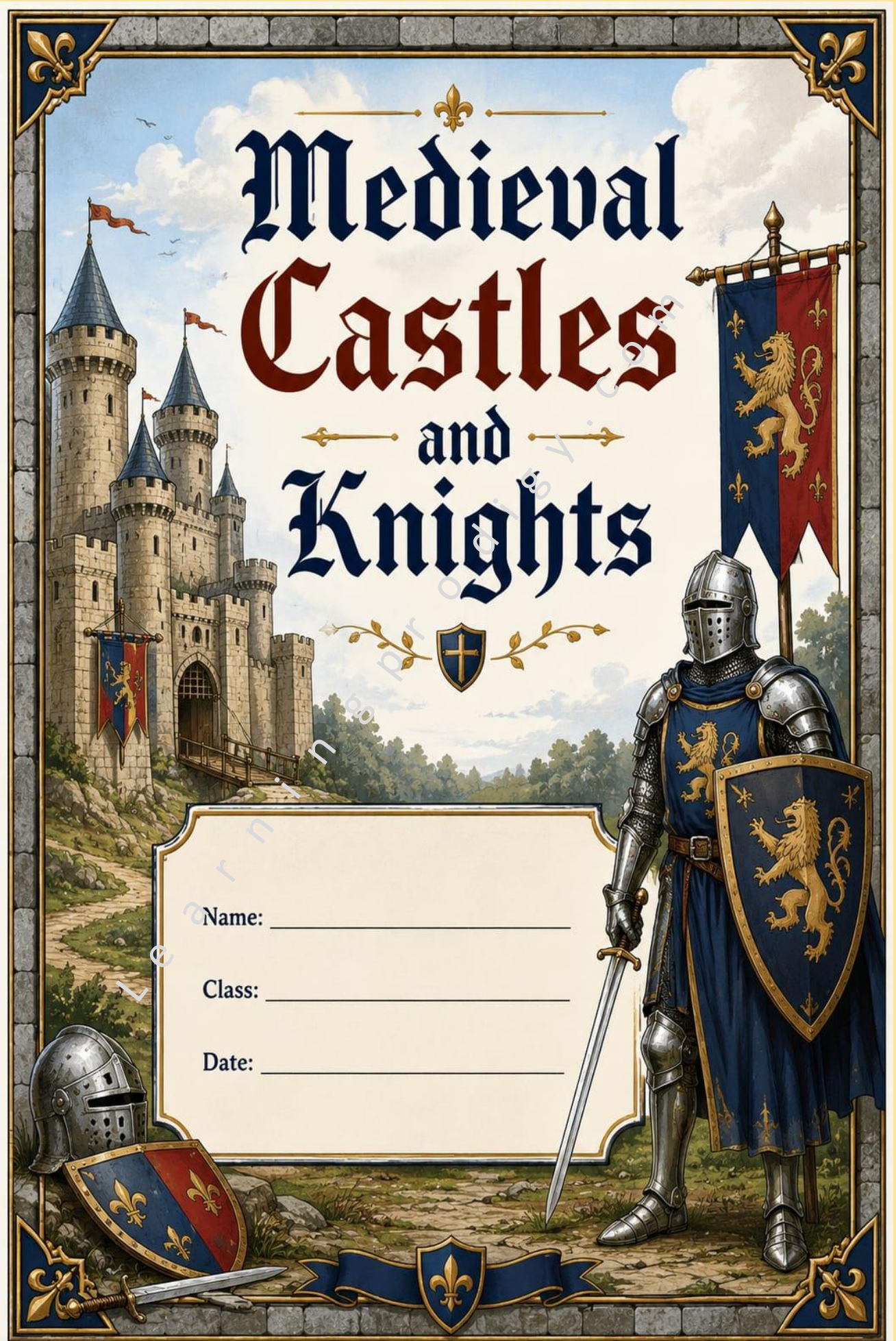




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# FACTSHEETS

- CASTLES
- MEDIEVAL KINGS & QUEENS
- MEDIEVAL CASTLES & KNIGHTS
- KNIGHTS
- FEUDAL SYSTEM
- MEDIAL LIFE



# CASTLES

## STRONGHOLDS OF THE MEDIEVAL WORLD

Castles were large, fortified buildings built in the Middle Ages by kings, lords and nobles to protect their land and people.

### WHAT IS A CASTLE?

A castle is a strong building, usually made of stone, designed for defence and living. It served as a home for the lord and his family, a military fortress and a centre of power.



### WHY WERE CASTLES BUILT?

- To protect people from enemies and invaders.
- To control and defend important land and trade routes.
- To show power and wealth.
- To provide a safe place in times of war or attack.



### PARTS OF A CASTLE

#### TOWER

Towers were tall structures used to watch for enemies and defend the castle.

#### CURTAIN WALL

Strong walls that surrounded the castle and protected it from attack.

#### GATEHOUSE

The main entrance of the castle. It had heavy doors and was difficult to break into.

#### KEEP

The strongest and tallest part of the castle. It was the last place of defence.

#### BAILEY

The open area inside the walls. The upper bailey was for the lord and important buildings; the lower bailey for soldiers, stables and storage.

#### MOAT

A deep ditch filled with water around the castle to stop enemies from reaching the walls.

#### DRAWBRIDGE

A bridge over the moat that could be raised to keep enemies out.



### LIFE IN A CASTLE

- The lord and his family lived in the castle in large rooms.
- Knights and soldiers protected the castle and trained for battle.
- Servants, cooks, blacksmiths and craftspeople did daily work.
- Castles had store rooms filled with food, weapons and arrows.
- Chaplains looked after the spiritual needs of the people.

### CASTLE ATTACKS AND DEFENCE

Castles were designed to withstand attacks. Defenders used many methods to protect themselves.

- Thick stone walls were hard to break.
- Archers shot arrows at attackers.
- Boiling oil or hot water was poured on enemies.
- Drawbridges were raised.
- Food and water were stored in case of long sieges.



### TYPES OF CASTLES

Castles were built in different shapes and sizes.



#### Motte-and-Bailey

Built on a mound of earth with a wooden or stone tower and a surrounding enclosure.



#### Stone Keep Castle

Made mostly of stone with a central keep and strong walls.



Concentric Castle Had two or more rings of walls for extra protection.

### DID YOU KNOW?

- ★ The largest inhabited castle in the world is Windsor Castle in England.
- ★ Some castles took years or even decades to build.
- ★ Many castle ruins still stand today and are popular tourist attractions.



### FUN FACTS

- ★ Castles were not just for fighting; they were also homes, courts, workplaces and communities.
- ★ During peacetime, tournaments, feasts and celebrations were held in castles.
- ★ Children in castles learned skills like riding, sword fighting, archery and manners.



Castles were symbols of strength, courage and protection in the medieval world.  
They helped shape history and protect many lives.



# MEDIEVAL KINGS AND QUEENS



**Leaders. Protectors. Decision Makers.**

In the Middle Ages, kings and queens ruled kingdoms and played an important role in the lives of their people. They were more than just people in crowns – they were leaders, lawmakers and symbols of their kingdom.



## 1. WHO WERE THEY?

Kings and queens were the rulers of a kingdom or realm. They were usually from royal families. Power was often passed down from parents to their oldest son or daughter.



## 2. THEIR MAIN ROLES



- Lead their people and make important decisions.



- Protect the kingdom from enemies.



- Make and enforce laws.



- Collect taxes to run the kingdom and pay for soldiers, castles and public works.



- Support the Church and promote religion.

## 3. HOW THEY CAME TO POWER

Most kings and queens inherited their position.

Ways to become king or queen:

- Born into a royal family
- Through inheritance
- By being chosen by nobles (in some cases)
- By winning a battle and taking the throne



## 4. LIFE OF A MEDIEVAL KING OR QUEEN

Lived in castles or palaces.



Held councils with nobles to make decisions.



Traveled around the kingdom to see how people were living.



Watched over feasts, ceremonies and celebrations.



Listened to petitions and tried to solve people's problems.



## 5. SYMBOLS OF ROYAL POWER

Kings and queens used symbols to show their authority.

- The Crown – sign of power
- The Scepter – symbol of rule
- The Orb – symbol of the world under their care
- The Throne – seat of authority



## 6. RIGHTS OF KINGS AND QUEENS

- To make laws
- To collect taxes
- To have an army
- To own land and castles
- To judge serious crimes



## 7. RESPONSIBILITIES TOWARDS THEIR PEOPLE

- Keep the peace and protect the people
- Provide justice and fair laws
- Defend the kingdom
- Support the Church and moral values
- Look after the poor and the weak



## 8. FAMOUS MEDIEVAL KINGS AND QUEENS

- King Arthur (England) – Legendary king of Camelot, known for bravery and justice.
- William the Conqueror (England) – Became king in 1066 after the Norman Conquest.
- Richard I – The Lionheart (England) – Brave crusader and great warrior.
- Queen Eleanor of Aquitaine (France/England) – Powerful leader and noblewoman.
- King Philip II (France) – Strengthened royal power and expanded his kingdom.
- Tomoe Gozen (Japan) – A skilled female warrior who led in battles.
- Rani Durgavati (India) – Brave queen who fought to protect her kingdom.



