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GCSE (9–1) History B (Schools History Project)

History Around Us

Question Papers & Model Answers



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History Around Us (Sample Question Paper)

You **must** clearly state the name of the site you have studied at the start of each answer.

In your answers, you must clearly state the specific time(s) in your site's history that you are writing about.

Answer **any two** questions.

- 1** Choose a turning point in your site's history.

Explain how and why this changed the importance of the site, either locally or nationally.

Use physical features of the site as well as your knowledge to support your answer. **[20]**

(✍) Spelling, punctuation and grammar and the use of specialist terminology **[5]**

- 2** What challenges are there when trying to understand the appearance of your site when it was first created and how could someone overcome these challenges?

Use physical features of the site as well as your knowledge to support your answer. **[20]**

(✍) Spelling, punctuation and grammar and the use of specialist terminology **[5]**

- 3** Imagine that an artist has been hired to do a painting showing the diversity of everyday life at your site, at a particular time in its past.

What would you tell the artist to help make the painting historically accurate?

Use physical features of the site as well as your knowledge to support your answer. **[20]**

(✍) Spelling, punctuation and grammar and the use of specialist terminology **[5]**

History Around Us (Practice Paper 1)

You **must** clearly state the name of the site you have studied at the start of each answer.

In your answers, you must clearly state the specific time(s) in your site's history that you are writing about.

Answer **any two** questions.

- 1 Choose one important change in the way in which your site was used.

Explain how your site was changed and why this change took place.

Use physical features of the site as well as your knowledge to support your answer. **[20]**

(✍) Spelling, punctuation and grammar and the use of specialist terminology **[5]**

- 2 What do specific features in the physical remains at your site reveal about the similarities and differences between it and other sites you have studied?

Use physical features of the site as well as your knowledge to support your answer. **[20]**

(✍) Spelling, punctuation and grammar and the use of specialist terminology **[5]**

- 3 Choose one period in your site's history.

Explain how the site is significant in helping us to understand everyday life and attitudes at that time.

Use physical features of the site as well as your knowledge to support your answer. **[20]**

(✍) Spelling, punctuation and grammar and the use of specialist terminology **[5]**

History Around Us (Practice Paper 2)

You **must** clearly state the name of the site you have studied at the start of each answer.

In your answers, you must clearly state the specific time(s) in your site's history that you are writing about.

Answer **any two** questions.

- 1** Imagine you are a guide at your site.

If you want visitors to understand why your site was important in history, either locally or nationally, which features of the site would you show them and why?

Use physical features of the site as well as your knowledge to support your answer. **[20]**

(✍) Spelling, punctuation and grammar and the use of specialist terminology **[5]**

- 2** Choose a period when your site was particularly busy.

Explain how a historian might use the physical remains of the site to investigate different activities at the site during that period.

Use physical features of the site as well as your knowledge to support your answer. **[20]**

(✍) Spelling, punctuation and grammar and the use of specialist terminology **[5]**

- 3** Explain what it was about the location of your site that led the people who created it to think that it would meet their needs.

Use physical features of the site as well as your knowledge to support your answer. **[20]**

(✍) Spelling, punctuation and grammar and the use of specialist terminology **[5]**

History Around Us (2018)

You **must** clearly state the name of the site you have studied at the start of each answer.

In your answers, you must clearly state the specific time(s) in your site's history that you are writing about.

Answer **any two** questions.

1 Explain the reasons why people first created your site within its surroundings.

Use physical features of the site as well as your knowledge to support your answer. **[20]**

(✎) Spelling, punctuation and grammar and the use of specialist terminology **[5]**

2 How diverse have the activities and people associated with your site been throughout its history?

Use physical features of the site as well as your knowledge to support your answer. **[20]**

(✎) Spelling, punctuation and grammar and the use of specialist terminology **[5]**

3 Choose one period in your site's history.

How far do the physical remains at your site reveal the attitudes and values of people at that time?

Use physical features of the site as well as your knowledge to support your answer. **[20]**

(✎) Spelling, punctuation and grammar and the use of specialist terminology **[5]**

History Around Us (2019)

You **must** clearly state the name of the site you have studied at the start of each answer.

In your answers, you must clearly state the specific time(s) in your site's history that you are writing about.

Answer **any two** questions.

- 1 'The development of the site over time has made it impossible for historians to understand when and why people first created it.'

How far is this true for your site?

Use physical features of the site as well as your knowledge to support your answer. [20]

(✎) Spelling, punctuation and grammar and the use of specialist terminology [5]

- 2 Explain why the physical features of your site have changed over time.

Use physical features of the site as well as your knowledge to support your answer. [20]

(✎) Spelling, punctuation and grammar and the use of specialist terminology [5]

- 3 Choose one period in the history of your site.

How far was your site typical of its type at this time?

Use physical features of the site as well as your knowledge to support your answer. [20]

(✎) Spelling, punctuation and grammar and the use of specialist terminology [5]

History Around Us (2020)

You **must** clearly state the name of the site you have studied at the start of each answer.

In your answers, you must clearly state the specific time(s) in your site's history that you are writing about.

Answer **any two** questions.

1 Why did people first start using your site?

Use physical features of the site as well as your knowledge to support your answer. **[20]**

(✎) Spelling, punctuation and grammar and the use of specialist terminology **[5]**

2 Choose a significant turning point in your site's past.

How far did this change the site, its people or its uses?

Use physical features of the site as well as your knowledge to support your answer. **[20]**

(✎) Spelling, punctuation and grammar and the use of specialist terminology **[5]**

3 How far can historians use the physical remains at your site to tell the story of the site or its people?

Use physical features of the site as well as your knowledge to support your answer. **[20]**

(✎) Spelling, punctuation and grammar and the use of specialist terminology **[5]**

History Around Us (2021)

You **must** clearly state the name of the site you have studied at the start of each answer.

In your answers, you must clearly state the specific time(s) in your site's history that you are writing about.

Answer **any two** questions.

- 1 How far have the uses of your site changed throughout its history?

Use physical features of the site as well as your knowledge to support your answer. [20]

(✎) Spelling, punctuation and grammar and the use of specialist terminology [5]

- 2 Explain why your site was important nationally **and/or** locally.

You can focus on one period or several periods in the history of the site.

Use physical features of the site as well as your knowledge to support your answer. [20]

(✎) Spelling, punctuation and grammar and the use of specialist terminology [5]

- 3 How far does your site enable historians to understand the everyday life and attitudes of people who lived there?

Use physical features of the site as well as your knowledge to support your answer. [20]

(✎) Spelling, punctuation and grammar and the use of specialist terminology [5]

History Around Us (2022)

You **must** clearly state the name of the site you have studied at the start of each answer.

In your answers, you must clearly state the specific time(s) in your site's history that you are writing about.

Answer **any two** questions.

- 1 Your site wants reconstruction drawings to show what your site looked like at a particular time in its past.

Explain what you would tell an artist to include in the drawings.

Use physical features of the site as well as your knowledge to support your answer. **[20]**

(✎) Spelling, punctuation and grammar and the use of specialist terminology **[5]**

- 2 How far does your site tell us about important local or national changes?

Use physical features of the site as well as your knowledge to support your answer. **[20]**

(✎) Spelling, punctuation and grammar and the use of specialist terminology **[5]**

- 3 How far have activities on your site differed over time?

Use physical features of the site as well as your knowledge to support your answer. **[20]**

(✎) Spelling, punctuation and grammar and the use of specialist terminology **[5]**

History Around Us (2023)

You **must** clearly state the name of the site you have studied at the start of each answer.

In your answers, you must clearly state the specific time(s) in your site's history that you are writing about.

Answer **any two** questions.

1 How typical is your site when compared to other sites of the same type?

Use physical features of the site as well as your knowledge to support your answer. **[20]**

(✍) Spelling, punctuation and grammar and the use of specialist terminology **[5]**

2 Choose **one** period in your site's history.

Explain how a historian could use your site to answer questions about people's lives during that period.

