








Which invaders shaped the development of Southampton the most?

Southampton's development - The First 1000 years

Read the information about Southampton during different periods of time and then use it to complete the sheet.

 Iron Age	 Roman	 Anglo Saxon	 Late Anglo Saxon/Viking	 Norman

Read the 10 statements and then write the corresponding letters in the correct columns above.

- They built strong, straight roads from layers of stone, gravel, and sand that connected Ports and settlements.
- This town was carefully planned with wide gravelled streets. Some of these streets still exist today as modern roads.
- To strengthen their control, they built a castle in the north-west corner of the town.
- The settlement grew from a small military landing site into a thriving port, connected to trade and goods from across the Empire.
- People were living here more permanently, growing barley, keeping animals like sheep and goats, making pottery vessels and weaving cloth.
- They attacked by ship twice, burning and looting the town.
- They made it one of the largest towns in England at the time but divided it into two parts. On the west side the Norman French settled. On the east side, the Anglo-Saxons.
- Southampton became a *burh*: a fortified town, to provide safety during attacks.
- It was a busy trading place. There were blacksmiths' workshops, weavers, glassmakers: it may even have had its own Royal Mint.
- There may have been a number of small villages of roundhouses in the area.










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<p>E. People were living here more permanently, growing barley, keeping animals like sheep and goats, making pottery vessels and weaving cloth.</p> <p>J. There may have been a number of small villages of roundhouses in the area.</p>	<p>A. They built strong, straight roads from layers of stone, gravel, and sand that connected Ports and settlements.</p> <p>D. The settlement grew from a small military landing site into a thriving port, connected to trade and goods from across the Empire.</p>	<p>B. This town was carefully planned with wide gravelled streets. Some of these streets still exist today as modern roads.</p> <p>I. It was a busy trading place. There were blacksmiths' workshops, weavers, glassmakers: it may even have had its own Royal Mint.</p>	<p>F. They were attacked by ships twice, burning and looting the town.</p> <p>H. Southampton became a <i>burh</i> a fortified town, to provide safety during attacks.</p>	<p>C. To strengthen their control, they built a castle in the north-west corner of the town.</p> <p>G. They made it one of the largest towns in England at the time but divided it into two parts. On the west side the Norman French settled. On the east side, the Anglo-Saxons.</p>





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Iron Age summary

The Iron Age began around 800 BC and lasted until the Roman invasion in AD 43, a time when people learned to use iron to make stronger tools and weapons.

These settled communities lived in roundhouse villages, where they farmed crops like barley, kept animals (like sheep and goats), made pottery, and wove cloth.

To stay safe, they also built defensive structures like hillforts and maintained strong trade links with Europe.



Roman summary

The Roman settlement of Clausentum started as a small military base but grew into a thriving port connected to the entire Empire through trade in goods like olive oil and lead.

They secured the settlement with defences and built strong, straight stone roads that linked Clausentum to other settlements like Wickham, replacing old muddy tracks.

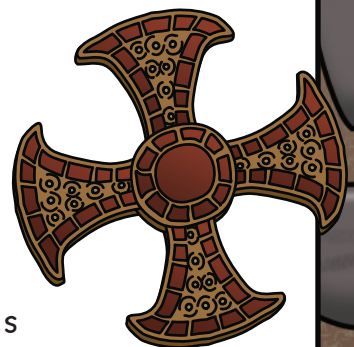
Evidence of this powerful Roman presence includes fine pottery, mosaic floors, mileposts, and an amazing hoard of 4,000 coins, though the town was abandoned when the Roman Army left in AD 410.



Early Anglo Saxon summary

The Anglo-Saxon period ran from AD 410 to 1066, with the departure of the Romans and the arrival of people from Europe to the major new trading town of Hamwic.

It was a carefully planned town with wide, gravelled streets (some still used today) and was perfectly placed where the Rivers Test and Itchen met for easy access to its safe harbour.



Southampton





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The town was a busy trading place, featuring workshops for blacksmiths, weavers, and glassmakers, and even possibly a Royal Mint, allowing it to trade goods across the continent.



Late Saxon/Viking summary

The Anglo-Saxon town of Hamwic faced repeated attacks by Viking raiders, who sailed in with over 30 ships in AD 837, and then returned in AD 842 to successfully burn and loot the town.

To combat these raids, King Alfred the Great designated Southampton as a fortified town, or burh, which was protected by strong walls and ditches for safety.

By making Southampton a burh, King Alfred secured the town from future attacks and ensured that trade could safely continue.



Norman summary

After the Battle of Hastings in 1066, the Normans began making Southampton one of the largest towns in England.