## IN THE END...

Medieval kings and queens shaped the history of their kingdoms through their courage, wisdom and leadership. Their choices affected the lives of millions and their legacy continues even today.



## 9. INTERESTING FACTS

- ★ Not all kings were kind – some were cruel or unfair.
- ★ Queens could be as powerful as kings and sometimes ruled on their own.
- ★ Some kings traveled in disguise to see how people really lived.
- ★ Monarchs often had their own armies of loyal knights.

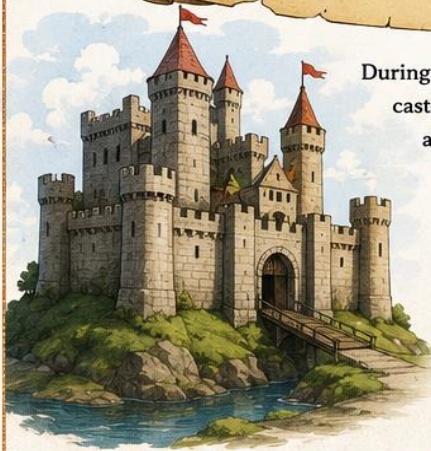


## FACTSHEET



# MEDIEVAL CASTLES & KNIGHTS

Bravery, Loyalty, Honour.



During the Medieval Period (around 5th to 15th century), castles were strong fortresses built for protection, and knights were brave warriors who served their lords and upheld a code of honour.

### QUICK FACTS



Castles were built on hills, near rivers or at important routes.



They protected people from enemy attacks.



Knights were trained from a young age to be warriors.



Knights followed a code called "Chivalry".



### PARTS OF A CASTLE

#### Watchtower

Lookout for enemies

#### Battlements

Soldiers stood and shot arrows

#### Courtyard

Inner area for people and animals

#### Moat

Water around the castle for protection



#### Keep

Strong tower where people took shelter

#### Gatehouse

Main entrance to the castle

#### Drawbridge

Bridge that could be raised or lowered

### LIFE OF A KNIGHT



#### Page (Age 7)

Boys started as pages. They helped in the castle and learned good manners.



#### Squire (Age 14)

They became squires, helped knights in battles and learned to fight.



#### Knight (Age 21)

After training, they were knighted and became full knights.



#### Duties of a Knight

To protect the weak, be loyal to their lord, and fight bravely.

### WEAPONS & ARMOUR



#### Sword

Used for close combat.



#### Lance

Long weapon used on horseback.



#### Shield

Protected knights from enemy attacks.



#### Helmet

Protected the head.



#### Chainmail

Metal rings worn to protect the body.

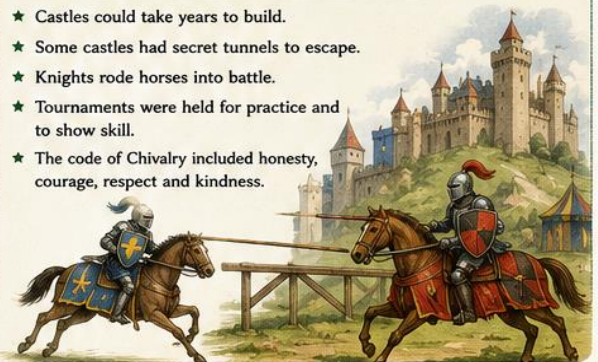


#### Boots

Strong boots for riding and fighting.

### INTERESTING FACTS

- ★ Castles could take years to build.
- ★ Some castles had secret tunnels to escape.
- ★ Knights rode horses into battle.
- ★ Tournaments were held for practice and to show skill.
- ★ The code of Chivalry included honesty, courage, respect and kindness.



### GLOSSARY

- Castle : A large, strong building used for protection.
- Knight : A mounted soldier who served a lord.
- Moat : A deep water channel around a castle.
- Chivalry : Code of honor followed by knights.
- Squire : A helper to a knight in training.



### DID YOU KNOW?

- The largest castle in the world is Malbork Castle in Poland.
- Some knights' helmets had tiny holes so they could breathe and see.
- Castle walls were thick to protect against catapults and battering rams.



Castles were built with stone, but strong with courage.  
Knights were not just warriors, but protectors of their land and people.





## FACTSHEET

# KNIGHTS

Bravery. Loyalty. Honour.



Knights played an important role in the Middle Ages (about 5th to 15th century). They were more than just soldiers – they followed a code of conduct called **Chivalry** and were known for their courage, loyalty and honour.

### Who were Knights?

Knights were brave and skilled warriors in medieval Europe who served their lords and protected their people.



### QUICK FACTS



Knights were usually from noble families.



They were trained from a young age.



Knights served their lord in war and in peace.



They followed the Code of Chivalry. (Honesty, Courage, Loyalty, Respect, Kindness)



Knights wore heavy armour and used weapons like swords and lances.



They rode horses and were excellent in riding and fighting.

### THE CODE OF CHIVALRY



#### HONESTY

A knight always told the truth.



#### COURAGE

A knight was brave in battle and in life.



#### LOYALTY

A knight was faithful to his lord and friends.



#### RESPECT

A knight respected everyone.



#### KINDNESS

A knight protected the weak and was kind.

### DID YOU KNOW?

- ★ Knights wore armour that could weigh up to 25–30 kg!
- ★ They trained for many hours every day.
- ★ Knights took part in tournaments to show their skills.
- ★ Some knights went on special missions called the Crusades.



### THE LIFE OF A KNIGHT



#### PAGE (Age 7)

Boys from noble families became pages and learned good manners, reading, writing and Christian values.



#### SQUIRE (Age 14)

Pages became squires. They helped knights, looked after horses and learned to fight.



#### KNIGHT (Age 21)

After years of training, a squire could become a knight in a special ceremony called dubbing.



#### A KNIGHT FOREVER

Knights continued to serve their lord, protect the people and live by the Code of Chivalry.

### WEAPONS & ARMOUR



**HELMET**  
Protected the head.

**SWORD**  
Used for close combat.



**CHAINMAIL**  
Metal rings linked together to protect the body.

**SHIELD**  
Protected from enemy attacks.



**LANCE**  
Long weapon used when riding.



**BOOTS**  
Strong boots for riding and fighting.

### KNIGHTS IN ACTION



#### IN BATTLE

Knights fought bravely to protect their kingdom and people.



#### TOURNAMENTS

Knights took part in tournaments to practice skills and win honour.



#### CRUSADES

Some knights went on long journeys to protect holy places.



#### PEACE TIME

Knights also helped in governing lands and resolving disputes.

### WORDS TO KNOW

- Knight** : A mounted soldier who served a lord.  
**Chivalry** : Code of honour and good behaviour.  
**Squire** : A youth in training to become a knight.  
**Dubbing** : Ceremony to make a squire a knight.  
**Tourney** : A competition of skill with weapons.  
**Crusade** : A journey to fight for a holy cause.

### AMAZING FACTS

- ★ Knights could spend many years in training.
- ★ A knight's horse was also protected by armour.
- ★ The symbol on a knight's shield was called a coat of arms.
- ★ Not all knights came from rich families, but most did.

### THINK & ANSWER

1. What is the Code of Chivalry?
2. What did knights use to protect themselves?
3. Why were knights important in the Middle Ages?



Knights were not just warriors, they were protectors, role models and symbols of courage and honour.

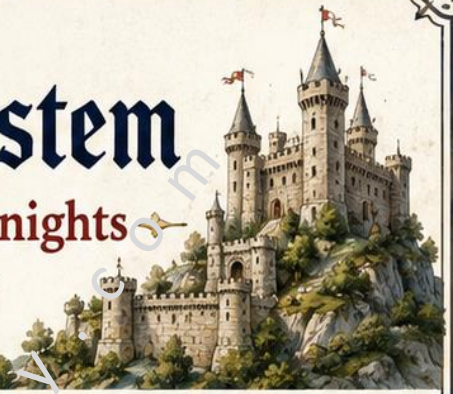




## FACTSHEET

# The Feudal System

## in Medieval Castles & Knights



The feudal system was the social, political and economic system that organized life in medieval Europe (about 9th to 15th century). It was based on relationships between people and the exchange of land for loyalty, service and protection.



### WHAT WAS FEUDALISM?

Feudalism was a system where land was owned by lords, who gave some of that land to vassals (knights or nobles) in return for their loyalty and military service. In return, the vassals protected the lord and his lands. This system created a chain of relationships that reached down to the peasant.



### WHY DID IT DEVELOP?

- After the fall of the Roman Empire, kings were weak and needed local support.
- People needed protection from invasions and attacks.
- Land was the most valuable resource.



### KEY FEATURES

- **Land = Power:** Land was given in return for service and loyalty.
- **Loyalty & Protection:** Vassals swore loyalty to their lord; lords provided protection.
- **Hierarchy:** Society was arranged in levels from king down to peasants.
- **Manorial System:** Lords controlled manors where peasants lived and worked.



### LIFE IN A FEUDAL MANOR

- Peasants lived in village homes on the lord's land called the manor.
- They worked on the lord's fields and their own small plots.
- In return, they received protection, a place to live and the right to farm.



### IMPORTANCE OF THE FEUDAL SYSTEM

- It brought order and protection in a time of constant danger.
- It organised society and land ownership.
- It lasted for many centuries and shaped medieval life.



