

# History



## Find out about The Bath Tower's past...

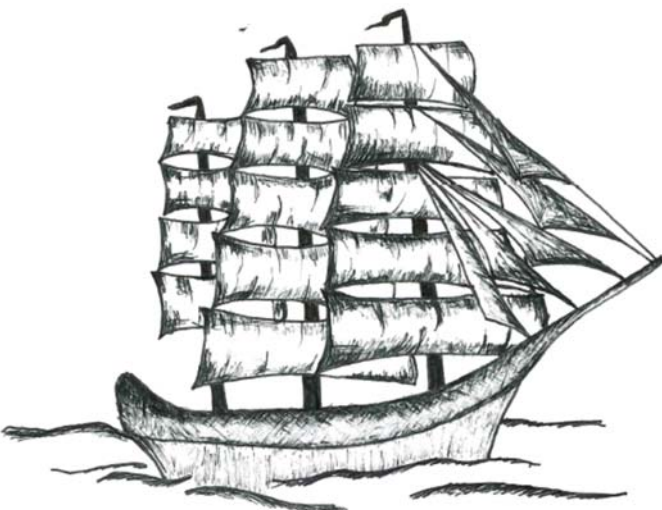


Hello! Welcome to The Bath Tower. My name is Aled and I lived here in Caernarfon. I was 8 years old in 1282 when King Edward I started to build his new castle. It took lots and lots of people to build it. There were stone layers, carpenters, people digging, smiths, plumbers and all other sorts of people. Some of them had come all the way from England and had funny accents.

My favourite thing was watching the stone masons, especially John. They carve stone into blocks or designs. Sometimes John let me have a go. When I grow up I want to be a stone mason and carve grand doorways and scary gargoyles! What would you carve?

.....

The builders say that King Edward wants Caernarfon to have a colourful castle of stones in different colours like the Roman walls in Constantinople (say 'con-stan-tin-oap-il') in Turkey. I don't know why he wants it to be colourful. If it was my castle I'd want it to look frightening to scare attackers!



### Fact:

The '**iron ring**' isn't a piece of jewellery! Edward I wanted to protect his rule in Wales. He built a chain of castles in North Wales to help him defend the land and stop the Welsh rebels. It was called the 'iron ring' as iron is strong and the castles on a map are in the shape of a ring.

Lots of the Welsh people don't like King Edward. He took our land and tried to stop us speaking Welsh. That's why he built an '**iron ring**' of castles. He was worried of a Welsh attack to claim back their land, so the castles help to protect the land he had taken.

I didn't mind Edward having a castle here. I got to meet so many interesting people who came to the markets to trade. Some have even been across the sea to France and Spain – how amazing!



Sometimes I crept behind the soldiers and climbed to the top of the towers of the wall. You can see for miles up there! I sat up there for hours watching the ships and the people. I once spied King Edward on his horse riding to the **keep**. He was very tall and fierce. No wonder he won so many battles!

### Fact:

The **keep** was the main tower or building in the castle. It was where the most important people in the castle lived. It was the strongest and safest part of the castle.



Sometimes King Edward hosted tournaments. It was so much fun! All the knights (say 'nite') would come to try and prove they were the bravest and strongest by winning. The best one to watch was the sword fight. I wish I could fight like that; they are so fast and strong.

After the tournament King Edward had a big feast to celebrate. The knights and the ladies would wear their best clothes and eat lots and lots of food and dance all night.

We weren't allowed to go to the feast as we aren't of noble blood, but the music was loud enough for us to have our own party on the street! All the girls kept trying to make the boys dance but we just wanted to play football.



# Unruly Rulers



## Who were the medieval (say 'med-ee-evil') kings?

**Medieval** means in the Middle Ages. This is roughly from when William the Conqueror and the Normans invaded England in 1066 until Henry VIII (that's the 8<sup>th</sup>) became king in 1509.



### King William II Rufus

He was killed hunting.  
People say that Henry I ordered it!

1066

### William the Conqueror

He wasn't even English he came from France.



1087

### King Henry I

He stole the throne from his older brother who was away on Crusade.



1100

### King Stephen

Another king who stole the throne, it was meant to be his cousin Matilda's!



1135

### King Henry II

Some of his knights heard that he was angry at Thomas Becket, the Archbishop of Canterbury. That was the end of poor Thomas, the knights killed him.



1154

### King Richard I The Lion Heart

A brave king, he was always fighting a war.



1189

### King John

Bad King John, he was a cruel and horrible man. He died eating too many peaches!



1199

### King Henry III

He was a good king who gave money to the poor and liked to pray.



