

Quiz

Note: It is recommended that you save your response as you complete each question.

Question 1 (1 point)



Barracks were part of the castle

- ☐ True
- ☐ False

Save

Question 2 (1 point)



Castles had only one gatehouse.

- ☐ True
- ☐ False

Save

Question 3 (1 point)



The outer curtain wall was the first one built along with the town wall foundation

- ☐ True
- ☐ False

Save

Question 4 (1 point)



To build the castle, technology was limited and they had no hoists and pullies.

- ☐ True
- ☐ False

Save

Question 5 (1 point)



Castles were often crenellated, a device used to protect defenders of the castles and located at the top of the castle.

- ☐ True
- ☐ False

Save

Question 6 (1 point)



Merlons had wedge shaped slots for archers.

- ☐ True
- ☐ False

Save

Question 7 (1 point)



Castle arrow loops are specially designed windows that allow archers to shoot in 2 directions

- ☐ True
- ☐ False

Save

Question 8 (1 point)



Early castles were the motte and bailey style surrounded by a palisade

- ☐ True
- ☐ False

Save

Question 9 (1 point)



Master James of St. George worked for King Edward and built 10 castles in 30 years.

- ☐ True
- ☐ False

Save

Question 10 (1 point)



Timbers were an important building material for a castle. The quantity of timber needed was often brought from far away forests

- ☐ True
- ☐ False

Save

Question 11 (1 point)



The towers had rooms of their own. Lower rooms were used for storage. Living and worker spaces occupied the upper rooms

- ☐ True
- ☐ False

Save

Question 12 (1 point)



The dungeon is a sort of jail.

- ☐ True
- ☐ False

Save

Question 13 (1 point)



Castle cisterns collected rain water and fed sinks

- ☐ True
- ☐ False

Save

Question 14 (1 point)



Window openings had to be kept small for defensive purposes

- ☐ True
- ☐ False

Save

Question 15 (1 point)



Castle lords and ladies were comfortable warmed by tapestries hung on the floors and walls and by numerous fireplaces often one to a room.

- ☐ True
- ☐ False

Save

Question 16 (1 point)



Castles had wooden floors with beams supported by stone corbels.

- ☐ True
- ☐ False

Save

Question 17 (1 point)



The towns that grew up around castles supported commerce

- ☐ True
- ☐ False

Save

Question 18 (1 point)



When the king stayed in a medieval castle, he dwelled in a special apartments set aside as guest quarters.

- ☐ True
- ☐ False

Save

Question 19 (1 point)



The best way into a castle is to dig a tunnel under it if you can.

- ☐ True
- ☐ False

Save

Question 20 (1 point)



The castle's well was located outside the castle near the gatehouse.

- ☐ True
- ☐ False

Save

Question 21 (1 point)



Medieval mortar was a mix of sand and lime.

- ☐ True
- ☐ False

Save

Question 22 (1 point)



The spaces between the walls outer and inner skin was filled with rubble

- ☐ True
- ☐ False

Save

Question 23 (1 point)



Palisade was the wall around the motte and bailey.

- ☐ True
- ☐ False

Save

Question 24 (1 point)



Windows featured embrasures and merlons.

- ☐ True
- ☐ False

Save

Question 25 (1 point)



Manning the town wall was conducted by soldiers especially trained for the purpose.

- ☐ True
- ☐ False

Save

Question 26 (1 point)



Castle attackers often resorted to torching outer buildings and sending lit arrows over the castle walls.

- ☐ True
- ☐ False

Save

Question 27 (1 point)



A battering ram is the only way to breach a castle.

- ☐ True
- ☐ False

Save

Question 28 (1 point)



Castle defenders often threw boiling oil over the castle walls or down the murder hole.

- ☐ True
- ☐ False

Save

Question 29 (1 point)



Eventually castles grew unnecessary but the towns grew.

- ☐ True
- ☐ False

Save

Question 30 (1 point)



Castles were defeated by canons and plague.

- ☐ True
- ☐ False

Save