"Land for service, loyalty for protection — this was the foundation of medieval life."

### THE FEUDAL PYRAMID



#### THE KING

Owns all the land in the kingdom. Gives land to lords and expects loyalty and military support.

KING GIVES  
Land, titles and rights

KING RECEIVES  
Loyalty, military aid and advice



#### LORDS (TENANTS-IN-CHIEF)

Great nobles who receive land from the king. They protect the kingdom and give land to vassals.

LORD GIVES  
Land, protection and support

LORD RECEIVES  
Loyalty, military service and counsel



#### VASSALS (KNIGHTS)

Nobles or knights who receive land from lords. They must fight for their lord and protect the land.

VASSAL GIVES  
Loyalty, military service and protection

VASSAL RECEIVES  
Land, protection and support



#### PEASANTS (SERFS)

Work the land on the manor. They are not free to leave. They pay taxes or services to the lord.

PEASANT GIVES  
Labor, taxes, food and services

PEASANT RECEIVES  
Protection, a place to live and the right to farm

### FEUDALISM & CASTLES



- Castles were built by lords to protect their land and people.
- Knights trained and lived in castles.
- From the castle, lords controlled nearby villages and lands.
- Castles were symbols of power and the center of the feudal system.



### DID YOU KNOW?

- A knight's primary duty was to fight for their lord.
- Many knights were from noble families, but some earned their knighthood for bravery.
- The feudal system gradually declined as strong kings and towns grew in power.



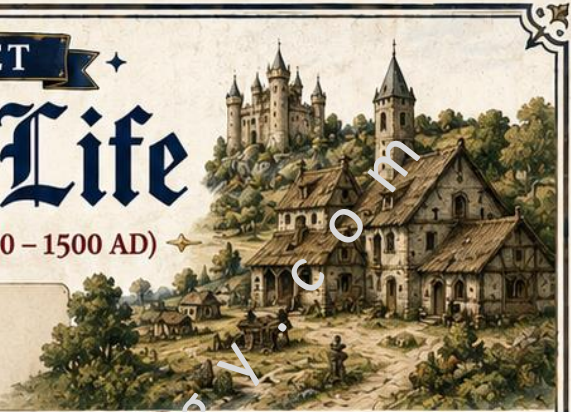


## FACT SHEET

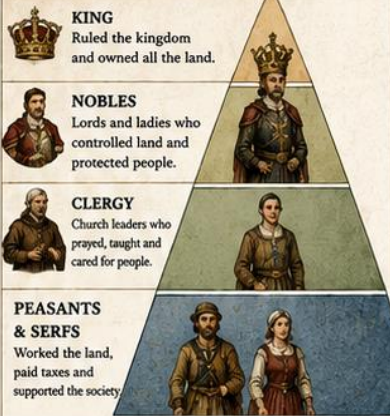
# Medieval Life

◆ Daily Life in the Middle Ages (c. 500 – 1500 AD) ◆

Medieval life was shaped by tradition, faith and community. Most people lived in villages and worked in farming, while nobles and clergy lived in castles or manor houses. Life could be hard, but people found joy in festivals, stories, music and a strong sense of community.



### SOCIAL STRUCTURE



Most people were peasants or serfs. They worked on farms owned by lords in exchange for protection and the right to live on the land.

### WHERE PEOPLE LIVED



#### COUNTRYSIDE

Most people lived in small villages or on farms. Houses were made of wood, wattle and daub, with thatched roofs and a single room.



#### TOWNS

Towns were smaller than today but were busy places for trade and crafts. People such as blacksmiths, bakers and weavers lived here.



#### CASTLES & MANOR HOUSES

Nobles lived in castles or manor houses. Castles provided protection, while manor houses were centers of local administration and farming.

### DAILY LIFE

- Life followed the seasons and daylight.
- People worked hard from sunrise to sunset.
- Meals, work and rest were simple and routine.
- The Church played a central role in daily life.

|  |                |                                                             |
|--|----------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|
|  | <b>Morning</b> | Prayers, breakfast, and starting work.                      |
|  | <b>Daytime</b> | Farming, crafting, teaching, trading or household tasks.    |
|  | <b>Evening</b> | Supper with family, storytelling, spinning, music or games. |
|  | <b>Night</b>   | Rest and sleep. Candles or firelight were used.             |

### FOOD & DRINK



Meals were simple and based on what was grown or available.

#### Common foods:

- Bread, porridge, vegetables, beans and peas
- Meat (mainly for nobles or on special days)
- Fish (especially in Lent)
- Apples, berries and nuts

#### Drinks:

- Water, ale, mead, or wine (safer than untreated water)
- Milk and buttermilk



### WORK & OCCUPATIONS

#### In the Countryside

Farming was the main occupation.

- Ploughing
- Sowing seeds
- Harvesting crops
- Caring for animals



#### In Towns

People worked as craftsmen or traders.

- Blacksmiths
- Carpenters
- Weavers
- Bakers
- Merchants



Children often started learning their family's trade from an early age.

### CLOTHING

Made from wool, linen or leather.

#### Peasants wore:

- Simple tunics
- Cloaks
- Leg wraps or leather shoes
- Clothing was often homespun and undyed.



### FAITH & THE CHURCH



- Christianity was the center of medieval life.
- Churches were places of worship, education and charity.
- Monasteries preserved books, taught, and cared for the sick and poor.
- Religious festivals and holy days were important for the community.

### LEISURE & ENTERTAINMENT

- Storytelling, songs and music were popular.
- People enjoyed feasts, fairs and markets.
- Games included dice, chess, and outdoor sports.
- Jesters and minstrels entertained at courts and in villages.



### HEALTH & MEDICINE

- Medicine was basic and based on herbs, natural remedies and religious practices.
- Doctors were rare; most people relied on monks, midwives or wise women.
- Clean water and sanitation were limited, so disease spread easily.



### DID YOU KNOW?



People in medieval times did not measure time by clocks, but by sundials, candles or the church bells.



The first universities were founded in the medieval period, starting in the 11th and 12th centuries.



Windmills and water mills were important inventions that helped with milling grain and other work.



Books were rare and handwritten. Beautiful manuscripts were often decorated with bright colors and gold.



The Middle Ages lasted about 1,000 years—from the 5th to the 15th century.

“Life in the Middle Ages was challenging, but community, faith and tradition helped people thrive.”



# Medieval Castles & Knights

## TIMELINE

Read the events below. Then, write a short description of each event in the space provided.



### 1066 The Norman Conquest

- 1 William the Conqueror defeats King Harold at the Battle of Hastings and becomes King of England. He builds many castles to control the land and keep it safe.



### 1150-1250 The Age of Knights

- 3 Knights are trained in skills like riding, sword fighting, and jousting. They serve their lords and promise to be brave and loyal.



### 1337-1453 The Hundred Years' War

- 3 England and France fight many battles over land and power. Castles are sieged, captured, and rebuilt many times.



### 1500-1600 Castles Become Homes

- 7 Castles become more comfortable and are used as homes, not just fortresses. Big windows, chimneys, and decorative rooms are added.



### Today Remembering the Past

- 9 Castles are visited by people from around the world. They help us learn about the lives of knights and people in the Middle Ages.



### 1100-1200 Building Strong Castles

- 2 Many stone castles are built across Europe. They have thick walls, towers, moats, and drawbridges to protect people from attack.



### 1300-1400 Tournaments and Chivalry

- 4 Knights take part in tournaments to practice for battle and to show their honor and bravery. The code of chivalry becomes important.



### 1400-1500 New Weapons, New Tactics

- 6 Cannons and gunpowder weapons are used in battles. These new weapons can break thick castle walls and change the way wars are fought.



### 1600+ The End of Knights

- 8 As armies change and weaponry improves, knights are no longer needed in war. Their stories and legends live on.



- 10 **Think & Write:** Which event on the timeline do you think was the most important? Why? Write your answer in the space provided.





## VOCABULARY CHART

# MEDIEVAL CASTLES & KNIGHTS

Essential words and meanings from the world of knights, castles and chivalry.



| WORD       | DEFINITION                                                             | PICTURE                                                                             | WORD       | DEFINITION                                                                   | PICTURE                                                                               |
|------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Castle     | A large, strong building built to protect people from enemies.         |    | Lord       | A powerful landowner or ruler of a manor or castle.                          |    |
| Keep       | The strongest part of the castle, built to be a last place of defense. |    | Vassal     | A person who agreed to serve a lord in return for land and protection.       |    |
| Moat       | A deep ditch filled with water around a castle to stop enemies.        |    | Fealty     | Loyalty and faithfulness that a vassal gives to his lord.                    |    |
| Drawbridge | A bridge that can be raised or lowered to allow or stop entry.         |   | Manor      | The land and buildings that a lord controlled, including villages and farms. |   |
| Knight     | A mounted warrior who served a lord and followed a code of chivalry.   |  | Peasant    | A common worker who lived on a manor and worked the land.                    |  |
| Armor      | Protective metal clothing worn by knights in battle.                   |  | Chivalry   | The code of honor for knights, including bravery, loyalty and respect.       |  |
| Sword      | A sharp weapon with a long metal blade used in fighting.               |  | Heraldry   | The use of symbols and colors on shields to represent families or knights.   |  |
| Shield     | A piece of armor held in the hand to block attacks.                    |  | Tournament | A competition where knights showed their skills in battle.                   |  |
| Lance      | A long pole weapon used by knights on horseback.                       |  | Bard       | A storyteller or poet who sang songs about heroes and history.               |  |
| Steed      | A horse, especially one used by a knight in battle.                    |  | Squire     | A young helper who trained to become a knight.                               |  |



Learn the words. Understand the past.





