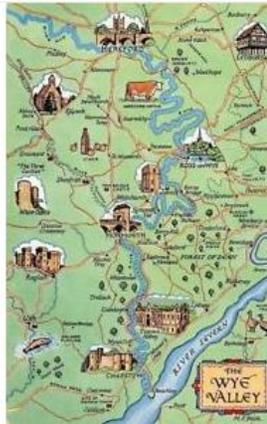




Key concepts

- In Roman times, the Severn was seen as a useful natural defence, so few permanent bridges were built.
- The River Severn gets its name from the Latin word Sabrina, named by the Romans. The Welsh name for Sabrina is Hafren when translated it means boundary
- Historically, the Severn was an important trade artery, used to transport anything from alcohol and tobacco to iron and coal.
- The most famous surviving bridge across the Severn is at Coalbrookdale in Shropshire, in what is now known as the Ironbridge Gorge.
- Castles and Abbeys along the Wye include Wilson Castle (Ross on Wye), Goodrich castle, Monmouth Castle, Tintern Abbey, Chepstow Castle, Hay Castle
- Chepstow castle dates back to 1067 when William the Conqueror built it to secure his territory.
- A castle has stood at Goodrich since the 11th century, but most of what we see today was the work of William de Valence, Henry III's half-brother.
- Tintern Abbey was founded in 1131 by Walter de Clare, lord of Chepstow.
- The history of the River Wye can be traced back to the Roman times when it was used as a means of transport, transporting boatloads of stone, coal, timber and iron.
- Originally coracles would have been used. They would have carried cider from Hereford bark, wine and hazel hoops in their day.

What challenges do our rivers help us to overcome? History



Vocabulary:

- Abbey** - a type of **monastery** used by members of a religious order under the governance of an abbot or abbess
- Bailey** - The outer wall of a castle.
- Battlements** - The top of the castle wall with raised sections and lowered sections to allow people to fire arrows at their opponents in battle.
- Boundary** - a real or imagined line that marks the limit of something.
- Castle** - A large building, typically of the medieval period, fortified against attack with thick walls, battlements, towers, and in many cases a moat.
- Coracle** - a small boat used in Britain from ancient times and made of a frame (as of wicker) covered usually with hide
- Drawbridge** - A bridge that can be lowered or raised to enter and exit a castle.
- Keep** - Fortified tower built within castles for defence.
- Lord and Lady** - Important people of high rank who run and own the castles. Lords are men and Ladies are women.
- Medieval** - Period of time 11th century until 16th century
- Moat** - A deep ditch that surrounds a castle. It can be filled with or without water.
- Portcullis** - A strong iron gate that can be raised to allow the drawbridge to be lowered.
- Social rank** - Order of importance of jobs and roles during medieval times.
- Taxes** - Money given to the government to help rule the country.
- Trade** - means exchange of goods, services, or both
- Turrets** - A small tower built on the castle, at the corner or on top of a larger tower.

Key texts:

Journey to the River Sea – Eva Ibbotson (class book)

Sabryna and the river spirit - ebook



St White's Primary School
Challenge, Commit, Conquer and Celebrate



History objectives

A study of an aspect of history or a site dating from a period beyond 1066 that is significant in the locality.
Pupils will study the history of the Wye and how it impacted our local area.