1216

### King Edward I

He invaded and conquered both Wales and Scotland ruling both of them!



1272

### King Edward II

Another bad King, he only listened to his best friend Piers Gaveston and died a nasty death in a dungeon.



1307

### King Edward III

He was a good king, even if he did start the 100 years' war.



1327

### King Richard II

He tried to rule without parliament, so the barons helped the next Henry become king.



1377

### King Henry IV

He stole the throne from Richard when he was fighting in Ireland. Hard luck Richie!



1399

### King Henry V

He wanted to be King of England and France. You guessed it, he started a war!



1413



1422 **King Henry VI**

He became king at 8 months old! He was weak and hated war. He never fought in any battles.



**King Edward IV**

He secretly married Elizabeth Woodville. Some say she was a witch!



1461

**King Edward V**

He was 10 when he became king for 86 days. Then uncle Richard put him and his brother in a tower.



1483

**King Richard III**

He was a bad king. People say he had his nephews murdered in the Tower of London so he could be king instead.



1483

**King Henry VII**

He defeated bad King Richard and became the first Tudor king. Hooray!



1485

**Meet King Edward I**  
– who ruled when this Landmark was built.

**Hi Eddie!**

**So when did you become king?**

I became King on 16 November 1272 when I was 33.

**What's your nickname?**

Some people call me 'longshanks' cause I'm tall. My favourite nickname is 'Hammer of the Scots' it makes me sound like a fierce warrior!

**What is your favourite thing to do?**

I love fighting in battle and conquering countries, especially Wales and Scotland.

**What is the naughtiest thing you've ever done?**

I stole the sacred Stone of Scone on which Scottish kings are crowned. It was only given back to the Scottish in 1996! How cross did that make the Scots...



# Design



## What does The Bath Tower look like?

Can you walk all the way around it?

Can you use any of these words to describe the building? Draw a circle around the ones that do.

Does The Bath Tower look like other buildings in the area? What's different?