# ACTIVITIES

- WORDSEARCH
- QUIZ
- PAPER FOLD
- COLOURING
- MAP





## WORD SEARCH

# Medieval Castles & Knights



Find the words hidden in the grid.  
Words can go across, down, diagonally and backwards.

|   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| C | A | S | T | L | E | D | R | A | W | B | R | I | D | G | E |
| K | N | I | G | H | T | H | E | R | A | L | D | R | Y | L | O |
| M | O | A | T | V | A | S | S | A | L | L | O | R | D | W | R |
| A | R | M | O | R | S | H | I | E | L | D | C | H | I | V | A |
| N | O | B | L | E | S | Q | U | I | R | E | B | A | R | D | R |
| O | P | E | A | S | A | N | T | M | A | N | O | R | F | M | D |
| R | L | A | N | C | E | T | O | U | R | N | A | M | E | N | T |
| K | E | E | P | B | A | T | T | L | E | C | H | I | V | A | L |
| F | E | A | L | T | Y | C | O | U | R | T | J | O | U | S | T |
| H | E | R | A | L | D | R | S | W | O | R | D | G | A | T | E |
| B | R | A | E | R | Y | H | O | N | O | R | C | L | E | R | G |
| S | I | E | G | E | R | A | M | P | A | R | T | C | I | L | L |
| H | O | R | S | E | S | T | E | E | D | B | A | N | N | E | R |
| W | A | L | L | T | O | W | E | R | P | R | O | T | E | C | T |
| C | H | I | V | A | L | R | Y | K | I | N | G | D | O | M | L |

## WORD LIST

|            |            |          |            |
|------------|------------|----------|------------|
| CASTLE     | WALL       | BATTLE   | KINGDOM    |
| KNIGHT     | ARMOR      | SIEGE    | LAND       |
| LORD       | SHIELD     | RAMPART  | PROTECTION |
| LADY       | SWORD      | GATE     | CLERGY     |
| VASSAL     | LANCE      | COURT    | BARD       |
| MANOR      | HORSE      | NOBLE    | ARCHER     |
| PEASANT    | STEED      | SQUIRE   | CATAPULT   |
| MOAT       | BANNER     | CHIVALRY |            |
| DRAWBRIDGE | HERALDRY   | FEALTY   |            |
| KEEP       | TOURNAMENT | HONOR    |            |
| TOWER      | JOUST      | BRAVERY  |            |



"Courage. Loyalty. Honor."  
The code of a true knight.



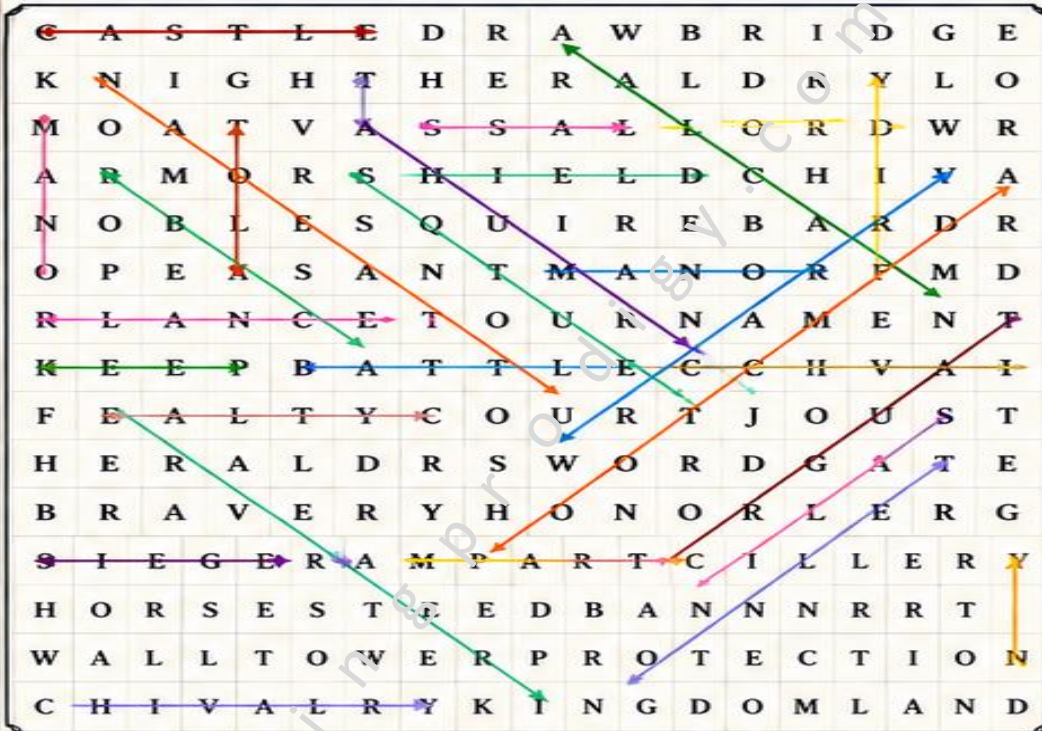


## ANSWER KEY

# Medieval Castles & Knights



Find the words hidden in the grid.  
Words can go across, down, diagonally and backwards.



## WORD LIST (ANSWER KEY)

|            |            |          |            |
|------------|------------|----------|------------|
| CASTLE     | WALL       | BATTLE   | KINGDOM    |
| KNIGHT     | ARMOR      | SIEGE    | LAND       |
| LORD       | SHIELD     | RAMPART  | PROTECTION |
| LADY       | SWORD      | GATE     | CLERGY     |
| VASSAL     | LANCE      | COURT    | BARD       |
| MANOR      | HORSE      | NOBLE    | ARCHER     |
| PEASANT    | STEED      | SQUIRE   | CATAPULT   |
| MOAT       | BANNER     | CHIVALRY |            |
| DRAWBRIDGE | HERALDRY   | FEALTY   |            |
| KEEP       | TOURNAMENT | HONOR    |            |
| TOWER      | JOUST      | BRAVERY  |            |



"Courage. Loyalty. Honor."  
The code of a true knight.





## Medieval Castles & Knights Quiz



Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Class: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

### Multiple Choice

#### 1. Why were castles built?

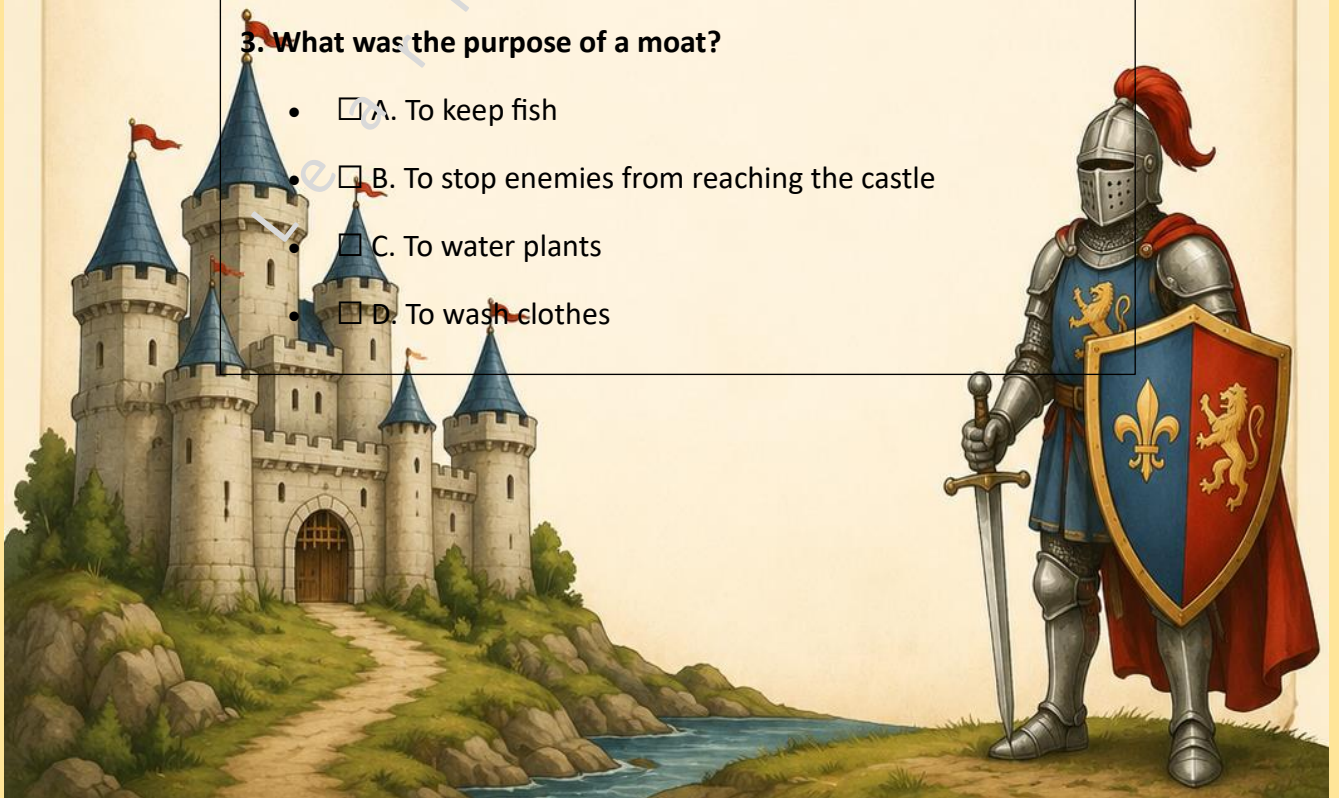
- ☐ A. To grow crops
- ☐ B. To protect people and land
- ☐ C. To sell food
- ☐ D. To race horses

