Jillian Andrews

Homes and Castles
20th April

After the dinosaurs became extinct, most of Britain was covered with thick ice. When it began slowly to melt, the first men we know about came here to live in caves. They hunted animals for food and wore their skins to keep warm. Some of the animals were very big and dangerous, like the mammoth and the saber-tooth tiger. They learned to make a fire and found out how to use it to cook their meat to keep themselves warm and safe from wild animals and to give light.
In the dark caves they also found out how to make clay pots. They made pots with straps for cooking. Sometimes the cave men were attacked by a saber-toothed tiger.
Later on men left their caves and built round huts, first of wooden poles with skins tied on like wig wams, then with loose stone walls roofed with thatch. They learned that it was safer to build their hut near to each other and to put a fence round the huts. They found out how to make better weapons and knives out of bronze and iron. By this time the men were farmers, and the women could spin wool and make linen from flax.
They all four called Flax. Flax put round wheels on carts and way chariots started between Mounds of earth. Brife自 raised great forts and togs with watta and wood. Burnt on top, watta like glue.
not long before Jesus was born
Julius Caesar the Emperor
of Rome crossed the sea from
France and invaded Britain. The
Britons were brave, but the
Romans' soldiers were better
trained and defeated them.
The Romans built straight and strong
roads all over Britain and lived
in houses with bricks. These houses
were called villas.
The Romans lived in Britain
for 400 years, but 100
years was a long time and
the Romans were attracted
The Britons were pushed into a wall there, King Arthur and his knights of the Round Table fought against the Angles and Saxons.
when the Romans went away the Anglo-Saxons invaded Britain and drove the Britons away to Cornwall. They did not like the Roman towns which became ruins and were forgotten.

The Anglo-Saxons put high fences and their villages and built wooden framed houses with wattled-work walls of wattle and mud.
The houses had arch foots and a hole in the top so that the smoke from the fire could go through the foot.
The Anglo-Saxons at last became Christians. For many years they lived peacefully as farmers until about 800 years after Jesus was born. The Vikings came over the sea from Norway and Denmark to raid the villages. They were horrible. The Vikings fought against the Anglo-Saxons. They came to England in big viking ships and came to raider villages. They would set some of the fires and leave them to burn. Much better writing. Good.
Jesus came the way the sheep could follow. He was a Son of David. He was born in a manger. He was a poor man, but he was God's Son. He died, but then he rose again. He is alive today.
In the hundred years after William died most of the wooden castles were re-built in stone.

When an enemy came, archers stood on the ramparts of the battlements ready to shoot. If they had got over the drawbridge it would be rash. Portcullis crashingly down if the enemy had got over.
The draw-bridge and through the first portcullis and was in the middle they could send both the portcullis crashing down and the enemy would be trapped.

Good
21st June

When Edward the Confessor died in 1066 Harold the Saxon was crowned king, but William, Duke of Normandy said that he had been promised the throne. He landed near Hastings with knights in armour and Harold hurried from the north to fight him. Harold put his army on Senlac Hill but William tricked the Saxon soldiers to charge.
4th May 1977

On Tuesday May 3rd we travelled by coach to visit Warwick Castle in the rain. We saw the curtain walls and the towers built on the top of the hill. There were thought of knights on horseback, clothing them across the Bobble-stones, riding the moat, and under the drawbridge. There is no water in the moat nowadays, and there is
We found out letter R on Enemy. They pulled up the drawbridge. The knight was on the drawbridge. The bridge was down. Good try. We killed Callis down.
Anglo-Saxons invaded and gave
the castle to one of his
Knights and told him
to make the motte bigger
and to build a stone
castle. We saw a big
sword in the armory
which had belonged to one
of the Saxons who told us
tales of
killed dragons and
lovely ladies.
9th May

On our way to the Dung ons we saw the Rooms in a tower looking as they did
when the the greatest Earl of Warwick helped
Edward the Fourth to be king. We saw HAll king Edward
standing in a doorway but the's hill figure
made usually the south
seemed to look up from his
I think the knights were cruel to the people in those days. I wouldn't have liked to be alive then.

I don't think I would have enjoyed it either Jillian.

Good work but remember to write neatly please.
10th May

We all went up some steps on the side of enthusiasm mound, and very quietly we went inside the ghost tower.

I thought that the furniture was well polished and it looked shine. When we went in the room with the four poster bed I thought it was nice and tidy in there and it was polished nice like to. When the murder happened they were in London. I think that the servant killed sir fulke Greene because he was not
give him enough money.

Good girl. Better writing too.
11th May

The oldest part of the State Apartments was the Great Hall. Here the Earl of Warwick would feast with his friends or would say whether prisoners should be thrown in the dungeons or set free. We saw a little suit of armour made for the Earl's son, but he died before he was a page boy today. Elizabeth the First, I liked the picture of
king, Henry the Eighth, and Queen Anne. And I thought that all the rooms were nice. Good.
12th May

We found a fascinating collection of weapons in the armoury and in the middle of the room was a knight on his horse both wearing armour. When I went into the Great Hall the first thing I saw was the knight on horseback. When I first saw him I thought he was the knight on how
It was beautiful.

What I liked best of all was the knight on horseback.

Better.
13th May

After looking up the steep spiral stairs of the tower, we decided that we couldn't climb the 128 feet to the battlements. So we went down into the grounds past the tower where they used to have a bear pit. There used to chain and torment the bears who were caught in the pit. I thought that the peacocks were lovely.

I thought it was sad when I saw the dead goldfish in the coach I was not wet.
12-sided tower

A knight and horse in armour

Fourposter bed

Tall hens

A bear and a staff

Tiny furniture

Arquebus

Giant cauldron

Horns in dungeon
A 13th Century Castle.

1. Main gate
2. Drawbridge
3. Portcullis
4. Curtain walls + towers
5. Outer bailey
6. Inner gatehouse
7. Inner Bailey
8. Keep
9. Bake house + granary
10. Store
11. Stables
12. Chapel.
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