GCSE
HISTORY

History Around Us

Portchester Castle

Site Study

Name………………………….

Revision Checklist

a) The reasons for the location of the site within its surroundings:	Roman fort part of a Saxon Shore front with 9 castles. On the south east coast safe place for ships and soldiers. Natural defensive harbor.
b) When and why people first created the site:	AD 43 by the Romans Protection against Barbaric pirates on the North sea.
c) The ways in which the site has changed over time:	First significant change – Norman – Inner bailey, keep, gatehouse, ditch, Priory Royal uses, King John, Richard II, Tudors Defensive importance – Henry II soldiers embarked from the castle to defend French land, had prisoners and kept treasury 100 yrs war, Key site for Edward II and Edward III – heightened keep, rebuilt Watergate and added a Portcullis, releaded the keep. Tower had gun ports. 15, 000 soldiers were garrisoned there Napoleonic wars, used as a prison for French, Polish, Caribbean and Spanish prisoners
d) How the site has been used throughout its history:	Originally to protect the coastline against Saxon raids. Also royal residence, base for hunting, defensive castle in wars with France –100 years war and Napoleonic
e) The diversity of activities and people associated with the site:	Romans – mixed community. Anglo Saxon Burgh, King John's base for hunting, Richards's Palace- Great Hall, banquets, hierarchy of guests, status and wealth. Tudors – held court there. Napoleonic wars -Prison – to house prisoners in keep where overcrowded. Made crafts and lace, theatre and orchestra. Built airing yard in outer bailey. Officers treated better
f) The reasons for changes to the site and to the way it was used:	Wars with France or needed as a Royal base/residence. Local/National importance
g) Significant times in the site's past: peak activity, major developments, turning points:	Norman development as part of conquest- home of William Maudit and used to watch over the English and as a base for travelling to Normandy 14th Century – Edward II and Edward III – 100 yrs war Richard II – palace
i) The importance of the whole site either locally or nationally, as appropriate:	Local = Base for Hunting – King John. Richard II place, Tudors used it for an armoury store and to hold court National. Defensive for Romans and during 100 and Napoleonic Wars – wars with France
j) The typicality of the site based on a comparison with other similar sites:	Burgh, Pevensey and Dover – all same features in Roman, Anglo Saxons and Norman Similar importance to Pevensey and Dover as royal apartments, used to entertain Kings. Dover and Portchester both important in Napoleonic wars
k) What the site reveals about everyday life, attitudes and values in particular periods of history:	Palace – Status, wealth, lavish hierarchy Prison – harsh conditions inside keep, but also theatre to entertain. Officers paid a shilling a day and better treatment
l) How the physical remains may prompt questions about the past and how historians frame these as valid historical enquiries:	Why was Portchester Castle built? Why was it strengthened and extended? Daily life/attitudes and values What are the benefits of studying the castle – eg to understand local/national importance. To see how a site is changed over time
m) How the physical remains can inform artistic reconstructions and other interpretations of the site:	Palace and Prison – recreate the illustrations you have been given – physical features, what people are doing, attitudes, values
n) The challenges and benefits of studying the historic environment:	• Benefits - To understand the design/function/purpose of Roman forts, the diversity of life at Portchester. Development of a castle over time. The importance of a site both nationally and locally. To understand the architectural design of a castle • Challenges due to vast changes – use archeological evidence, primary and secondary sources, physical remains, artists drawings, maps and plans. Compare to other sites

THE STAGES OF PORTCHESTER CASTLE

1. **Roman Britain, 3rd – 4th Century (285AD – 350AD)**
Fort created, defence against barbarian attacks, civilian population

2. **Saxon England, 6th – 11th Century (500AD – 1066AD)**
Thegn's residence – **Edward the Elder**

3. **Norman Conquest, 11th – 12th Century (1066 – 1153)**
Granted to William Maudit, made many adaptations – key turning point
Inner bailey, gatehouse, Keep and Augustinian Priory

4. **100 Years War, 12th – 15th Century (1337 – 1453)**
Royal residence, 100 years war, major adaptations, Edward II and Edward III

5. **Richard II's Palace 1396-1400**
Wanted to ensure peace with France by marrying the French King's daughter Isabella. His palace at Portchester was designed with luxury features to impress the King of France

6. **Tudors 1485-1603**
Used as a place to hold court by Henry VIII and Elizabeth I
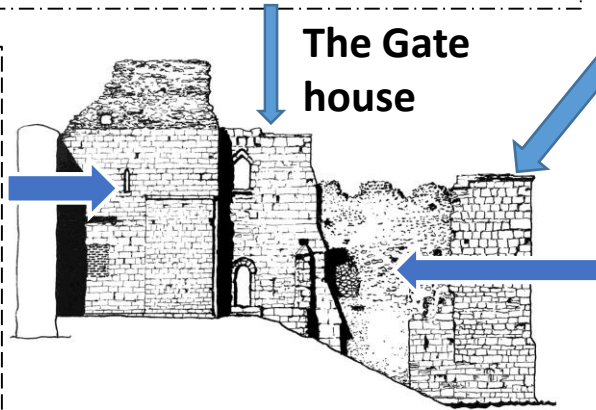Storehouse, Years of neglect – Portsmouth Naval base developed instead

7. **Napoleonic Wars   1794-1819**
Prison for prisoners from France, Caribbean and Poland

KEY DEVELOPMENTS FOR DEFENCE AND RESIDENCE

In the 13th century the gatehouse was extended forwards and was further protected by two small turrets, or roundels. The remains of these and their entrances can still be seen from inside the gatehouse. The drawbridge rested on a stone pier in the moat. It may have been pivoted, with the lower half descending into the pit below it. The holes for its chains can be seen. The portcullis slot is also still visible. Much of this phase was then rebuilt in the 14th century.