Use physical features of the site as well as your knowledge to support your answer. **[20]**

(✍) Spelling, punctuation and grammar and the use of specialist terminology **[5]**

3 Choose **one** period in your site's history.

What are the benefits **and** challenges of using the physical features of your site to investigate how it looked at that time?

Use physical features of the site as well as your knowledge to support your answer. **[20]**

(✍) Spelling, punctuation and grammar and the use of specialist terminology **[5]**

History Around Us (2024)

You **must** clearly state the name of the site you have studied at the start of each answer.

In your answers, you must clearly state the specific time(s) in your site's history that you are writing about.

Answer **any two** questions.

- 1 Explain how the physical features of your site could be used by someone to produce an **interpretation of the site** that **shows how it was used** at a significant point in its history.

Use physical features of the site as well as your knowledge to support your answer. [20]

(✍) Spelling, punctuation and grammar and the use of specialist terminology [5]

- 2 Choose **one** period in your site's history.

Explain what a study of your site reveals about the lives of different types of people at that time.

Use physical features of the site as well as your knowledge to support your answer. [20]

(✍) Spelling, punctuation and grammar and the use of specialist terminology [5]

- 3 Choose **two** different points in your site's history.

Explain the ways in which the site **or** its uses changed between these two points.

Use physical features of the site as well as your knowledge to support your answer. [20]

(✍) Spelling, punctuation and grammar and the use of specialist terminology [5]

History Around Us (Sample Question Paper)

1 Choose a turning point in your site's history.

Explain how and why this changed the importance of the site, either locally or nationally.

Use physical features of the site as well as your knowledge to support your answer. [20]

(✍) Spelling, punctuation and grammar and the use of specialist terminology [5]

The original purpose of Ludlow Castle was as a Norman fortress to control the "wild Welsh" in the area between England and Wales known as The Marches. In the period after the Norman conquest this was a major national and local objective and thus the castle was built on a very strong defensive position on 100 feet cliffs surrounded on 3 sides by the River Teme. The town of Ludlow would later grow up next to this original fortress which included a stone keep set into the wall with 4 other defensive towers. Typical activities during this time would have been military with the presence of watchmen, knights and squires and this would continue with the Anarchy. Although some changes occurred during a period of peace after the Second Baron's war with the building of the North Range, the military functions and activities continued throughout the medieval period. So, up until the turning point of the 1500s, Ludlow Castle was very much a military and defensive castle, a Norman fortress.

The turning point came as Ludlow Castle came into the ownership of the Crown during the Tudor period. Ludlow Castle then became home to the Council of the Marches after the Act of Union with Wales under Henry VIII. This led to significant changes for the site as the focus became administrative rather than military. For example, this period saw the building of the Judges Lodgings which houses these key people as prepared for trial. New chimneys and tall Tudor fireplaces were being installed during this period. There would also be attorneys, clerks and prisoners moving around the site, travelling to look at paperwork which had been stored in the upper floor of the once military Mortimer's Tower or actually going to a court-case in the converted upper room, built above St Peter's chapel which acted as a court room in Tudor Times. Supporting clerks and lawyers would similarly be housed in the newly built Tudor Lodgings. At the same time, the site would also see prisoners being moved from the new Prison to trial. As opposed to the military activities of the previous periods, now the emphasis would be on administration with guards ensuring the prisoners didn't escape rather than looking outside the castle to potential enemies.

Ludlow Castle was also now home to a number of rich Tudor nobles and this saw a further turning point. This included Sir Henry Sidney, President of the Council, making changes to the castle which he himself paid for in the name of Elizabeth. Sidney oversaw the building of the permanent stone bridge which was built to give a grander entrance to the Inner Bailey and shows military concerns were less significant by this period. There would also be builders working on the elaborate walkway that was built between the Tudor Lodgings and the Chapel of Mary Magdalene. Glaziers would be at work, ready for an important visit, working to put glass in the larger Tudor windows in the Tudor Lodgings. Meanwhile, servants would be at work attending guests at the Tudor fireplaces in the Tudor Lodgings whilst a clock and water fountain was also installed by Sir Henry Sidney during this period of time. Musicians and actors might be present in the Great Hall which had now become more ceremonial than a functional site for banquet.

Overall, the Tudor period and the formation of the Council of the Marches saw a significant change for the site as it moved from a military stance, to one of administration and a focus on Tudor luxury rather than medieval functionality.

2 What challenges are there when trying to understand the appearance of your site when it was first created and how could someone overcome these challenges?

Use physical features of the site as well as your knowledge to support your answer. **[20]**

(✍) Spelling, punctuation and grammar and the use of specialist terminology **[5]**

One of the challenges in trying to understand the appearance of Ludlow Castle when it was first created is the changes that occurred to the original castle in order to improve its defences. The castle originally simply included a simple curtain wall, 4 towers and a keep which originally functioned as a gatehouse. These all still exist but events such as the Anarchy and then, later, the Second Baron's War saw numerous changes including an outer bailey, an innermost bailey, the addition of Mortimer's Tower on the Outer Bailey and the fact that all towers and the keep were built upon and raised. Sometime in this period, the entrance was moved from the keep to a gap in the walls and the north wall of the keep was rebuilt. However, this is not impossible for historians to understand its original use. We can overcome these challenges by using an understanding of key national and local events (such as the Anarchy and Second Baron's War) to understand how and when the changes occurred. The original fortress was built in grey-green siltstone whilst later changes occurred in red sandstone so again this helps to date changes. Moreover, the use of models and comparisons to similar sites such as at Chepstow and Goodrich can also give us a sense of the original castle before the improvements to the defence occurred.

Later on, in the early 13th Century, the castle became something of a fortified palace with the defences maintained but the building of a more luxurious North Range that included a Great Hall, Solar Block, Great Chamber Block and Garderobe Tower. These buildings were built upon an area that would have included less impressive buildings from the original castle and of which there is now no trace. Again, though, it is possible for the historian to understand the original site. Although archaeology has not been able to reveal what buildings originally stood here, artists impressions and comparisons to other sites can help. From studying the Norman period, we also know that there would have been temporary buildings such as lodgings for soldiers, a blacksmiths and other structures.

During the Tudor period, Ludlow became the home to the Council of the Marches. Windows were greatly enlarged, chimneys were added and new buildings were built for the administrators with the Judges Lodgings and Tudor Lodgings. A prison was also built in the outer bailey. All of these challenge our understanding of the original Norman castle. Again, this can be overcome from an understanding of this period and the ability to spot which buildings date from the Tudors and which from later. An audio tour is available which points this out whilst the plaques and books written on the castle make this clear.

History Around Us (Practice Paper 1)

3 Choose one period in your site's history.

Explain how the site is significant in helping us to understand everyday life and attitudes at that time.

Use physical features of the site as well as your knowledge to support your answer. **[20]**

 Spelling, punctuation and grammar and the use of specialist terminology **[5]**

During its time as the site of the Council of the Marches in the Tudor period and until 1689, Ludlow castle, can reveal significant information about the running of the Tudor state. Ludlow Castle was, by this point an administrative centre for the Marches and Wales and the site of law courts. The castle had been adapted to include the newly built Judges Lodgings. This new block with its clear large fireplaces, high chimneys and large windows show the importance of law and order during this period. Henry VIII's Acts of Union with Wales had shown the increased power of the monarchy and its willingness to bring law and order across the land. This new building, built ornately with red sandstone, sits in contrast to the original Norman buildings, built in grey-green siltstone. This change to the site shows how the Tudor state was much more about law and order and strong government as opposed to the much more militaristic periods under the Normans which had gone before. Indeed, this is further evidenced in terms of the changes to other previously military features. For example, records kept in the castle show that the upper floors of Mortimer's Tower, once a key military feature of the castle, was now being used as a storeroom for records from the Council of the Marches. Even dedication to God has been altered as the 2nd floor of St Peter's Chapel had been converted to a court room. Again, this emphasises that the business of the Tudor state was more important than simply for worship. This may also reflect the religious changes that occurred with Henry VIII's Break with Rome and the subsequent changes under Mary, Edward VI and Elizabeth and on to the Civil War. Thieves and law-breakers from across the Marches and Wales would have been brought to Ludlow Castle, perhaps being kept in the new prison in the Outer bailey before standing trial, in a show of the power and reach of the Tudor state and the importance of obeying the law. Everyday life would have involved the bustle of lawyers, judges and clerks, the moving of paperwork and orders, whilst prisoners were accompanied by guards ready for their trials.

