

Water and Weaponry

Become an expert in your locality!

Student Introduction

- ▶ You will be learning about the history of things that can be seen from the Wightlink Ferry.
- ▶ What military technology can you spot? Can you work out how it was used and what it tells us?
- ▶ Look at the information sheets to discover more about the history of the area; seven sites have a specific focus on military technology, so you can explore a specific theme as well as the general local history.
- ▶ When you go back to school you can use what you've learned to undertake a further project or start one in your own locality.



INTRODUCTION

Thinking about defence and weaponry

What evidence can you see in these pictures that show this area has a history of defence? Discuss with a partner or make some notes.

Sample



**ON THE
FERRY**

- ▶ On the left is the name and the picture of what you could see from the ferry from/to Portsmouth
- ▶ They are not in the order you will see them while you are crossing the Solent
- ✓ You need to link the picture on the left with its description on the right.



Draw a line from the photograph to its description		Description - ring the location
All Saints' Church		This is a radar station looking for weapons attacking Britain. It is on the <i>Mainland - Island - Solent</i>
White oddly-shaped building in the distance		The building that was the centre of the import of spices. It is on the <i>Mainland - Island - Solent</i>
Bombed out church		This is very near to the main naval base and in World War Two German aeroplanes missed the factories and hit this. It is on the <i>Mainland - Island - Solent</i>
HMS Warrior		This was the first in the world to open. It meant that ships could always collect passengers whether the tide was in or out. It is on the <i>Mainland - Island - Solent</i>
Osborne House		There are 4 of these; they were built to protect the naval base in Portsmouth. It is on the <i>Mainland - Island - Solent</i>
Palmerstone's Forts		This gives a view for 40 miles around; it is purely a tourist attraction. It is on the <i>Mainland - Island - Solent</i>
Quarr Abbey		This is easy to see on the skyline, especially after dark. It is on the <i>Mainland - Island - Solent</i>
Ryde Pier Head		This is a monastery and was built one hundred years ago; it now has only 12 monks. It is on the <i>Mainland - Island - Solent</i>
Spinnaker Tower		This tower is all you can see of Queen Victoria's house from the ferry. It is on the <i>Mainland - Island - Solent</i>
The Spice Island		This was the first warship to be made from iron; it is now a major tourist attraction. It is on the <i>Mainland - Island - Solent</i>

Student Activity 2: How was this technology used?

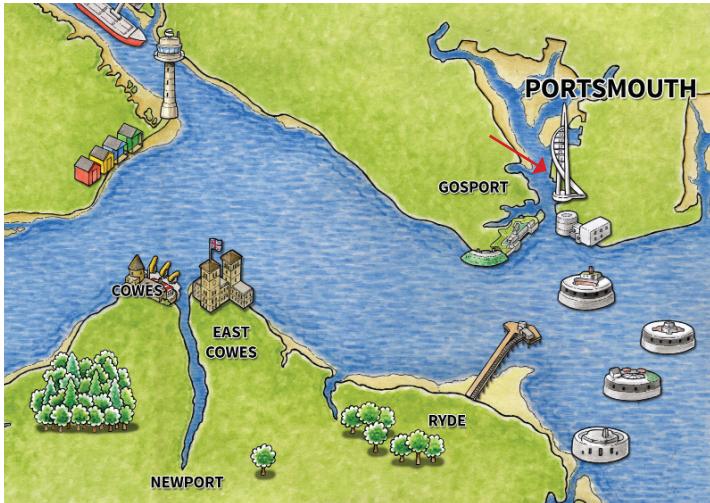
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ON THE
FERRY

- When you have worked out what each thing is, the next step is to work out a little more about the military technology you can see.
- Work out:
 1. how it was used
 2. what it tells us



