

Medieval Scotland:

The Normans

in Scotland



Successful Learners Confident Individuals Responsible Citizens Effective Contributors

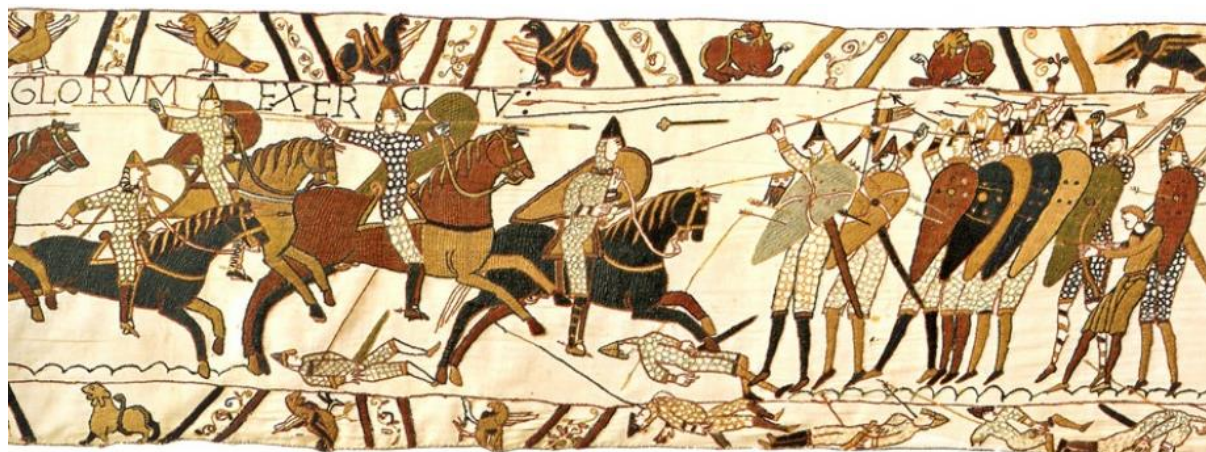
Introduction

You have time travelled back to 1160 to find out about **Medieval** Scotland during the reign of **King David I**. You will go on a journey that will allow you to discover what life was like in Medieval Scotland.



We will be investigating a group of people who came to Scotland in the 12th century: the Normans.

By investigating Medieval Scotland, you will be able to use your knowledge and understanding, to explain the reasons why the Normans came to Scotland and how they influenced Scottish society.



You will also investigate how other medieval societies compare to medieval Scotland and explain the reasons for the similarities and differences.

You will evaluate primary and secondary sources to explain why they are useful for investigating medieval Scotland and use these sources to research the topics.

You will engage in a variety of different activities:

- Reading and writing
- Working independently, with a partner and as a group
- Investigating
- Recording
- Debating
- Presenting
- Poster work

Your **Literacy** skills will develop through your study of History.



- You will find, select, sort, summarise, make links and use information from a variety of sources for a range of purposes.
- You will make and organise your notes using your own words and use these notes to develop your thinking, help you retain and recall information, explore problems and create new texts.
- You will also review and edit your work throughout to ensure clarity of meaning and purpose.

You will also develop your **Health and Wellbeing**:



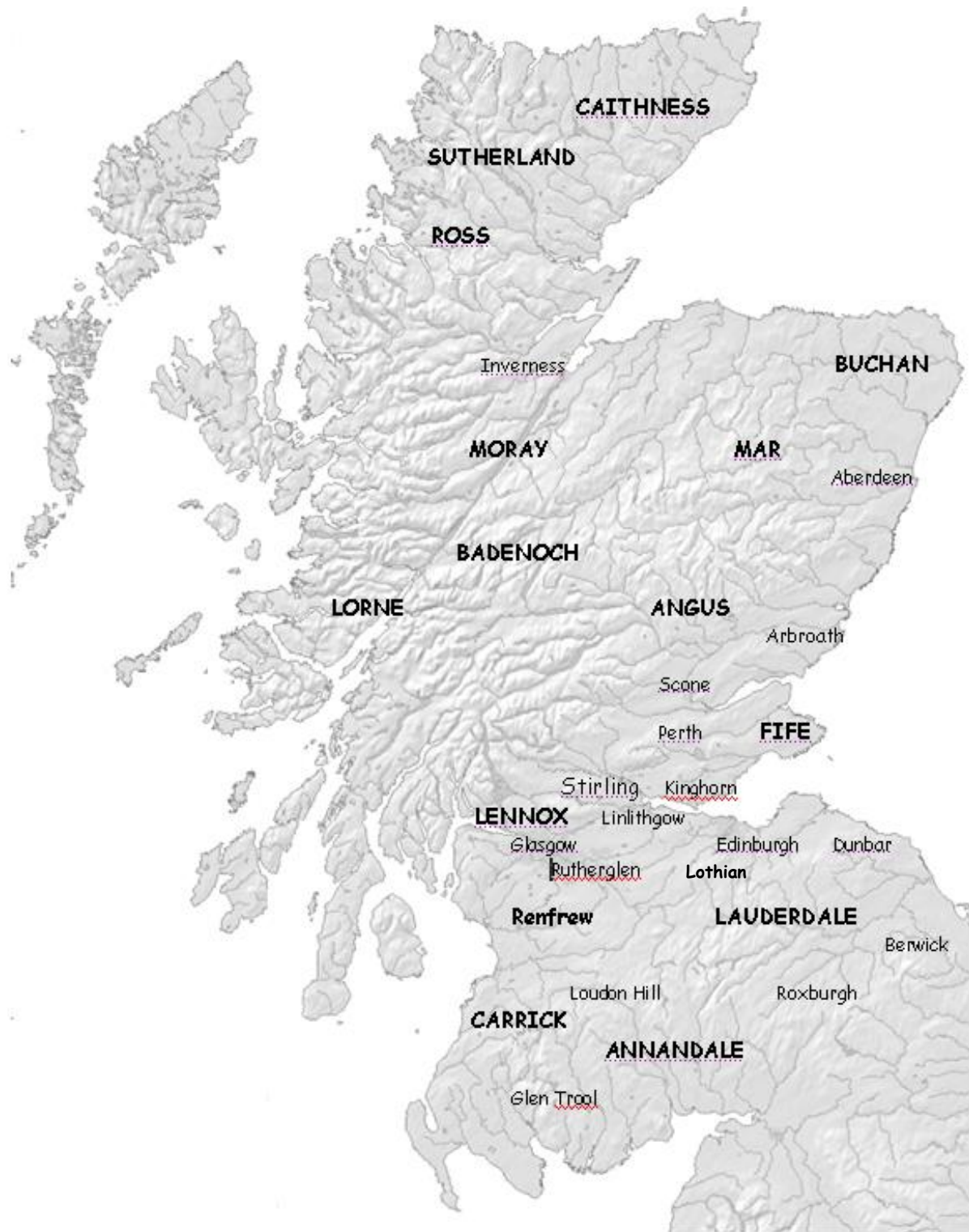
- I will make full use of and value the opportunities I am given to improve and manage my learning and, in turn, I can help to encourage learning and confidence in others.

Timeline

Year	What's going on in the world?
25,000	Ice Age
2,100 BC	Bronze Age
2,000 BC	Stonehenge completed
1136-1327	<i>Pharaoh Tutankhamen rules Egypt</i>
753	<i>Romulus and Remus found Rome.</i>
750 BC	Iron Age
563	Birth of Gautama - later became the Buddha
500 BC	The Celts arrive from Europe
44 BC	Julius Caesar is murdered in Rome
30	Jesus Crucified
43	Romans invasion of Britain
122 - 128	Hadrian's Wall built
140	Romans conquer Scotland
401 - 410	The Romans withdraw from Britain
450	Invasions of the Angles from Denmark and Saxons from Germany.
795	Vikings attack Iona, Scotland
843	Kingdom of Scotland formed
867	The Vikings capture York and make it their capital
954	Eric Bloodaxe, the last Viking king in England, is forced out of Yorvik (York)
1013	Swein Forkbeard forces King of England into exile.

1055	Westminster Abbey is completed
1066	Saxon victory over invading Vikings at the Battle of Stamford Bridge
1066	Norman Conquest -The Battle of Hastings
1066	25 December: William of Normandy is crowned king William I of England
1096	Oxford University is founded
1124	Reign of King David I of Scotland begins
1153	24 May: David I, King of Scotland, dies
1209	University at Cambridge is established
1215	The Magna Carta
1296	Edward I invades Scotland
1314	King Robert the Bruce defeats the English at the battle of Bannockburn
1348 - 1349	The Black Death
1413	St Andrews is established as the first Scottish university
1415	Henry V defeats the French at the Battle of Agincourt
1485	Tudor era begins