#### 2. Who lived in the strongest part of a castle called the keep?

- ☐ A. Farmers
- ☐ B. Lord and Lady
- ☐ C. Blacksmith
- ☐ D. Merchants

#### 3. What was the purpose of a moat?

- ☐ A. To keep fish
- ☐ B. To stop enemies from reaching the castle
- ☐ C. To water plants
- ☐ D. To wash clothes





**4. What protected a knight during battle?**

- ☐ A. Wooden hat
- ☐ B. Metal armour
- ☐ C. Cotton shirt
- ☐ D. Wool blanket



**5. What is the large gate at the entrance of a castle called?**

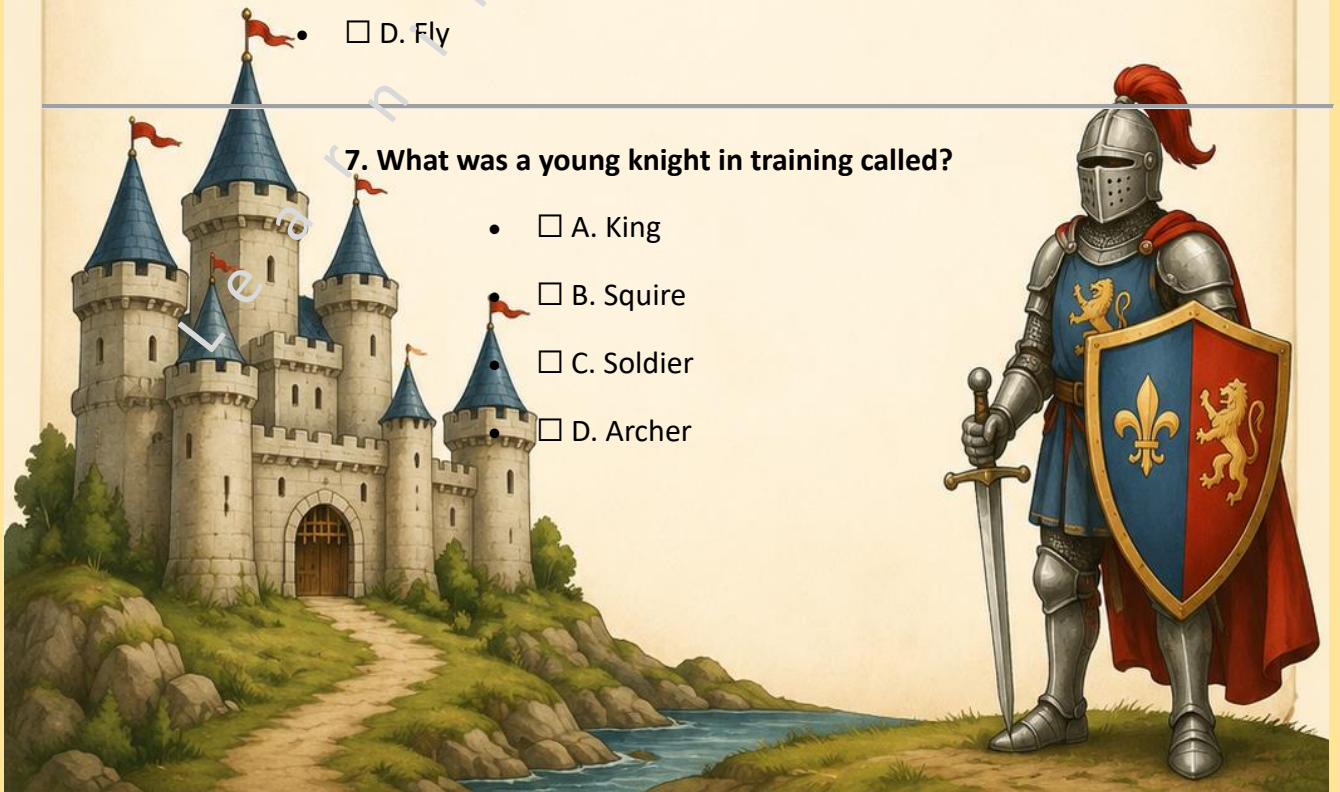
- ☐ A. Drawbridge
- ☐ B. Portcullis
- ☐ C. Tower
- ☐ D. Tunnel

**6. What could a drawbridge do?**

- ☐ A. Float away
- ☐ B. Be raised and lowered
- ☐ C. Spin around
- ☐ D. Fly

**7. What was a young knight in training called?**

- ☐ A. King
- ☐ B. Squire
- ☐ C. Soldier
- ☐ D. Archer





8. Which weapon was commonly used by knights?

- ☐ A. Boomerang
- ☐ B. Sword
- ☐ C. Slingshot
- ☐ D. Net

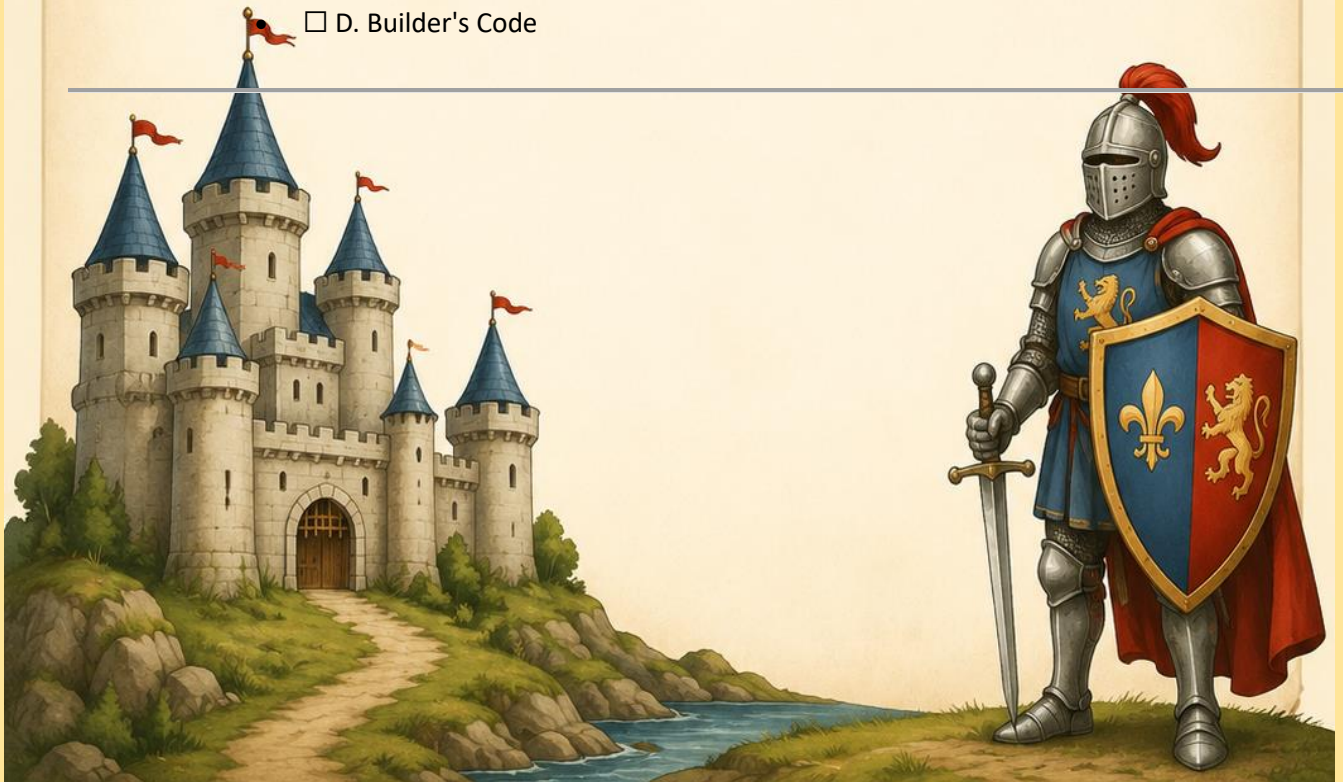


9. What event allowed knights to show their skills?

- ☐ A. Marathon
- ☐ B. Tournament
- ☐ C. Carnival
- ☐ D. Parade

10. What was the code that knights tried to follow?

- ☐ A. Friendship Code
- ☐ B. Chivalry
- ☐ C. Treasure Code
- ☐ D. Builder's Code