Picture	Where is it?	How it was used	What it has	Chronology
White oddly-shaped building in the distance (Portsmouth)	<input type="checkbox"/> By the sea <input type="checkbox"/> In the sea <input type="checkbox"/> On a hill	<input type="checkbox"/> Defending Britain <input type="checkbox"/> Attacking enemies <input type="checkbox"/> Evidence of attack	<input type="checkbox"/> Radar <input type="checkbox"/> Guns <input type="checkbox"/> Nothing	<input type="checkbox"/> Oldest <input type="checkbox"/> Middling <input type="checkbox"/> Still used
Bombed-out church (Royal Garrison)	<input type="checkbox"/> By the sea <input type="checkbox"/> In the sea <input type="checkbox"/> On a hill	<input type="checkbox"/> Defending Britain <input type="checkbox"/> Attacking enemies <input type="checkbox"/> Evidence of attack	<input type="checkbox"/> Radar <input type="checkbox"/> Guns <input type="checkbox"/> Nothing	<input type="checkbox"/> Oldest <input type="checkbox"/> Middling <input type="checkbox"/> Still used
Palmerstone's Forts	<input type="checkbox"/> By the sea <input type="checkbox"/> In the sea <input type="checkbox"/> On a hill	<input type="checkbox"/> Defending Britain <input type="checkbox"/> Attacking enemies <input type="checkbox"/> Evidence of attack	<input type="checkbox"/> Radar <input type="checkbox"/> Guns <input type="checkbox"/> Nothing	<input type="checkbox"/> Oldest <input type="checkbox"/> Middling <input type="checkbox"/> Still used
HMS Warrior	<input type="checkbox"/> By the sea <input type="checkbox"/> In the sea <input type="checkbox"/> On a hill	<input type="checkbox"/> Defending Britain <input type="checkbox"/> Attacking enemies <input type="checkbox"/> Evidence of attack	<input type="checkbox"/> Radar <input type="checkbox"/> Guns <input type="checkbox"/> Nothing	<input type="checkbox"/> Oldest <input type="checkbox"/> Middling <input type="checkbox"/> Still used



How / why did it develop?

Britain is an island and so the Navy has played a greater part in our history than our army. In 1914 the British Army only had 250 000 soldiers but twice that many sailors. Portsmouth has been home to the British Navy since Tudor times. It was chosen because the Isle of Wight protects ships from enemy attack. The Royal Navy also has bases at Woolwich, Deptford, Chatham and Plymouth. However, because the countries that were a threat to Britain were south of us, the base at Portsmouth became more and more important.

In 1733 The Royal Naval Academy was set up to train naval officers. By 1800 Portsmouth was the largest industrial complex in the world. Everything that was needed to build and maintain ships was done here: cloth for sails and uniforms, brass for all the metal parts, cannons, gunpowder and so on.

Innovations they show, or how they defend Britain

The Portsmouth Historic Dockyard is the site of three innovations in naval history. Firstly, you have to build ships on dry land and by the fifteenth century ships were getting too large to move easily from dry land into the sea.

In 1495, Henry VII built the first “dry dock” in the world. A dry dock has gates that can be closed to keep the sea out and then opened to allow the ship to float.

The second innovation was in 1799. In this year a steam pump was added to drain the dry docks more quickly.

The third innovation from the dockyard was the launch of HMS Warrior in 1860: the world’s first metal warship. Metal ships were better able to withstand gun fire and could be much larger than wooden ships.

What else was happening at the time?

Britain became a Protestant country when Henry VIII made himself head of the Church of England in 1534. Our rivals, France and Spain continued to be Catholic so they knew that any attack on Britain would be supported by the Pope. This increased the importance of the Royal Navy in defending Britain and so more ships (and ones that were better designed) would be needed; the dockyard was expanded and at one point covered nearly 20 acres.

However, in the last 40 years the Royal Navy has been reduced in size, land is now used for Portsmouth Historic Dockyard, Gunwharf Quays, flats for people to live in and some light industry.



How is the Dockyard used now?

Portsmouth Historic Dockyard is now a popular tourist attraction and is easily accessible from the Fastcat terminal on The Hard as well as being visible from both Wightlink services.