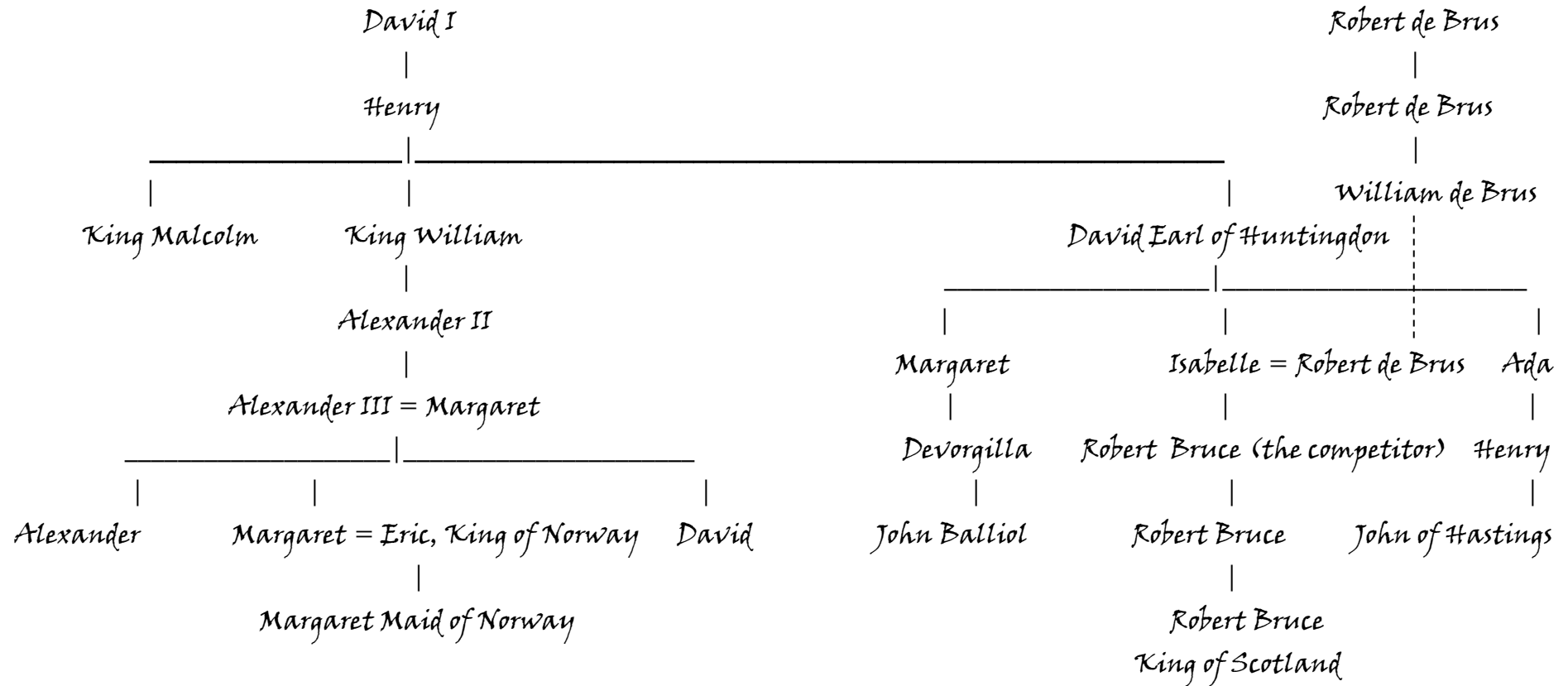
Medieval Scotland



The Royal Family Tree of Scotland



Robert de Brus 1st Lord of Annandale



1. Celtic Scotland



Learning Intention:

"I will be able to identify differences and similarities between Celtic and modern day Scotland"

Who were the Celts?

Celtic people originally came from an area near Austria. Celtic tribes lived in Scotland, or as the Romans called us, Caledonia, around 700BC to 100AD. This period in history is called the *Iron Age* as their tools were made out of iron. Celtic tribes could be found as far south as Spain and as far north as Ireland and Scotland. Here are some facts about the Celts in Scotland.

Made sacrifices to the gods. Some things that were sacrificed were tools, jewellery weapons and sometimes humans!

Would frighten their enemies before a battle by putting chalk in their long hair which made it stick out.

Houses made from wood, mud, grass and straw. The animals lived in the same house.

Pagan and worshipped many gods including the god of the earth, the sun, the moon and of wine and water

Dyed battle clothing bright colours although some would fight naked.

Many objects take their names from Celtic words such as whisky, loch and bog. Even gob, meaning beak or bill is Celtic.

Wore necklaces called torchs as they were very superstitious and believed it would bring them good luck and protect them in battle



Celts lived in roundhouses. There were two circular walls of timber in a roundhouse made of reeds, clay and insulated with grass or heather. Wooden posts held the roof timbers in place, and the conical roof was covered in skins or thatch.

Activity 1

Take a double page in your jotter and copy the table across the full 2 pages!

	Celts	Normans	21 st century Britain
Religion			
Houses			
Warfare			
Language			

Compare the extent to which Scotland has changed since the arrival of the Celts and Normans.

I will know I have been successful if I have:

- Described *at least* 3 pieces of detailed factual knowledge for life in Celtic Scotland with at least 2 of the factors used.
- Described *at least* 3 pieces of detailed factual knowledge for life in Modern Scotland with at least 2 of the factors used.

You will complete the Norman column at the end of the unit.

2. The Normans in Scotland



Learning Intention:

"I will be able to explain the reasons why the Normans came to Scotland."

