

Historic Hampshire



Winchester
Cathedral
Winchester



Portchester
Castle
Portchester



The Great
Hall
Winchester



Tudor House
& Garden
Southampton



The Hospital
of St Cross
Winchester



Southsea
Castle
Portsmouth



Basing House
Old Basing



Portsmouth
Cathedral
Portsmouth



Chawton
House
Chawton



Little
Woodham ...
Gosport



National Trust
- The Vyne
Sherborne ...



Netley Abbey
Netley



Romsey
Abbey
Romsey



Southampton
Town Walls
Southampton

Why should we learn about local history?

Just by walking around the local area, we can learn a lot about what life was like for people in the past. Looking at buildings, statues and streets can help historians to understand what happened in the past and, think about how life might have changed or stayed the same.

Luckily for you, Hampshire has lots of interesting historical places you can learn about!



How to compete this booklet

The answers to the tasks and questions require you to do some research. Some of the answers can be found in the booklet itself. Others will need you to use websites like those listed below or books from the library. You could also ask family members if they know the answers or, if it is safe to do so, you could try and visit some of the sites.

Which historical sites in Hampshire will we be looking at?

- The Great Hall (Winchester)
- Portchester Castle (Portchester)
- Fareham War Memorial (Fareham)
- Southwick House (Portsdown Hill)
- The Dockyard (Portsmouth)
- Bonus sites! (Old Basing House, Fishbourne Roman Villa, Carisbrooke Castle, Stonehenge, Bursledon Brickworks, Bishops Waltham Palace, Southsea Castle)



Good luck!

Why is Hampshire historically important?

7th Century

Hampshire was part of an Ancient British kingdom called *Gwent*.

9th Century

After the Saxons advanced west Hampshire became the centre of the Kingdom of Wessex.

1086

After the Norman Conquest, the county was recorded in the Domesday Book divided into 44 divisions

Over several centuries a series of castles were built along the coast to defend Southampton and Portsmouth such as Portchester Castle.

World War Two

Hampshire played a large role in World War II due to its large Navy harbour at Portsmouth, the army camp at Aldershot and the military hospital at Netley. The designers of the Spitfire and other aircraft, were based in Southampton

On your tour of South Hampshire you will visit 5 historical sites that are linked to our local History. Perhaps over the summer you could try to visit some of the places you are going to study?

Historical site 1 – Winchester Great Hall

Winchester is well known for the Great Hall of its castle, which was built in the 12th century. The Great Hall was rebuilt sometime between 1222 and 1235, and still exists in this form. It is famous for King Arthur's Round Table, which has hung in the hall from at least 1463. The table actually dates from the 13th century, and as such is not contemporary to Arthur. The table was originally unpainted, but was painted for King Henry VIII in 1522. The names of the legendary Knights of the Round Table are written around the edge of the table surmounted by King Arthur on his throne. Opposite the table are Prince Charles's 'Wedding Gates'. In the grounds of the Great Hall is a recreation of a medieval garden 'known as 'Queen Eleanor's Garden'

- **Who was the King of England in 1222 when the Great Hall was rebuilt? Can you find out an interesting fact about him?**
- **Can you name all of the legendary 'Knight of the round table'?**
- **King Arthur supposedly had a magician friend, what was his name? Do you know who is said to have created this legend?**