The site shows the full history of the Royal Navy as well as some of the most important ships: the Mary Rose was designed by King Henry VIII, the Victory which was Nelson’s flagship in the Battle of Trafalgar in 1805 and finally The Warrior, which was the first ‘iron-clad’.

In addition to this there is a waterbus to take you to the Museum of Explosions and the Submarine Museum. There is more than enough to do for a whole day at Portsmouth Historic Dockyard.

A short walk in the other direction from the Fastcat Terminal takes you to Gunwharf Quays, a shopping centre built on land no longer needed by the Navy.



The History

The Emirates Spinnaker Tower, was opened in 2005 and is 170m tall, this makes it one of the tallest buildings the public can go in outside London. Its shape represents a spinnaker sail at full stretch, which

is appropriate for a place where you can see the site of the world's first sailing regatta. This was held at Cowes in 1799 and continues to this day.

It has 3 viewing platforms, the highest of which allows people to see 23 miles, when you are at sea level you can only see 3 miles. This means that the whole the panorama of the south coast from Bournemouth to Worthing is on show. In design, the Emirates Spinnaker Tower is similar to the Burj al Arab Tower in Dubai.

The Emirates Spinnaker Tower is now a fabulous success, 600 000 people visited in the first year alone. However, there were many controversies surrounding its construction. The project began in 1995, with the aim for having it complete in time for the Millennium in 1999. Lack of money, going over budget, construction problems, resignations from Portsmouth Council and a whole host of issues meant that it did not open until 2005. At the opening ceremony the external glass lift, containing the executives of the company that made it, got stuck, leaving them stranded for an hour and a half. They were rescued by abseil, which even if frightening, proved one aspect of the safety features was working fine.

The external lift has never worked and was removed in 2012. In 2015 Portsmouth City Council sold the rights to the name and colour of the tower to the Dubai based airline Emirates. The branding of Emirates is red and white, but 10 000 people in Portsmouth, signed a petition to stop the Spinnaker Tower being painted these colours: they are the colours of arch rivals Southampton Football Club. The tower is now white, blue and gold. It is clearly visible from both Wightlink services from Portsmouth.



What else was happening at the time?

Portsmouth has been the home of the British navy since the Middle Ages. It has good access to the sea but at the same time it is protected by the Isle of Wight and so was well defended.

It was from here that Mary Rose, re-designed by Henry VIII, was launched in 1536. Portsmouth could not be attacked directly until the First World War, by that time guns had been developed that could fire shells 22 miles i.e. right over the Isle of Wight.

Because it is much less obvious today, one of the things that escapes many people's notice is that Portsmouth is a group of islands, an archipelago, made up of Whale, Horsea, Pewit and Burrow Islands.

In the 1980s and 1990s traditional industries were in decline, some of the ferry companies were withdrawing from Portsmouth, which joined with the reduction in the size of the Royal Navy put the area around Old Portsmouth into a decline.

This created the atmosphere and the space needed for the regeneration of Old Portsmouth. The new life can be seen all around the Wightlink terminals, the Emirates Spinnaker Tower, Gunwharf Quays, elegant apartment blocks and more recently The Land Rover Bar Team HQ, home to Ben Ainslie's sailing team.

Even more recently than this there has been the new Wightlink Terminal designed to speed up the loading of the ferries.





How & why was it built?

There has been a building on this site since 1212. In these 800 years it has had a number of names: Hospital of St. Nicholas & St. John the Baptist Domus Dei, and Royal Garrison Church.

The first building here was an Alms House. Until the Twentieth Century, caring for the poor was the work of charities and the church. Alms houses were built and by churches to care for people who were too old to work.

In 1508 a chapel was added but it fell into disrepair and what you see today was the rebuilding done in 1865.

What else was happening at the time?

In 1534 King Henry VIII made himself head of the Church in England.

At this time the church had hundreds of monasteries that owned one third of all the farmland in Britain.

Henry was able to sell monasteries and the land. This is why many of the buildings, alms houses included, fell into disrepair.

