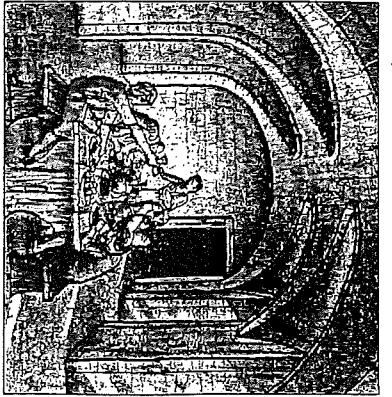
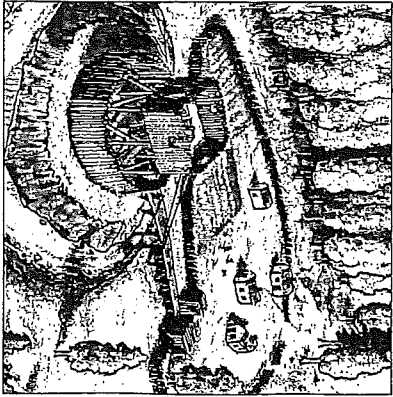


*Horsford p. 24*

FÈRE-EN-TARDENOIS CASTLE



Feast in the Castle



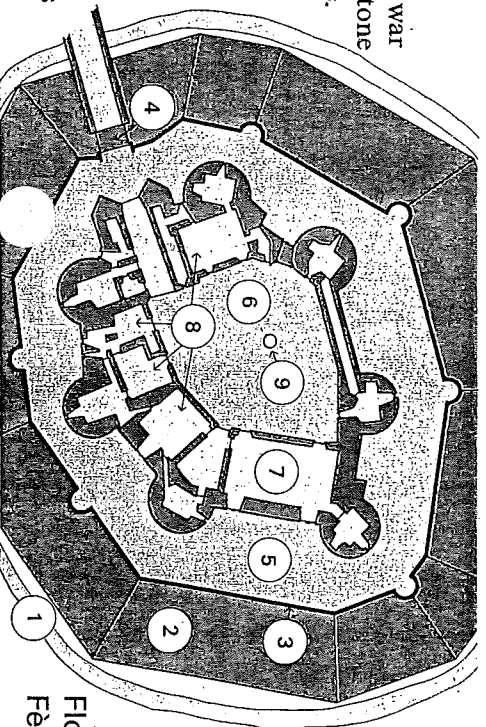
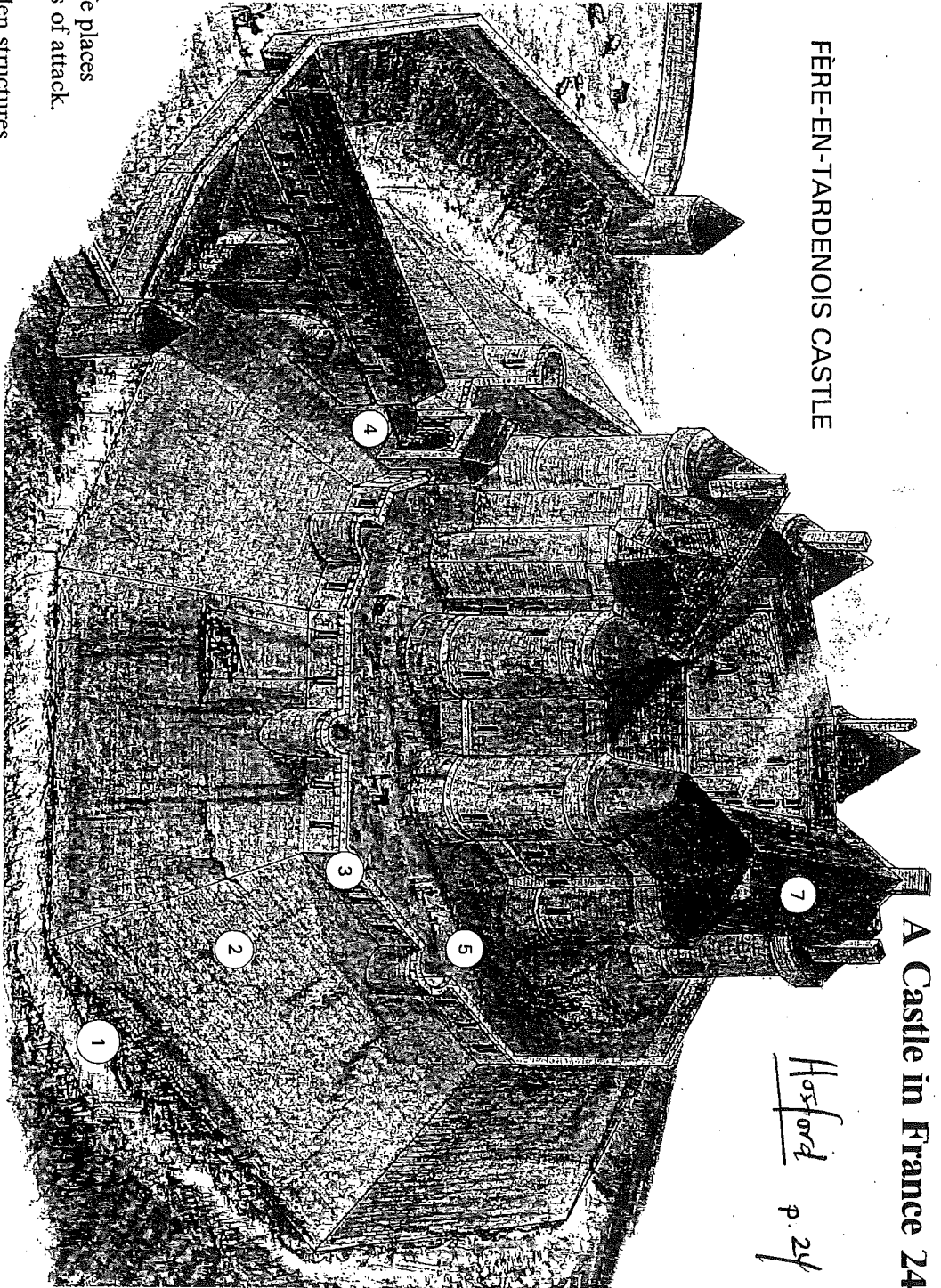
Motte and Bailey Castle