The castle also reflects the importance of wealth and grandeur during the Tudor period. Many of the military windows were widened and sit in contrast to the military features of the castle with great, wide, Elizabethan style windows clearly present throughout the castle. The building of the Tudor Lodgings, again in red sandstone, with huge fireplaces and further impressive chimneys again emphasise the importance of comfort of this period. Under the Presidency of Sir Henry Sidney, after 1561, the castle was significantly changed in terms of providing further luxury. Sidney's accounts along with archaeological finds, demonstrate that a covered walkway was built between the Tudor Lodgings and the Chapel of Mary Magdalene showing that religion was still very important during this period but so was luxury with its important inhabitants not having to venture out into the elements to worship.

The castle also demonstrates how important status was to the Tudors. Sir Henry Sidney also built a permanent stone bridge into the inner bailey, created a water fountain and installed a clock. His establishing of a Tudor shield above the entrance of the inner-bailey show the Tudor value of taking credit for these changes and the display of power and wealth. It is not difficult to imagine a multitude of servants and entertainers doing everything they can to maintain the luxury status of the castle during this period. Everyday life would have included entertainment but also relative peace and quiet for these powerful figures and their families as servants cared for their every need. The castle, which hosted Henry VII's son, Prince Arthur for his honeymoon and Princess Mary Tudor during her younger years, was, in this period, an example of the power, luxury and riches of the Tudor nobility and monarchy.

History Around Us (Practice Paper 2)

1 Imagine you are a guide at your site.

If you want visitors to understand why your site was important in history, either locally or nationally, which features of the site would you show them and why?

Use physical features of the site as well as your knowledge to support your answer. **[20]**

Spelling, punctuation and grammar and the use of specialist terminology **[5]**

Throughout its history, Ludlow Castle has been important both locally and nationally. Firstly, the site had a military function and was created as part of the Norman Conquest. When William the Conqueror invaded England in 1066 and defeated the English king, Harold, at Hastings he was presented with a series of rebellions throughout England. In particular, he was concerned about a possible attack from Wales. Therefore, William's second-in-command, William Fitz Osbern, instructed his knight, Walter De Lacy, to construct a castle in what is now the Ludlow area. This was one in a series of castles built along the Marches border with Wales. Ludlow Castle helped protect the border with Wales, but was also used to exert power and control of the local English population. This was part of a national programme of control – Feudalism. The site was chosen because of its close proximity to the Welsh border, the natural defences of the River Teme and a 100ft cliff. Over fifty years later during a period of civil war in England known as the Anarchy (1135-1154), Ludlow Castle was seized by King Stephen from Gilbert De Lacy. When Gilbert retook the castle in 1153, it is very likely that this led to further strengthening of the castle's defences when the original gatehouse was extended to form the Great Tower. It was probably at this time that the entrance was moved to the curtain wall with a timber bridge crossing into the original castle which could have been removed in times of trouble. The building of the Outer Bailey may have brought back some order to the market and working area that had probably developed outside the castle defences. The building of the castle and subsequent changes to the castle's defences, strengthened its military function and were a direct consequence of how the castle relates to national events.

A further example of Ludlow Castle's military importance in national history was the Second Barons' War. King Henry III had become increasingly unpopular for being a poor leader and waging costly foreign wars. He lost control of power in the 1260s when Simon De Montfort, and other leading barons, rebelled against their king. In 1264, Simon De Montfort seized Ludlow Castle from Geoffrey De Geneville, but it was recaptured shortly afterwards by Henry's supporters. Prince Edward (later Edward I), met up with his supporters at the castle, leading to De Montfort's defeat at Evesham later that year. Having helped to defeat Simon De Montfort and recapturing Ludlow Castle, Geoffrey De Geneville strengthened the castle's defences further by increasing the height of the towers, created the tower (later known as Mortimer's Tower) and the Innermost Bailey. On the other hand, following the Second Barons' War, Geoffrey De Geneville could live peacefully in the castle. This period saw the building of the Great Hall and the Solar Block. These were both significant changes to the castle's function from military to domestic. Another example of how important Ludlow Castle was in a national context was Roger Mortimer and the Despenser War. Changes to Ludlow Castle under Roger Mortimer further emphasise how the castle changed in function from military to domestic. Mortimer was a very powerful and ambitious Marcher Lord. In 1322 he found himself on the losing side of the Despenser War (a revolt against Edward II). After being imprisoned by the king, Mortimer escaped from the Tower of London in 1323 into exile. While in France, Mortimer formed an alliance with Queen Isabella, Edward's estranged wife, and together in 1327 they seized power in England. Edward II was murdered and Mortimer has been implicated in the plot. Mortimer was made the Earl of March and became extremely wealthy. For three years, Mortimer was de facto ruler of England before being overthrown and accused of treason. Mortimer was executed by hanging at Tyburn. Mortimer's powerful status as de facto ruler led to further developments at Ludlow Castle. The building of a Great Chamber Block and Garderobe Tower

probably intended to produce what the historian David Whitehead termed a “show castle”. The new Great Chamber Block gave high quality accommodation for the lord and lady. The four storey Garderobe Tower contains large rooms which were presumably bedrooms. A short flight of steps led up to a single latrine at the northern end. Mortimer also built a new chapel in the Outer Bailey, named after St Peter (the saint’s day on which he had escaped from the Tower of London).

A final example of Ludlow’s importance, this time in a local context, was the formation of the Council of the Marches. The Council was established to help improve law enforcement in Wales and the Welsh marches. By this point Ludlow Castle was the property of the crown so was used as a base for the council. From 1526 onwards, the Council began to exercise serious power and control. Rowland Lee became President in 1534 and established an iron control imposing the death penalty whenever he saw fit. In 1542 the Laws in Wales Act meant that the Council played an increasingly active role in managing the administration of the area and of overseeing the law. Under the Presidency of Sir Henry Sidney (1560 to 1586) much good work was done to aid the western part of the nation and, in particular, to help the people of Wales. Evidence of how this affected Ludlow Castle can be seen through a Judges’ Lodgings being built by Sir Henry Sidney. These were convenient and comfortable quarters for maintaining the judicial process. The Tudor Lodgings were added which contained chambers with a room in which to work and sleep in. The whole of the first floor was given over to the President’s accommodation. Other lodgings would have been in the upper sections of the Oven Tower, Mortimer’s Tower and the old Keep. As well as this, St Peter’s Chapel was converted into a courtroom. Furthermore, the Great Hall was modernised when the central hearth was abandoned and a fireplace was inserted into the south wall. The Hall was kept mainly for ceremonial meals and entertaining important guests. A Porter’s Lodge, Prison and Stables were built on the inside of the south-west Outer Bailey wall.

History Around Us (2019)

- 1 'The development of the site over time has made it impossible for historians to understand when and why people first created it.'

How far is this true for your site?

Use physical features of the site as well as your knowledge to support your answer. **[20]**

 Spelling, punctuation and grammar and the use of specialist terminology **[5]**

One of the challenges in trying to understand the appearance of Ludlow Castle when it was first created is the changes that occurred to the original castle in order to improve its defences. The castle originally simply included a simple curtain wall, 4 towers and a keep which originally functioned as a gatehouse. These all still exist but events such as the Anarchy and then, later, the Second Baron's War saw numerous changes including an outer bailey, an innermost bailey, the addition of Mortimer's Tower on the Outer Bailey and the fact that all towers and the keep were built upon and raised. Sometime in this period, the entrance was moved from the keep to a gap in the walls and the north wall of the keep was rebuilt. However, this is not impossible for historians to understand its original use. We can overcome these challenges by using an understanding of key national and local events (such as the Anarchy and Second Baron's War) to understand how and when the changes occurred. The original fortress was built in grey-green siltstone whilst later changes occurred in red sandstone so again this helps to date changes. Moreover, the use of models and comparisons to similar sites such as at Chepstow and Goodrich can also give us a sense of the original castle before the improvements to the defence occurred.