What you will need:

- The map of 'Medieval Scotland' a few pages back
- a blank map of Scotland
- 4 different coloured pencils
- Glue

What you need to do:

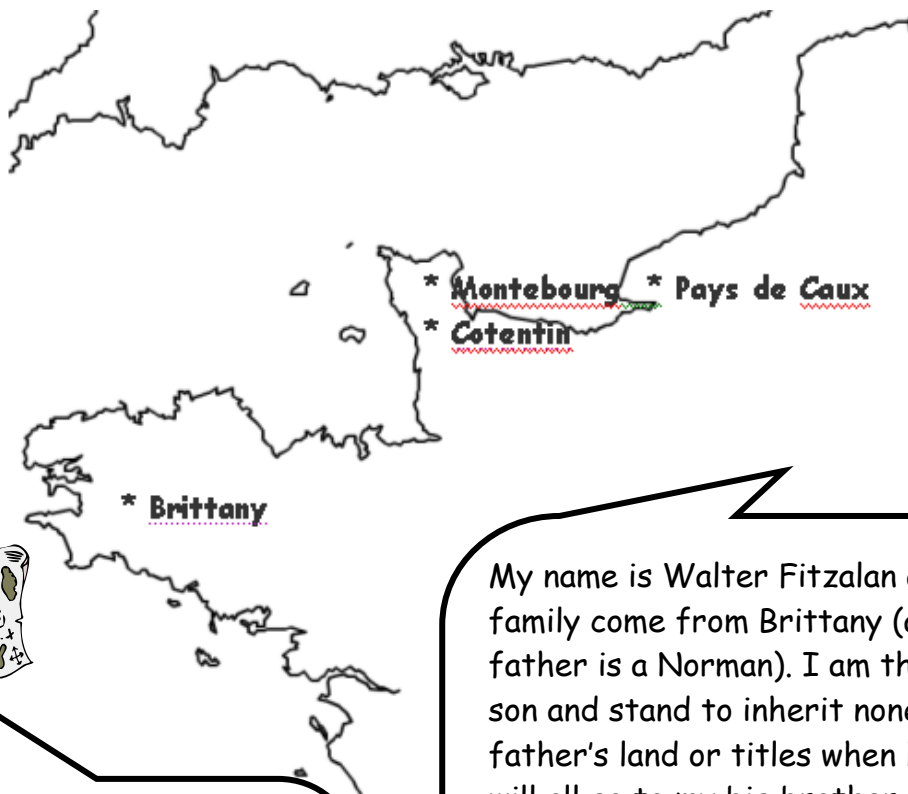
1. Choose your first colour and colour in one Baron
2. Using the same colour identify where that Baron came from in France and colour in
3. Still using the same colour identify where in Scotland the Baron was given land and colour in
4. Finally, still with the same colour, write beside the Baron (or on the other side of the map) at least 2 reasons why they decided it would be good for them to come to Scotland.
5. Repeat steps 1 - 5 for the other 3 Barons. Remember to use a different colour for each Baron!!!
6. Glue your map into your jotter.
7. What do you think was the most important reason why Normans came to Scotland? In your jotter, give a detailed explanation for your judgement.
8. Scotland was changed by the Norman not only in government but our language. Look at the following names. Which names do you think are Norman? Which do you think are Scottish? Which are English? Try and find out where your own name originates from.

Stewart	MacPherson	Bruce	Smith
Cooper	Wallace	Slater	Grant
Gordon	Webster	Potter	Gourlay
MacArthur	Fraser	Barclay	Ross
Ramsay	MacDonald	Miller	Beaton

My name is Robert de Brus and my family comes from the Cotentin peninsula in Normandy. King Henry I of England gave me land in Yorkshire in return for my support of the Norman conquest of England. In England, I became good friends with King David. He wanted me to come to Scotland to help him establish his new feudal government. He made me Lord of Annandale. I am to serve him loyally in battle. He has also made me Sheriff to make sure people on my land obey his laws otherwise I will punish them.



My name is Hugh de Moreville and I was born in Montebourg and this is where I met David. When he became king of Scotland, David made me Lord of Lauderdale. I will supply him with knights and make sure taxes are collected for him. I am also to be made Constable of Scotland - the supreme officer of the Scottish army and in charge of the King's guard.



Bonjour je m'appelle Geoffrey de Melville et j'habite en Pays de Caux. David d'Ecosse m'a donné Lothian en échange de mon aide à son armée et son Eglise.



My name is Walter Fitzalan and my family come from Brittany (although my father is a Norman). I am the youngest son and stand to inherit none of my father's land or titles when he dies. It will all go to my big brother. When David asked me to come to Scotland, I jumped at the opportunity because in Scotland I would have titles and land. I am now the High Steward of Scotland - acting as David's representative. I have land in Renfrew. For this honour, I will give him five knights and build a monastery.

3. Castles in Scotland



Learning Intention:

"I will be able to interpret information from a source to describe changes Normans made to Scotland."

Robert de Brus is going to help you find out about why castles were built in Scotland. Robert de Brus received a huge estate in the south-west of Scotland called Annandale. Here he built his castle. But why?