The Gate house

By the 17th century the drawbridge had been brought forward again, with a new stone pier built in the moat. Side walls gave added protection, and a small entrance allowed access to foot visitors when the bridge was raised.

Norman gate . It had a room and an attic over the entrance. On the first floor an arrow loop covered the bank of the moat in each direction. These can still be seen, from outside and inside the Norman gatehouse. The drawbridge could be withdrawn from inside the gate.

By the end of the 14th century the walls of the gatehouse were brought forward again to protect the drawbridge. An open wall walk overlooked the entrance passage. The portcullis was brought forward

Keep was first built by the Normans around 1120. It had two main storeys and was the height of the Roman walls At ground level, was a prison and a chapel. First floor had a suite of rooms, place to eat, lodgings of servants and the private chamber of the Lord and his family. There is still evidence today of the fireplace and latrine (in the corner)
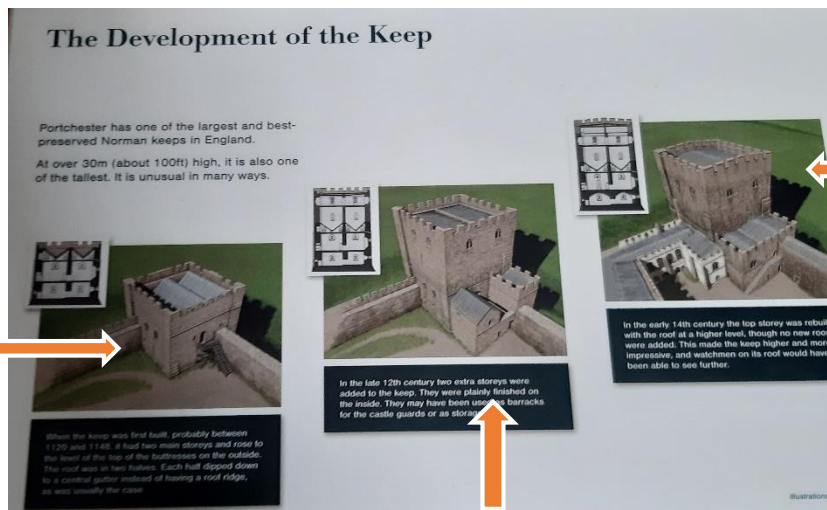
In the Early 14th Century the top storey was rebuilt during the 100 years war. This meant that watchmen were able to see further

In the late 12th Century two extra storeys were added and a staircase for castle guards and storage

# INTERPRETATIONS OF THE CASTLE

Romans

Reconstruction of Saxon Portchester Castle by Peter Dunn

Anglo Saxons

Richard II's Palace

Below: A reconstruction of the possible appearance of the inner bailey after it was remodelled in the 1390s. It suggests how the palace might have looked when it was prepared for a royal visit, with furniture, hangings and tapestries. The first-floor rooms of the keep and the south-west chamber were probably withdrawing chambers, and the forebuilding stair would have provided private access to them. An exchequer chamber was used for conducting financial and legal business
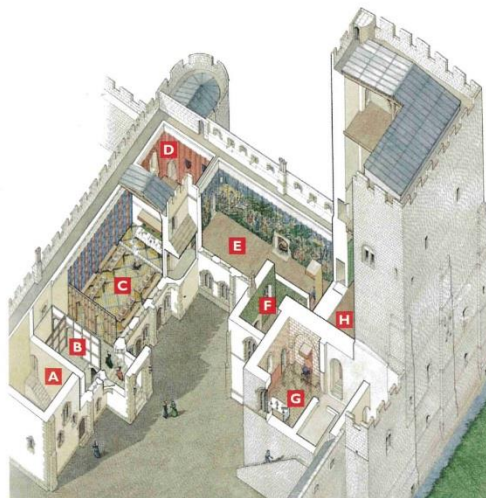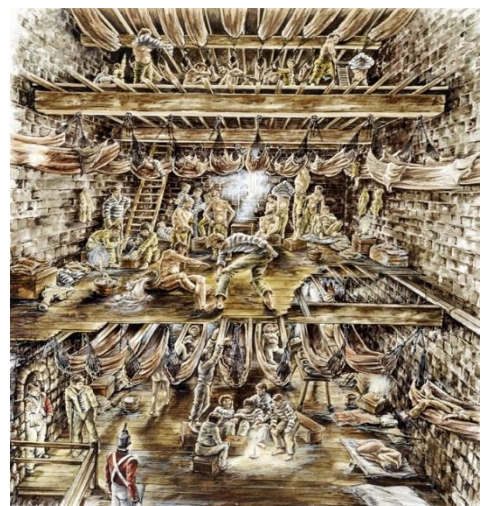
- **A** Kitchen
- **B** Buttery and pantry
- **C** Great hall
- **D** South-west chamber
- **E** Great chamber
- **F** Possible site of exchequer chamber
- **G** Chapel
- **H** First-floor rooms of the keep

