

## Resource Pack

### Can you complete the King David I quest?

You may need to do a little extra research:

- Visit the SCRAN website [www.scran.ac.uk](http://www.scran.ac.uk) and access the relevant records using the SCRAN ID numbers provided under each resource
- Visit [places of interest](#)
- Do your own research by following [links](#)
- Investigate the CD-ROM *The Scottish People 800-1450 – People of a kingdom*, Learning and Teaching Scotland [www.ltscotland.org.uk](http://www.ltscotland.org.uk), email: [enquiries@LTScotland.com](mailto:enquiries@LTScotland.com), tel: Customer Services +44 (0)8700 100 297



SCRAN 000-000-202-941-C

#### David I (1084-1153)

- King of Scotland 1124-1153
- Brought Anglo-Norman nobility to the Scottish court
- Introduced an official system of administration
- Developed Scotland's economy

### *Fact finding*

1. Who were David I's parents?
2. What building did David I dedicate to his mother?
3. In the 13<sup>th</sup> century, David I granted land to Walter Fitz Alan, the Norman ancestor of which future royal family?

## *Looking at Evidence*

4.



This is an aerial photograph of Castle of Urr, a motte-and-bailey castle in Galloway.

SCRAN 000-000-143-178-C

Describe the benefits of a motte-and-bailey castle. Why do you think David I encouraged the building of these structures along the border?

5.



(a) The old parish church in Falkirk is an example of an early English cruciform church. It was founded by Malcolm III (Canmore) in the 11th century.

SCRAN 000-000-152-297-C



(b) Durham Cathedral, Durham, England was completed around 1130. It is Anglo-Norman and an example of Romanesque architecture.

[www.scran.ac.uk](http://www.scran.ac.uk)



(c) Dunfermline Abbey in Fife was founded by David I in 1128 and completed in 1250.

SCRAN 000-299-991-536-C



(d) Here is an image of the 12<sup>th</sup> century Norman nave, at Dunfermline Abbey.

SCRAN 000-000-151-959-C

***Looking at the evidence***, what differences do you notice between the 11<sup>th</sup> century parish church in Falkirk and the 12<sup>th</sup> century works of Durham Cathedral and Dunfermline Abbey? What does this suggest about David I's vision for Scotland's religious community? How had the religious scene changed?

## *Interpretation*

6. What did David I do to boost Scotland's economy?
7. Why do you think David I built so many new religious houses in Scotland?
8. David I introduced systems of law and order and reformed the religious and cultural life of Scotland. Consider why he might not have been received well by native people.

## *Links*

<http://www.nms.ac.uk>

The National Museum of Scotland presents the history of Scotland – its land, its people and their achievements – through its rich collections built up over more than two centuries.

<http://www.scran.ac.uk/>

SCRAN is the award winning history and culture website providing instant access to images, sounds, movies and learning resources. It contains over one million records from museums, galleries and archives.

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/history/scottishhistory/>

On this site you'll find in-depth articles, multimedia (like games, virtual tours and animations) as well as bite-size material like timelines and short biographies of historic figures. All is designed for you to get more out of your interest in History.

<http://www.nts.org.uk/>

This site contains useful information, whether you want to know more about the National Trust for Scotland's vital conservation work or are planning to visit some of the places of interest.

<http://www.ntseducation.org.uk/>

On this site there are sections which are intended to assist teachers with various topics in the school curriculum. They provide useful background material for teachers intending to explore these topics with their students.

<http://www.nationalgalleries.org/>

Education is at the heart of the work of the National Galleries of Scotland. Each of the Galleries provides a rich and lively learning resource. Our inclusive approach offers many different ways of learning to give everyone a chance to become actively engaged with art.

<http://www.historic-scotland.gov.uk>

Historic Scotland safeguards the nation's built heritage and promotes its understanding and enjoyment. You can find information on more than 300 properties and scheduled ancient monuments. We also have resources for schools and details on technical conservation and research.

<http://www.nls.ac.uk>

The National Library of Scotland – Scotland's largest library and the world centre for the study of Scotland and the Scots. A vast reference library, covering all subjects, from art to mountaineering, and from early times to the digital age.

<http://www.nas.gov.uk>

The National Archives of Scotland (or NAS) is the main archive for sources of the history of Scotland as a separate kingdom, her role in the British Isles and the links between Scotland and many other countries over the centuries.

<http://www.ltscotland.org.uk>

Learning and Teaching Scotland is a national public body sponsored by the Scottish Executive Education Department. The Scottish Executive has charged Learning and Teaching Scotland with providing advice, support, resources and staff development that enhance the quality of educational experiences with a view to improving attainment and achievement and promoting lifelong learning.

Email: [enquiries@LTScotland.com](mailto:enquiries@LTScotland.com)

Telephone: Customer Services +44 (0)8700 100 297

### ***Places of Interest***

Dunfermline Abbey, Fife

Jedburgh Abbey, Borders

Kelso Abbey, Borders

Melrose Abbey, Borders

St Andrews Cathedral, Fife

St Margaret's chapel at Edinburgh Castle, Edinburgh

## *Answers*

1. Malcolm III 'Canmore' and Queen Margaret
2. David I built St Margaret's chapel at Edinburgh Castle for his mother, Queen Margaret. She was canonized in 1250-1.
3. The Stewart dynasty
4. Motte-and-bailey castles were Norman defensive structures, made of timber on a mound and surrounded by a ditch. They were quick to build, and easy to defend. David I built many such defensive structures along his borders as he faced rebellion in these parts. He granted powerful Anglo-Norman nobles land in exchange for their military support.
5. The 11<sup>th</sup> century church in Falkirk (a) is of an early English design style, established by Malcolm II (Canmore). Evidence (b), (c) and (d) represent a later design style, of strong European influences.

There are many similarities between the design of Durham Cathedral (b) in County Durham, England and Dunfermline Abbey in Fife (c) and (d). The developing religious community in the 12<sup>th</sup> century took its influence from the European (Romanesque) style of architecture. The fact that this style can be seen in Dunfermline suggests that David I was part of the Anglo-Norman reforms that were developing throughout the country. Like his mother, Queen Margaret he attempted to bring the Scottish Church in line with those in Europe.

6. David I introduced a new system of land use (the 'feudal' system), improved farming techniques and developed a money economy, producing the first Scottish coinage. Royal burghs were established with special trading privileges. Merchants and craftspeople took advantage of a growing export market and as a result society's wealth and trading status increased.
7. David I built many religious houses to encourage European orders of monks to Scotland. He wanted to bring Scotland's religious life into line with England and the rest of Europe. Every religious order had a Mother House somewhere in Europe, ensuring continued contact between the Church in Scotland and in Europe. European religious houses were centres of knowledge. Clerics were educated scholars and would spread literacy throughout the country. Monks from Europe also brought with

them skills in farming. Monasteries became a major wool producer for trade and became a powerful landowning force.

8. David I introduced new systems of administration and order, based on those of England and Europe. Changes in economy and trade brought new languages and customs, English and French became the new language of the court. Native lords may have seen this as a threat to traditional Gaelic culture and language.