone castle with towers to be constructed on the site. Thus a keep and city walls were constructed. The existing keep dates from somewhere between 1122 and 1135. The tower keep castle is one of only 104 recorded examples, most being found on the Welsh border.

Stone Tower Keep Castles



Stone keep castle information link: <https://kidadl.com/education-learning/stone-keep-castles-explained-for-kids>

	<p>In the Middle Ages Carlisle was a small town with a population of perhaps 1,500-2,000. It would seem tiny to us but by the standards of the time, Carlisle was a fair-sized market town. However, Cumbria was a poor area of England with little trade and commerce in the region.</p> <p>However, Carlisle was strategically important because of its position near the Scottish border. In the 12th century, stone walls were erected around the town. The castle was rebuilt in stone and strengthened in the mid-12th century. Nevertheless, from 1135-1154 Carlisle was in the hands of the Scots.</p> <p>What is a siege?</p> <p>Siege: a military operation in which enemy forces surround a town or building, cutting off essential supplies, with the aim of compelling the surrender of those inside.</p> <p>BBC Bitesize information and video about life in a castle under siege: https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/z74jpv4/articles/zn4rhbk</p> <p>The Scots laid siege to Carlisle for 3 months in 1173 but they were unable to take the town.</p> <p>The act of driving out the Scots from Cumberland led to many attempts to retake the lands. The result of this was that Carlisle and its castle would change hands many times for the next 700 years. The first attempt began during the troubled reign of Stephen of England.^[5]</p> <p>On 26 March 1296, John 'The Red' Comyn, since the fourth quarter of 1295 Lord of Annandale, led a Scottish host across the Solway to attack Carlisle. The then governor of the castle, Robert de Brus, deposed Lord of Annandale, successfully withstood the attack, before forcing the raiders to retreat back through Annandale to Sweetheart Abbey. From 22 July to 1 August 1315, Scottish forces laid siege to the Castle. The Scots returned in 1315 but again they were unable to capture Carlisle as they lacked the resources needed to maintain a siege and withdrew.</p> <p>From the mid-13th century until the Union of the Crowns of England and Scotland in 1603, Carlisle Castle was the vital headquarters of the Western March, a buffer zone to protect the western portion of the Anglo-Scottish border.</p> <p>Henry VIII converted the castle for artillery, employing the engineer Stefan von Haschenperg. For a few months in 1567, Mary, Queen of Scots was imprisoned within the castle, in the Warden's Tower. Later, the castle was besieged by the Parliamentary forces for eight months in 1644, during the English Civil War.</p> <p>Who were the Jacobites?</p> <p>Information link: https://kids.kiddle.co/Jacobitism</p> <p>BBC Bitesize information link: https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/zgxf82/revision/6</p> <p>What happened to Carlisle in the 18th century?</p> <p>In 1745 the Jacobites under their leader Bonnie Prince Charlie marched south and after a short siege took Carlisle. However, they did not hold it for long. English forces soon recaptured Carlisle. They hanged several Jacobites.</p> <p>The last battles for the city of Carlisle and its castle were during the Jacobite rising of 1745 against George II. The forces of "Prince" Charles Edward Stuart travelled south from Scotland into England reaching as far south as Derby. Carlisle and the castle were seized and "fortified" by the Jacobites. However they were driven north by the forces of William Augustus, Duke of Cumberland, the son of George II. Carlisle was recaptured, and the Jacobites were jailed and executed. That battle marked the end of the castle's fighting life, as defending the border between England and Scotland was not necessary with both countries again one in Great Britain.</p> <p>Carlisle Castle Website link: https://www.english-heritage.org.uk/visit/places/carlisle-castle/history/</p> <p>Description of Carlisle Castle on the English Heritage site on the following link: https://www.english-heritage.org.uk/visit/places/carlisle-castle/history/description/?utm_source=awin&utm_medium=Affiliate&utm_campaign=Affiliate&awc=5928_1681299226_193797b1f3c7760c4af4cb3df09f309e</p>
Using (Applying & analysing)	<p>What were the most successful ways of attacking and defending castles?</p> <p>Watch Attacking and Defending Castles on the following BBC Bitesize link: https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/z74jpv4/articles/zhrb6v4</p>

		<p>Divide the class into 5 working parties to discuss and report back to the class on the pros and cons of the use of different weapons and tactics during a castle siege:</p> <p>English Heritage - Under siege class discussion activity link: https://production.english-heritage.org.uk/siteassets/home/learn/teaching-resources/under-siege_pevensey-castle-teachers-kit_ks2-4.pdf?utm_source=awin&utm_medium=Affiliate&utm_campaign=Affiliate&awc=5928_1681303184_4b2152704163da2149bc03573d0ac85a</p> <p>Useful under siege resource on this link: https://www.tes.com/resource-detail/download/11873781</p> <p>Under siege tactics video link: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xNeNPK4D_Ng</p> <p>Discovery video -Battle castle trebuchet link: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pR26RMI9T8c</p> <p>Video of the Warwick Castle trebuchet in action: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WE54mOf0jHQ</p> <p>Carlisle Castle the most besieged fortress in Britain video link: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SZapvr-a6mI</p> <p>The Bonnie Banks of Loch Lomond (written by a Jacobite prisoner in Carlisle): https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nNo9Xo-vl5g</p>
<p>Concluding (Evaluating & summarising)</p>		<p>Ask the children to discuss: What makes Carlisle Castle unique? Using evidence.</p> <p>Reflecting on the key overarching topic question:</p> <p>What roles has Carlisle Castle played in British history?</p>