

## Junior School Assessment Guidelines for Year 8 History

September-June

### Year 8 – September- December

**Course Overview:** What is History? Our Ancestors.

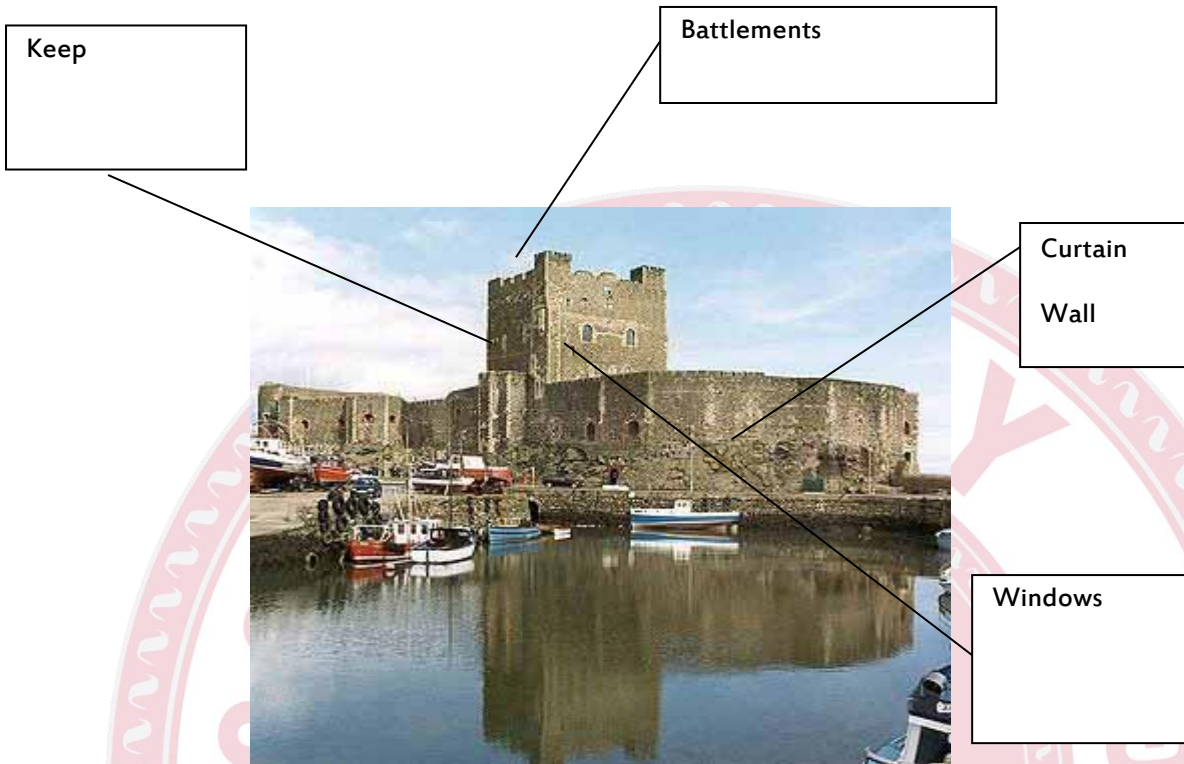
- **Writing Project :** Students will complete an extended piece of writing titled 'Why should we remember the past?'
- **Continuous Assessment:** Students will be assessed on 4 specified homeworks each term. Each homework will be marked out of 5.
- **Christmas Exam:** Students will be assessed on the knowledge and skills they have covered in their 'What is history?' course. This includes:
  - Matching keywords with their descriptions,
  - identifying different periods of time,
  - using roman numerals,
  - putting events in chronological order,
  - knowledge on evidence and Irish ancestors,
  - analysing sources,
  - extended writing on a key question.

### Year 8 – January - June

**Course Overview:** Local Study on Carrickfergus Castle and Major Events in 17<sup>th</sup> century England

- **Writing Project :** Students will complete an extended piece of writing titled 'Why should we keep Carrickfergus Castle?'
- **Continuous Assessment:** Students will be assessed on 4 specified homeworks each term. Each homework will be marked out of 5.
- **Summer Exam:** Students will be assessed on the knowledge and skills they have covered during their course. This includes:
  - matching keywords to their descriptions,
  - putting events in chronological order,
  - knowledge on castles and life in the middle ages,
  - analysing sources,
  - extended writing on a key question.