Later on, the early 13th Century, the castle became something of a fortified palace with the defences maintained but the building of a more luxurious North Range that included a Great Hall, Solar Block, Great Chamber Block and Garderobe Tower. These buildings were built upon an area that would have included less impressive buildings from the original castle and of which there is now no trace. Again, though, it is possible for the historian to understand the original site. Although archaeology has not been able to reveal what buildings originally stood here, artists impressions and comparisons to other sites can help. From studying the Norman period, we also know that there would have been temporary buildings such as lodgings for soldiers, a blacksmiths and other structures.

During the Tudor period, Ludlow became the home to the Council of the Marches. Windows were greatly enlarged, chimneys were added and new buildings were built for the administrators with the Judges Lodgings and Tudor Lodgings. A prison was also built in the outer bailey. All of these challenge our understanding of the original Norman castle. Again, this can be overcome from an understanding of this period and the ability to spot which buildings date from the Tudors and which from later. An audio tour is available which points this out whilst the plaques and books written on the castle make this clear.

2 Explain why the physical features of your site have changed over time.

Use physical features of the site as well as your knowledge to support your answer. [20]

 Spelling, punctuation and grammar and the use of specialist terminology [5]

Ludlow Castle was first created as a military outpost to help prevent any Welsh uprising against Norman rule following the Battle of Hastings and subsequent conquest. Built around 1085, it was deliberately positioned on the border with Wales in a loop in the river Teme on top of 100 feet cliffs to give it a strong defensive position. The original castle included 4 main towers and a keep which was also the main gatehouse.

This defensive approach continued for the next 100 years with the civil war of the 12th Century “Anarchy” meaning the castle was further developed with the towers built up, the entrance moved from the keep and an outer bailey added. The chapel of Mary Magdalene was designed to ensure God was on the defender’s side as the castle was besieged by Stephen and then by Gilbert de Lacy. The castle then passed into the ownership of Geoffrey de Geneville and further military changes (an innermost bailey, the addition of Mortimer’s Tower) occurred with the castle featuring as part of the feud of the Second Baron’s War in the mid 1200s.

However, there then followed a time of peace which saw a change in the castle’s development. Firstly Geneville and then the powerful Earl of March, Roger Mortimer, sought to beautify the castle whilst maintaining its military functions. This saw the development of the North Range which included a Solar Block, Great Hall and a Garderobe Tower which both added to the castle’s defences and provided a new focus on luxury with ensuite toilets linked to private chambers.

The most significant change occurred as Ludlow fell into the ownership of the crown after it had been inherited by Richard Duke of York and his son became Edward IV. Under the Tudors, Ludlow castle developed in ways that were very different to its original purpose. The Tudors established the Council of the Marches at Ludlow and the castle now became the site of its administration of Wales and the Marches. This saw the creation of the building known as the Judges Lodgings and the Tudor Lodgings. St Peter’s chapel was adapted so a courtroom was built on the first floor whilst a prison was built. A fountain and covered walkway to the chapel completed the changes whilst the building of a stone bridge into the inner bailey showed that the castle had few military functions. This was a significant change from its original military buildings and purpose.

3 Choose one period in the history of your site.

How far was your site typical of its type at this time?

Use physical features of the site as well as your knowledge to support your answer. [20]

 Spelling, punctuation and grammar and the use of specialist terminology [5]

I am focusing on the period in the 1500s when Ludlow was home to the Council of the Marches. Many of the buildings that were present at this time had been built in previous periods when the castle had a more military purpose.

Ludlow, like other castles in the area, was originally built to be defensive. These buildings were still in existence by the 1500s and were similar to other similar sites such as Chepstow Castle and other Marcher castles such as Goodrich Castle and Wigmore Castle. The purpose of these castles was to act as a means of controlling the Welsh by providing defence against attacks as well as a place from which to launch an attack. Ludlow, Goodrich and Chepstow castles were built in the 11th Century under

the jurisdiction of William Fitz Osbern, Earl of Hereford. Ludlow castle site can still be identified on 100 feet cliffs, with a river, the Teme, running around 3 sides of it. High walls and towers give the castle a strong defensive position and make it difficult to attack whilst it sits close to important roads. In this sense, Ludlow castle is very typical with very similar features seen at Chepstow castle and Goodrich castle which also sit on cliffs above the river Wye. Ludlow's physical remains include an Outer Bailey and work can be seen to have strengthened and built up of its Towers. An innermost bailey exists to provide further strength as the De Lacys, and other owners, sought to strengthen the castle during the turmoil of the Anarchy. Similar military and defensive features are also present at Goodrich and Wigmore castles.

Ludlow Castle continued to develop in a manner similar to other castles in the 1300s with a militaristic function whilst their owners also looked to emphasise their own wealth as its national importance declined and instead it had a greater emphasis on luxury and showing off the wealth of its owners. **These buildings were still present by the 1500s.** Similarly, at Chepstow, Roger Bigod constructed a new range of buildings for accommodation whilst also emphasising its military importance with the construction of "Marten's Tower" and modifications to the Great Tower too as Edward I visited to celebrate his successful invasion of Wales. At Ludlow, a North Range of luxurious buildings, including a Great Hall and Solar Block were added and when ownership passed to Roger Mortimer, whose successful revolt against Edward II led to him gaining great power, wealth and importance as Earl of March, Ludlow's North Range saw the Garderobe Tower and Great Chamber Block added. These buildings were consistent with defence but now the greater emphasis was showing off wealth as Ludlow became, in the historian Whitehead's phrase a "show castle". Similar domestic enhancement also occurred at Wigmore and Goodrich although, at the latter, this went further with the rebuilding of the whole castle.

However, during the Tudor period, Ludlow Castle became the home of the Council of the Marches and this period sees some differences between it and other Marcher castles as a number of administrative buildings were constructed and its importance grew. Henry VIII's Acts of Union with Wales meant that war and invasion were no longer priorities as Chepstow, and others such as Goodrich, declined in importance as the Tudor monarchs turned their military attention to the defence of coastal castles due to the threat of foreign invasion. At Ludlow, The Judges Lodgings and conversion of the second floor of St Peter's chapel to a court room indicate the new emphasis on business and the rule of law. Meanwhile, its importance under the Presidency of Sir Henry Sidney after 1560 saw the construction of accommodation for clerks and lawyers with the building of the Tudor Lodgings. Additionally, the period also saw the conversion of many of its military windows to great open Tudor windows and the construction of large fireplaces and linked high rising chimneys, all of which can still be seen today as part of its remains. A stable, prison and porter's lodge are also present and were built to deal with the increased use of the site at a time when castles such as Chepstow and Wigmore were becoming mere residences for the wealthy or being abandoned. Whilst Wigmore Castle also had a prison for the Council of the Marchers, Chepstow Castle, by comparison, was turned into private accommodation as its military features declined in importance and the Earl of Worcester used it as a residence.

History Around Us (2020)

1 Why did people first start using your site?

Use physical features of the site as well as your knowledge to support your answer. [20]

(✍) Spelling, punctuation and grammar and the use of specialist terminology [5]

Following the Norman invasion of 1066, William I was a foreign king in a Saxon country. In seeking to control his new conquest he used a combination of military, financial and political solutions, as well as creating a positive image of himself as a ruler. The Norman castles, of which Ludlow was one of the leading examples, were crucial in showing this positive image, as well as supporting him in his military, financial and political control.