They divided the town along the High Street, with the Norman French settling on the west side and the Anglo-Saxons on the east, while they also built a castle overlooking the River Test to secure their control.

This new rule transformed the area with new architecture like the Bargate and St Michael's Church, firmly establishing Southampton as a key international hub for trade and military movements.





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During which periods did Southampton develop the most? What evidence can you find to support your answer?

During which period was Southampton the least developed? Explain why you think this?

Which period do you think was the most important in Southampton's development and why?


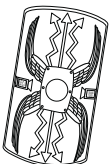


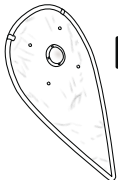




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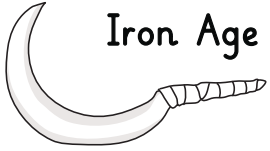
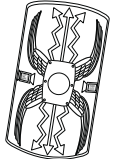


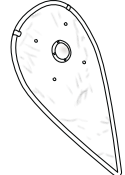




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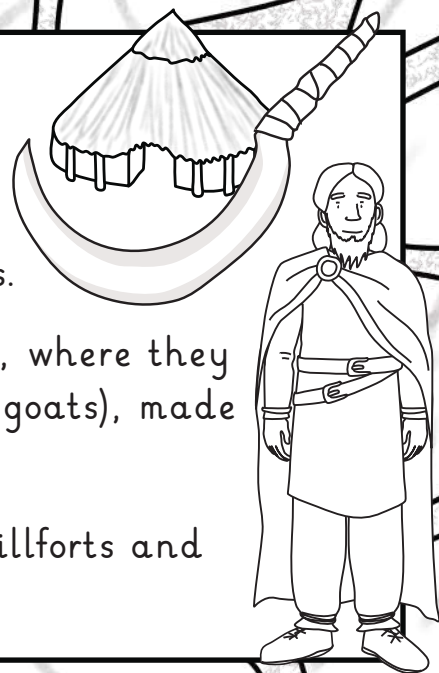
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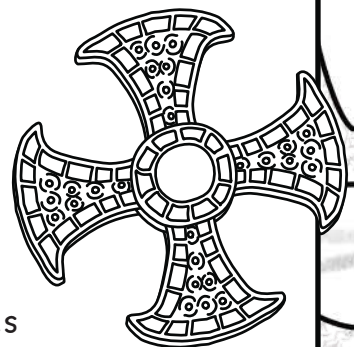
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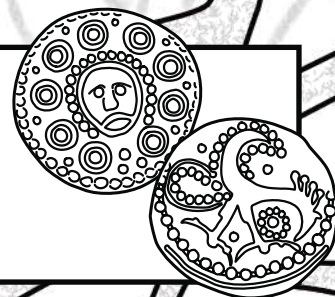
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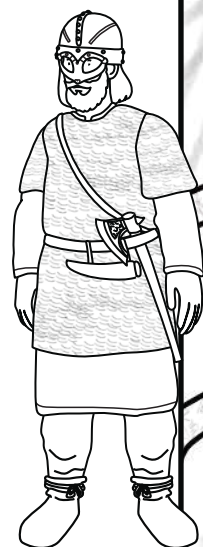
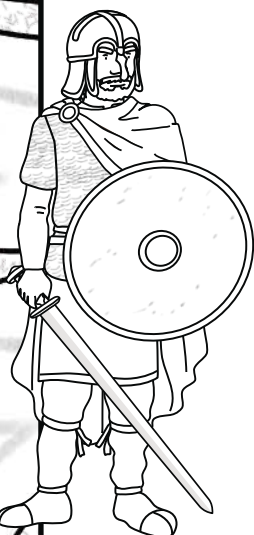
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Local History

Historic England and Teacher's Pet have come together to bring you a collection of free resources that you can use in your local history teaching.



**Historic
England**



Teacher's Pet

Who are Teacher's Pet?

Teacher's Pet have been providing downloadable and playable educational content to early years and primary school teachers for over 14 years. We cover all areas of the curriculum and use a team of in-house teachers and designers to create engaging and memorable concepts, that the children will love.

Why local history?

At [Teacher's Pet](#) we want to empower primary school teachers by giving them the tools they need to deliver inspiring and thoughtful lessons about the local area and its history. We believe local history teaching has such an important part to play in a child's wellbeing – helping to give children a sense of pride in where they live.

Our Local History project is designed to provide teachers across the UK with everything they need to successfully carry out a full scheme of teaching about their local area, through key enquiry questions and source led activities.

Working with [Historic England](#) gives us access to archived maps and photos for resources and information from knowledgeable local historians, as well helping us to provide the content to you free of charge.

For more information about our Local History project or to find out more about Teacher's Pet Classroom Resources, please visit our website.