Castles have been built in Normandy for years, so I when I arrived in Scotland I followed these traditions and built a castle. The main purpose of a castle is as a home for my family and me to live in. I also needed to build a castle as there is a road and river nearby and I have the responsibility of protecting these routes from attack. I also have to collect the tolls from people who use these routes and taxes from the locals in the village. I also store food and weapons in my castle that I have collected from the local people. My castle also shows how powerful and wealthy I am.

When I first arrived in Annandale, the local Scottish population did not welcome me. They considered me to be a foreigner who spoke French. They did not agree with the changes that King David was making to Scotland, changes I was helping David make. The Scots preferred the old Celtic ways where the king had less power. They are not happy that they now have a feudal Lord to whom they need to pay homage and rent to every year. They have been rebelling against King David and me. Castles are very important in protecting my family from our enemies. Castles are a symbol of King David's and my power. They strike fear into the local people and warn them that any attempts to rebel against the king will be met with force.



Activity 3

Source A was written by Robert de Brus in 1130.

Castles were a very good way for the king to expand his power over his people and to make sure Scots obeyed him. The Scottish population were suspicious of King David's new ways of governing them and often rebelled. By building castles, King David and his Norman friends created an atmosphere of fear in Scotland, therefore, minimising the possibility of an uprising against him. Castles were at the centre of town and showed the locals just how wealthy the lord was.

- i. In your own words, identify at least 2 reasons **Source A** gives as to why castles were built. You can bullet point your answers.
- ii. What information is missing from the source (recall) that would give us more reasons as to why castles were built? Identify at least another 2 points.

You are now going to use your notes from the above activity, to help you complete the following question. Use the structure given to help you.

- iii. How fully does **Source A** explain the reasons why Normans built castles in Scotland? You should use information from **Source A** and from your own knowledge.

Source A explains the reasons why the Normans built castles in Scotland quite fully but not completely.

Source A explains why castles were built as it tells us ...

Source A also explains why castles were built as it tells us ...

However, **Source A** fails to mention that castles were built because ...

Source A also fails to mention castles were built because ...

Therefore, **Source A** explains the reasons why the Normans built castles in Scotland quite fully but does not give us all the important information.

- iv. Think back to your homework task on why sources are useful. Complete the following questions to show why **Source A** is useful.

*Evaluate the usefulness of **Source A** as evidence of why it was important that the Normans built castles.*

- a) **Source A** was written in (insert date) this is useful because it is a primary/secondary source written at the time when the Norman settlers were building castles.
- b) **Source A** was written by (insert author) which is useful because they were an eyewitness/have the benefit of hindsight to why castles were built by the Normans.
- c) **Source A** was written to demonstrate the reasons for Normans moving to Scotland/why it was necessary for the Normans to build castles.
- d) **Source A** is useful as evidence of why castles were built by the Normans because it tells us (insert something the source says about why castles were built) which is useful because it is accurate information backed up by other sources/Robert de Brus was an honest man.

4. Motte and Bailey Castles



What you are going to learn:

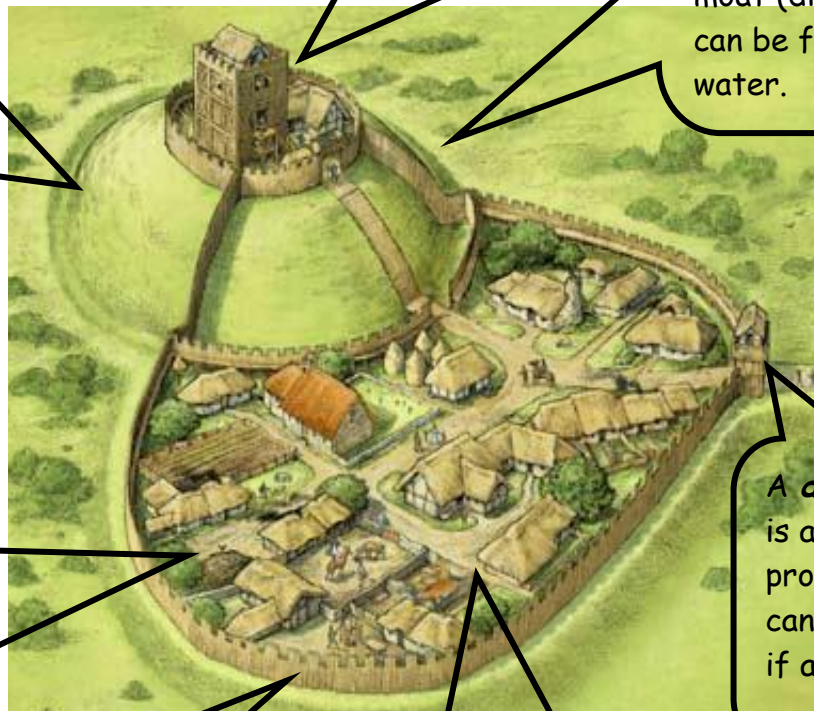
"I will be able to analyse the effectiveness of a motte and bailey castle in protecting the Lord of the castle and his land".