Prison Life
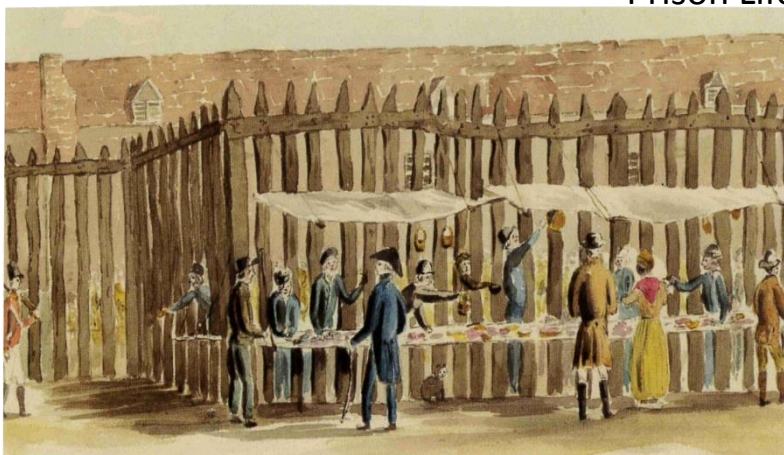
Top: Prisoners were allowed to sell crafts on the main road through the fort, as depicted in this watercolour by Captain John Durrant, who was stationed at Portchester 1803–13

1. Roman Britain 3rd - 4h Century, (285AD – 350AD)
*Fort first created (*National)

When was it created?
It is understood by historians that the original Roman Fort at Portchester Castle was built by Roman Marcus Aurelius Carausius between 285AD and 290AD.

Why was it created?
- Barbarian attacks along the coasts of Britain were a problem for the Roman Empire during the third century and to combat them numerous forts were constructed on the south and east cost of Britain.
- These forts have many features in common, in particular projecting D-shaped towers (bastions). It was originally a square enclosure with each corner having a bastion. In the centre of the west wall, there is a main gate, and on the east side again in the centre is a smaller water gate.

How was the fort used?
- The fort initially acted as a naval base from which ships could intercept attacks by pirates. This means that there would have been a military presence at the fort.
- Safe harbor for ships and for soldiers
- However, excavations in the 1960s reveal burials of children from 300AD onwards which suggests that mixed community lived at the site.

Similar to:
Pevensey - D-shaped wall towers. Roman coins found wall foundations.
Dover= Romans built a lighthouse – to guide ships into the harbour
Burgh – similar D shaped towers

Norman stonework added to heighten the bastions

Layers of Roman tiles

Roman flint wall

Repairs to the Roman walls

4

What evidence do we have of the site's use?
- Coins minted by Carausius have been discovered at Portchester show us that the site was created between 285AD and 290AD.
- Roman leather shoes have been excavated
- Layers of Roman flint and tile in the fort walls.
- Burials of children from 300AD show a civilian population.
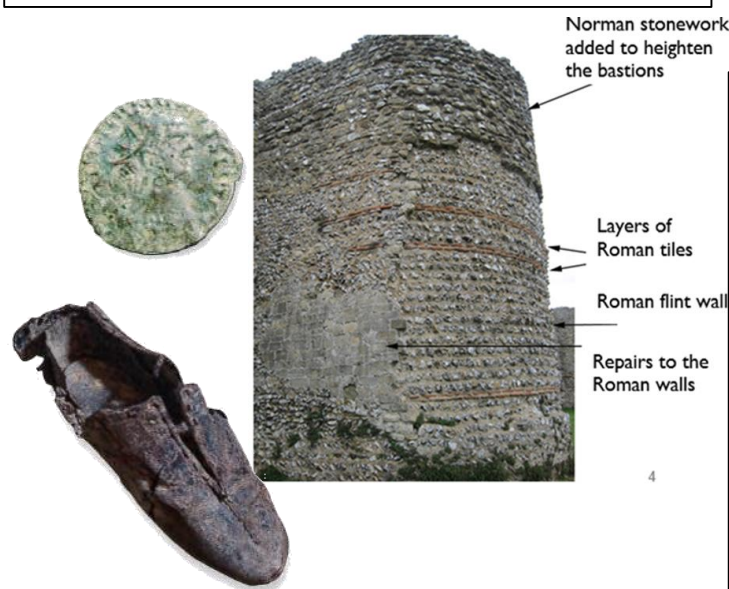
Top: A coin minted by Carausius (d.293), self-proclaimed emperor and the builder of Portchester Castle
Above: A Roman leather shoe, found at Portchester

2. Saxons 600-1000 AD Edward the Elder (Thegn) Burgh. (Local)

After 400 years the Romans left Britain and Portchester became a Thegn's residence
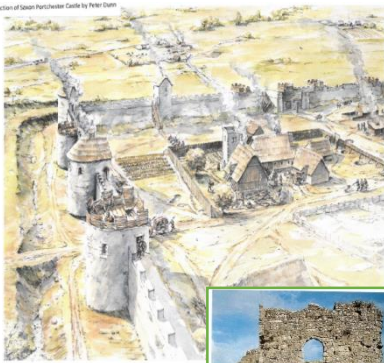
- **People have uncovered evidence of this along with a small Saxon cemetery**

