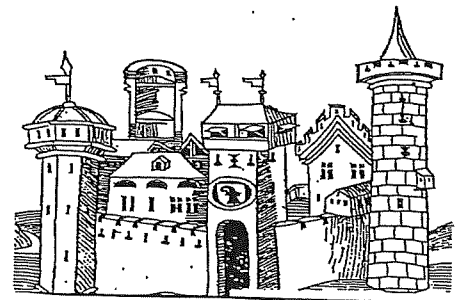
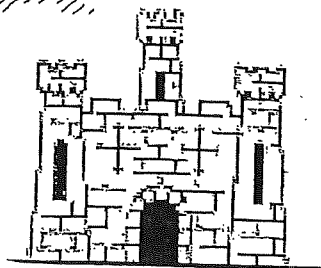
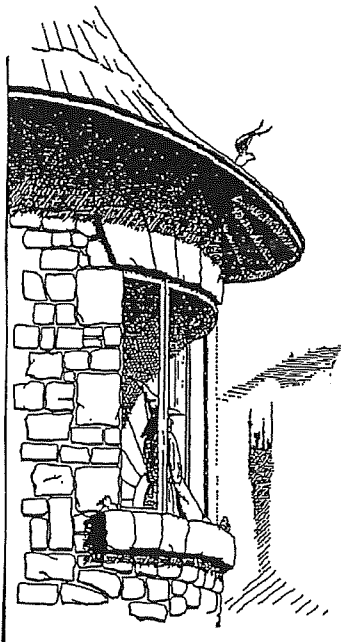


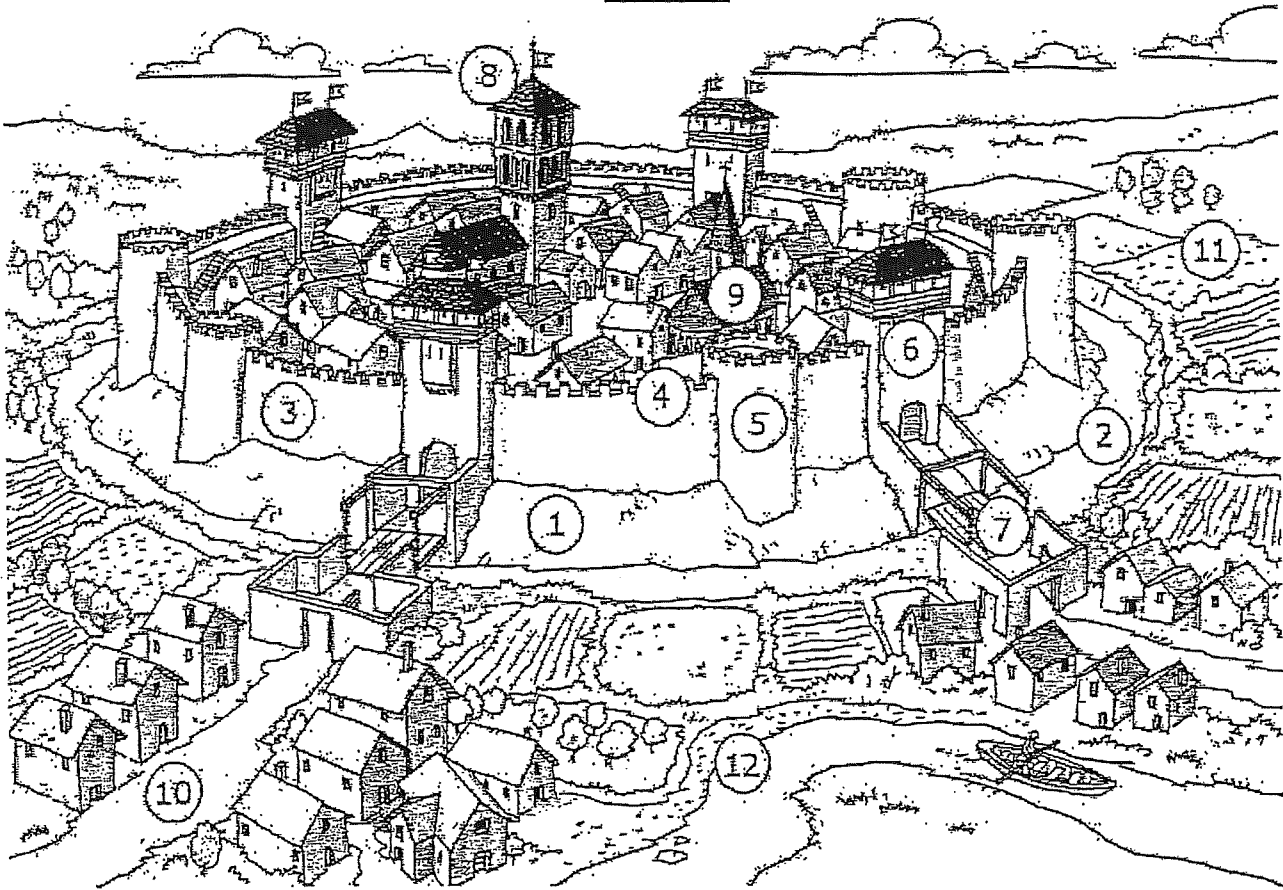
## Castles

The castle is also called the fortified castle or fortress. At the beginning of the 10th century, almost all castles were built of wood. Subsequently, they were built in stone. Castles were built often on top of a hill and rarely in a valley. The walls of some castles could be almost 4 meters thick. Masons and stonemasons of the Middle Ages built the castles. The lord and his family lived in the castle. The lord lived in the keep which was most of the time the highest tower of a castle. The other people who lived in the castle were the lord's guards, some members of the clergy (priests, monks), craftsmen and peasants. Inside a castle, there was a kitchen, a stable, a courtyard and a blacksmith shop. In the forge, craftsmen worked metals with iron and hammer.

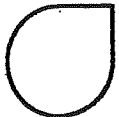
The castle was always very well protected. For starters, there was always a moat around castles. This ditch was often filled with water but not always. This ditch was also called "a moat". Instead of water, pikes were put which were sharp weapons of the Middle Ages. A drawbridge was also present at the entrance. It could be closed and opened depending on the situation. A portcullis was also present in most castles. The portcullis was an iron grid that could be raised and lowered as appropriate. The walls of the castles had loopholes which were openings to allow archers to shoot at enemies. If a surprise attack arrived, the inhabitants of the castle could escape through secret underground exits.



# The City



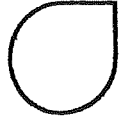
Write the number in the balloons:



The ditch



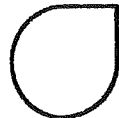
The embankment



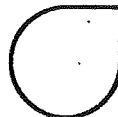
A tower



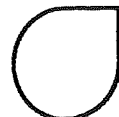
The ramparts



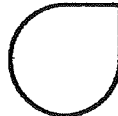
The drawbridge



The battlements



The belfry



The city gate



The suburb



The church



The countryside



The river