

PENDENNIS CASTLE (History Around Us):	<p>Sir John Killigrew - The first Governor of Pendennis Castle from 1545 (KH8)</p> <p>Sir Walter Raleigh - Sheriff of Cornwall, renovated PD, at own expense 1590s</p> <p>Paul Ivey (engineer) - created headland fortress by enclosing Henrician keep</p> <p>Sir Bernard Johnson - constructed extra 'Hornworks' to the north (1627)</p> <p>Col. Christian Lilly - his report led to Georgian repairs (1732-39) after neglect</p> <p>Governor Melville - irascible C18 Scottish Governor who haunts PD castle</p>
<p>Rationale: The 'local history' study must enable learners to understand how the physical features of our chosen site - Pendennis Castle - and other supporting sources inform understanding of national and local historical events and developments. In particular learners need to understand the strengths and weaknesses of the physical remains of the site as evidence about its past and how the site fits into its wider historical context in different periods (1540 - 1956). Questions on GCSE Paper 2 are generic and follow themes in the 14 criteria set out below.</p>	

TIMELINE:		KEY WORDS:	
The Henrician Fort (1540-45):		Barracks	Buildings where soldiers were housed – their sleeping quarters
1540	King Henry VIII begins 'device forts' – Pendennis completed 1545	Bastion	A position projecting out from the side of the castle to fire guns
The Elizabethan period (1558-1603):		Battery	A position which houses a group of big guns - to fire a cannonade
1588	The Spanish Armada is sent by KP2 against England and is defeated	BOP	Battery Observation Post (above the HMB & in front of Tudor keep)
1597	Another Spanish fleet heading for Fal Estuary blown back by gales	Breech (block)	The back end of a modern gun where explosive shells are loaded
1597-1600	Chemise, bastions & ramparts (+ Little Dennis) added - 'Star Castle'	Carrick Roads	Third deepest natural harbour in the world – strategically important!
The early Seventeenth century (1603-1649):		Casemate	Recess in the wall of the keep housing the big cannon and its crew
1627	New bastioned rampart 'Hornwork' & ditch to strengthen north side	Chemise	A wide circular gun platform built around the original Tudor keep
1642-49	English Civil Wars (most of Cornwall supports the Royalist cause)	Device Forts	Series of coastal fortifications ordered to be built by Henry VIII (1540s)
1646	Siege of Pendennis Castle (April to August) Sir Thomas Fairfax + NMA	Disappearing Gun	Big Victorian era gun designed to 'disappear' on re-coil into its gun-pit
The Georgian modernisation (1700-1815):		Embrasure	Space cut out of the top of a wall for a gun to poke out through
1700-39	New barracks, gateway & guns + old rampart reformed after neglect	Garrison	The soldiers and artillerymen on station at the castle at any one time
1779	Spanish & French invasion fleet plans to seize Falmouth	Gatehouse	Main entrance to the castle, with a portcullis and bridge over the ditch
1789-1815	Napoleonic Wars including Trafalgar (1805) & Waterloo (1815)	Gun Pit	Pit housing a big gun / where the disappearing gun would vanish into
1793	New Half-Moon gun battery and stores built nearer the waterline	Gun Platform	Flat concrete base, often semi-circular in shape, for mounting big guns
The late Nineteenth century (1850-1900):		Half-Moon Battery	Big covered battery between keep and modern Coastguard building
1847-59	Invasion panics lead to more powerful guns installed from 1854	Hornwork	Extra ramparts added during the ECW / grassy area behind car park
1885	Electric submarine minefield installed in Fal Estuary channel	Keep	The original barrel-shaped stone fortification built by King Henry VIII
1887	New guns & batteries including One Gun Battery (Disappearing Gun)	Magazine	Underground ammunition store (for safety) near gun emplacements
The Twentieth century (1900-2000):		Muzzle	Business end of a cannon – 'muzzle loading' means to load it down the barrel
1902	Royal Artillery Barracks (and clock tower) at the Parade Ground end	Portcullis	Reinforced wooden grill which drops from above to strengthen gate
1914-18	WW1 – PD is command centre of West Cornwall artillery defences	Ramparts	High walls and ditches which surround the old 'Star Castle' from 1600
1939-45	WW2 – 6" guns at 'covered' HMB (1943) & Battery Observation Post	Ravelin	Earth embankment overlooking approach to PD (Ships & Castles area)
1956	Pendennis Castle de-commissioned by MOD / now English Heritage	Star Castle	PD castle design from 1600, so-called because plan view is star shaped

THE FOURTEEN CRITERIA (a-g) the basis for all GCSE questions:		THE FOURTEEN CRITERIA (h-n) the basis for all GCSE questions:	
a) The reasons for the location of the site within its surroundings		h) The significance of specific features in the physical remains at the site	
b) When and why people first created the site		i) The importance of the whole site either locally or nationally, as appropriate	
c) The ways in which the site has changed over time		j) The typicality of the site based on a comparison with other similar sites	
d) How the site has been used throughout its history		k) What the site reveals about everyday life, attitudes and values in particular periods of history	
e) The diversity of activities and people associated with the site		l) How the physical remains prompt questions about the past and how historians frame these as valid historical enquiries	
f) The reasons for changes to the site and to the way it was used		m) How the physical remains can inform artistic reconstructions and other interpretations of the site	
g) Significant times in site's past: peak activity, major developments, turning points		n) The challenges and benefits of studying the historic environment	