## Year 8 Revision Guide



### Castle defences and their purpose

Curtain Wall – this was a thick stone wall which surrounded the castle to protect it from attack

Portcullis – this was a metal gate at the front of the castle which could be lowered if the castle was attacked

Keep – this was a stone tower at the centre of the castle which made it the safest part of the castle. It was high and contained a spiral staircase and 'trip step' which made it difficult to reach the top of the keep.

**Murder Hole** – this was a hole in the roof of the gatehouse which allowed defenders to pour things like oil and boiling water onto attackers

**Arrow Slits** – these were narrow openings in the castle that archers fired through. The hole was wider in the inside than it was on the outside to help protect the archers

### **Modern Additions to the castle and their purpose**

**Tourist Centre** – this sells products that provide information about the castle and also makes money for the castle which allows it to stay open

**Life Size Models** – these show visitors the people that lived in Carrickfergus Castle. It gives us information on them and shows us the type of dress they wore

**Film Room** – this allows visitors to view programmes about the castle and educates people about what has happened at the castle throughout the years.

**Cannons** – these were added in the 17<sup>th</sup> century to protect the castle. They could fire at approaching ships to help protect against invasion

### **Why Carrickfergus Castle isn't in ruins today**

The castle isn't in ruins as it has been used constantly throughout the centuries and the Environment and Heritage Agency makes sure it is looked after today.

### **Why it's important to preserve Carrickfergus Castle**

**Education** – lots of people go to Carrickfergus Castle to learn about the past. Lots of school groups use Carrickfergus Castle to learn about the Norman times and to learn about the parts of a castle.

Tourism – lots of people visit the castle and that creates jobs for people in the area as people go to shops, eat in restaurants, and stay in the area.

Heritage – the castle is an important part of our heritage, many important events in our past happened there, for exp King Billy landed at Carrickfergus Castle in the 17<sup>th</sup> Century

### Keywords

Tourist – a visitor on holiday

Preservation – to keep a building safe and in its original condition

Restoration - to make repairs to a building to try and keep it in its original state

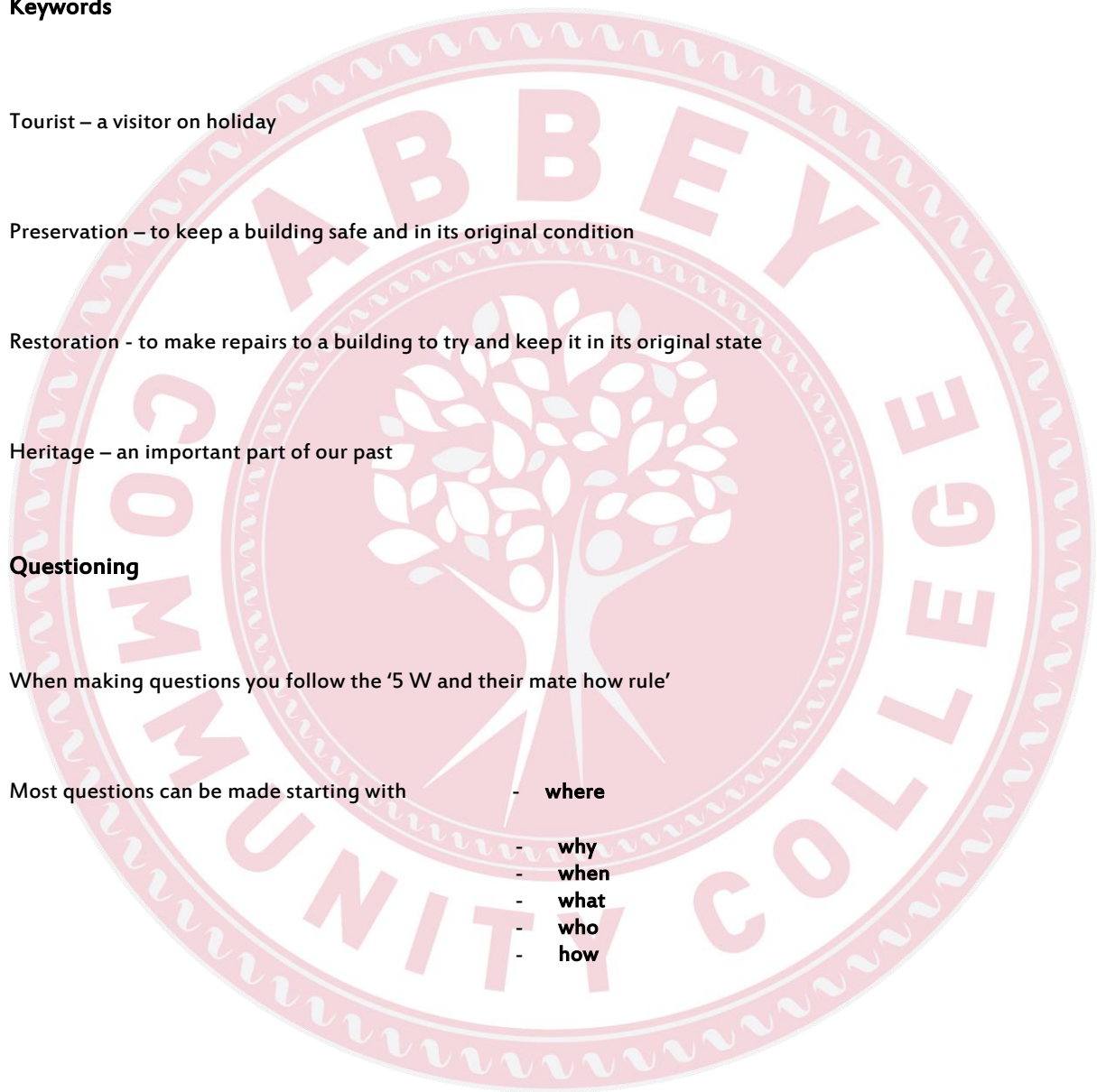
Heritage – an important part of our past

