

Alder Coppice Primary School — Knowledge Organiser

Subject: History: Themes: Chronology, Characteristic Features, Change & Continuity, Enquiry, Significance.

Year: 6

Unit 3: What makes North Wales a unique destination?

Links to: Year 6 Wales Unit 2 Geography; Year 5 Unit 1 – Industrial Revolution – Victorians; Year 3 Unit 1 – Stone Age to Iron Age

What I Should Already Know:

- Have knowledge of Victorian Society during the Industrial Revolution
- Geography of North Wales – including the Great Orme and Llandudno
- How Lewis Carol was inspired to write Alice in Wonderland from stories about his friend's daughter holidaying in Llandudno
- Some of the places of interest in Llandudno – including the Pier, the cable car and the tram

Key Information:



The Great Orme was the location for massive extraction of valuable copper ore by Bronze Age Britons. The tunnels and caverns opened in the excavations included huge hall-sized spaces down to tiny cracks through which only children could squeeze.

It has been estimated that 1,800 tonnes of copper ore were lifted out of the Great Orme by the prehistoric Britons, most likely to be smelted down and alloyed with tin to make bronze, a harder and more practical metal. The tin would have been from Cornwall, pointing to a strong trading culture within Britain at the time.

Why did the Victorians go on holiday?



People thought the air was clean and refreshing beside the sea.

Railways were being built right around Britain during the Victorian era. This meant that people could now travel more quickly and cheaply.

Buckets, spades and sandcastles, simple 'old-fashioned' fun (donkeys, roundabouts, Punch and Judy, boat trips, beach entertainers), and tasty, informal seaside food: fattening, glutinous and eaten out of the bag while on the move, in defiance of conventional table manners (fish and chips, ice cream, candy-floss, cockles and whelks). Most of these attributes, or their identification with enjoyment, are invented Victorian traditions. They are only part of the panorama of Victorian seaside attractions, which also embraced the fashionable promenade, military and German 'oompah' bands, and a spectrum of seaside entertainment's from minstrels and Pierrots to the music-hall, most of which we still enjoy to this day.

Unit Specific Vocabulary:

Prehistoric – relating to the period before written records

Bank Holidays - Certain days were made 'Bank Holidays' where everybody was given the day off work, thanks to the 1871 Bank Holidays Act.

Victorian Era – the period of Queen Victoria's reign, from 20 June 1837 until her death on 22 January 1901.

Pier - a platform on pillars projecting from the shore into the sea, typically incorporating entertainment arcades and places to eat.

Castle - A large medieval building that is fortified and used for defence.

Bailey – Outer wall of a castle

Motte – a mound forming the site of a castle.

DEFENCE FEATURES: **Curtain wall** – a fortified wall around a castle normally made of stone. **Concentric** – a castle with two or more curtain walls - these were much more difficult to defeat.



Battlements - a parapet at the top of a wall, especially of a fort or castle, that has regularly spaced squared openings for shooting through.

Drawbridge - a bridge, especially one over a castle's moat, which is hinged at one end so that it may be raised to prevent people crossing

Merlon - a solid section between two crenels in a crenelated battlement

Crenel - an indentation in the battlements of a fort or castle, used for shooting or firing missiles through

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

Portcullis - a heavy, vertically closing gate typically found in medieval fortifications, consisting of a latticed grille slid down to stop entry into the castle



ATTACK FEATURES: **Battering ram** - a heavy beam, originally with an end in the form of a carved ram's head, used to breach fortifications.



Belfry - Belfry comes from the Middle English *berfrey*, a term for a wooden tower used in medieval sieges.

Siege - A method of attack where an army surrounds a castle, cutting off supplies, until the enemy is forced to surrender.

Trebuchet - A powerful catapult that could throw large stones or other objects.

Undermine – to dig beneath a castle's wall in order to make them collapse

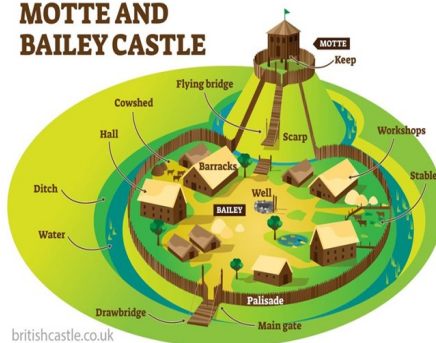
Key Information:**Llandudno - a Victorian Town.**

In 1848, a Liverpool architect by the name of Owen Williams proposed the owner of the estate Lord Mostyn develop the town of Llandudno into a holiday resort. The town boomed, and became a popular holiday destination. It became more popular when it was connected to the national railway network in 1858. The resort still has a lot of the Victorian features of the past, including the Pier, a Punch and Judy show and the promenade for walking along the seafront. Development continued to turn Llandudno into a tourist resort, with the Marine Parade running around the base of the Great Orme, the tramway up to the summit and Happy Valley gardens.

Castles are an important part of our history. Wales is sometimes called the "castle capital of the world" because of the large number of castles in a relatively small area. Wales had about 600 castles, of which over 100 are still standing, either as ruins or as restored buildings.



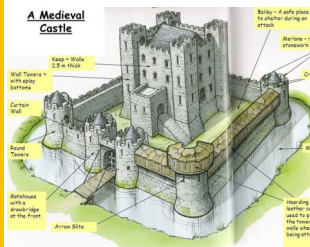
North Wales in particular is probably best known for its range of medieval castles. The English King, King Edward 1st built his castles throughout North Wales during his reign from 1272 – 1307 to assert his power over the Welsh and to conquer North Wales. Some of these castles still stand tall over the regions most well-loved towns: The Castles at Conwy, Caernarfon, Beaumaris, and Harlech are some of the most well-preserved medieval monuments and became UNESCO World Heritage sites in 1986.

MOTTE AND BAILEY CASTLE

Motte & Bailey Castles were the earliest form of castles and brought to Britain by the Normans in 1066. Earliest castles were built quickly and from wood. They were meant to keep out enemies and to keep people, houses and treasures safe. They were a base from which the Lords or King could control the local population.



Caernarfon Castle is a large royal fortress built during a Medieval conflict between the English and Welsh. It is also the birthplace of the first Prince of Wales. The castle, is part of Edward I's castle group along with Conwy, Beaumaris and Harlech, (known as *the Iron Ring*). Inspired by the Roman city of Constantinople, with its vast walls and colourful, octagonal towers – this is a castle like no other. Its hour glass design has extra thick walls, which extend back from the bay (which is at the front of the castle), cover the castle, and wrap around the old town of Caernarfon too – meaning the whole area is securely held in these massive, stone structures. With 2 gatehouses and 12 multi-angled towers, Caernarfon Castle is known as a medieval masterpiece.



Castles changed greatly – The first developments were stone castles. At first they were simple square

stone towers (keeps), then more thick walls and more towers were added, which were often round as round towers were stronger and had better views. Next came Concentric Castles, which were castles with two sets of walls for added protection.

Many important Concentric Castles were built by Edward 1 of England when he conquered Wales in the 1260's.



Image courtesy of <http://www.castlewales.com>