## True or False

11. Castles were often built on hills.

☐ True ☐ False



12. Knights wore armour made of paper.

☐ True ☐ False

13. A drawbridge helped protect the castle.

☐ True ☐ False

14. Every knight was also a king.

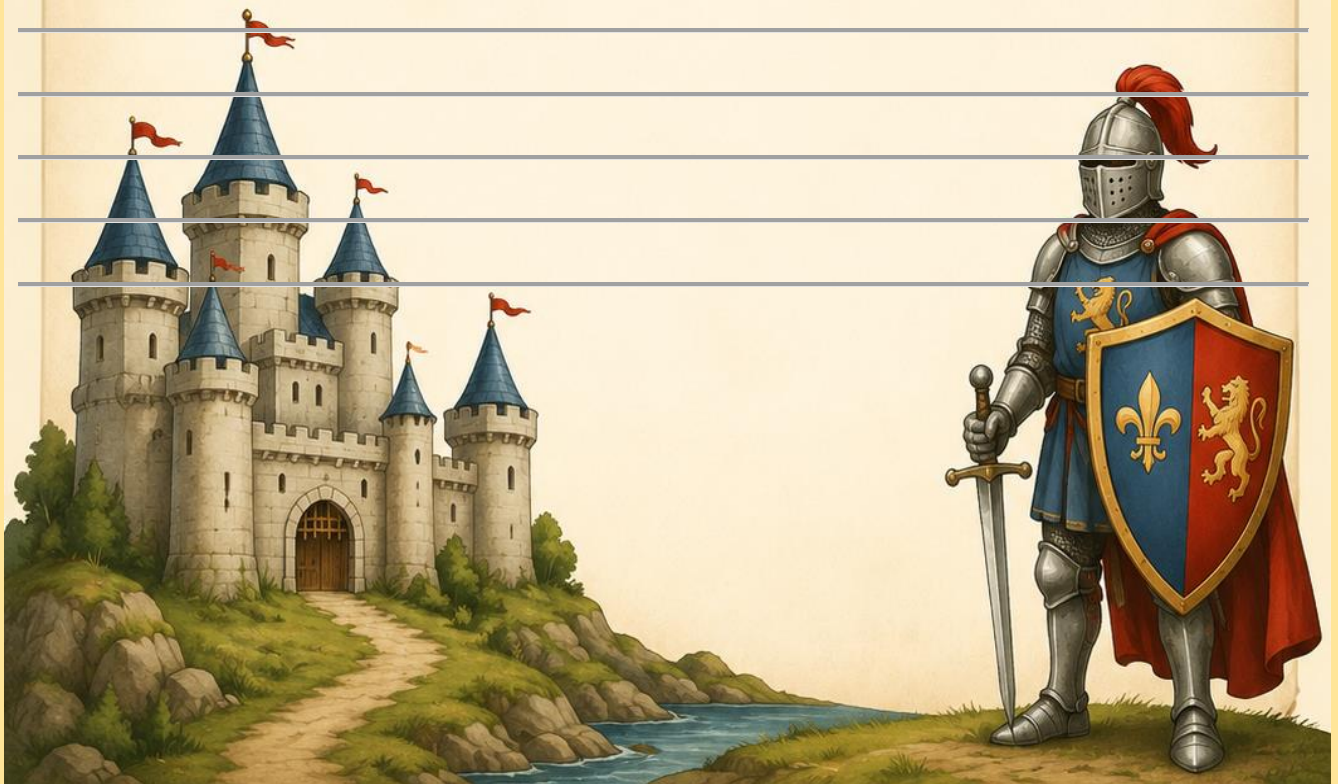
☐ True ☐ False

15. Chivalry included being brave and respectful.

☐ True ☐ False

## Bonus Question

If you were a knight, what three qualities would you have?





## Answer Sheet

| Question | Correct Answer                               |
|----------|----------------------------------------------|
| 1        | B – To protect people and land               |
| 2        | B – Lord and Lady                            |
| 3        | B – To stop enemies from reaching the castle |
| 4        | B – Metal armour                             |
| 5        | B – Portcullis                               |
| 6        | B – Be raised and lowered                    |
| 7        | B – Squire                                   |
| 8        | B – Sword                                    |
| 9        | B – Tournament                               |
| 10       | B – Chivalry                                 |
| 11       | True                                         |
| 12       | False                                        |
| 13       | True                                         |
| 14       | False                                        |
| 15       | True                                         |

### Bonus Question (Suggested Answers)

Students' answers may vary. Accept any three positive knightly qualities, such as:

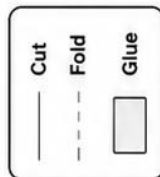
- Brave
- Honest
- Kind
- Respectful
- Loyal
- Helpful
- Fair
- Courageous
- Responsible
- Compassionate



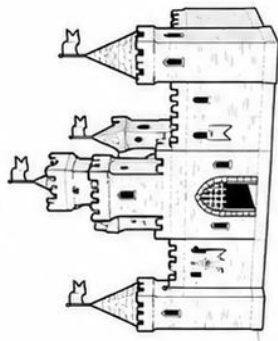
# Medieval Castle

## Paper Cut & Fold

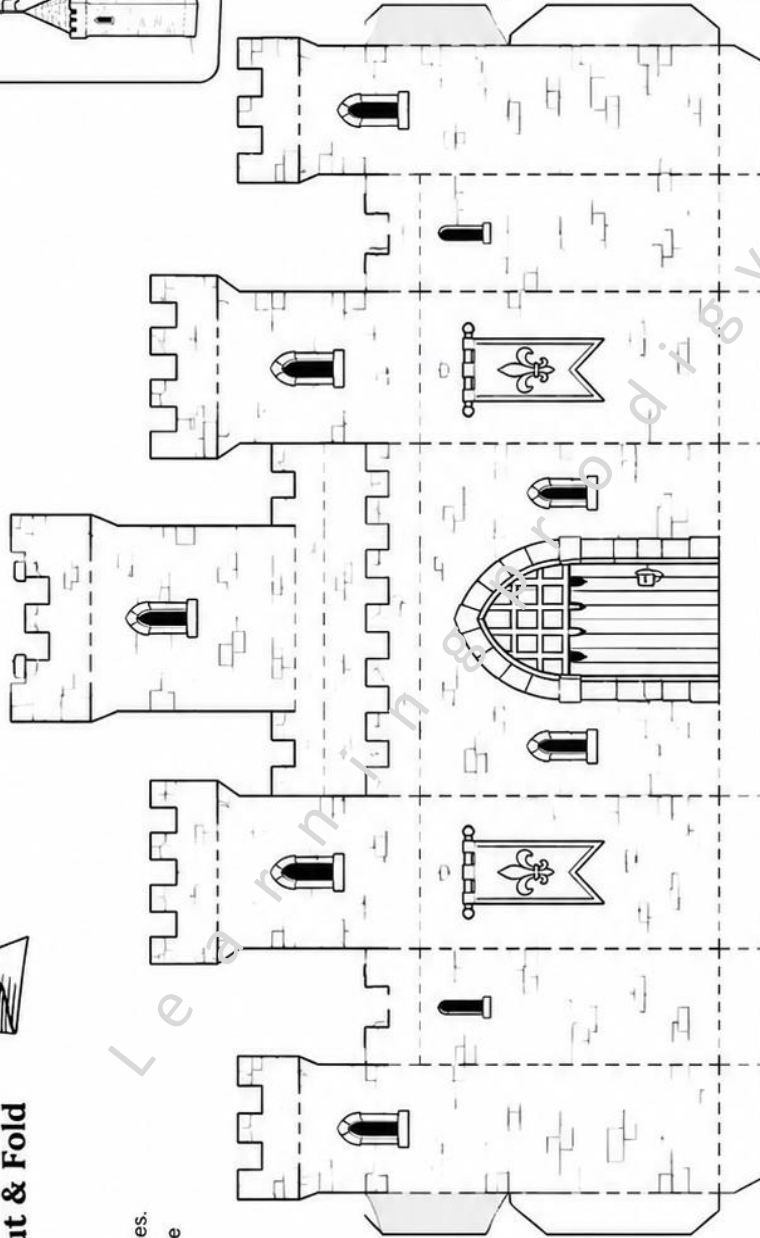
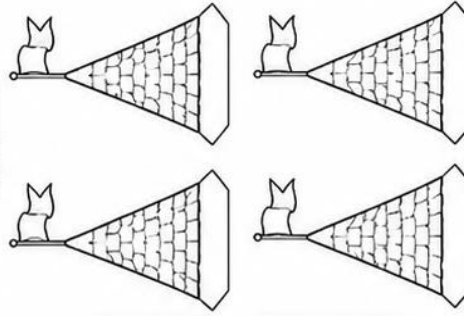
1. Cut along the solid lines.
2. Fold along the dashed lines.
3. Glue the tabs to assemble your castle.