Firstly, Ludlow castle was built as an example of William's military strength. This had been demonstrated at the Battle of Hastings, where he defeated Harold Godwinson's hardened Saxon army with a combination of clear strategy and effective use of his cavalry and archers. This military strength was key in controlling England, as rebellions by figures such as Edgar the Atheling and Edric the Wild sprung up across the country, and were ruthlessly but effectively put down. William also built over 500 motte and bailey castles to help protect and control the country militarily, giving a base for military commanders and protection for Norman soldiers. These castles were later replaced or improved by building more sturdy and longer-lasting stone castles which could maintain a military control over England. Ludlow Castle is an example of these stone castles. Its geographical position on 100 feet high ground next to a bend in the River Teme gave it easy protection. Its gatehouse (later extended) and four towers (Pendover Tower, Oven Tower, Postern Tower and North-West Tower) also aided the Normans in seeing potential military threats, particularly from Wales. The River Teme, as well being useful for transport and water (possibly food such as fish), served as a natural moat between the castle's inhabitants and the 'Wild Welsh'. It was also important defensively as it protected three sides of the castle. This was particularly important in the area where Ludlow Castle was built as Edric the Wild had rebelled and caused chaos in the area less than 20 years before its building which started around 1085. Castles were a key part of military strategy, although it could be argued that it was not the only reason that they were built.

In order to control the country, the Normans needed to achieve political and economic stability. The implementation of the Feudal System and the Domesday Book both acted to establish this, regulating taxation and putting loyal followers in key positions around the country. This is evident where William gave land in the Marches region to his 'deputies' William Fitz Osbern and Roger of Montgomery. Subsequently, Fitz Osbern gave the manor of Stanton (where Ludlow Castle resides) to his subordinate Walter de Lacy. Castles were a key part of this system as they acted as bases for political power. Ludlow, with its close proximity to the Welsh border and close to two Roman Roads, was a key political site, and the collection of taxes acted to further stabilise the economy. Ludlow Castle was started after Walter de Lacy (who fought for William at Hastings) was given land by Fitz Osbern. It would have been particularly important as William struggled to maintain control following the conquest in the 1060s. There were innumerable rebellions up and down the country. Ludlow Castle was an important base and stronghold along the Marches alongside Shrewsbury and Chester. This is an important factor, linking to military control through its geographical position.

However, the most important aspect of the castles in controlling England came through the image they presented. William became king at a time of considerable instability. In 1066 England faced attack from several potential contenders for the throne and, despite William's consistent military success, he was never fully stable in his position. The Normans needed to, therefore, create an image of power and stability within the country. The creation of this image was evidenced from the Bayeux tapestry, which depicted the Norman version of the invasion, and through the construction of 500 castles, all of which

projected an image of power and stability. These stone buildings were enormous, and designed to intimidate and impress a rebelling public. Unlike the many Motte and Bailey castles built in this period out of wood, Ludlow Castle was constructed out of stone to show permanence and power. Situated on the 100-foot cliffs it would have sent a strong image of Norman authority to the Welsh but also to those in surrounding towns and villages such as Bromfield and Caynham.

The most important factor in helping the Normans to control their country was the construction of image. These images of positive rule supported William's political, military and economic development of the country. Ludlow Castle acts as a strong piece of evidence for this image. Its architecture, grandeur and strategic position in an area beset by rebellions were key in showing Saxon England the extent of Norman authority. That it is still standing and the town developed subsequently around it, is a testament to the success of this strategy.

2 Choose a significant turning point in your site's past.

How far did this change the site, its people or its uses?

Use physical features of the site as well as your knowledge to support your answer. **[20]**

 Spelling, punctuation and grammar and the use of specialist terminology **[5]**

The original purpose of Ludlow Castle was as a Norman fortress to control the "wild Welsh" in the area between England and Wales known as The Marches. In the period after the Norman conquest this was a major national and local objective and thus the castle was built on a very strong defensive position on 100 feet cliffs surrounded on 3 sides by the River Teme. The town of Ludlow would later grow up next to this original fortress which included a stone keep set into the wall with 4 other defensive towers. Typical activities during this time would have been military with the presence of watchmen, knights and squires and this would continue with the Anarchy. Although some changes occurred during a period of peace after the Second Baron's war with the building of the North Range, the military functions and activities continued throughout the medieval period.

The turning point came as Ludlow Castle came into the ownership of the Crown during the Tudor period. Ludlow Castle then became home to the Council of the Marches after the Act of Union with Wales under Henry VIII. This led to significant changes for the site as the focus became administrative rather than military. For example, this period saw the building of the Judges Lodgings which houses these key people as prepared for trial. New chimneys and tall Tudor fireplaces were being installed during this period. There would also be attorneys, clerks and prisoners moving around the site, travelling to look at paperwork which had been stored in the upper floor of the once military Mortimer's Tower or actually going to a court-case in the converted upper room, built above St Peter's chapel which acted as a court room in Tudor Times. Supporting clerks and lawyers would similarly be housed in the newly built Tudor Lodgings. At the same time, the site would also see prisoners being moved from the new Prison to trial. As opposed to the military activities of the previous periods, now the emphasis would be on administration with guards ensuring the prisoners didn't escape rather than looking outside the castle to potential enemies.

Ludlow Castle was also now home to a number of rich Tudor nobles. This included Sir Henry Sidney, President of the Council, making changes to the castle which he himself paid for in the name of Elizabeth. Sidney oversaw the building of the permanent stone bridge which was built to give a grander entrance to the Inner Bailey and shows military concerns were less significant by this period. There would also be builders working on the elaborate walkway that was built between the Tudor Lodgings and the Chapel of Mary Magdalene. Glaziers would be at work, ready for an important visit, working to put glass in the larger Tudor windows in the Tudor Lodgings. Meanwhile, servants would be at work attending guests at the Tudor fireplaces in the Tudor Lodgings whilst a clock and water fountain was

also installed by Sir Henry Sidney during this period of time. Musicians and actors might be present in the Great Hall which had now become more ceremonial than a functional site for banquet.

Overall, the Tudor period and the formation of the Council of the Marches saw a significant change for the site as it moved from a military stance, to one of administration and a focus on Tudor luxury rather than medieval functionality.

3 How far can historians use the physical remains at your site to tell the story of the site or its people?

Use physical features of the site as well as your knowledge to support your answer. [20]

 Spelling, punctuation and grammar and the use of specialist terminology [5]

Ludlow Castle was first created as a military outpost to help prevent any Welsh uprising against Norman rule following the Battle of Hastings and subsequent conquest. Built around 1085, it was deliberately positioned on the border with Wales in a loop in the river Teme on top of 100 feet cliffs to give it a strong defensive position. All of these can still be seen. The original castle included four main towers and a keep which was also the main gatehouse and these are clearly present for historians to learn from.

This defensive approach continued for the next 100 years with the civil war of the 12th Century “Anarchy” meaning the castle was further developed with the towers built up, the entrance moved from the keep and an outer bailey added. The chapel of Mary Magdalene was designed to ensure God was on the defender’s side as the castle was besieged by Stephen and then by Gilbert de Lacy. The castle then passed into the ownership of Geoffrey de Geneville and further military changes (an innermost bailey, the addition of Mortimer’s Tower) occurred with the castle featuring as part of the feud of the Second Baron’s War in the mid-1200s.

However, there then followed a time of peace which saw a change in the castle’s development. Firstly, Geneville and then the powerful Earl of March, Roger Mortimer, sought to beautify the castle whilst maintaining its military functions. This saw the development of the North Range which included a Solar Block, Great Hall and a Garderobe Tower which both added to the castle’s defences and provided a new focus on luxury with ensuite toilets linked to private chambers.

The most significant change occurred as Ludlow fell into the ownership of the crown after it had been inherited by Richard Duke of York and his son became Edward IV. Under the Tudors, Ludlow castle developed in ways that were very different to its original purpose. The Tudors established the Council of the Marches at Ludlow and the castle now became the site of its administration of Wales and the Marches. This saw the creation of the building known as the Judges Lodgings and the Tudor Lodgings. St Peter’s chapel was adapted so a courtroom was built on the first floor whilst a prison was built. A fountain and covered walkway to the chapel completed the changes whilst the building of a stone bridge into the inner bailey showed that the castle had few military functions. This was a significant change from its original military buildings and purpose.

EXTRA The castle was abandoned after 1689 when the Council of the Marches ceased to serve its purpose and became a romantic ruin. It had begun its time as a defensive outpost, developed some luxury functions during the early 1300s and had undergone significant change to its buildings and purpose as an administrative centre under the Tudors as the Council of the Marches.

History Around Us (2022)

- 1 Your site wants reconstruction drawings to show what your site looked like at a particular time in its past.