In the nineteenth century the population was increasing quickly and there were simply not enough churches for people to attend.

This is why there are so many Victorian churches in Britain.

What it tells us

The first thing that most people notice about the Royal Garrison Church is that it has no roof. This happened on 10th January 1941 as part of 'The Blitz', the name given to the bombing of British cities.

In this case aeroplanes from the German Luftwaffe were aiming to destroy ships and the factories that made them. World War Two was the first time that civilians, on both sides, felt the full impact of their countries being at war.

Thousands of buildings were destroyed all over Europe. There are only a handful that have not been fully restored, this is one, Coventry Cathedral is another. They act as a powerful reminder of the horrors of war.

How is the church used now?

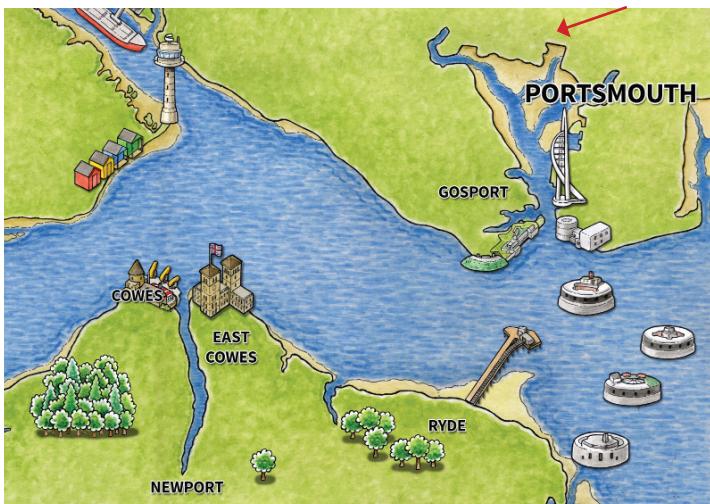
The Royal Garrison Church continues to remind people of the horrors of war.

Some of the stained-glass windows were replaced in 1947 and others in 1989.

Unusually for a church, the windows show the role of the British Army, rather than scenes from the Bible.

To help raise money and survive, the church is now a tourist attraction.

Also in 2003, it was used in the television series 'Hornblower', for the scene where Hornblower got married.



Why is it there & how was it made?

There are 5 forts hidden in the cliff behind Portsmouth, built in 1860s, at the same time as the forts in the Solent.

The idea for these forts was that if the enemy could not see them, then they could not fire at them to destroy them.

The only fort we can see today, is now Portsdown Hill Radar Station. It is an unusually shaped white building on the skyline behind Portsmouth.

It is part of the current defences of the United Kingdom, so how it was made and exactly what it does is top secret. This is why it is often not shown on maps or Google Earth.

What else was happening at the time?

World War Two ended in 1945, with the nuclear bombs dropped by America on Japan. These bombs did so much damage to the super-powers, America and Russia, realised that they could no longer fight each other directly: hot war. If they did the whole of the planet would be destroyed.

So, the super-powers fought each other in different ways: cold war. They stole each other's secrets, tried to win more medals at the Olympic Games, raced each other to the Moon.

The end of the Cold War was symbolised by the destruction of the Berlin Wall in 1989.

How is it used now?

Portsdown Hill Radar Station is still used to provide information for the defence of the United Kingdom.

The other forts are no longer used for defending the United Kingdom.

Fort Nelson is home to the Royal Armouries Museum, where you can see weapons from the Twentieth Century and get a glorious view of the Solent.

Innovations they show, or how they defend Britain

Modern nuclear bombs can be launched from thousands of miles away from their target. They fly at more than 2000 miles per hour this means that a country does not have a lot of time to defend itself from a bomb.

At the start of World War II, radar was used to detect aeroplanes up to 100 miles from Britain's coast.

The new thing that Portsdown Hill Radar Station can do is to use information from satellites to detect nuclear bombs on their journey from where they are launched to their target.

It can also be used to monitor aeroplanes in the air space around the United Kingdom.





How were they made?