- . No evidence or remains of their buildings have been found because they would have been constructed from wood. Around 904AD, Portchester became a defended burgh. **A burgh is a walled and fortified town. Very few other changes were made at Portchester at this time, the main ones were the construction of a stone tower and the rebuilding of the Watergate**. These changes were all made by **Edward the Elder of Wessex**. **It gave protection but it was also a place for people to live in peace.**

- <u>Similar to:</u> Burgh = Saxon cemetery to the south of the fort

  Dover = Saxon fortified settlement

3. Norman Conquest, 11th – 12th Century (1066 – 1153)

Granted to William Maudit, made many adaptations **– key turning point** - Inner bailey, gatehouse, keep and Augustinian Priory (**Local and Nation**al)

It was likely that, by 1100, the **Inner Bailey** had been constructed. Another very important change that was made at this time was the construction of the **keep.** These changes would have made the castle a lot easier to defend and the keep with inner bailey would have provided **good protection for any 'visitors' as the inner bailey walls would have created another obstacle for attackers** and the keep would be strong.

Most of the changes the Normans made were for **defensive reasons**. The reason he was protecting the castle was because he was under orders from the king. He and his men **thickened the bailey walls making it harder for soldiers to attack**. We also know from this that **Maudit's son took over when he died, he gave the fort more height**. Because the **keep was higher people could look out a long way to see any enemies' incoming** and it was also easier to fire weapons at; with the enemies struggling to find places that were out of sight, **the defence at Portchester during this time period was strong.**

KEEP: At ground level, was a prison and a chapel. First floor had a suite of rooms, place to eat, lodgings of servants and the private chamber of the Lord and his family. There is still evidence today of the fireplace and latrine (in the corner)

<u>Similar to:</u> Pevensey offered a natural anchorage facing the Normandy coast

Burgh was used as a motte-and-bailey castle. Dover - strengthened the defences with an earthwork and timber-stockade castle
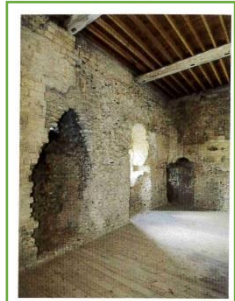
4 a. Henry II 1154 (National - war with France)

When **Henry II** came to the throne in 1154 he took over the castle as a great royal strong hold, a role in which it continued throughout the high Middle Ages. *This signalled a change* towards the castle **being used as an embarkation point for soldiers headed towards the continent to protect the king's French lands. It was also used as a safe haven for shipping the treasury to France and as a prison for important captives.**

4 b. 1200-1215 King John (Local)

John used Portchester as a **base for his hunting** and so he would have better accommodation. Therefore, the changes he made were a new chamber and latrine (public toilet) was added to the base of the keep. **It was like a second home for John,** but Portchester was neglected at this time. **Physical Features**: Fore building to the Keep, portcullises to the gateways and repairs to old walls and halls were completed. Latrine and King's lodgings

A surviving latrine outlet, which spans the angle of the inner bailey wall and a Roman bastion

4 c. 1337 – 1453 100 Years War (National)

The 100 Years War was a series of conflicts between England and France to try and take sovereignty of France.
**Edward II -** changes would have all been made for comfort and better living conditions. Edward II (1320 and 1326) *halls, chambers, walls and gates were repaired to the cost of £1100*
<u>Similar to</u>*: **Dover - Tower had three floors of rooms, the topmost being state apartments for the king himself.**

Edward III-
In 1360, the castle was, again, garrisoned with 15,000 troops. This happened again in 1369 when the French burned Portsmouth, making the threat of an invasion more imminent. *Keep was re-leaded, and the gatehouse was extended. Heightened the keep. a wall was built at the Watergate. Rebuilding of: the south-western hall as a two-storey building. The gates and walls were repaired, Watergate was extended and a new portcullis made for it.*

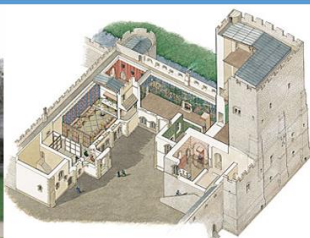# 5. 1396-1400 Richard II's Palace (Local)
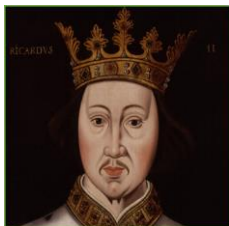
King Richard II Palace
Built in 1396 -1399
Domestic dwelling
A sign of peace with the French
He was married to Isabelle, the King of France's 7 year old daughter in order to establish peace with France.

Physical Features:
Palace: Porch, lamps, Kitchen/pantry/buttery
Great Hall – tapestries, coats of arms, carved arches, large windows with heraldic beasts. Fireplace, large staircase
King's private chamber, Chapel and Exchequer.
Hierarchy of guests at the top table most important, served first and had food cut for them. Entertained by a minstrel and jester.
Wanted a local base for important noblemen to come to visit the King
It reveals the importance for Kings to show wealth and authority to subjects and to win loyal followers.
<u>Similar to:</u>
Pevensey = Henry II remodelled the castle, planning its great tower as a palace in which to entertain great visitors. It has three floors of rooms, the topmost being state apartments for the king himself.