Explain what you would tell an artist to include in the drawings.

Use physical features of the site as well as your knowledge to support your answer. [20]

(✎) Spelling, punctuation and grammar and the use of specialist terminology [5]

If an artist had been hired to do a painting of Ludlow Castle during the Tudor era, whilst it was the home of the Council of the Marches during the 1500s, there are key details they would need to be included. Most importantly, the Castle site was a busy administrative centre and site for trying criminals, and it was also a place of great local and national importance, and so all of the people associated with these functions would need to be shown.

The Tudor focus on administrative and legal features of the site could be shown through the judges who lived in The Judges Lodgings - they should be shown looking over paperwork in their relatively spacious accommodation. To show that it was Tudor times, the artist could focus on the new chimneys and tall Tudor fireplaces which had been installed during this period. There would also be attorneys, clerks and prisoners moving around the site, dressed in Tudor style which might include ruffs, and coats. They could be pictured travelling to a court-case in the converted upper room, built above St Peter's chapel which acted as a court room in Tudor times. This last change could be emphasised by the artist to show a different colour shading to the top of St Peter's chapel to emphasise this important building change.

The artist would want to show that Ludlow Castle was accommodation for some of the richest and most powerful people of the time, potentially including Tudor Royalty. The artist could show the key figure of the time, Sir Henry Sidney, President of the Council, making changes to the castle which he himself paid for in the name of Elizabeth the first. There would also be builders working on the elaborate walkway that was built between the Tudor Lodgings and the Chapel of Mary Magdalene. This no longer exists but there are signs of where the walkway joined the chapel. Servants could be shown attending to an important guest sitting beside one of the large Tudor fireplaces in the Tudor Lodgings, whilst other notable guests could be shown admiring the clock and water fountain installed by Sir Henry Sidney during this period of time. Important guests might be shown taking a walk around the castle such as the one undertaken by Princess Mary in the early Tudor period.

The artist could show the security the Tudors have brought to the Marches area by emphasising the changes since Medieval times where the castle had previously been strictly for defence. By picturing the older buildings such as the Inner Bailey and Outer Bailey wall and towers, the Round Chapel of Mary Magdalene and the main Keep, as more green/grey to show the earlier use of siltstone, in comparison to the red sandstone of Tudor changes such as the Tudor Lodgings, Judges Lodgings, Prison, Stables, Porter's Lodge and walkway to the chapel. The artist could also show servants taking paperwork which was now stored in the upper floor of the once military Mortimer's Tower. Builders could be seen creating the permanent stone bridge which was built to give a grander entrance to the Inner Bailey and shows military concerns were less significant by this period. Glaziers could be at work, ready for an important visit, working to put glass in the larger Tudor windows in the Tudor Lodgings. All this would show that the Tudors ownership of the castle was more about showing off their wealth rather than the military purpose it previously had.

The mood of the image would need to combine the business movement of the Judges and Attorneys, the luxury of the important guests in the North Range whilst the servants struggle to ensure both purposes are well attended. The artist would also need to emphasise the many building changes that occurred during the Tudor period which clearly set it aside as having a very different purpose

2 How far does your site tell us about important local or national changes?

Use physical features of the site as well as your knowledge to support your answer. [20]

(✍) Spelling, punctuation and grammar and the use of specialist terminology [5]

Ludlow was built some time around 1085 as part of the Norman Conquest. It was overseen by the de Lacy's and was part of the defences against rebellion in the Wales area, overseen by the Earl of Hereford, William Fitz Osbern. The importance of its military role can be seen in Ludlow's physical remains which include an Outer Bailey and work can be seen to have strengthened and built up of its Towers. An innermost bailey exists to provide further strength as the De Lacy's, and other owners, sought to strengthen the castle during the turmoil of the Anarchy, an event which affected Ludlow as well as the rest of the country. All castles were military based in this period following the Norman conquest and the uncertainty of the Anarchy and similar military buildings can be seen at Chepstow and Wigmore.

In the late 1200 and early 1300s, Ludlow Castle continued to develop in a manner similar to other castles in this period with a militaristic function whilst their owners also looked to emphasise their own wealth as its national importance declined and instead it had a greater emphasis on luxury and showing off the wealth of its owners. A North Range of luxurious buildings, including a Great Hall and Solar Block were added and when ownership passed to Roger Mortimer, whose successful revolt against Edward II led to him gaining great power, wealth and importance as Earl of March, Ludlow's North Range saw the Garderobe Tower and Great Chamber Block added. These buildings were consistent with defence but now the greater emphasis was showing off wealth as Ludlow became, in the historian Whitehead's phrase a "show castle". Similar domestic enhancement also occurred at Wigmore and Goodrich although, at the latter, this went further with the rebuilding of the whole castle.

In the 1500s, Ludlow Castle took on a role of truly national importance as a result of its use as the home to the Council of Wales as Ludlow came into the ownership of Richard of York and then, through inheritance, into royal hands to be controlled by the crown. This period sees some differences between it and other Marcher castles as a number of administrative buildings were constructed and its importance grew. Henry VIII's Acts of Union with Wales meant that war and invasion were no longer priorities. The Judges Lodgings and conversion of the second floor of St Peter's chapel to a court room indicate the new emphasis on business and the rule of law. Meanwhile, its importance under the Presidency of Sir Henry Sidney after 1560 saw the construction of accommodation for clerks and lawyers with the building of the Tudor Lodgings. Additionally, the period also saw the conversion of many of its military windows to great open Tudor windows and the construction of large fireplaces and linked high rising chimneys, all of which can still be seen today as part of its remains. A stable, prison and porter's lodge are also present and were built to deal with the increased use of the site.

OPTIONAL CONCLUSION: After the English Civil War and the Glorious Revolution, Ludlow Castle, like many others fell into decline, and disuse, becoming a romantic ruin. Like many other castles, Ludlow's remains indicate its original defensive and military purpose and an adaptation to a "Fortified Palace" under the ownership of great lords such as Earl Mortimer. In this, Ludlow Castle is typical of other similar castles at the time. However, from 1461 and, in particular during the 16th Century, as the home of the Council of the Marches, Ludlow saw the building of new legal buildings and wealthy accommodation in stark contrast to many other Marcher castles.

3 How far have activities on your site differed over time?

Use physical features of the site as well as your knowledge to support your answer. [20]

(✎) Spelling, punctuation and grammar and the use of specialist terminology [5]

Ludlow Castle was first created as a military outpost to help prevent any Welsh uprising against Norman rule following the Battle of Hastings and subsequent conquest. Built around 1085, it was deliberately positioned on the border with Wales in a loop in the river Teme on top of 100 feet cliffs to give it a strong defensive position. The original castle included 4 main towers and a keep which was also the main gatehouse.

This defensive approach continued for the next 100 years with the civil war of the 12th Century "Anarchy" meaning the castle was further developed with the towers built up, the entrance moved from the keep and an outer bailey added. The chapel of Mary Magdalene was designed to ensure God was on the defender's side as the castle was besieged by Stephen and then by Gilbert de Lacy. The castle then passed into the ownership of Geoffrey de Geneville and further military changes (an innermost bailey, the addition of Mortimer's Tower) occurred with the castle featuring as part of the feud of the Second Baron's War in the mid-1200s.

However, there then followed a time of peace which saw a change in the castle's development. Firstly, Geneville and then the powerful Earl of March, Roger Mortimer, sought to beautify the castle whilst maintaining its military functions. This saw the development of the North Range which included a Solar Block, Great Hall and a Garderobe Tower which both added to the castles defences and provided a new focus on luxury with ensuite toilets linked to private chambers.

The most significant change occurred as Ludlow fell into the ownership of the crown after it had been inherited by Richard Duke of York and his son became Edward IV. Under the Tudors, Ludlow castle developed in ways that were very different to its original purpose. The Tudors established the Council of the Marches at Ludlow, and the castle now became the site of its administration of Wales and the Marches. This saw the creation of the building known as the Judges Lodgings and the Tudor Lodgings. St Peter's chapel was adapted so a courtroom was built on the first floor whilst a prison was built. A fountain and covered walkway to the chapel completed the changes whilst the building of a stone bridge into the inner bailey showed that the castle had few military functions. This was a significant change from its original military buildings and purpose.