The first castle built by Robert de Brus and other Normans were motte and baileys as they were quick and easy to build.

The local Scots dug a deep circular ditch piling the earth in the centre to form the **motte**. Mottes vary in height from 3m to 30m

Mottes have a wooden tower called a **keep** on top which is used as a look-out point. This is also where de Brus and his family sleep.

To give added protection, both the motte and bailey are surrounded by a moat (ditch), which can be filled with water.



The **bailey** is the large area in front of the motte. The bailey is like the motte, only it is much larger in area but lower in height.

A **drawbridge** is also used for protection. It can be removed if attacked.

Timber from the local forest is used to build a **palisade** (a tall wooden fence) around the outside of the bailey and up the motte for defence.

Inside the bailey soldiers and locals live. The main activities of the castle take place here: workshops, stables, animals kept for food and storage for weapons.

Activity 4

1. Collect a handout of a Motte and Bailey castle from your teacher. In your own words, **describe** what each part of the castle was used for by filling in the boxes.



2. Now that you can describe the features of the castle, think about the strengths and weaknesses the Motte and Bailey castle had. **Explain** the reasons why you think it is an advantage or a disadvantage. You should aim to have at least 3 strengths and at least 3 weaknesses of a Motte and Bailey.

Feature	Strengths	Weaknesses
Motte		
Keep		
Moat		
Drawbridge		
Bailey		
Palisade		

Extension Task

1. If you were to build a Motte and Bailey castle, what would you look for when deciding on where to build your castle? Think geography and nature!
2. Find out where the nearest castle is to your house. Why was this castle built? What type of castle is it? What role did it play in Scottish history?

5. Stone Castles



What you are going to learn:

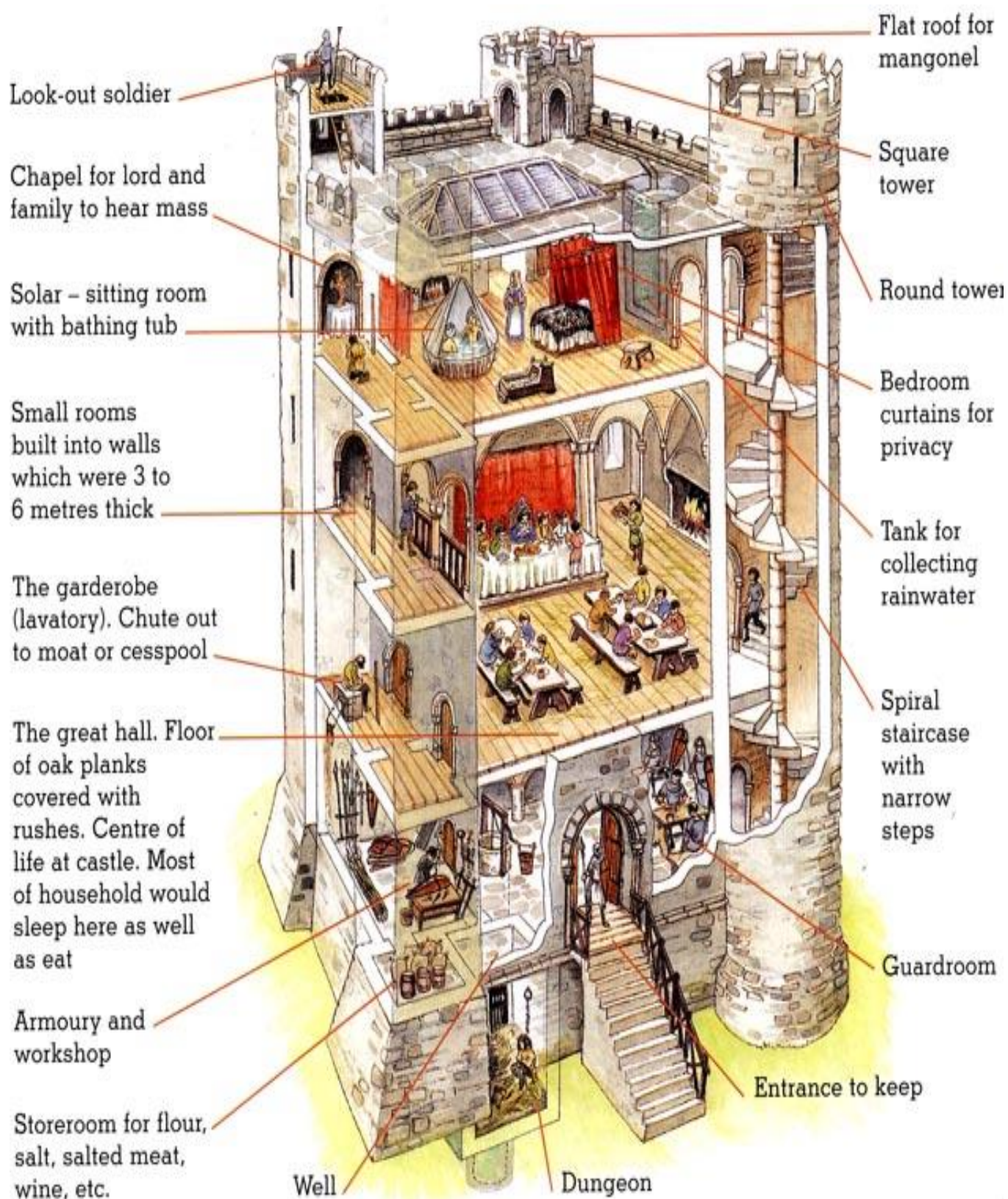
"I will be able to investigate stone castles to demonstrate how they protected and entertained medieval people."