Safe

Tall

Pretty

Industrial

Stone

Brick

Symmetrical

Home

Square

Elegant

Friendly

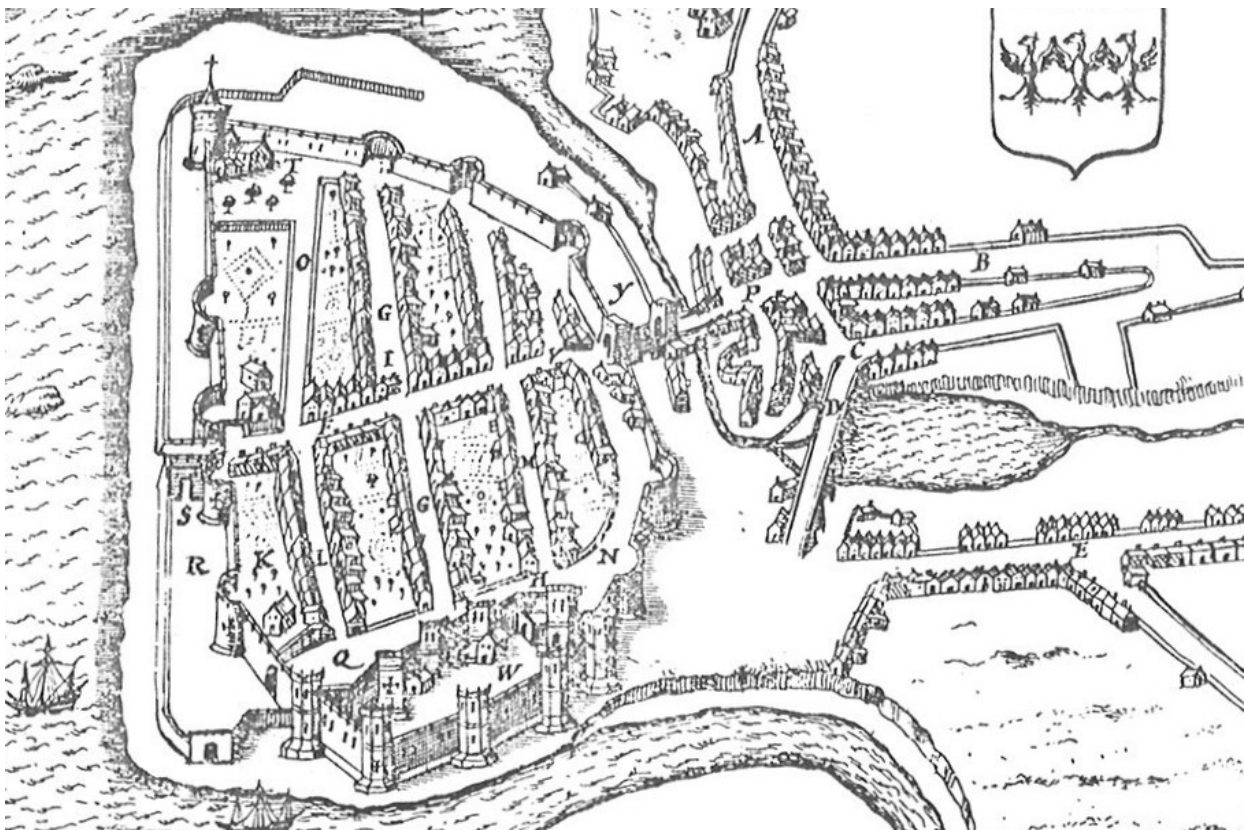
Low

### Fact:

The town wall cost **£21,000** (say 'twenty-one-thousand') to build. Imagine how many ice creams you could buy with that!

The Bath Tower was built as part of the town wall to protect Caernarfon (say 'k-nar-fon') and Caernarfon Castle. The town wall helped to control the amount of people who were in Caernarfon. It also helped to protect them if there were intruders. It helped shelter the townspeople from invading armies ruining their houses, farms and animals.

The town wall has 8 towers around it for people to keep watch and make the wall stronger. Look at the map from 1610 below. Can you see where The Bath Tower is? Put a ring round it – it's by the sea. Now colour in the castle.

