


 Discovery Worksheets

Build a castle

Castles were first built across mainland Europe during the eighth and ninth centuries as protection for local rulers against roaming or invading enemies. When he invaded England in 1066, William the Conqueror took the idea of a castle defence with him. Crusading knights also used castles as bases around the Mediterranean Sea. The first castles were crude

wooden stockades; however, by the thirteenth century, massive stone structures were commonly being constructed.

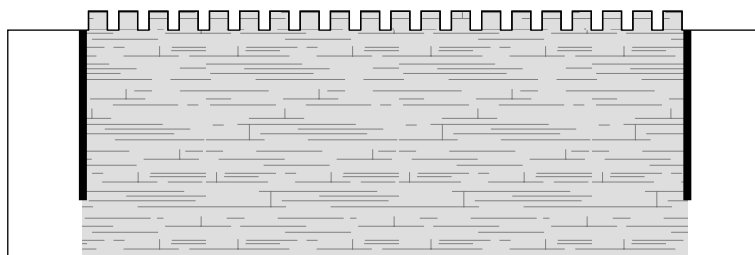
Your challenge in this worksheet is to build a scale model of one of these later stone castles. Carefully follow the instructions provided on the following pages, but make sure you have all the materials you will need before you begin.



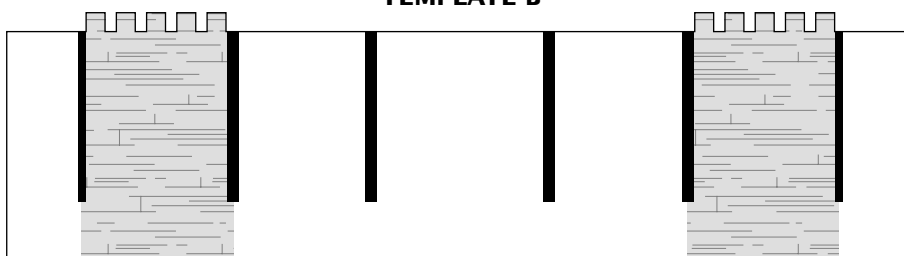
Atlas of Discovery, pp. 26–27, 36–37;
Jacaranda SOSE 2, 2nd edn, pp. 34–41;
 cardboard (1 mm thick); quick-drying craft glue;
 coloured pens or pencils; safety knife; ruler;
 2 inner cylinders of Gladwrap® rolls (3.8 cm diameter);
 4 inner cylinders of toilet rolls (4.4 cm diameter);
 other materials to decorate castle surrounds optional