As you will have discovered, motte and bailey castles were not strong enough to resist even the smallest attack. In 1300 during the wars of independence, King Edward I of England captured my castle and burned it to the ground. Over the years I rebuilt a castle strong enough to resist an attack.

This time it was built in stone and was much harder to attack. It had **concentric walls** which were high walls with towers and turrets. It also had a lower wall in front which was often manned by archers. The first stone castles were built with square towers but their corners were easily damaged by the siege weapons. I built round towers which had no corners to damage!



There was always a lot of activity in castles, from the Lord or the Lady of the castle, to the servant and the guardsmen who protected the Lord and were ready to go on Crusade or fight for the king at a moments notice.



Activity 5

1. Working with a partner, investigate how stone castles were able to provide a home for the lord and how they were able to defend themselves against an enemy attack

- You should identify between 3 and 6 features of a stone castle that helped defend it.
- You should identify between 3 and 6 features of a stone castle which show how people lived in a stone castle
- You should use the handouts and the internet to gather your research.

<http://www.castles-of-britain.com/defenses.htm>

http://www.exploring-castles.com/concentric_castles.html

<http://history.howstuffworks.com/historical-figures/castle3.htm>

http://www.exploring-castles.com/medieval_castle_defence.html

- You should identify about 2 - 4 key pieces of evidence about each feature which helps explain why it was a good defence against attack and how it shows how people lived.
- Using the information that you have researched, give your conclusions on whether you think stone castles were better than motte and bailey castles. You should provide about 3 detailed reasons for your conclusion.
- Once you have completed this, you should bring all your information together in a format of your choosing e.g. poster, report, PowerPoint to demonstrate your findings to the rest of the class.

6. Attacking a Castle: Siege Weapons



What you are going to learn:

"I will be able to evaluate the best way to attack a stone castle.

If you think about the films you have seen about castles being attacked you will probably think about knights in shining armour riding up to the castle and engaging in sword to sword combat. Unfortunately this is not true! If a knight were to ride up to the castle he would leave himself open to attack from the soldiers already in the castle - think about the machicolations; he wouldn't last very long! Battles and hand-to-hand combat were the exception. Long drawn-out sieges are much more common. Siege weapons were also very important to attacking castles.



Rules of Engagement for a Siege:

1. The attacking force would send a messenger to the lord of the castle and inform them that they planned to attack - how very *chivalrous*
2. Sometimes the lord surrendered, but more often the lord order the castle to be restocked with food, supplies and drink and made ready for the siege
3. The attacking force would simply wait until the inhabitants of the castle starved to death or surrendered just before they ran out of supplies. Some sieges of this type would last from six months to a year.



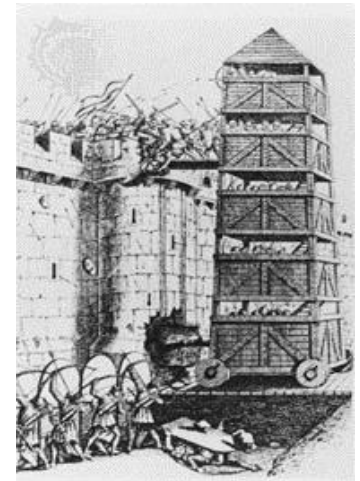
Sieges were the only sure route to conquest; until the invention of the **trebuchet**! It would hurl missiles - manure, bee hives, stones, dead horses, scraps of iron and plague-infected corpses - to knock down the castle's walls. The range of the trebuchet appears to have been about 450m and was deadly accurate.

The **battering ram** had a sharpened end, and the object was to break away stones to achieve some kind of breach in the walls. It was used primarily against doors and thinner castle walls.



The **mangonel** was a type of catapult. The cup at the end of the long arm would be loaded with stone or flammable material then released. The range would have been around 180m and fairly accurate.

Very tall wooden towers called **belfries** were rolled up to the castle walls with the soldiers already inside. The archers then shot arrows down into the castle.



Stone castles could not be burned down, so attackers tried to pull them down by mining underneath. This led to certain defeat for the castle. Miners dug beneath the outer curtain wall with only wooden supports to keep the earth above falling in on them. Oil would be placed in it and then set on fire collapsing the tunnel and in turn the stone walls, or towers. At times, the tunnel would collapse pre-maturely and trap all who were doing the tunnel work.