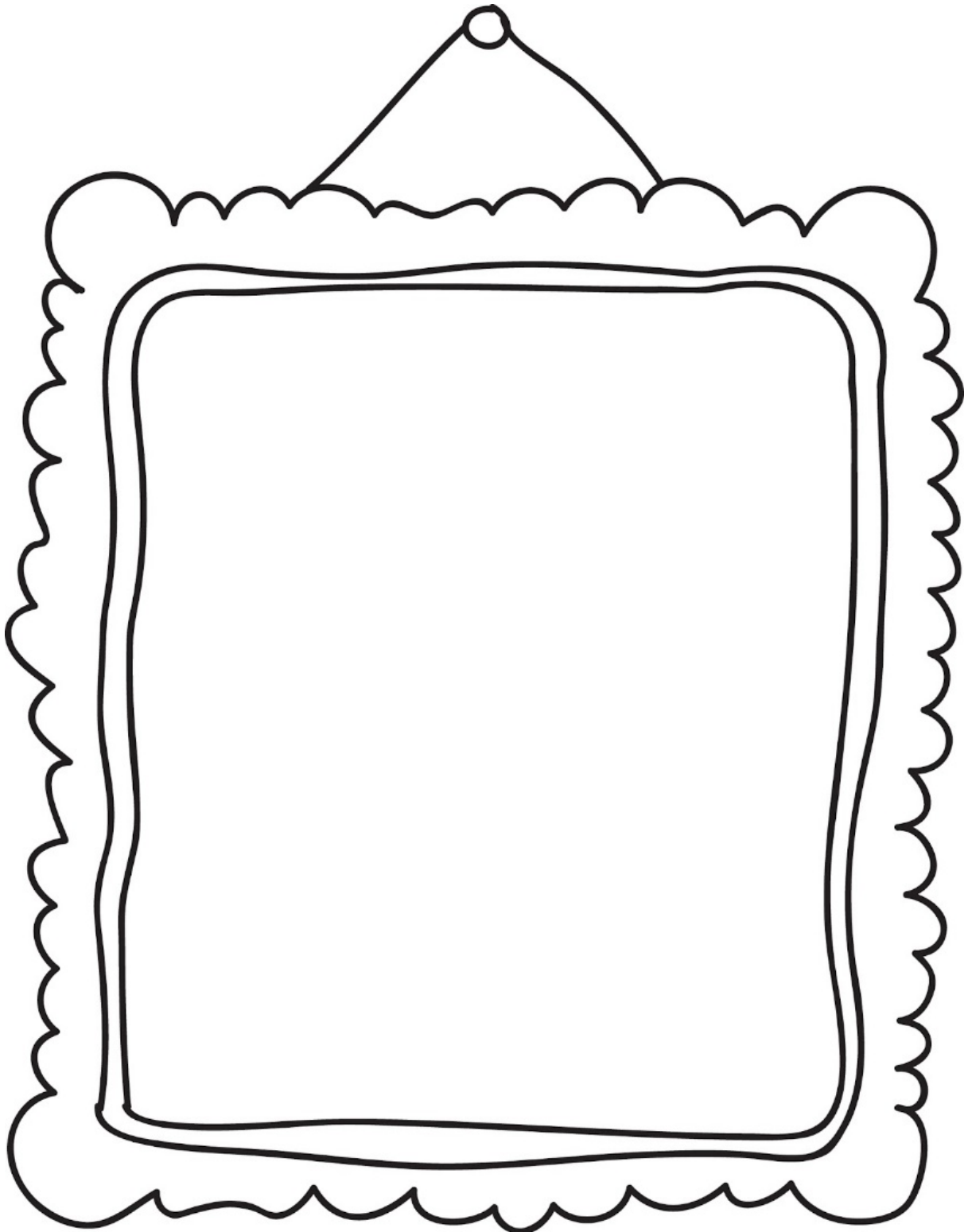




Buildings are quite easy to draw. They are usually made up of lots of geometric shapes, like squares, triangles and circles.

**Have a go at drawing the front of The Bath Tower.**

Please tell an adult where you are going so they don't worry about where you are!  
And don't worry if you make a mess of your drawing, just use the other side.





## What is The Bath Tower built from?

Stone is the solid foundation of the earth. It exists as huge mountains, rocks, stones or small pebbles washed smooth by water. There are lots of different types of stone, with different colours and textures. Some are better to build with than others.

### Fact:

Some buildings were built from stone that was dug out of the ground when farmers ploughed the fields, other buildings were made from stone that was quarried and cut into neat shapes and sizes. There are still many stone quarries around the country today, where people get stone out of the ground.

Stone houses were once cheaper to build than brick ones. Once we could transport bricks up and down the country on the canals and railways, brick buildings became cheaper and more popular.



In medieval times, stone was taken out of the ground by hand. Today, a quarry is a place where stone is blasted out of the ground with explosives! The one in the picture shows what quarries look like now.

Colour in the medieval people building a castle below. Can you work out what each one is doing?





Sometimes stone masons carved faces and animals called gargoyles. You often find these in churches, up near the roof. Here are some examples. Have a go at designing your own gargoyle. Make it as ugly as you like!



What other building materials can you find outside and inside The Bath Tower?

Circle what you can see and note down where you found them.

Stone

Glass

Wood

Plastic

Metal

Clay

Flint

Concrete

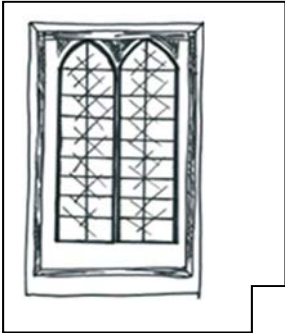
Brick

Ceramic

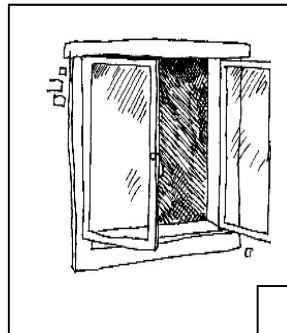




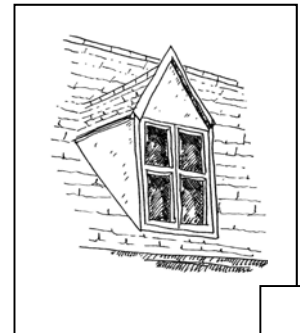
The size and shape of windows tells you a lot about the age and style of the building. What type of windows does The Bath Tower have?



Pointed or Gothic

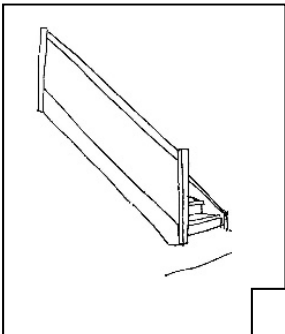


Casement (it opens)

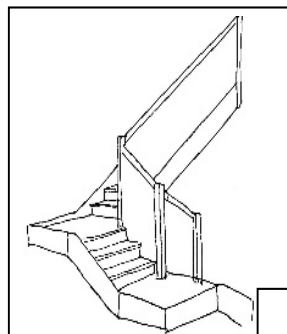


Dormer or attic (in the roof)

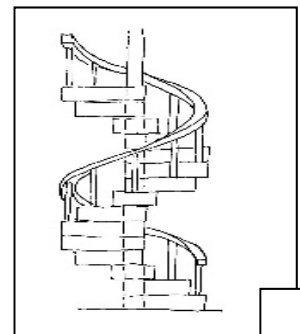
There are many different styles of staircases. Which style is closest to the staircase at The Bath Tower?