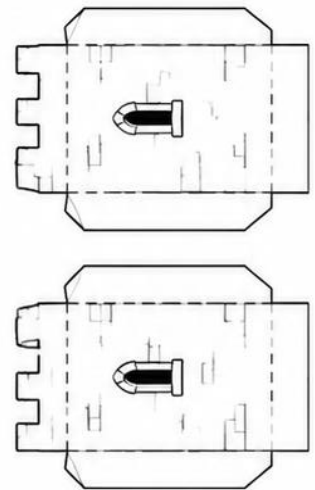
Assembly Preview



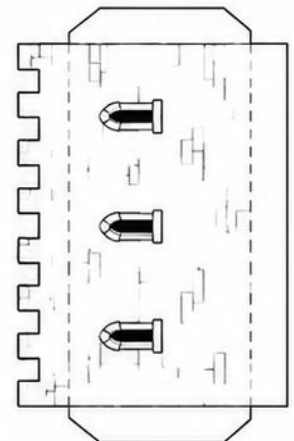
Tower Roofs



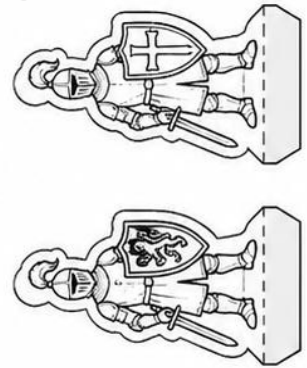
Side Walls (x2)



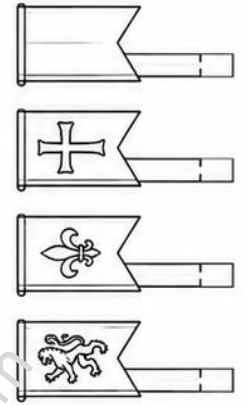
Back Wall



Knights (stand)



Flags (optional)



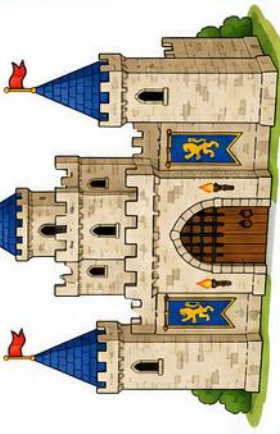
# Medieval Castle

## Paper Cut & Fold

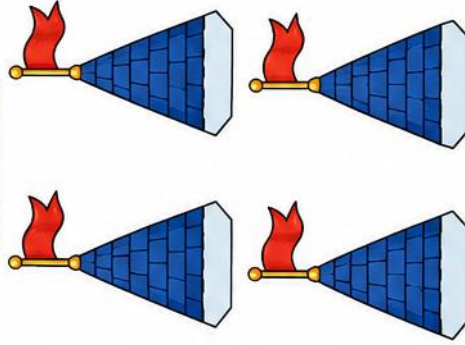
1. Cut along the solid lines.
2. Fold along the dashed lines.
3. Glue the tabs to assemble your castle.

— Cut  
- - - Fold  
□ Glue

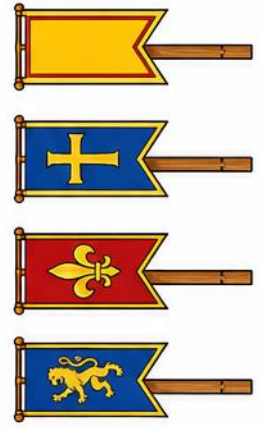
Assembly Preview



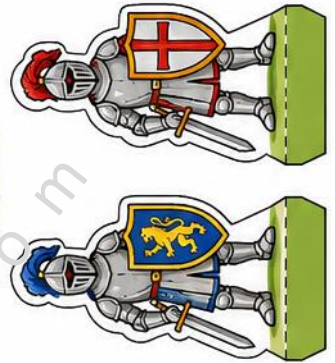
Tower Roofs (x4)



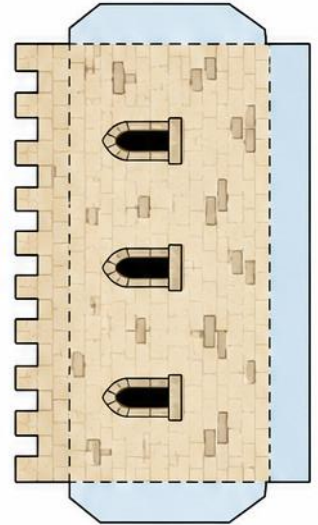
Flags (optional)



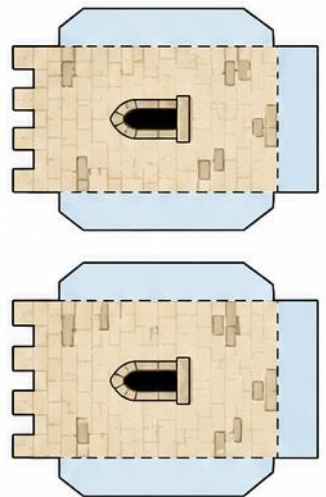
Knights (stand)



Back Wall



Side Walls (x2)



## INSTRUCTIONS

1. Color your shield and symbols.
2. Cut along the dotted lines.
3. Glue the shield onto the backing.

## Design Your Own



# COAT OF ARMS



A coat of arms was a special design used by knights to show who they were and what they stood for.

### SYMBOL IDEAS



Lion



Eagle



Fleur-de-lis



Castle



Swords



Dragon



Star

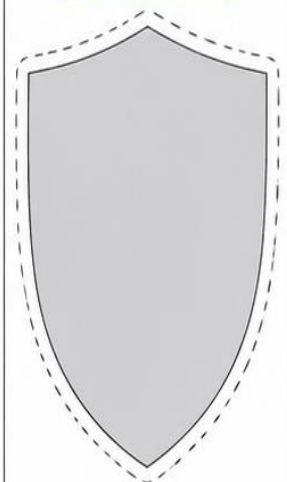


Rose

### EXAMPLE



### BACKING PIECE



Write your name or motto here.

# KNIGHT CODE

A knight lives with honor and courage.  
Follow the code and be the best you can be!

1

## BE BRAVE

Face challenges with courage.  
Stand up for what is right.



2

## BE HONEST

Always tell the truth.  
Keep your promises.



3

## BE RESPECTFUL

Treat everyone with kindness  
and respect.



4

## BE LOYAL

Be faithful to your family,  
friends and your kingdom.



5

## HELP OTHERS

Protect those in need.  
Lend a helping hand.



6

## BE HUMBLE

Use your strengths wisely.  
Give glory to others, not yourself.



A true knight is measured  
not by his armor,  
but by his actions.