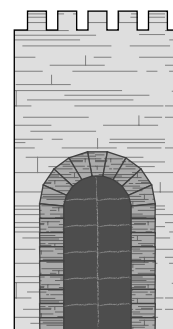
TEMPLATE A



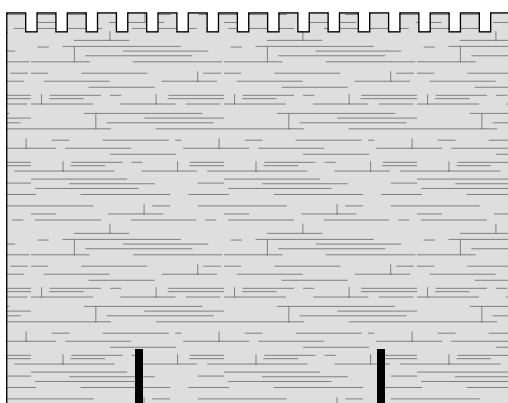
TEMPLATE B



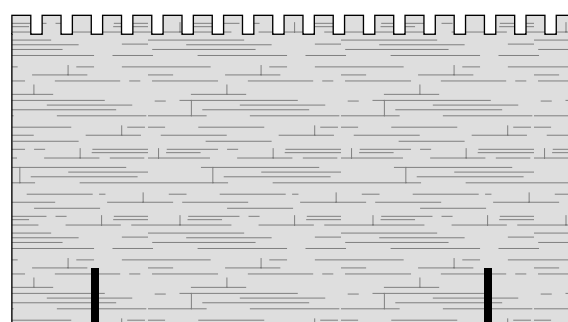
TEMPLATE C



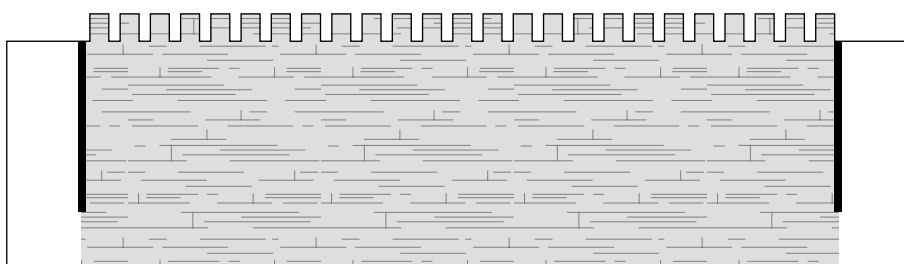
TEMPLATE D



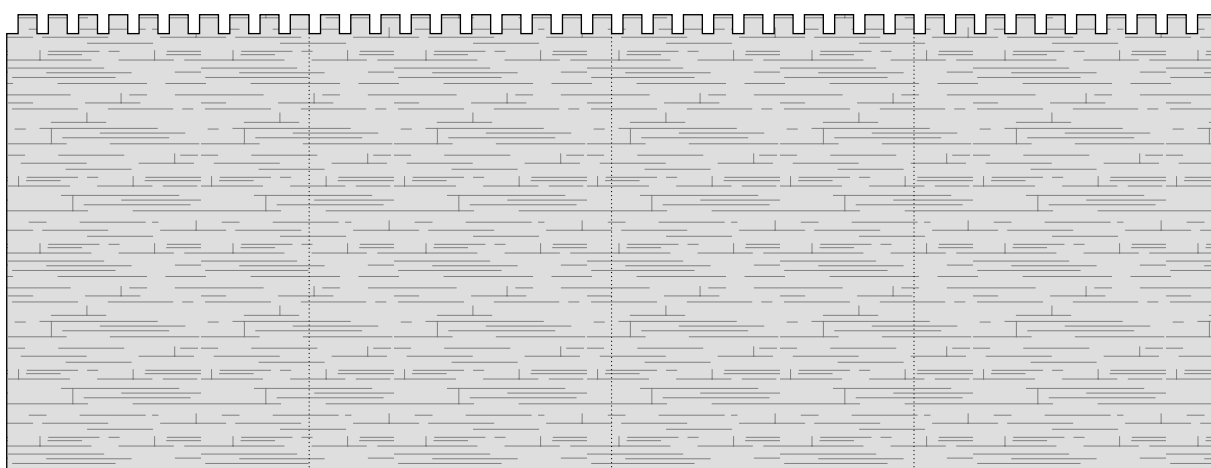
TEMPLATE E



TEMPLATE F



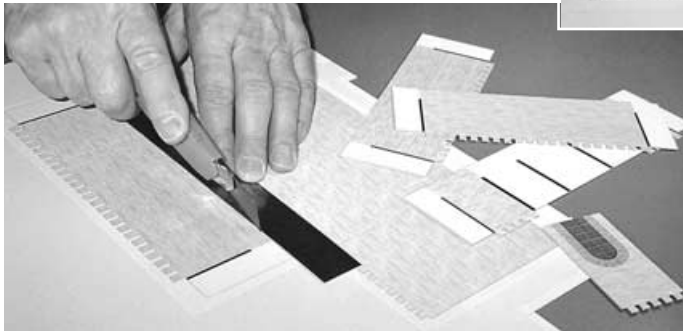
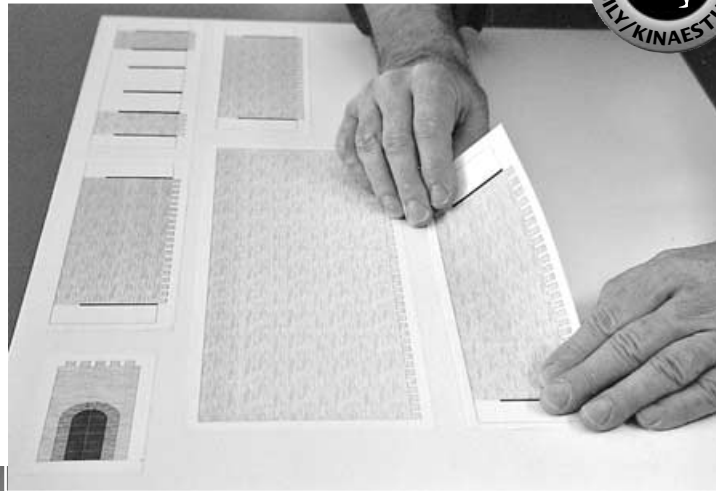
TEMPLATE G





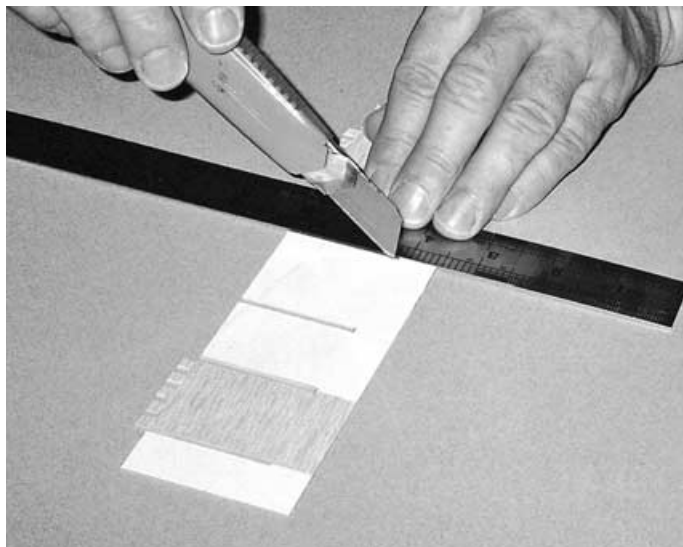
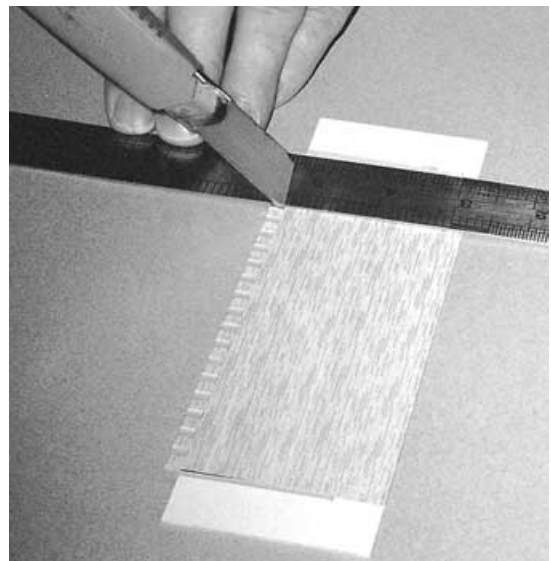
Instructions

1. The first step is to enlarge the templates opposite by 200 per cent on a photocopier. You will need two copies of template A, two copies of template D and four copies of template E. Paste all templates except D and E onto firm cardboard (1 mm thick). Once all templates are dry, colour them appropriately.
2. Carefully cut out all the templates using a safety knife and a ruler for clean lines. **Take great care not to cut your fingers.**