Straight



Quarter turn

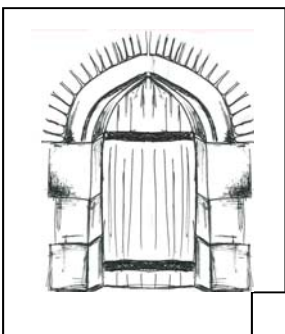


Spiral

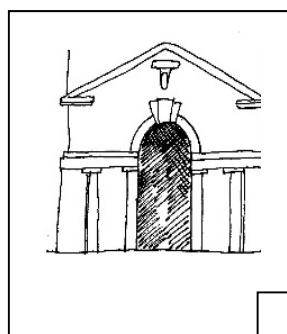
**Fact:**

Have you noticed that spiral staircases go clockwise when you're going up and anti-clockwise when you're going down? This is because most people are right handed so if there was an attacker with a sword coming up the stairs they had to show more of their body to fight. The swordsman above had the wall on his left leaving more room to fight with his right arm.

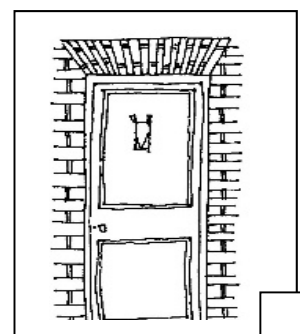
Entrances can be grand or simple. Which front door is most like the one at The Bath Tower?



Tudor arch



Porch



Doorframe





## Discover more about The Bath Tower

The Bath Tower has stood here for almost 800 years! In that time many things have changed both inside and outside the building. Follow this Quest to discover more about it.

### Can you find the crenellations?

Crenellations (say 'cren- elay-shun') are found at the top of towers. They are designed to help protect the castle from intruders. The shape means that people could hide behind the tall parts for safety and then also shoot arrows or throw rocks and boiling water from the gap at attackers.



### Can you find the arrow slits?

#### Fact:

An **arrow slit** is a narrow vertical window that archers used to defend the castle by shooting arrows from the sheltered position of the tower. They are sometimes called loopholes because of bow loops.

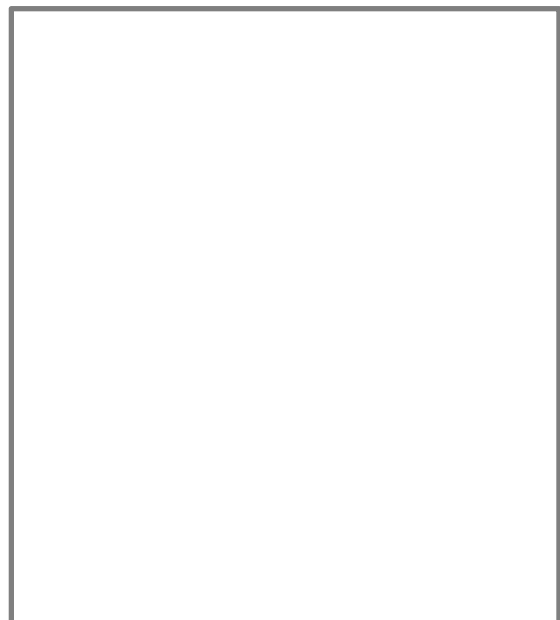
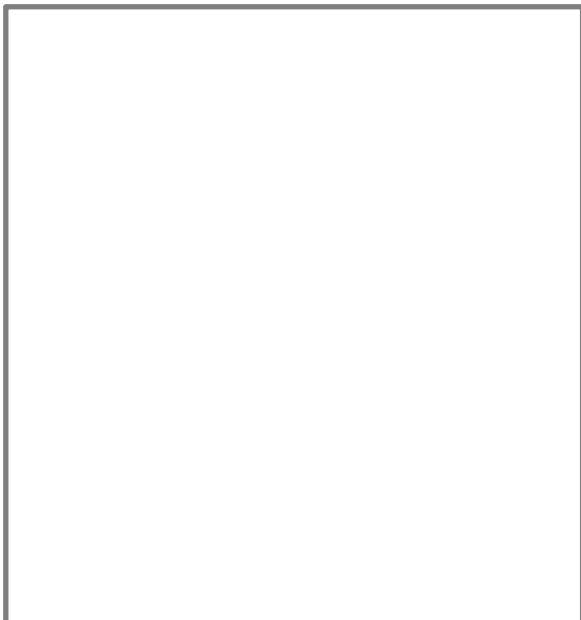


### Can you find this stained glass window?

In 1871 part of the Bath House was turned into a chapel for the people who went to the local college to use. A chapel is used like a church.