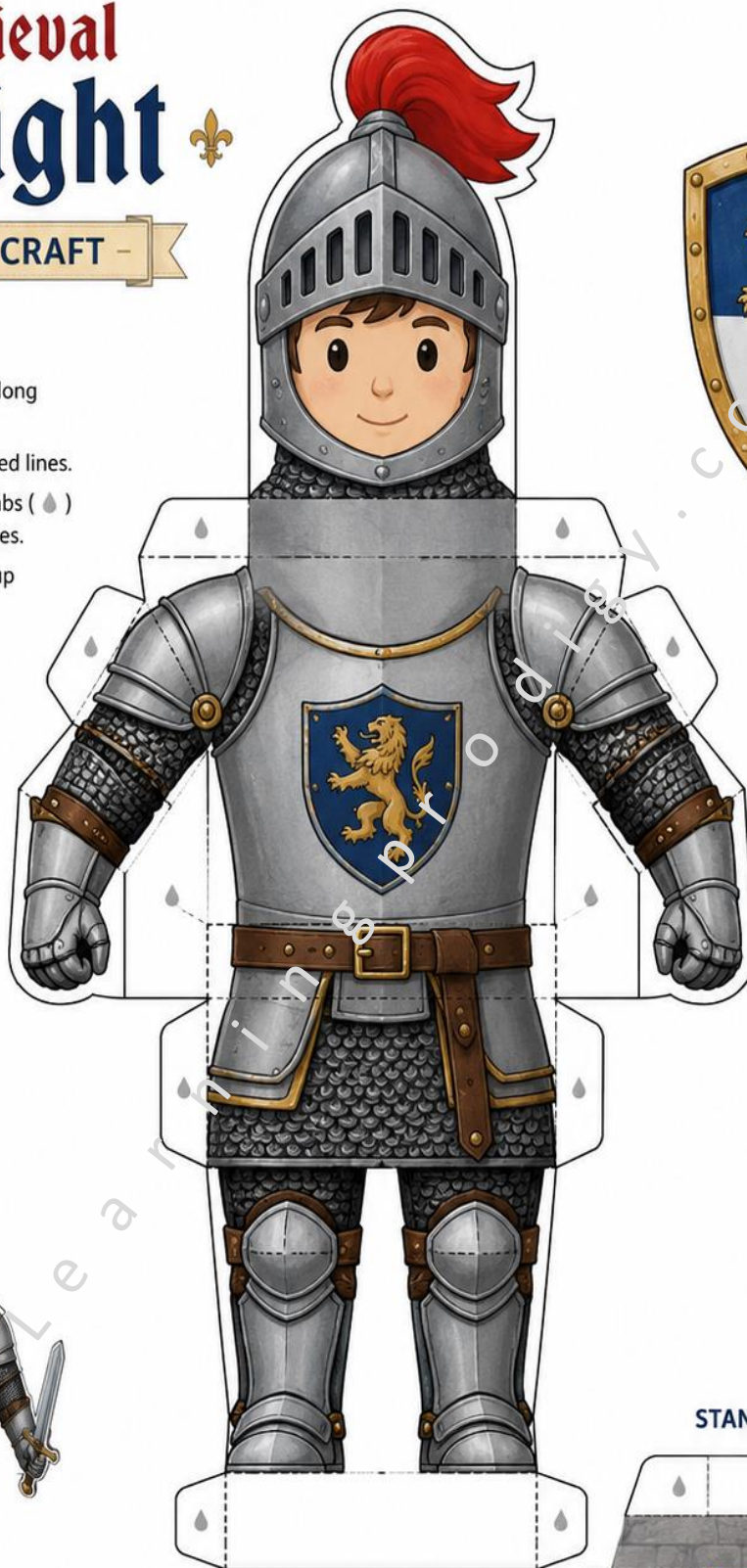


# Medieval Knight

## PAPER CRAFT

### INSTRUCTIONS:

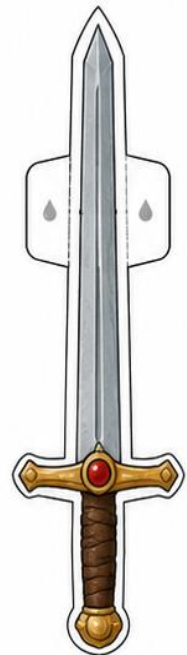
1. Cut out all pieces along the solid lines.
2. Fold along the dotted lines.
3. Apply glue to the tabs ( ) and attach the pieces.
4. Stand your knight up and enjoy!



SHIELD



SWORD



STAND BASE



Example of assembled knight.



# MEDIEVAL CASTLES & KNIGHTS



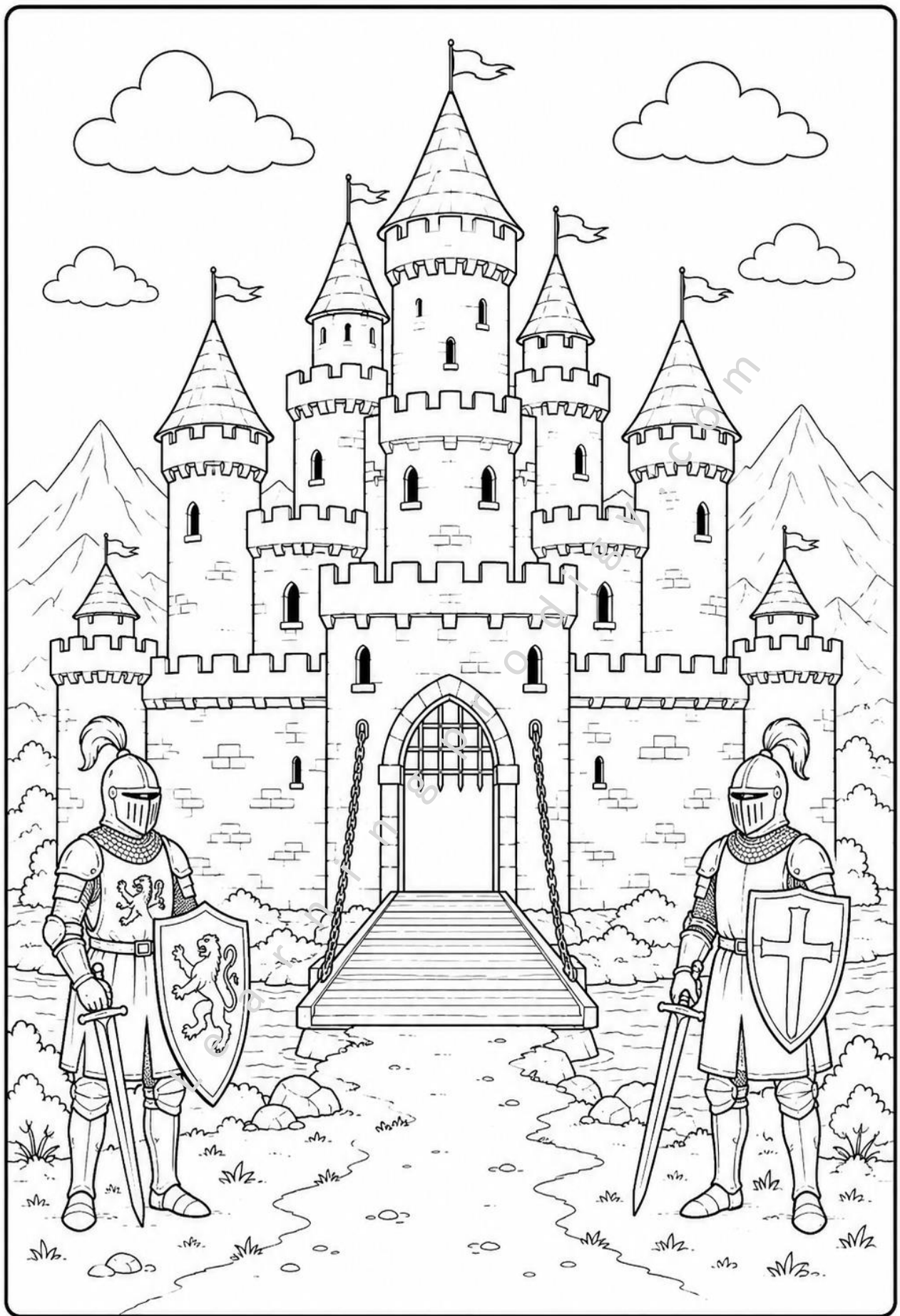
## COLOURING ACTIVITY

Colour the picture and bring the world of castles and knights to life!



KNOWLEDGE • COURAGE • HONOUR





# Medieval Castles & Knights

## MAP ACTIVITY



Look at the map of Medieval Europe below.  
Use the map key and compass rose to answer the questions.

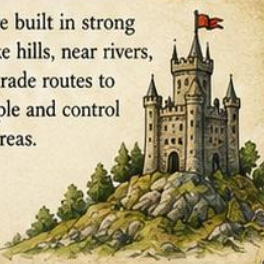


### MAP KEY



### DID YOU KNOW?

Castles were built in strong locations like hills, near rivers, or close to trade routes to protect people and control important areas.



- 1 Which castle is located in Scotland?  
.....
- 2 Which castle is closest to the Baltic Sea?  
.....
- 3 Which castle is in Spain?  
.....
- 4 Which castle is located in Italy?  
.....
- 5 Which castle is west of the mountains and near a river?  
.....
- 6 Which castle is east of Burg Eltz?  
.....
- 7 If a knight travels from London Tower to Château de Coucy, in which direction would he travel?  
.....
- 8 Which two castles are near large bodies of water (seas or oceans)?  
..... and .....
- 9 Draw a route (using arrows) a merchant might take by river from Château de Coucy to Burg Eltz.  
.....
- 10 Why do you think castles were often built near rivers, mountains, or coasts?  
.....  
.....  
.....

# MEDIEVAL CASTLES & KNIGHTS

Name : \_\_\_\_\_  
 Class : \_\_\_\_\_

FOLD HERE

## LIFE OF A KNIGHT

A knight's journey of training and honour.

**SQUIRE**

At age 7, boys left their homes to train in a castle.

**PAGE**

At age 14, they served the knight, learned manners, and practiced skills.

**KNIGHT**

At age 21, they were dubbed a knight and swore to protect the weak and be brave.

**FUN FACT**

Knights followed a code called **CHIVALRY**. It included being brave, honest, loyal and kind.

FOLD HERE

## PARTS OF A CASTLE

Look at the picture and label the different parts.

**ACTIVITY**

Circle the strongest part of the castle.

FOLD HERE

## MY KNIGHT CHALLENGE

Design your own shield and create your knight motto.

My knight motto: \_\_\_\_\_

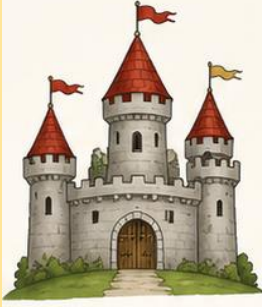
**JUNIOR CASTLE EXPLORER**

1. Color and decorate all the panels.
2. Cut along the outer border.



3. Fold along the dotted lines in an accordion (zig-zag) way.
4. Stand it up and enjoy your Medieval Castles & Knights booklet!





# Reflection Sheet

## Medieval Castles and Knights



Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

### 1. What did I learn?

Write or draw something you learned about medieval castles and knights.



### 2. What was interesting?

What did you find most interesting? Why?



### 3. What skills did I use?

What skills did you use during this topic? (e.g., research, teamwork, creativity)



### 4. What was challenging?

What was difficult for you?  
How did you overcome it?



### 5. What would I like to know more about?

What questions do you still have about medieval castles and knights?

### 6. One thing I will remember from this topic is...



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in exploring the rich heritage of

**INDIAN CIVILIZATION.**

Your dedication to learning about our glorious past  
makes you a true Junior Knight Historian!

Date

Signature