6. Early Tudors Henry VIII and Elizabeth I (Local)

The Tudor Storehouse

Portchester became much less important as Portsmouth was developed as a permanent royal dockyard in 1495
A new store house (armoury) for weapons was built and Tudor monarchs led court at the castle
Similar to:
Dover still hosted royal visits by Henry VIII, Elizabeth I and Charles I's queen, Henrietta Maria.

7. Napoleonic Wars 17th - 19th centuries (National)

During these wars, Portchester housed Caribbean, French, Spanish, and some Polish prisoners. Inner bailey/keep was used to hold the prisoners. However, in 1745, this became too crowded and an 'airing yard' was constructed in the outer bailey. Outside the gatehouse of the inner bailey was the mess room and guardhouse, and within the inner bailey were a well and pump.
In the keep today there are remains of the painted walls for the theatre and the hammock hooks. Also, Graffiti from French prisoners . You can see the additional floors that were put in for the hammocks, beams still remain
Archaeological finds - Objects – buttons, dice, needles, lace making, dominoes, and religious objects crafted from bone.
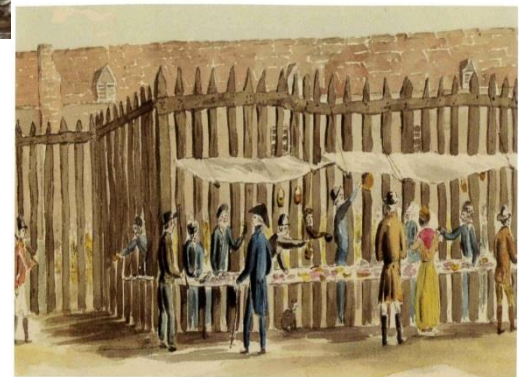

Life for the prisoners

- Poor treatment of prisoners, crowded, dirty, cold.
- Wore a yellow uniform(easy to spot if escaped) of trousers, a shirt, cardigan, jacket and clogs
- Officers were paid a shilling a day and could leave with a guard so had more privileges
- A French prisoner married a local women in 1760
- Complaints about overcrowding in 1742 led to the building of an airing yard
- In 1747 there were 2,500 prisoners.
- Theatre/plays show a kinder attitude trying to make it more comfortable. A 12 –piece orchestra accompanied one play.
- Prisoners practiced crafts, such as lace making, religious objects, combs and dominoes.
- Prisoners sold these on the main road through the fort

Top: Prisoners were allowed to sell crafts on the main road through the fort, as depicted in this watercolour by Captain John Durrant, who was stationed at Portchester 1803–13

Caribbean prisoners: To stop them freezing to death:
- kept in ships
- Given extra clothing
- Special diet of potatoes and soup to help keep them warm

The prisoners' day

6am in summer/7am winter
A bell rang to wake them and their numbers were checked
9am
Prisoners formed into groups of 12 to receive their morning rations
10am
Prisoners opened their stalls in the market.
12 noon
Given beef and soup to eat
Sunset
A bell rang, they were counted and returned to their dormitories

EVIDENCE OF THE SITE WHEN IT WAS FIRST CREATED BY THE ROMANS

Extensive archaeological investigations began in the 1960s in a series of excavations led by Barry Cunliffe. These provided much information about the Roman and Saxon periods in particular and unearthed more than 70,000 items dating from the late 3rd century AD to the 19th century

Primary Sources:

Mention of Portchester in the copy of the Noitia Dignitatum that lists civil and military posts in the Roman Empire for the late 4th century

Secondary Sources: *Contemporary accounts*

Butler, RM, 'A Roman gateway at Portchester Castle?', *Antiquaries Journal*, 35 (1955),

Hartshorne, CH, *The History and Architecture of Portchester [sic] Castle, drawing attention especially to the Roman character of its structure and masonry* (Winchester, 1846)

Extensive archaeological investigations began in the 1960s in a series of excavations led by Barry Cunliffe. These provided much information about the Roman and Saxon periods in particular and unearthed more than 70,000 items dating from the late 3rd century AD to the 19th century

Comparisons to similar sites

Maps, plans, models and artist reconstructions
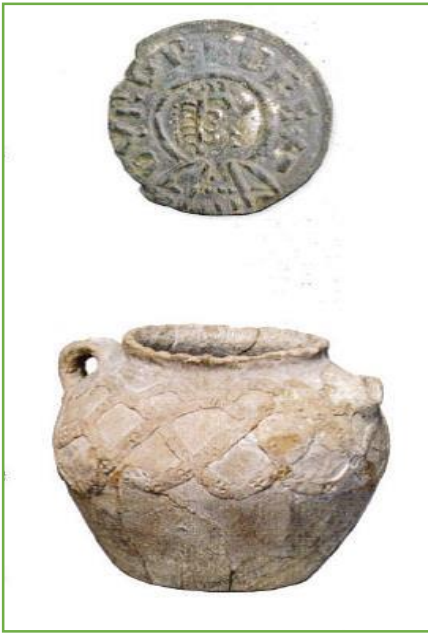
Roman cooking pot