There are 4 stone forts in the Solent: Spitbank, St Helen's, No Man's Land and Horse Sand Fort.

On Wightlink ferries you will pass closest to Spitbank Fort. They were built to protect the home of the Royal Navy in Portsmouth.

The building work began in 1865 and was complete by 1880.

They were very expensive to build: St Helen's was the cheapest at £123 311 and No Man's Land the most expensive at £462 500.

This was more than it cost to build HMS Warrior, launched 1860 and now on show in Portsmouth Historic Dockyard. This proves how important it was to defend Portsmouth.

What else was happening at the time?

In the 1860s rivalry between Germany, France, Italy, Russia and Austria meant that war in Europe was something that had to be planned for. Britain's main fear was attack from France and the Royal Navy was the best defence against this.

However, the Royal Navy played a large part in keeping the seas safe for ships involved in trade. Trade had been the original purpose of the British Empire and what made Britain rich.

In 1850, Britain produced more manufactured goods than all the rest of the world put together. By 1900 the British Empire covered more than one quarter of the land on the planet.

Innovations they show, or how they defend Britain

Their circular shape was known to be the strongest and best able to stand up to artillery fire; this was not new, it had been used in Tudor times.

What was new was the creation of islands in the sea to build them on. A second innovation was they designed so that extra layers of armour plating could be added to the outside when more powerful weapons were developed. This means that they were one of the first buildings to plan for the future.

The 4 forts worked by firing across each other, so no enemy ship could get near enough to Portsmouth to destroy Royal Navy ships in dock.

The recent history of the Solent Forts

The forts were kept working until the end of World War Two. Attempts were made to sell them but they were not successful until the 1980s.

No Man's Land Fort was turned into a luxury hotel, it was also hoped it would be a venue for celebrity weddings. It was too far from the shore for journalists to be able to use long range lenses to spy on the wedding.

The forts are now run by Solent Forts and are available for hire.

However, St Helen's Fort is the site of the annual fort walk. At lowest tide of the year in August, thousands of people walk out, round its edge and back. The spectacle looks like something out of the Bible.



The Pier's History

The first pier at Ryde opened in 1814. At that time, it was 526m long and all made of wood. It was made longer in 1833 so now it is 681m.

From 1880, steam trains could take passengers all the way to the ferry at the wet end of the pier.

In 1895 they began to replace the wooden supports with ones made from cast iron. Also in 1895 a concert pavilion was opened at the end of the pier and this made it a visitor attraction as well.

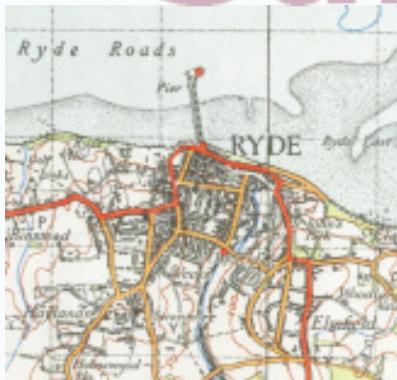
All of this means that Ryde Pier has made it easy to get to the Island from Portsmouth for more than 200 years.

The pier has had a massive impact on Ryde, we can see this from the number of people living in the town.

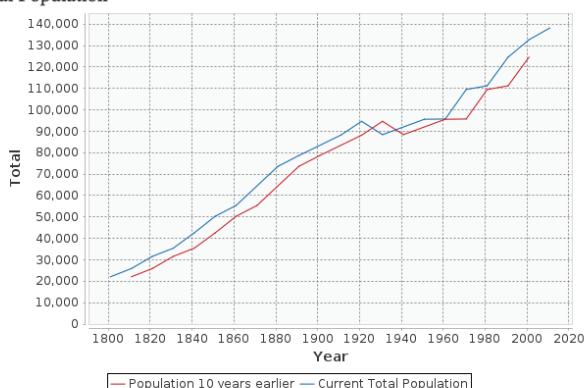
In 1795, before the pier opened the population of Ryde was only 600, by 1831 there were 3 396, increasing to 11 000 by 1860.