Design your own stained glass window below.





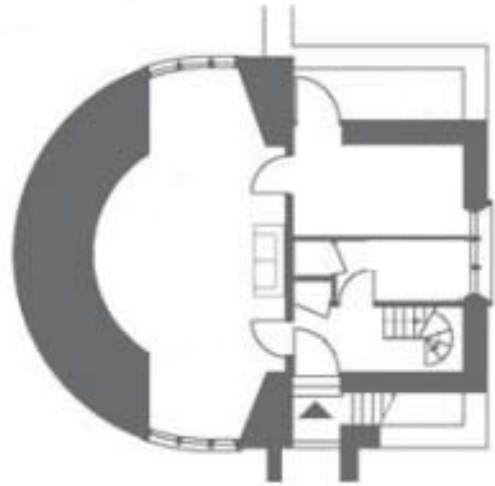
# Living in The Bath Tower

The floorplan of a building is a map of the rooms. The Bath Tower has three floors. The plans below show you the shape of each room. Take a walk around each floor. Write on the plan what each room is used for.

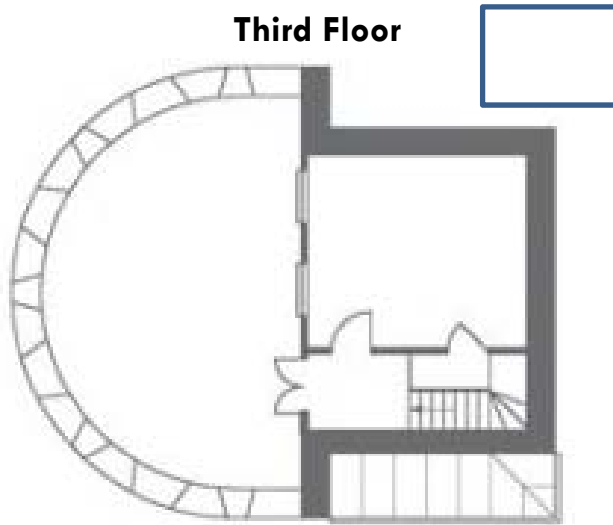
First Floor



Second Floor



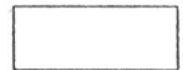
Third Floor



We use these symbols to show where beds, tables and bathrooms are. Draw the symbols on to the floorplans to show where the furniture is.



Bed



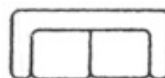
Rectangular (or a round) table



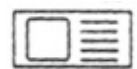
Bathroom



Cooker



Sofa



Kitchen sink



Can you find an example of each of these things inside The Bath Tower. Describe, or draw the object when you find it.

Your favourite chair

A large empty rectangular box for drawing a chair.

The fireplace (is it an open fire or does it have a stove?)

A large empty rectangular box for drawing a fireplace.

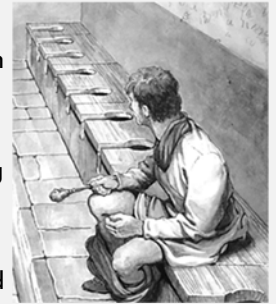
Draw the pattern of a rug on the floor

A large empty rectangular box for drawing a rug pattern.

In the space below, draw the view from your bedroom window. What can you see in the distance? Are there any boats on the sea or birds flying? (Or if you prefer, draw a **garderobe** – that's a medieval toilet!)

### Fact:

Castles did not have toilets; instead people sat on wooden seats called **garderobes**. They were built over a very long chute (a bit like a tunnel going down). Poo from the toilet fell down the hole into a drain or sometimes just onto the ground in a heap. How smelly!







## Castle Word Search

Now have a go at the word search. Think about different parts of the building and what might have been here in the medieval times. The words to find are at the bottom of the page.

B	H	S	T	E	R	R	U	T	F	W	M
A	W	S	E	S	R	O	H	N	E	S	T
T	A	N	E	P	S	E	R	V	A	N	T
T	L	K	N	I	G	H	T	R	S	S	E
L	E	T	E	S	T	O	N	E	T	E	S
E	S	N	T	C	H	S	T	E	P	L	E
M	E	A	K	I	T	O	W	E	R	A	N
E	D	S	T	I	L	S	W	O	R	R	A
N	W	A	A	E	S	C	A	S	T	L	E
T	A	E	R	R	O	T	O	W	N	R	Y
S	R	P	E	B	O	R	E	D	R	A	G
O	D	M	E	R	C	H	A	N	T	D	M
R	U	O	M	R	A	S	S	W	O	R	D

SERVANT  
PEASANT  
TOWER  
STONE  
SWORD

SEA  
ARMOUR  
TOWN  
STEP  
ARROWSLIT

BATTLEMENTS  
WALES  
MERCHANT  
GARDEROBE  
EDWARD

TURRETS  
FEAST  
KNIGHT  
CASTLE  
HORSES

How many of these words did you find? Put your score in the box.