Historical site 2 – Portchester Castle

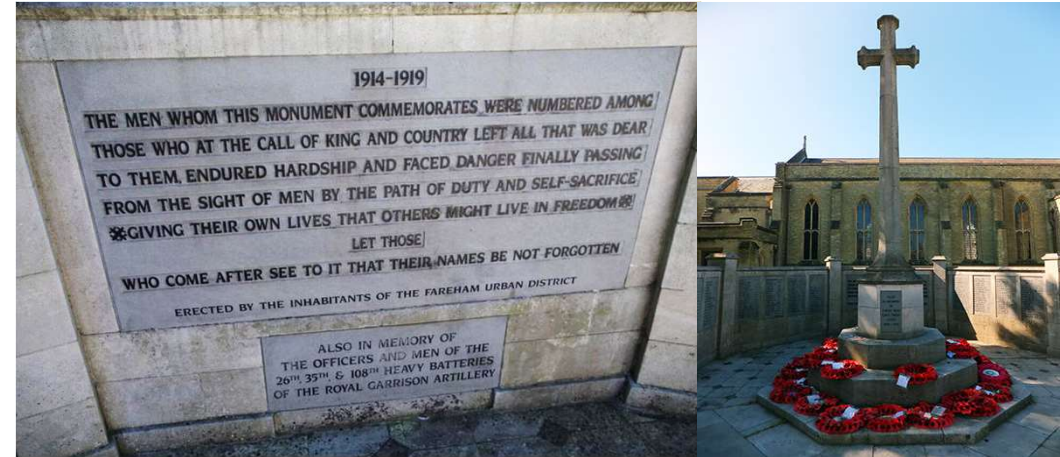


Portchester Castle is a medieval castle built within a former Roman fort. Probably founded in the late 11th century, Portchester was taken under royal control in 1154. The monarchy controlled the castle for several centuries and it was a favoured hunting lodge of King John. It was besieged and captured by the French in 1216 before returning to English control. At the head of Portsmouth Harbour, in the medieval period Portchester was an important port. The castle saw the disembarkation for several campaigns to France and in anticipation of a French invasion during the 14th century, Edward II spent £1,100 repairing and reinforcing the Castle. In 1415, a plot to overthrow Henry V was discovered and the culprits arrested at Portchester; this event features in Shakespeare's play, Henry V. Later in its history, the castle was used as a prison and today it is a tourist attraction.

- What made castles a good way to defend places?
- If you had to attack a castle how would you do it?
- How many other castles in Great Britain can you name?

Historical site 3 – Fareham War Memorial (Holy Trinity Church)

The memorial was unveiled on Saturday 2nd July 1921 at 5.45pm. The monument cost a total of £750 and was built by John Charles Langford of Fareham, to a design by Norman Henry Atkins and his brother, Edgar Everard Atkins. There were initially 200 names. An appeal for names from the 1939-45 conflict was made during 1954. Further plaques were added to include these. Today the memorial shows a total of 414 names.

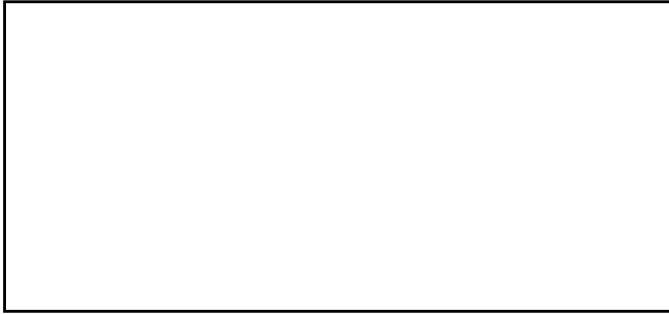


- Every year on 11th November, there is a memorial service held here, do you know why?
- Read the inscription on the plaque. Why do we build memorial for those who died in war?
- Have you taken part in any Remembrance Day event? What were they?

Historical site 4 – Southwick House

*Southwick House was built in 1800 in the late Georgian style, to replace Southwick Park house. The house became important during World War II. In 1943, with the planning for D-Day already underway, the house was chosen to be the location of the advance command post of the Supreme Headquarters Allied Expeditionary Force led by Allied Supreme Commander General Eisenhower, Naval Commander-in-Chief Admiral Ramsay and Army Commander-in-Chief General Montgomery. The large wall maps that were used in planning D-Day are still in place in the house, with the various markers showing the positions of the involved forces at the moment the first landing commenced. Southwick House was key in planning the Allied beach landings of **America, Canada and Great Britain** during D-Day.*

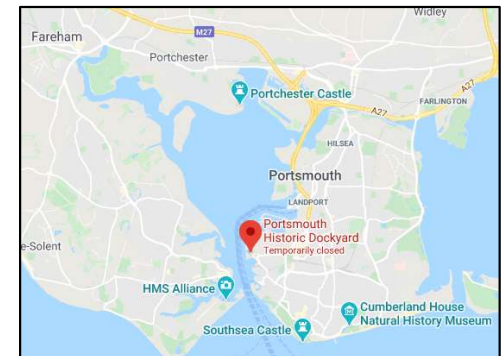
- **Some of the Allies involved in D-Day are mentioned above, can you draw and color the flags for these countries correctly below**