The map shows the pier on an OS map from 1945 and you can see how the population of the town has built up around it.

Ryde Pier is now owned and maintained by Wightlink.



Total Population



What else was happening in 1814?

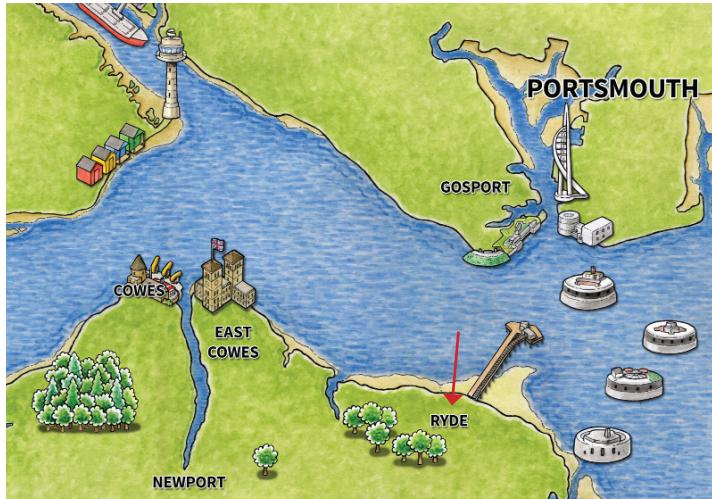
In 1801 the population of Britain was 9 million, this had increased to 30 million by 1901. In 2001 it was 60 million. 1815 was the end of the Napoleonic Wars with France.

Around this time the growth of factories increased wealth of Britain enormously, but it was not shared equally. The rich were very rich and the poor only just surviving, in 1836 life expectancy for a worker in Leeds was only 18 years. Money always gives people freedoms, such as where you live and what you do. One of the things the rich did was to move from the dirty cities to the countryside.

The Isle of Wight became one such place and Ryde Pier made getting to the island so much quicker and easier. This can be seen from the growing population of Ryde, but it is reflected right across the Island. Industrialisation and tourism were the first things to increase the Island's population. To these were added the arrival of Queen Victoria to Osborne in 1851 and the railways in 1865. The total population of the Island in 1801 had been 22 000, by 1901 it was 84 000 and now is about 135 000.

To this are added hundreds of thousands of holiday makers, who arrival and departure is made easier by Ryde Pier, now more than 200 years old. You can see the queues of festivalgoers in the below image.





The History

The town came to be called Ryde because of the reeds that grew along the shore at the mouth of Monkton Mead Brook. At first, there were two villages, a few fishing cottages on the shore where the pier now is and on the top of the hill there were farms. The sands at Ryde meant that it was not an ideal place for getting on and off the Island so the population of the town remained small.

From 1814, with the opening of Ryde Pier, this began to change very quickly. From the catamaran you get a wonderful view of Ryde. You can see right up Union Street, lined with shops and beautiful buildings. It was called Union Street because it united the two parts of Ryde. To the right of this there is the long row of Brigstocke Terrace built in 1829. On the skyline is All Saints Church, opened in 1872.

It is rare to get so good a view of so many beautiful Georgian and Victorian buildings, both large and small.

The best thing is to explore Ryde on foot, remembering to look above the shop fronts at street level. We are fortunate that Ryde avoided most of the bombing that destroyed Portsmouth in World War Two.

With the aim of preserving Ryde's unique appearance, the Isle of Wight Council have registered it as a Conservation Area. You can learn a lot more if you go to the Ryde District Heritage Centre, it can be found in the basement of another beautiful building, The Royal Victoria Arcade on Union Street.

Ryde in the Nineteenth Century

There were two big changes in Nineteenth Century Britain. Firstly, factories changed the way goods were made, making them cheaper to buy. Secondly the population was growing very quickly. Wealth increased equally as quickly, but it was not shared equally. The rich, out of concern for their health, moved out of the dirty cities to the countryside.