/
20



## Can you answer these questions correctly?

1. How many arrows could an archer shoot in a minute using a long bow?

21

12

120

2

2. What was a motte and bailey?

Another name for the moat around a castle

A type of early wooden castle

A way of building using wood, dung, straw and clay

A pair of medieval detectives who solved crimes

3. What did Edward I call his all the castles in Wales he built?

Gold ring

Iron ring

Brass ring

Silver ring

4. What do you call a boy training to be a knight?

Apprentice

Foot soldier

Page

Squire

5. How heavy was a full suit of plate armour?

As heavy as a man

As heavy as a two year old child

As heavy as a 7 year old child

As heavy as a 14 year old

6. Which one of these materials was not used to make clothes in the medieval period?

Wool

Nylon

Linen

Silk

7. What is a moat?

Type of boat

An instrument

Deep ditch full of water around a castle

A special song

8. How many years of training did it take to become a knight?

5

10

25

14

9. What Princes are crowned at Caernarfon Castle?

Prince of Wales

Prince of Scotland

Prince of Ireland

Prince of England

10. What did builders cover wooden castles with to stop them from burning down?

Wet leather

Sheep's wool

Grass

Metal

To find the answers skip one page...





## Which weapon is whose?

Each object is a soldier's weapon. Match the soldier to his weapon.



Did you match them all correctly? Put your score in the box.

/ 5
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Now colour the soldiers in.

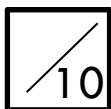


## Answer sheet:

### Question & Answer:

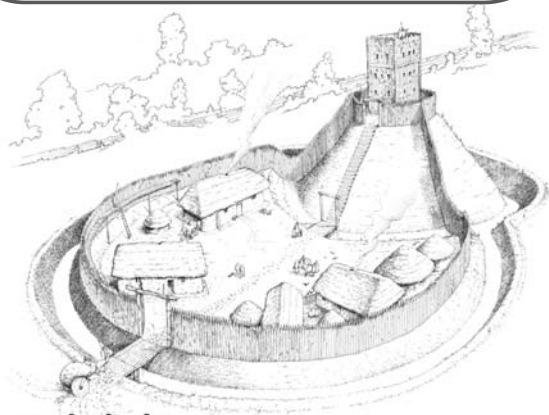
1. 12
2. A type of early wooden castle
3. Iron ring
4. Squire
5. As heavy as a 7 year old child
6. Nylon
7. Deep ditch full of water around a castle
8. 14
9. Prince of Wales
10. Wet leather

How many did you get right?



### Fact:

A **motte and bailey castle** is the first type of castle to be built. They were built by the Normans. The Normans were French people who invaded England in 1066. **Motte** means mound and **bailey** means enclosed land. A **motte and bailey castle** has a wooden or stone keep on top of the motte and the land around it is the **bailey**. Look at the picture below to see what it would look like. Before Caernarfon castle was built there was a motte and bailey castle here.



Have a go at drawing your very own motte and bailey castle below.

# Create

## Design your own coat of arms

Each knight had a coat of arms which they wore on their armour, on their shield or on a banner. The coat of arms belonged to their family and was used to identify the knight in a battle or when fighting in a tournament. With a helmet on, you couldn't see a person's face and a battle was very confusing. The designs were made by people called heralds. Each pattern and symbol had its own meaning and name.

Each knight had a slightly different design based on whether they were the first (or second etc.) son in the family and who they married.

In the space below design your own shield. Use the herald's list to help you. Use your imagination and draw something that you feel describes you!