Roman Jewellery, broaches , glass bead

A Iron Horseshoe
B Roman armour
C Roman spear head
D Rivet spur
E Pot

Coin minted by Carausius – builder of Portchester
A Roman leather shoe

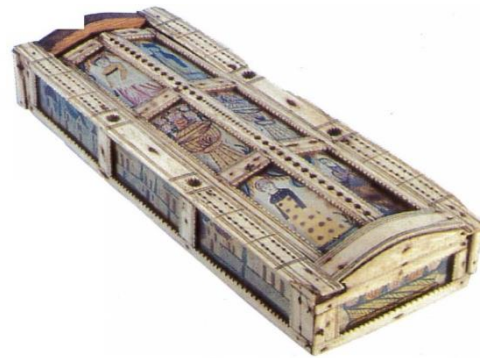A Roman bronze bucket mount

OTHER ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVIDENCE

Anglo Saxon Portchester

A Saxon Coin and Jug

Napoleonic Wars (Prison)

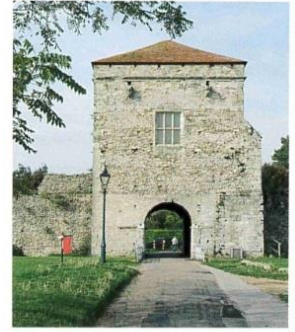Wooden box containing a Crucifixion scene cut out of bone. Made by prisoners

A wooden box covered in straw work decoration made by a prisoner

from animal bone
- **A** The stem of a drinking glass, dating from 1794–1810
- **B** Gaming piece
- **C** Dice
- **D** Dominoes
- **E** Needle
- **F** Buttons
- **G** A 'waster' left over from the carving of buttons from bone
- **H** Back of a hairbrush
- **I** Gaming counters in the form of fish
- **J** Tailor's thimble, cast in iron
- **K** Box made of paper and straw by a prisoner to sell to visitors
- **L** Uniform button of the Royal Artillery, c.1785–1802
- **M** Royal Navy officer's button
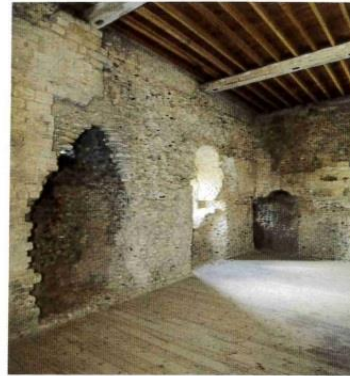
Romans
- 16 Bastions
- Land and water Gate
- Outer wall

Above: The Landgate, which stands within the forecourt of the original Roman fort enclosure. The inner arch of this largely 14th-century gate is Romanesque

Above: The second, northern chamber on the first floor of the keep, looking east. In the northern wall are the remains of a fireplace, and in the north-east corner is a latrine
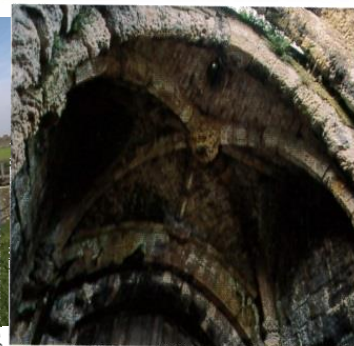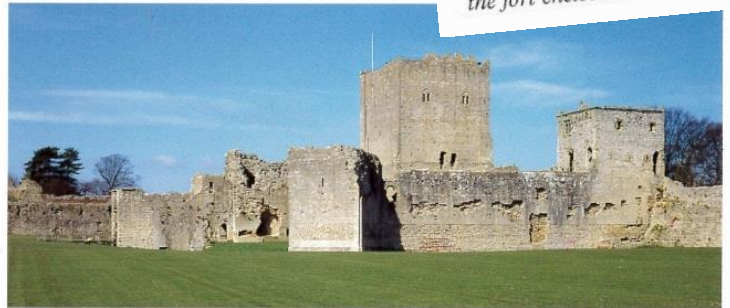
A line of outlets for the monastic latrines survives at the south-east corner of the fort enclosure

Normans
- Inner bailey
- Keep (fireplace, latrine)
- Gatehouse
- Ditch
- Latrine outlets from Priory

A view of the inner bailey and keep from the south east

14th Century 100 years war
- Extended Gatehouse
- Heightened Keep
- Portcullis

The early fourteenth-century inner bailey gatehouse vault. The chase for a lost portcullis to close the entrance is also visible

The Tudor Storehouse
In 1938 parchmarks in the grass in the south-west corner of the fort revealed the site of a large building. When it was excavated in the 1970s glass and pottery were found that dated it to 1475–1540.
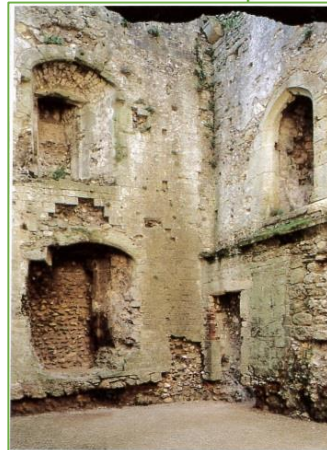
Early Tudors
- Armoury store
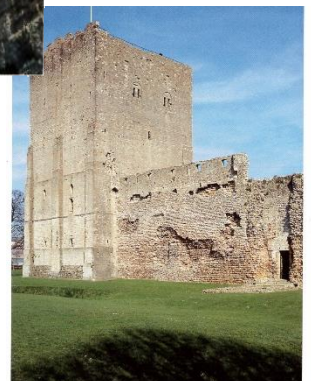
Richard's Palace