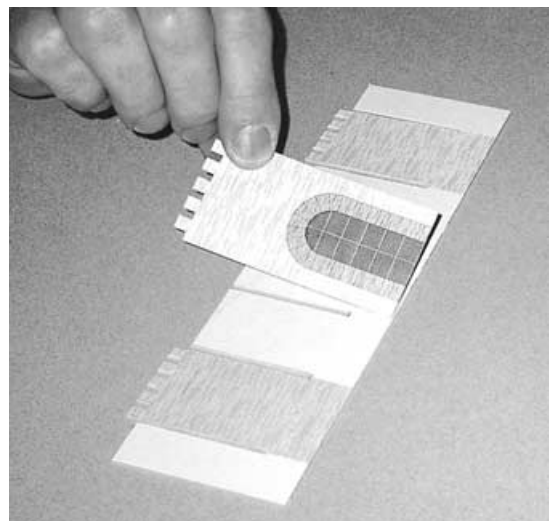


3. Cut around the crenellations on all templates using the safety knife and ruler. Then cut out the thick black lines on all templates to create grooves. Prepare two panels of template A. They represent the side walls of the castle.

4. Note that the four inner grooves on template B are slightly wider than the two outer grooves. This panel represents the front wall of the castle.

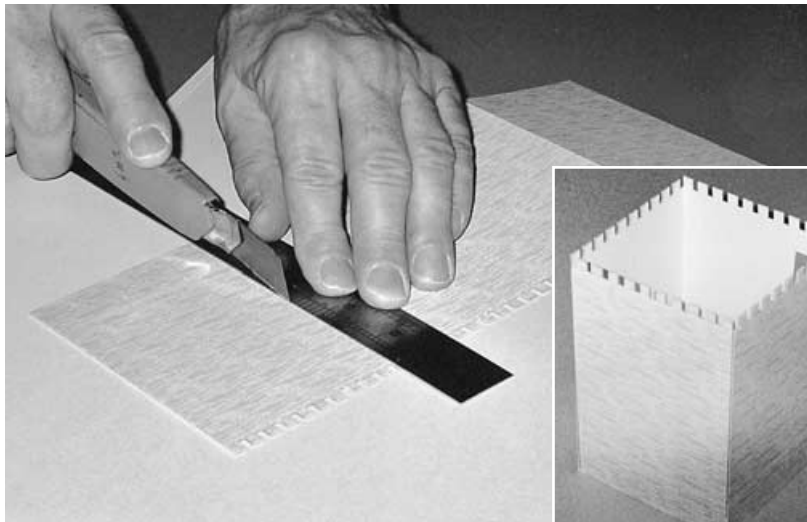
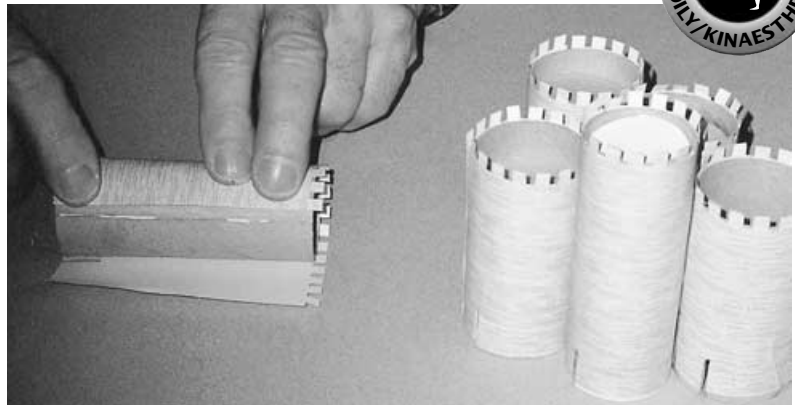


5. Paste template C (the castle's gatehouse) between the two innermost grooves on template B (see step 4).
6. Paste a copy of template D around each of two 9.5 cm high cylinders of cardboard cut from the inner tube of a roll of Gladwrap® (diameter of 3.8 cm). Overlap ends to ensure a clean join. Ensure the crenellations sit above the top edge of the tubes. These columns represent the towers that sit either side of the castle's gatehouse.