Activity 7

Medieval castles were attacked quite often. However, which siege weapons did medieval castle dwellers fear the most?

Using the information above and from your own knowledge, complete the table to conclude on which weapon you would invest in if you were leading an attack against your enemy's stone castle.

Compare each weapons **advantages** and **disadvantages** when attacking a stone castle. You should aim for between 1-3 advantages and disadvantages for each weapon.

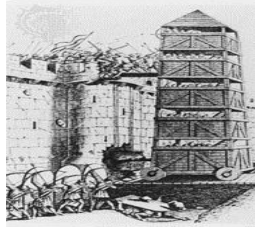
Give each weapon a rating out of 5 stars to show how effective you think it was at attacking a stone castle.



Trebuchet



Battering Ram



Belfry Tower



Catapult



Mining



Siege

How it Works

Advantages

Disadvantages

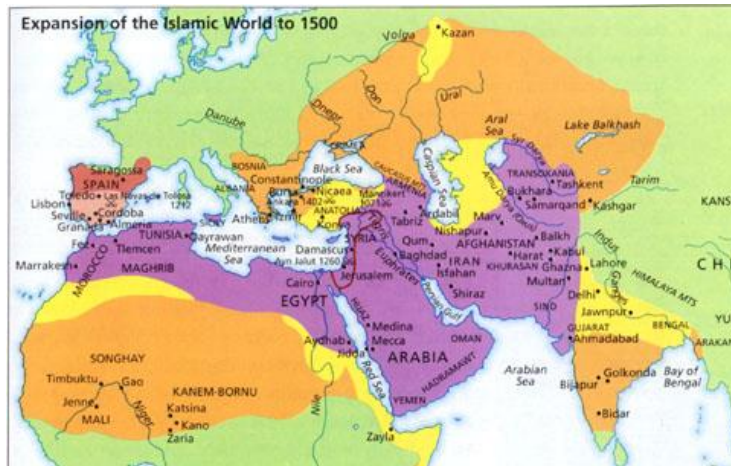
**Star rating
for
effectiveness**
☆☆☆☆☆

7. Scotland and the Islamic World



Learning Intention:

"I will be able to demonstrate the similarities and differences between Norman Scotland and medieval Islamic society Scotland"



Your challenge it to find out how medieval Scottish society compared to medieval Islamic society. You are going to find out what the two societies had in common and the things that made them different.

Lay your answer out as below. You can use the examples given to start you off.

Area	What in general do the 2 societies agree about?	What in general do the 2 societies disagree about?	Evidence from Scottish source	Evidence from Islamic source
Homes		Materials used to decorate the palaces		
Homes	That the rulers lived in fancy palaces			

There are 3 areas to work from: religion, warfare and homes. Try and find between 2 - 4 points of comparison for each area.

8. Norman and Modern Scotland



Learning Intention:

"I will be able to analyse the extent of the changes the Normans made to Scotland."

1. Return to the start of your jotter and complete your table to show the similarities and differences between Celtic, Norman and modern day Scotland.

	Celts	Normans	21 st century Britain
Religion			
Houses			
Warfare			
Language			

2. Now that you have studied the Normans in Scotland, how much of Scottish life do you think they changed? Write about the changes that you know the Normans made to Scottish society. Try and identify between 3 and 5 changes. Make sure you explain your answers fully giving as much detail as you can.
3. However, the Normans did not change everything in Scotland. What did the Normans not change in Scottish society? Try and identify between 3 and 5 things which remained the same. Make sure you explain your answers fully giving as much detail as you can.

To help you with your answers think about what makes up society: language, homes, warfare, clothing, technology, religion, culture

4. What do you think is the lasting legacy of the Normans in Scotland? Explain why you have chosen this as your answer.

"I can ..."

History

"... identify differences and similarities between Celtic and modern day Scotland."

"... explain the reasons why the Normans came to Scotland."

"... analyse the effectiveness of a motte and bailey castle in protecting the Lord of the castle and his land."

"... investigate stone castles to demonstrate how they protected and entertained medieval people."

"... interpret information from a source to describe the life of a medieval person."

"... demonstrate my understanding of chronology and evaluate why a source is useful."

"... interpret information from sources to describe the impact Normans had on Scotland and set it in context."

"... evaluate building sites to identify where to build a motte and bailey castle."

"... evaluate the best way to attack a stone castle."

Literacy



"... find, select, sort, summarise, make links and use information from a variety of sources for a range of purposes.

"... make and organise my notes using my own words and use these notes to develop my thinking, help me retain and recall information, explore problems and create new texts.

"... review and edit my work throughout to ensure clarity of meaning and purpose."

Health and Wellbeing



"... make full use of and value the opportunities I am given to improve and manage my learning and, in turn, I can help to encourage learning and confidence in others."