- Porch with two lanterns
- Fireplaces in Chamber and Great Hall
- Large windows of the Great hall and Great chamber
- Doorways eg to Chamber
- Lines of the roofs/floors
- Servant entrances
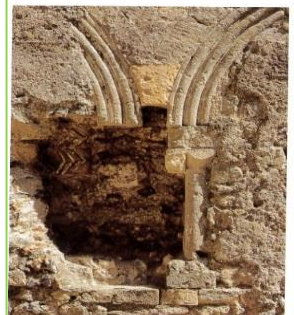- Richly carved arches of the Great Hall

The interior of the two-storey west or great chamber range with its damaged fireplaces. Lines of several roofs are cut into the keep, evidence of many generations of buildings
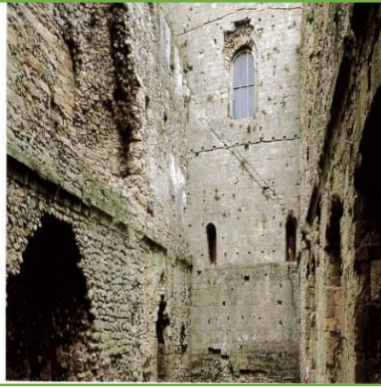
The curious windows of the chamber in the south-west angle of the inner bailey. The doors to the right led to a Roman bastion fitted with latrines, now demolished

The door of the great hall porch, with brackets for lamps to light the threshold

The east end of the great hall has a complex grouping of doors and windows. They indicate the existence of lost floor and partitions
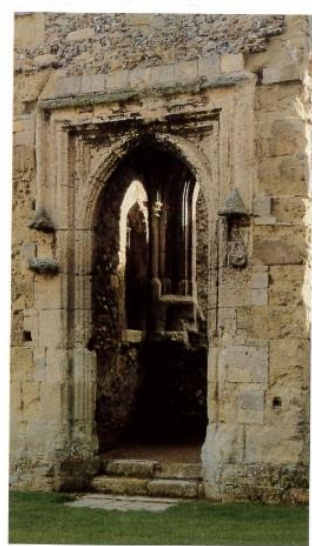

*The curious windows of the chamber in the south-west angle of the inner bailey. The doors to the right led to a Roman bastion fitted with latrines, now demolished*

Within the north wall of the great hall are these fragments of richly carved arches, surviving remains of grand twelfth-century buildings on this site

Prison

- Theatre paintings on walls
- Graffiti from prisoners
- Beams showing extra flooring for Hammocks
- Hammock hooks

Below: It is still possible to see the line of the original roof inside the second-floor level of the keep

1 Original V-shaped line of roof

2 Beams used as racking for prisoners' hammocks during the Napoleonic wars
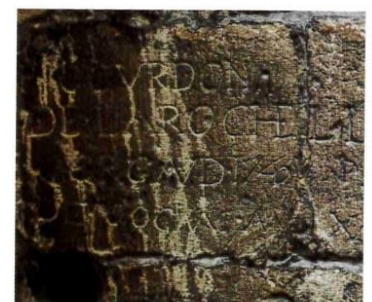
Above: Detail of graffiti in the south-western bastion of the inner bailey carved by a French prisoner. It records that a Joseph Sochet was incarcerated on 22 April 1756 and exchanged on 31 March 1761

EXAM STRUCTURE

- You have 1 hour for this exam.
- You will be given a choice of three questions.
- You decide which **two questions** you will answer.
- **Spend up to 5 minutes planning**:
- a. Introduction – what time period will you choose?
- b. 3/4 pieces of evidence (paragraphs)
- c. Physical evidence to include – list. What attitudes/values to mention?
- d. Conclusion – directly answer the question

First question

30   **25** ✓

Second question

30   **25** ✓

- **Refer to the physical features from the site** as well as your own knowledge of the past to help you with the questions
- You **must** clearly **state the name of the site** you have studied at the start of each answer.
- You should make it clear in your answers which **specific time(s) in your site's history you are referring** to.
- If describing a **turning point** – explain what Portchester was like *before and after* and *why* there were *changes* and *what* those *changes were*.

WATCH YOUR SPAG!

The questions are actually worth 20 marks each, but you get <u>an extra 5 marks</u> for each question for good spelling, grammar, punctuation and use of specialist terms (key words).

The Exam

- 2 essays

- 1 hour

- = 30 mins per essay

- = 25 mins writing and 5 mins planning

- The question will always say 'your site' – you must clearly state the name of the site you have studied in the start of your answer and make it clear which specific time(s) in your site's history you are referring to. You can, and should draw on wider historical knowledge as well as your site evidence.

- Key things to know from the mark scheme:
  - 20 marks per essay
  - Half the marks for answering the question using the key words and giving specific examples from the site's history
  - Half the marks for site evidence
  - You need to think in order to answer the question
  - 5 marks per essay available for SPaG and *specialist* terminology

The 5-Minute Drill

O **THINK: Read** the question: what is it asking you to do?

O **INK:** write down the **two or three main points** you would want to make here – these will be your **paragraphs.**
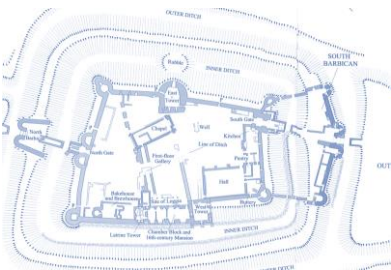
O **LINK:** as much **site evidence/knowledge** as you can to each point. What physical features will you include?