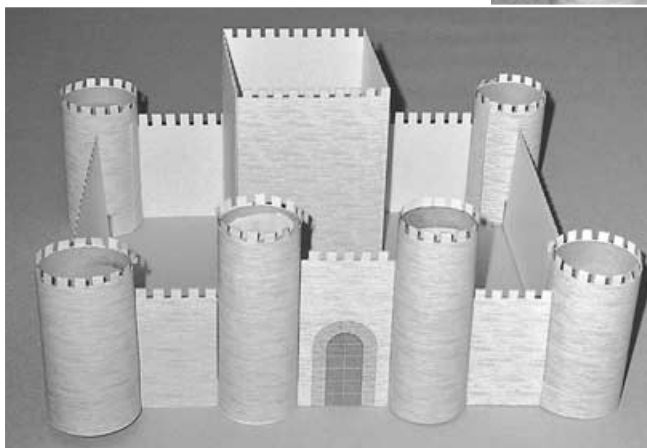
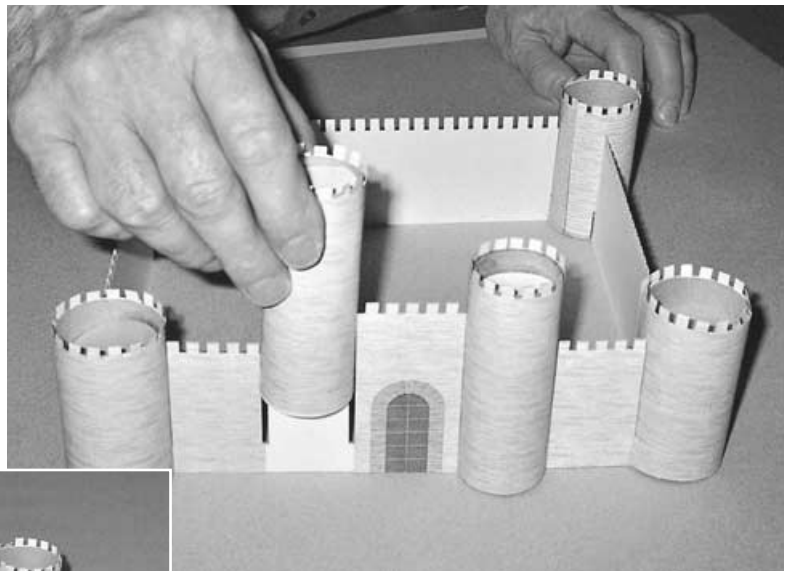


7. Paste a copy of template E around each of four 7.5 cm high cylinders of cardboard cut from the inner tubes of rolls of toilet paper (diameter of 4.4 cm). Overlap ends to ensure a clean join. Ensure the crenellations sit above the top edge of the tubes. These columns represent the towers at the four corners of the castle.



8. Template F represents the back wall of the castle.
9. Use a safety knife and a ruler to gently cut along the three dotted lines of template G (take care not to cut right through the card). Then bend the card inwards along the gently cut lines to form a box. Glue or tape the joined edges. This structure represents the keep.

10. Align the grooves in the four corner towers you constructed for step 7 with the grooves at the ends of the front, back and side walls. Push them all down to join up the castle walls. Then align the grooves in the gatehouse towers you constructed in step 6 with the grooves either side of the gatehouse, and push down. Glue one side of the completed keep to the inner side of the back wall.



11. (Optional) If you wish, you could add features such as a moat, a drawbridge, a flag, small trees and bushes (and even people and other buildings) inside and around your completed castle. Use the photograph on the first page of this worksheet to help you.