Fudal castles were built to be the everyday homes of nobles and as safe places for both nobles and peasants in times of attack.

Early castles were temporary wooden structures. Typically they were built on small hills called mottes. Above the motte was the bailey — an area enclosed by a defensive wall. As builders became more skilled and the art of war became more sophisticated, wooden castles were replaced by stone structures. By the mid 1300's castles were almost indestructible.

A "castle" was made up of many parts. Many late feudal castles had several thick defensive walls and towers, several baileys, and a ditch or moat. Each castle had a keep which contained living quarters, banquet halls, guardrooms, kitchens and dungeons. All castles needed water so they were located near a stream, river or spring.

What obstacles would you have to overcome to capture this castle?



- 1. Moat
- 2. Glacis
- 3. Defensive Wall
- 4. Drawbridge
- 5. Bailey
- 6. Inner Court
- 7. Great Hall
- 8. Living Quarters
- 9. Well

Floor Plan of Fère-en-Tardenois Cas

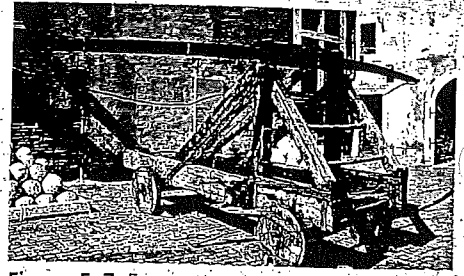


Figure 5-7. Forces attacking castles used war technology, such as this catapult, as well as battering rams and movable towers. Often they dug mines under walls and lit great fires in the shafts to bring a section of wall down.