EXTRA The castle was abandoned after 1689 when the Council of the Marches ceased to serve its purpose and became a romantic ruin. It had begun its time as a defensive outpost, developed some luxury functions during the early 1300s and had undergone significant change to its buildings and purpose as an administrative centre under the Tudors as the Council of the Marches.

History Around Us (2023)

1 How typical is your site when compared to other sites of the same type?

Use physical features of the site as well as your knowledge to support your answer. [20]

(✍) Spelling, punctuation and grammar and the use of specialist terminology [5]

In its original purpose and buildings Ludlow Castle is relatively typical of other similar sites such as Chepstow Castle and other Marcher castles such as Goodrich Castle and Wigmore Castle. The purpose of these castles in the 1100s was to act as a means of controlling the Welsh by providing defence against attacks as well as a place from which to launch an attack. Ludlow, Goodrich and Chepstow castles were built in the 11th Century under the jurisdiction of William Fitz Osbern, Earl of Hereford. Ludlow castle site can still be identified on 100 feet cliffs, with a river, the Teme, running around 3 sides of it. High walls and towers give the castle a strong defensive position and make it difficult to attack whilst it sits close to important roads. In this sense, Ludlow castle is very typical with very similar features seen at Chepstow castle and Goodrich castle which also sit on cliffs above the river Wye. Ludlow's physical remains include an Outer Bailey and work can be seen to have strengthened and built up its Towers. An innermost bailey exists to provide further strength as the De Lacys, and other owners, sought to strengthen the castle during the turmoil of the Anarchy. Similar military and defensive features are also present at Goodrich and Wigmore castles.

Ludlow Castle continued to develop in a manner similar to other castles in the late medieval period in the 1300s with a militaristic function whilst their owners also looked to emphasise their own wealth as its national importance declined and instead it had a greater emphasis on luxury and showing off the wealth of its owners. By comparison, at Chepstow, Roger Bigod constructed a new range of buildings for accommodation whilst also emphasising its military importance with the construction of "Marten's Tower" and modifications to the Great Tower too as Edward I visited to celebrate his successful invasion of Wales. At Ludlow, a North Range of luxurious buildings, including a Great Hall and Solar Block were added and when ownership passed to Roger Mortimer, whose successful revolt against Edward II led to him gaining great power, wealth and importance as Earl of March, Ludlow's North Range saw the Garderobe Tower and Great Chamber Block added. These buildings were consistent with defence but now the greater emphasis was showing off wealth as Ludlow became, in the historian Whitehead's phrase a "show castle". Similar domestic enhancement also occurred at Wigmore and Goodrich although, at the latter, this went further with the rebuilding of the whole castle.

During the Tudor period, in the 1500s, Ludlow Castle became the home of the Council of the Marches and this period sees some differences between it and other Marcher castles as a number of administrative buildings were constructed and its importance grew. Henry VIII's Acts of Union with Wales meant that war and invasion were no longer priorities as Chepstow, and others such as Goodrich, declined in importance as the Tudor monarchs turned their military attention to the defence of coastal castles due to the threat of foreign invasion. At Ludlow, The Judges Lodgings and conversion of the second floor of St Peter's chapel to a court room indicate the new emphasis on business and the rule of law. Meanwhile, its importance under the Presidency of Sir Henry Sidney after 1560 saw the construction of accommodation for clerks and lawyers with the building of the Tudor Lodgings. Additionally, the period also saw the conversion of many of its military windows to great open Tudor windows and the construction of large fireplaces and linked high rising chimneys, all of which can still be seen today as part of its remains. A stable, prison and porter's lodge are also present and were built to deal with the increased use of the site at a time when castles such as Chepstow and Wigmore were becoming mere residences for the wealthy or being abandoned. Whilst Wigmore Castle also had a prison for the Council of the Marchers, Chepstow Castle, by comparison, was turned into private accommodation as its military features declined in importance and the Earl of Worcester used it as a residence.

2 Choose one period in your site's history.

Explain how a historian could use your site to answer questions about people's lives during that period.

Use physical features of the site as well as your knowledge to support your answer. [20]

(✍) Spelling, punctuation and grammar and the use of specialist terminology [5]

During its time as the site of the Council of the Marches in the Tudor period and until 1689, Ludlow castle, can reveal significant information about the running of the Tudor state. Ludlow Castle was, by this point an administrative centre for the Marches and Wales and the site of law courts. The castle had been adapted to include the newly built Judges Lodgings. This new block with its clear large fireplaces, high chimneys and large windows show the importance of law and order during this period. Henry VIII's Acts of Union with Wales had shown the increased power of the monarchy and its willingness to bring law and order across the land. This new building, built ornately with red sandstone, sits in contrast to the original Norman buildings, built in grey-green siltstone. This change to the site shows how the Tudor state was much more about law and order and strong government as opposed to the much more militaristic periods under the Normans which had gone before. Indeed, this is further evidenced in terms of the changes to other previously military features. For example, records kept in the castle show that the upper floors of Moritmer's Tower, once a key military feature of the castle, was now being used as a storeroom for records from the Council of the Marches. Even dedication to God has been altered as the 2nd floor of St Peter's Chapel had been converted to a court room. Again, this emphasises that the business of the Tudor state was more important than simply for worship. This may also reflect the religious changes that occurred with Henry VIII's Break with Rome and the subsequent changes under Mary, Edward VI and Elizabeth and on to the Civil War. Thieves and law-breakers from across the Marches and Wales would have been brought to Ludlow Castle, perhaps being kept in the new prison in the Outer bailey before standing trial, in a show of the power and reach of the Tudor state and the importance of obeying the law. Everyday life would have involved the bustle of lawyers, judges and clerks, the moving of paperwork and orders, whilst prisoners were accompanied by guards ready for their trials.

The castle also reflects the importance of wealth and grandeur during the Tudor period. Many of the military windows were widened and sit in contrast to the military features of the castle with great, wide, Elizabethan style windows clearly present throughout the castle. The building of the Tudor Lodgings, again in red sandstone, with huge fireplaces and further impressive chimneys again emphasise the importance of comfort of this period. Under the Presidency of Sir Henry Sidney, after 1561, the castle was significantly changed in terms of providing further luxury. Sidney's accounts along with archaeological finds, demonstrate that a covered walkway was built between the Tudor Lodgings and the Chapel of Mary Magdalene showing that religion was still very important during this period but so was luxury with its important inhabitants not having to venture out into the elements to worship. Sidney also built a permanent stone bridge into the inner bailey, created a water fountain and installed a clock. Finally, his establishing of a Tudor shield above the entrance of the inner-bailey show the Tudor value of taking credit for these changes and the display of power and wealth. It is not difficult to imagine a multitude of servants and entertainers doing everything they can to maintain the luxury status of the castle during this period. Everyday life would have included entertainment but also relative peace and quiet for these powerful figures and their families as servants cared for their every need. The castle, which hosted Henry VII's son, Prince Arthur for his honeymoon and Princess Mary Tudor during her younger years, was, in this period, an example of the power, luxury and riches of the Tudor nobility and monarchy.

Finally, the very fact that the castle was abandoned after 1689, following on from the Glorious Revolution also shows that this period of strong rule from the Monarch was coming to an end. The Council of the Marches was disbanded and the castle fell into disrepair. It is also worth noting that the

castle tells us very little about the values and everyday life of the poor during this period as the castle was designed to provide for the key administrative figures and for the rich and important nobles and Royal family. However, this in itself, tells us about the Tudor states' focus on its projection of power and luxury, whilst turning a blind eye to those in the country living in poverty. Instead, the castle does project the administrative power of law and order, and the importance of grandeur and luxury of this period, in stark contrast to the very much more militaristic features of the previous periods.

3 Choose **one** period in your site's history.

What are the benefits **and** challenges of using the physical features of your site to investigate how it looked at that time?