Also, George III (1760 to 1820), the builder of Brighton Pavilion, made sea bathing fashionable. These two things explain why so many rich people moved to the Island. It is the time when towns began to look like they do now, this was because of developments in architecture. We can see this in Ryde, with its terraces and squares. Inside the houses the furniture also took on the appearance we see today.

Trade with the Caribbean brought new types of wood, like mahogany and teak to Britain. It is much stronger so the legs could be thinner and more elegant. Chippendale, Sheraton and Hepplewhite are some of the most famous designers from this period and their influence can still be seen in furniture today.

However, there had been no improvement in one area, houses still did not have running water or sewers. In this way they were no better than the houses in the Middle Ages.

The first serious step toward providing water that was safe to drink and sewers to dispose of the dirty water took place in 1875 with the passing of The Public Health Act.



The history of this church

All Saints' Church dominates the skyline of Ryde. Its spire is visible from many places on the Island and very clear from the Wightlink Ferries especially at night when it is illuminated. The church was designed by George Gilbert Scott and it was built between 1868 and 1872. The spire which makes it so recognisable, was not added until 1881.



It contains 8 bells, the sound of which can be heard throughout Ryde. The stonework both inside and out, is ornate.



The windows are superb examples of High-Victorian stained-glass and the decoration is beautiful.

All Saints also has two fine side chapels, the Warrior Chapel on the north and the Chapel of the Good Shepherd on the south; both are finely decorated.

Some people call All Saints' the 'cathedral of the Island.' Its size and acoustics mean that it is an ideal venue for the large orchestras and choirs that visit the Island from time to time.

It is also used by The Ryde School, whose main entrance is directly opposite.

What else was happening at the time this church was constructed?

The population of Ryde had been fewer than 600 in 1800, by 1850 it was 11 000 and double that number, by the end of the century.

This was why more churches needed to be built. Industrialisation had increased the wealth of Britain enormously, but it was not shared equally.

The biggest cost in producing something are the workers' wages. In the Nineteenth Century, workers were very badly paid.

This is why Ryde, the Island, and Britain as a whole, is full of very beautiful buildings. They could be built with the minimum of cost because the workers were dirt cheap.

Many of the things that inspire our awe and wonder such as Egyptian pyramids, Greek temples, Roman public buildings, and Aztec temples, were largely built by slaves.



The history of Quarr Abbey

Quarr Abbey is a monastery following the teachings of Saint Benedict. The monks spend their days in prayer and the work needed to maintain the abbey.

The Benedictine Order is ancient, but Quarr was only founded at this site in 1912. The building was designed Paul Bellot, who was one of the monks and an architect.



The abbey is built from Flemish brick and its style a mixture of Moorish, Byzantine and French architecture. In this it is totally unique and Quarr Abbey one of the gems of the Isle of Wight.

In 2012, The Heritage Lottery Fund provided £1.9m because the World Monuments Fund put Quarr Abbey in the top one hundred most endangered historic sites in the world. This money has been used to restore buildings, allowing the Abbey to continue to be a place of prayer and peace.

The money was also used to build a visitor centre, an exhibition space and café. All of these provide an income to make Quarr Abbey sustainable.

From the Wightlink car ferry you can only see the top of the Byzantine tower but it is very close to the Fishbourne Terminal if you would like to visit and see more.

Old and new contexts

When Henry VIII founded the Church of England in 1534 this marked the end of monastic life in Britain.

Today there are only about 30 monasteries in Britain and most of these were founded in the Nineteenth Century.

There are two other monastic orders on the Island, both are for nuns. St Cecelia's Abbey is in Ryde to the East of Ryde Pier and you can just see it from the Wightlink Fastcat.

The other is Carisbrooke Priory, visible from the walls of Carisbrooke Castle.

The National Lottery began in 1994. The profits from it are used to support all sorts of good causes; art, music, drama and historic buildings, including this one. The organisation that distributes the money is called the Heritage Lottery Fund.