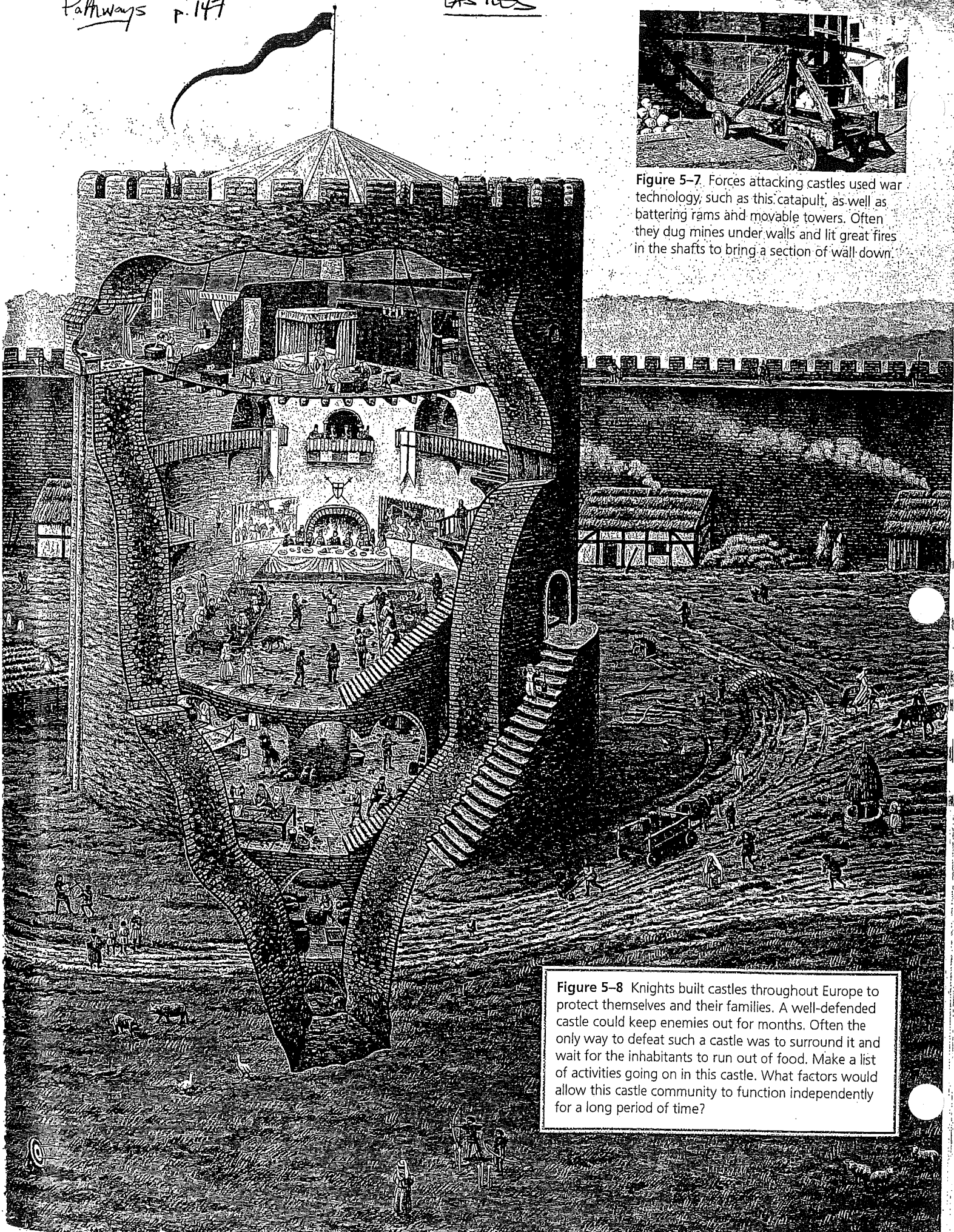


Figure 5-8 Knights built castles throughout Europe to protect themselves and their families. A well-defended castle could keep enemies out for months. Often the only way to defeat such a castle was to surround it and wait for the inhabitants to run out of food. Make a list of activities going on in this castle. What factors would allow this castle community to function independently for a long period of time?