Bars = Religion and honour	Pale = Military Strength	Fess = Honour	Bend = Defence	Bendlets = Protection
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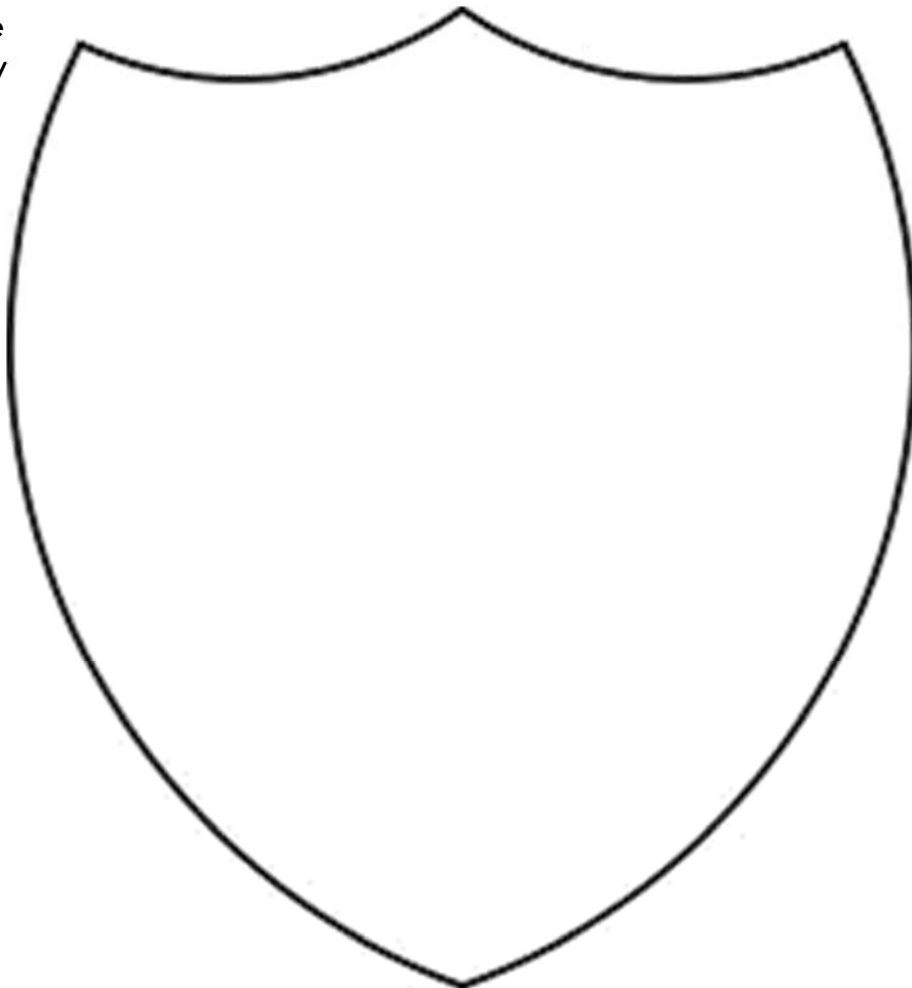
Label = First son	Crescent = Second son	Mullet = Third son	Martlett = Fourth son	Annulat = Fifth son
-------------------------	-----------------------------	--------------------------	-----------------------------	---------------------------



Fleur de lis = Sixth son	Rose = Seventh son	Cross moline = Eighth son	Octofoil = Ninth son
--------------------------------	--------------------------	---------------------------------	----------------------------

What colours will you use?

- Purple = Purpure
- Orange = Tawny
- Black = Sable
- Green = Vert
- Blue = Azure
- Red = Gules
- Gold = Or





## Bake a honey cake

In medieval times cakes were very simple. People either bought the ingredients in a market or grew their own. Honey was used to make things sweeter as sugar came from the Middle East (and later Europe) and was very expensive.

Here's a simple recipe for you to try. You might need the help of an adult.

250g clear honey, plus extra 2 tbsp to glaze	100g dark muscovado sugar
225g unsalted butter	3 large eggs, beaten
	300g self-raising flour

Remember to pre-heat the oven: fan 140 °C or electric 160 °C: Gas 3

- Butter a 20cm round cake tin and line it with baking paper
- Cut the butter into pieces and drop them into a medium pan with the honey and the sugar, let it melt slowly
- When the mixture looks like liquid, turn up the heat under the pan and boil for about 1 minute
- Leave to cool for 15-20 minutes (important - this stops the eggs cooking when they are mixed in!)
- Beat the eggs into the melted honey mixture using a wooden spoon
- Sift the flour into a large bowl and pour in the egg and honey mixture. Beat until you have a smooth, quite runny batter
- Pour the mixture into the cake tin and bake for 50-60 minutes. You can tell it's ready as it will be golden brown and spring back when pressed. Push a skewer into the centre of the cake and it should come out clean.
- Turn the cake out on a wire rack
- Warm 2tbsp honey in a small pan and brush over the top of the cake to give it a sticky glaze, then leave it to cool.
- If you want, serve with vanilla ice cream! This is making me feel hungry...





## Colour the castle

Have a go at colouring in the castle below. Draw in your own background, the castle could be in the mountains, by the sea or even on a beach! There may even be some knights fighting around it.