When considering which projects to support, the Heritage Lottery Fund gives a high priority to those that will make the organisation more sustainable. In this way the money will help the largest number of people for the longest period of time.



The history of Osborne

Queen Victoria married Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg in 1840. In London, they lived the life expected of a monarch, full of meetings and dinners with people they had no special liking for. This has not changed. What they wanted was somewhere they and their nine children could be themselves.

Getting to the Isle of Wight had been made much easier by Ryde Pier. In 1845 they bought the Osborne Estate because Albert liked the view, it reminded him of the Bay of Naples. The house was knocked down and Albert, with the help of Thomas Cubitt, designed what we see today.

It is in the style of an Italian Palazzo from the Renaissance. It is the tops of the towers that you

can see from the Wightlink ferry.

The house is made of brick covered in concrete to give the impression of stone, this was a new technique. The decoration of the inside gave full reign to Victorian manufacturers.

What appears as marble is often just paint, the floor tiles were mass-



produced by Minton, the paintings and sculptures are often reproductions of famous pieces from all round the world.

The family nature of the house is shown by the fact that the rooms used by Victoria and Albert were close to the children's rooms.

The Swiss Cottage was for the children and nearby is a fort where the boys could play at war with real cannons.

Osborne House was the most precious of Victoria's houses and when Albert died from typhoid in 1861, she lived there almost as a recluse. This period of Victoria's reign is the subject of the film *Mrs Brown*. Victoria died at Osborne House on 22nd January 1901 after a reign of 63 years.

What was happening at the time?

The Victorian period is one of the most important turning points in British history. The four Georges who had reigned before Victoria, had lived lives of pleasure and immorality. This undermined people's respect for the monarchy to the extent that there was some support for getting rid of the monarchy all together in the 1830s.

Victoria and Albert's lives re-established the monarchy in the hearts of the majority of the population and set the tone we can see today. For example, that the royal family should be above politics. That it is the duty of those who have more to care for those who have less. Many of the things we do to celebrate Christmas were imported by Albert from his native Germany: fir trees and carols like Silent Night.

In the Victorian period Britain was established as the 'workshop of the world.' In 1850 Britain manufactured more goods than the rest of the world combined. By 1900 the British Empire covered on quarter of the world's land. In this way Britain played a large part in world politics.

Since 1901, when Victoria died the world has changed dramatically, there have been two world wars, the population has risen from 1.6 billion to 6 billion, computers and then the internet have changed every aspect of the way we live. So, we now live and do things that would have been unimaginable to a Victorian.

POST VISIT TASKS

There are four factors that have facilitated the development of weapons over time, specialisation, trade, government and war. Students could be asked to consider the following questions. These questions address each history skill. In their answers the students will need to use the facts and understanding they gained on the crossing, using the resources provided, any visits they might have made during their stay on the Island and any site they have studied near their school.

Skill	Questions
Chronology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describe how military technology changed between the 1500 and 2000? How much did military technology change between 1500 and 2000? Where in the chronology does the site you have studied near your school fit?
Continuity and Change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify one weapon that was used from 1500 to 2000. Then explain why. How did the design of the defences in the Solent change between 1500 and 2000? Then explain why. What are the similarities and differences between the site you have studied near your school and the ones you saw in the Solent?
Cause and Consequence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What caused the design of defences in the Solent to change? Then explain how it changed them. What were the main consequences of the development of cannons? What caused the British build forts in the sea? What events influenced the site you have studied near your school and the features you have seen in the Solent? How did the development of aeroplanes change the design of forts?
Interpretation and Significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify a turning point in the development of Military Technology. Then explain why. Explain why the development of cannons was a turning point in military technology. Do you think that attack or defence was the main purpose of the weapons in the Solent?
Asking questions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What question would you like to find the answer to about the defences in the Solent? Think of one question you could ask about all the features you have studied.

The simpler questions are in **green** and should be accessible to all students; the one in **amber** develops the answers to these questions. The questions in **red** require the highest level of thinking and knowledge.

