

name: _____

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Exploring Norman Castles



In 1066, William the Conqueror introduced the concept of castles to _____, fundamentally changing its landscape. These structures weren't just homes but formidable _____ that played a crucial role in establishing Norman control. Initially, castles were constructed quickly using _____ and timber, known for their motte-and-bailey design. The _____ was a large earth mound with a wooden or stone keep on top, while the _____ was an enclosed courtyard. Over time, these wooden defenses were replaced with _____, making them even more impregnable.

Norman castles served several purposes. They were symbols of _____, designed to intimidate the local population and deter potential rebels. Additionally, they acted as _____ where troops could be stationed and as administrative centers from which the Normans could govern their newly conquered _____. The location of these castles was strategically chosen to oversee important _____ and to enforce Norman presence in key areas.

One famous example is the _____ of London, which began as a simple wooden structure but was later rebuilt in stone. It not only demonstrated Norman _____ prowess but also served as a royal palace and a _____. The spread of castles across England led to the development of new _____ and villages around them, altering the country's economic and social structure.

The _____ of Norman castles extends beyond their initial military and administrative uses. They influenced _____ and castle-building techniques throughout Europe. Today, these castles stand as a _____ to the Norman Conquest's lasting influence on English history and culture.

stone motte architecture territories England impact routes garrisons
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