O **INTERLINK:** check it all over and plan your **conclusion** that combines all the elements to **answer** the question

QUESTIONS

As you can see, the questions will always end with **"… Use <u>physical features of the site </u>as well as <u>your own knowledge </u>to support your answer."**

But what does this mean?

<u>Physical features:</u> This is where you must show that you have understood the way the site looked. You must use key words (specialist terminology) to show you are able to use accurate and specific language to form descriptions of the physical features of the site.

<u>Your own knowledge:</u> You will be mini-experts in your site, and this is your opportunity to really show off about what you know about the local, regional and national situation and how that impacted the site, as well as what you know about the site itself and the changes it went through.

EXAMPLE:

You just need to identify one turning point – as we know many, try to choose the one you think is the most relevant for the rest of the question.

What changed to the site and what were the reasons for these changes? You should consider the importance of the site both before and after the turning point.

Choose a turning point in your site's history. Explain how and why this changed the importance of the site, either locally or nationally. Use physical features of the site as well as your knowledge to support your answer. [20]

Spelling, punctuation and grammar and the use of specialist terminology [5]

What **impact** did this turning point have, either locally or nationally? Think about how you could assess this?

Use of physical features of the site, the changes in use of site in the context of the turning point and what the site reveals about everyday life.

Remember **SPAG**! Make sure to use full stops, capital letters for names of people and places, use the proper key words to describe the physical features of the site

EXAMPLE QUESTIONS

Identify the two parts of these questions – highlight the phrases/command words and then note down what you would do.

Imagine that an artist has been hired to do a painting of life at your site, or part of your site, at a particular time in its past. What would you tell the artist to help make the painting historically accurate as a representation of this particular time in your site's history?

Choose one important change in the way in which your site was used.

Explain how your site was changed and why this change took place.

What challenges are there when trying to understand the appearance of your site when it was first created and how could someone overcome these challenges?

To what extent has your site developed since its creation?

How typical is your site in comparison to similar sites?

What are the benefits to an historian of studying your site over its history?

SOC: SUMMARY

Each of these bubbles represents a second order concept. Add notes around each

REASONS FOR EACH CHANGE TO THE SITE

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE SITE: LOCALLY AND NATIONALLY

THE TYPES OF EVIDENCE WE HAVE FOR WHAT THE SITE WAS LIKE

HOW FAR THE SITE HAS CHANGED OVER TIME

SIMILARITY AND DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE USES OF THE SITE AND OTHER SITES

REVISION SUMMARY

Revision idea: Bullet point evidence to support these questions – aim for 3 for each box. Then add physical features next to PF

Why was the site originally built in the location it is? 1 2 3 PF:	When and why did people first create the site? 1 2 3 PF:	How has the site changed over time? 1 2 3 PF:	How has the site been used throughout its history? 1 2 3 PF:
How diverse are the activities and people who were associated with the site? 1 2 3 PF:	Why has the site changed over time in its use? 1 2 3 PF:	Name three significant turning points in the site's history and explain what makes them turning points. 1 2 3 PF:	How are we able to use the physical remains of the site to find out more about its significance? 1 2 3 PF:
Explain how the site was important, both locally and nationally, at one point in its history. 1 2 3 PF:	How typical is this site based on other similar sites? 1 2 3 PF:	What does the site reveals about everyday life, attitudes and values in particular periods of history? 1 2 3 PF:	What challenges and benefits are there of studying the historic environment? (2 of each) 1 2 3 4. PF:

When talking about how the Castle has been used throughout its history it is important to mention what the <u>attitude</u> and <u>values</u> were to get a higher mark.

Eg Romans wanted to secure their conquest of Britain and defend the coast line, but also used Portchester as a safe haven for civilians.

Normans – priority was to be able to secure the conquest of England by watching over the local area and preventing rebellions. Also status symbol and home for the lord and his family. National link was important too as close to Normandy

King John??

Richard II??

Treatment of prisoners ??

Treatment of officers??

SOME KEY CASTLE SPECIFIC VOCAB

Castle features:

Burgh – a fortified town

Moat - a deep, wide ditch surrounding a castle, fort, or town, often filled with water and intended as a defence against attack.

Bastions – D shaped towers

Ditch - a narrow channel dug at the side

Keep - from the Middle Ages. A type of fortified tower built within castles during the Middle Ages by European nobility.

Bailey – enclosed courtyard

Inner Bailey – Keep, surround by a ditch

Outer Bailey – larger area within the walls

Gatehouse - a building enclosing or accompanying a gateway for a castle, manor house, fort, town or similar buildings of importance.

Portcullis - an iron or wooden grating suspended vertically in grooves in the gateway of a castle or fortified town and able to be lowered so as to block the entrance.

Richard's Palace

Porch – Entrance to the palace on the first floor with two lamps and a spiral staircase to the first floor

Buttery and pantry on the ground floor. To make and store food and wine/ale

Kitchens – A separate part on the ground floor to prepare meals

Great hall - A great hall is the main room of castle. Place to entertain guests and to hold banquets

Great Chamber – formal reception room in the palace

Chapel – small religious building for worshipping

Exchequer –place to carry out legal and financial work

Prison

Barracks – building or group of buildings used to house soldiers or prisoners

Airing Yard – outer bailey used for officers to create space.