Use physical features of the site as well as your knowledge to support your answer. **[20]**

 Spelling, punctuation and grammar and the use of specialist terminology **[5]**

One of the challenges in trying to understand the appearance of Ludlow Castle when it was first created is the changes that occurred to the original castle in order to improve its defences. The castle originally simply included a simple curtain wall, 4 towers and a keep which originally functioned as a gatehouse. These all still exist, which is a benefit, but events such as the Anarchy and then, later, the Second Baron's War saw numerous changes including an outer bailey, an innermost bailey, the addition of Mortimer' Tower on the Outer Bailey and the fact that all towers and the keep were built upon and raised. Sometime in this period, the entrance was moved from the keep to a gap in the walls and the north wall of the keep was rebuilt. However, this is not impossible for historians to understand its original use. We can overcome these challenges by using an understanding of key national and local events (such as the Anarchy and Second Baron's War) to understand how and when the changes occurred. One benefit is that the original fortress was built in grey-green siltstone whilst later changes occurred in red sandstone so again this helps to date changes. Moreover, the use of models and comparisons to similar sites such as at Chepstow and Goodrich can also give us a sense of the original castle before the improvements to the defence occurred.

Later on, the early 13th Century, the castle became something of a fortified palace with the defences maintained but the building of a more luxurious North Range that included a Great Hall, Solar Block, Great Chamber Block and Garderobe Tower. These buildings were built upon an area that would have included less impressive buildings from the original castle and of which there is now no trace so this is a significant challenge. Again, though, it is possible for the historian to understand the original site. Although archaeology has not been able to reveal what buildings originally stood here, artists impressions and comparisons to other sites can help. From studying the Norman period, we also know that there would have been temporary buildings such as lodgings for soldiers, a blacksmiths and other structures so this is beneficial to understanding the site.

During the Tudor period, Ludlow became the home to the Council of the Marches. Challenges include the fact that the windows were greatly enlarged, chimneys were added and new buildings were built for the administrators with the Judges Lodgings and Tudor Lodgings. A prison was also built in the outer bailey. All of these challenge our understanding of the original Norman castle. Again, this can be overcome from an understanding of this period and the ability to spot which buildings date from the Tudors and which from earlier. An audio tour is available which points this out whilst the plaques and books written on the castle make this clear and this is a benefit of using this site.

History Around Us (2024)

- 1 Explain how the physical features of your site could be used by someone to produce an **interpretation of the site that shows how it was used** at a significant point in its history.

Use physical features of the site as well as your knowledge to support your answer. [20]

(✍) Spelling, punctuation and grammar and the use of specialist terminology [5]

I will be writing about the period of time when Ludlow Castle was the headquarters of the Council of the Marches in the 1500s and therefore a significant point in its history

The significance of this period can be seen through the building of the Judges Lodges. This building is situated just inside the Inner Bailey. It was built in the 1500s to house the judges who attended the court cases which were run in Ludlow Castle as part of its role as Council of the Marches with criminals from Wales and the border counties being tried here. It has big Tudor style windows and you can clearly see the big fire places that would have kept the judges warm as they researched their cases. An image could be made of these judges at work with clerks in attendance and may be even prisoners being interviewed in the rooms with fires in the background and the large, glazed windows of the Judges Lodgings.

Another building that could be considered to produce an interpretation could be the Chapel of Mary Magdalene. Although the walkway that joined it to the Great Chamber Block is no longer present this could still be pictured in the interpretation. This was built sometime around the 1500s as Ludlow Castle was home to royals such as Mary Tudor who did not wish to mix with less important people. An image could be created showing how the passageway connected with an image of Mary Tudor or Henry Sidney, President of the Council of the Marches, being shown walking through the walkway whilst poorer people would be pictured outside making their own way to ground floor of the chapel.

A final interpretation could be made showing the entrance to the inner bailey. The stone bridge could be emphasised showing that Ludlow castle was no longer primarily military. In the background, clerks could be pictured taking documents to the record depository in Mortimer's Tower, the upper floor now used for admin rather than military as a result of the move to the Council of the Marches in the 1500s. There could be a range of people pictured crossing the bridge to reflect the significance of this period. This could include judges, clerks, prisoners, royals, servants, guards and Council of the Marches officials. Tudor flags could be pictured to emphasise the importance of the royalty.

- 2 Choose **one** period in your site's history.

Explain what a study of your site reveals about the lives of different types of people at that time.

Use physical features of the site as well as your knowledge to support your answer. [20]

(✍) Spelling, punctuation and grammar and the use of specialist terminology [5]

I will be writing about the 1500s when Ludlow was home to the Council of the Marches

I would focus on the importance of the Judges Lodgings which was built to house the Judges who presided over court cases in the 1500s. The building is situated just inside the inner bailey and the Tudor focus can be shown through the large Tudor windows which would have been originally glazed. The building features a winding staircase and multiple fire places, reflecting the importance of the Judges

who spent their time here. There is a Porter's Lodge at the one end to welcome guests and protect the Judges from the public. It is likely that prisoners would have been brought here by their guards from the prison in the outer bailey. This building shows the importance of legal issues to the Tudors and that they felt it was important to bring cases to order to maintain a stable and peace country.

The high status of people is shown through the Chapel of Mary Magdalene. Originally there was a walkway between the Great Chamber Block and the Chapel which is no longer there but the entrance to both buildings can still be seen. The fact this was built reflects the importance of people living in the castle at the time and would have been used by people such as Lord Sidney, President of the Council of the Marches, or even Mary Tudor who stayed at the castle as a princess. They did not wish to have to go into the open and face the weather or their poorer subjects so the walkway shows their high status.

The stone bridge to the inner bailey shows that the castle was no longer a focus for military issues and the fact that the top floor of Mortimer's Tower was used a record depository shows again that military had given way to administration. Instead of the earlier soldiers, these buildings would have been used by a range of servants, messengers, guards and clerks moving paperwork around the castle and avoiding getting in the way of the important royal guests as well as the high-status judges.

3 Choose **two** different points in your site's history.

Explain the ways in which the site **or** its uses changed between these two points.

Use physical features of the site as well as your knowledge to support your answer. **[20]**

 Spelling, punctuation and grammar and the use of specialist terminology **[5]**

I will be comparing Ludlow castle from when it was first built around 1085, and how it was as part of the Council of the Marches in the 1500s

The first phase of Ludlow's changes occurs by the 1100s. It had developed from the initial gatehouse and 4 towers to include an outer bailey and an inner-most bailey as well as the new Mortimer's Tower. The entrance had been moved to the side of the what was now a Great Keep. All tower had been heightened for military reasons as the castle undertook changes to prepare it against attack from the Welsh and then from other lords during the anarchy when Joce de Dinan and Gilbert de Lacey fought for control of the castle for their masters Stephen and Matilda. The castle was a developed Norman Fortress with even the chapel of Mary Magdalene having the joint purpose of also asking for God's support in war. The castle would have been largely populated by soldiers, knights, and archers on top of the towers.

The castle took on further changes in the 1300s as it moved from pure military aims to those which the historian Whitehead has termed "a show castle". It was now a fortified palace with domestic buildings of a Great Hall, Solar Block and Great Chamber Block built within the northern defences lines. Under the ownership of Roger Mortimer, the castle reflected his high status as de factor ruler of England 1327-1330 with Garderobe Tower built in this period. This was both luxurious, offering en-suite toilets to new chambers, but also included the defensive features of the tower which reflected Mortimer's need for defence after the Despenser War.

Finally, the castle became much more focused on legal issues with a royal outlook in the 1500s as it was owned by the crown and was home to the Council of the Marches. This is reflected in buildings such as the Tudor Lodgings which was home to the high-status judges and a court room built in Mortimer's original St Peter's Chapel again showing the move to legal affairs. The castle was home to visiting royals such as Princess Mary Tudor and this is reflected in the walkway built to the chapel of Mary

Magdalene. This walkway has not survived by the entrance ways can still be seen and its existence allowed its users to worship without facing the weather or the poorer inhabitants.

Overall, therefore we can see the castle change from its original normal fortress in the 1100s, to a fortified palace in the 1300s and then a legal government centre and home to high status Tudor people in the 1500s.