Historical site 5 – Portsmouth Dockyard

The first dock in Portsmouth was built on the orders of King Richard I. In 1212 King John ordered a wall around the dockyard, and the site's importance to the Navy was confirmed. In 1495 King Henry VII built the world's first dry dock, Henry VIII granted the official status of Naval Dockyard in 1540, by which time his famous flagship the Mary Rose had already been constructed by the yard. As the First World War approached, the Dockyard was producing almost a warship a year. Unsurprisingly, the city of Portsmouth and the dockyard were major bombing targets during the Second World War. Over 65,000 homes in the city were hit and the dockyard suffered major losses. The dockyard serviced and repaired thousands of ships and smaller vessels in dry dock and afloat during the war and played a major role in Operation Overlord -- the D-Day landings. The last warship built at the dockyard was HMS Andromeda in 1967. Today Her Majesty's Naval Base is still the major employer in the area and the base for over 35 of Her Majesty's ships, including three Aircraft carriers. Much of the historic heart of the old dockyard is now open to the public as a tourist attraction.

- **Why do you think the German Air force chose to target the Dockyard during WWII?**
- **Look at the map to the right, why do you think this is a perfect place to build a Dockyard?**



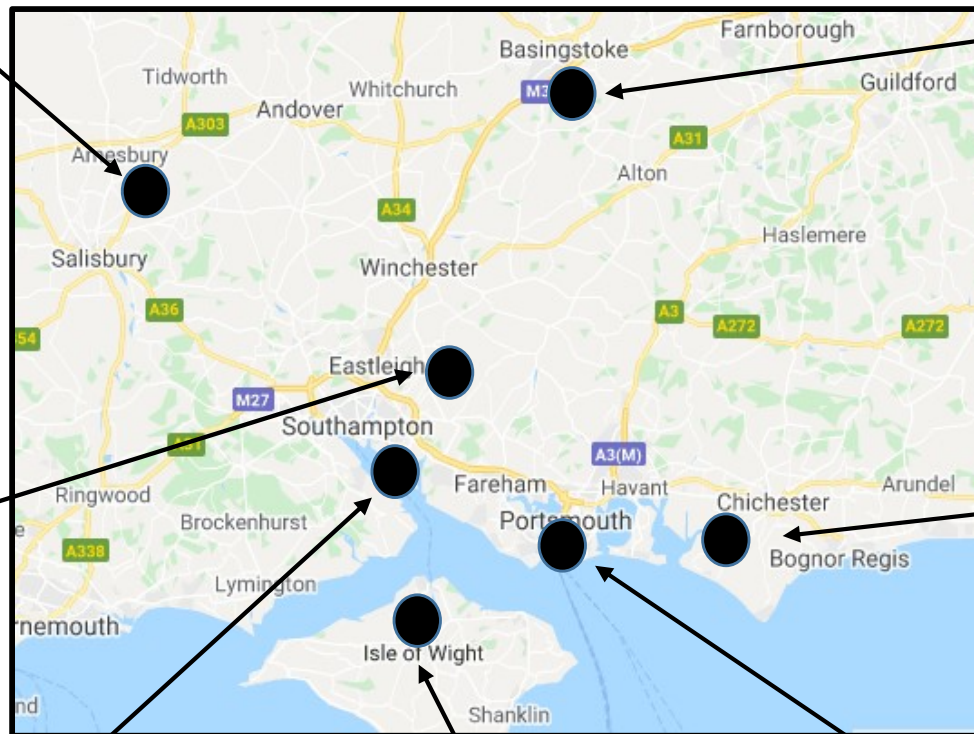
There are lots of other historical sites in Hampshire from Roman villas to castles and Tudor houses. They have all played important part in the history of the county as well as the country.

See if you can find out one interesting fact about any of them and write it in the relevant box.

Stonehenge



Historic Hampshire



Old Basing House



Bishop Waltham Palace



Fishbourne Roman Palace



Bursledon Brickworks



Carisbrooke Castle



Southsea Castle

