

# DOVER CASTLE CHANGES OF USE - KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER

Dover Castle Timeline
<b>1066</b> William the Conqueror began building Dover Castle in southern England.
<b>1170 - 1189</b> Henry II lengthens Dover Castle by adding outer walls and a keep.
<b>1207 - 1214</b> King John adds towers to the walls of Dover Castle.
<b>The Great Siege of 1216 - 1217</b> Dover Castle surrounded with armed forces by Prince Louis of France. After the failure of the assault a truce was struck on 14 <sup>th</sup> October.
<b>1220s</b> tunnels were excavated under the castle so that men could come and go secretly and launch surprise attacks in the case of a siege.
<b>1220 - 1227</b> The Constable's Gate is built and an extension of the curtain wall was made right up to the cliff edge.
<b>1365</b> The castle was fitted with cannons and more appropriate circular windows added.
<b>15th century</b> various changes were made such as roofing the building. Rectangular windows were shaped in the keep itself.
<b>16th century</b> Elizabeth I (1558-1603) paid a significant amount of money for the castles upkeep. The walls of the inner ward were lowered in height and the battlements removed.
<b>18th century</b> The gateways of the outer perimeter wall were improved and drawbridges added.
<b>1865</b> building of a new fortress, with four groups of large guns (Hospital, Shot Yard, East-Demi and Shoulder of Mutton batteries) built in 1871–4 along the cliff edge. They were capable of firing far out to sea against the new threat of steam-driven ironclad warships.
<b>1905</b> Fire Command Post was established on the cliff edge to control all the guns around the harbour.
<b>1914</b> Post War Signal Station was added above the Fire Command Post; from here, the Royal Navy directed wartime shipping movements in and out of the harbour.

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Castle Features - Key Vocabulary	
<b>castle</b>	A large strong building, or group of buildings, designed to protect the people inside from attack.
<b>arrow loop</b>	A narrow vertical slit in a castle wall from which arrows could be fired.
<b>barbican</b>	Part of the outer defence of a castle. Used to help defend a gateway into a castle.
<b>battlements</b>	Found at the top of a castle's walls, with openings to shoot through and raised sections for protection.
<b>drawbridge</b>	A bridge, which can be raised and lowered, often found over a castle's moat.
<b>moat</b>	A deep, wide ditch surrounding a castle, often filled with water.
<b>tower</b>	A tall narrow building forming part of a castle.
<b>portcullis</b>	A strong, heavy spiked barrier that can be lowered to block an entrance.



Church of St. Mary and Castro (Anglo Saxon Church) and Roman lighthouse (Pharos) stand at the highest point within Dover Castle. The site of Dover Castle was an Iron Age hillfort many centuries before the castle we see today was built.



Dover Castle today.

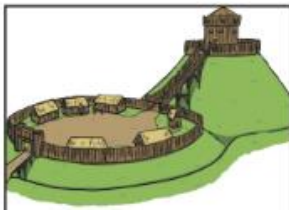
## Why Were Castles Built?

Castles were built to:

- control the surrounding area
- defend against enemy attack
- launch weapons to attack enemies

## A Timeline of the Development of Castles

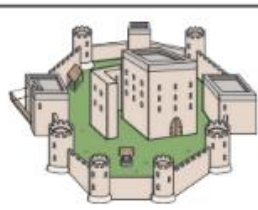
The way that castles were built and the materials that were used changed over time. This timeline shows some of the different styles of castles from the earliest to be built, to the most recent. Dover Castle is a concentric built castle.



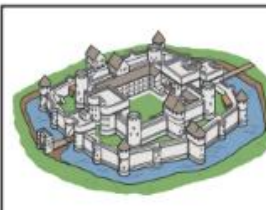
motte and bailey castle built from wood



stone keep motte and bailey castle



stone keep castle with stone curtain walls



concentric castle



courtyard castle and moat



fortified manor house