### Questioning

When making questions you follow the '5 W and their mate how rule'

Most questions can be made starting with

- where
- why
- when
- what
- who
- how





### **Attack weapons**

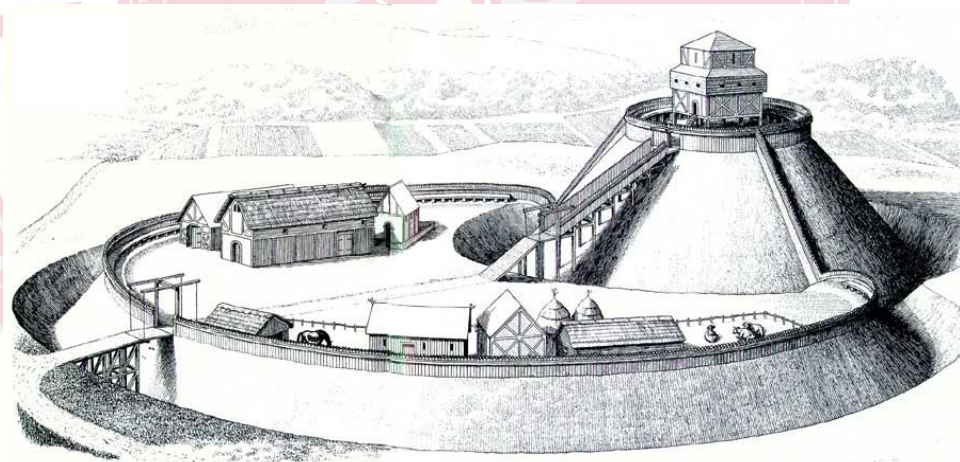
**Siege Tower** – a large wooden tower protected by animal skins. Up to 200 soldiers could hide on one tower as it was pushed against the castle wall. They could then rush over the battlements in order to gain entry to the castle.

**Battering Ram** – a tree trunk hanging on a wooden frame which was slammed up against a castle's wooden door in order to break through.

**Trebuchet** – used to fire rocks or quicklime over the castle walls. Sometimes even animal corpses were fired inside to spread disease amongst the people inside.

**Greek Fire** – a mixture of tar, oil and sulphur which could not be put out with water, this made it really difficult to get under control. Only urine could put the fire out.

### **Motte and Bailey Castles**



### **Strengths**

Quick and cheap to build so you can protect yourself quickly from attack.

Built on a hill which means you can see the enemy approaching.

The steep sides make it hard for the enemy to gain entry to the castle.

The drawbridge and moat help protect the castle by making it difficult for the soldiers to get close to the castle.

### **Weaknesses**

It is made of wood which rots over time.

It is made of wood which can be burnt or broken through easily.

### **Similarities and Differences between Mob Football and Modern Football.**

1. In mob football they were allowed to use weapons but in modern football players aren't allowed to use weapons.
2. There were no referees in mob football but there is a referee and linesmen for every match in modern football.
3. In mob football they used several balls but in modern football they use one.
4. The ball in mob football was made out of a different material than a modern football.
5. In both games handling the ball is against the rules.
6. In both games they score a goal in the opponent's nets.
7. In both games there are two teams.
8. In professional football until very recently only men played, the same as for mob football.