

GREEN WITCH



Great trips with Dusemond.

Let's



Go!



NOTES ON THIS EXCURSION

Greenwich is...

a great half day trip. The excursion normally includes entry into the Greenwich Observatory which is embedded in the walking tour. So depending on your entrance time you may need to start the walking tour and then finish after your entrance to the observatory. Enjoy the greenery and the location's diversity which this walking tour offers. Remember to have fun and take lots of pictures!

Bene/Rupert



ESSENTIAL INFO

What to do if..?

If there is a problem, call your AM

Time management...?

Make sure you are aware of the timings to ensure you return to the centre on time, this also means keeping your AM informed of your progress.

Emergency number...?

Make sure that each student has the emergency number for your centre

Be mindful...?

A lot of the streets do not have names so when you follow the directions make sure you also correspond with the visual maps.

Make sure...?

you take regular headcounts, lots of photos and have fun!



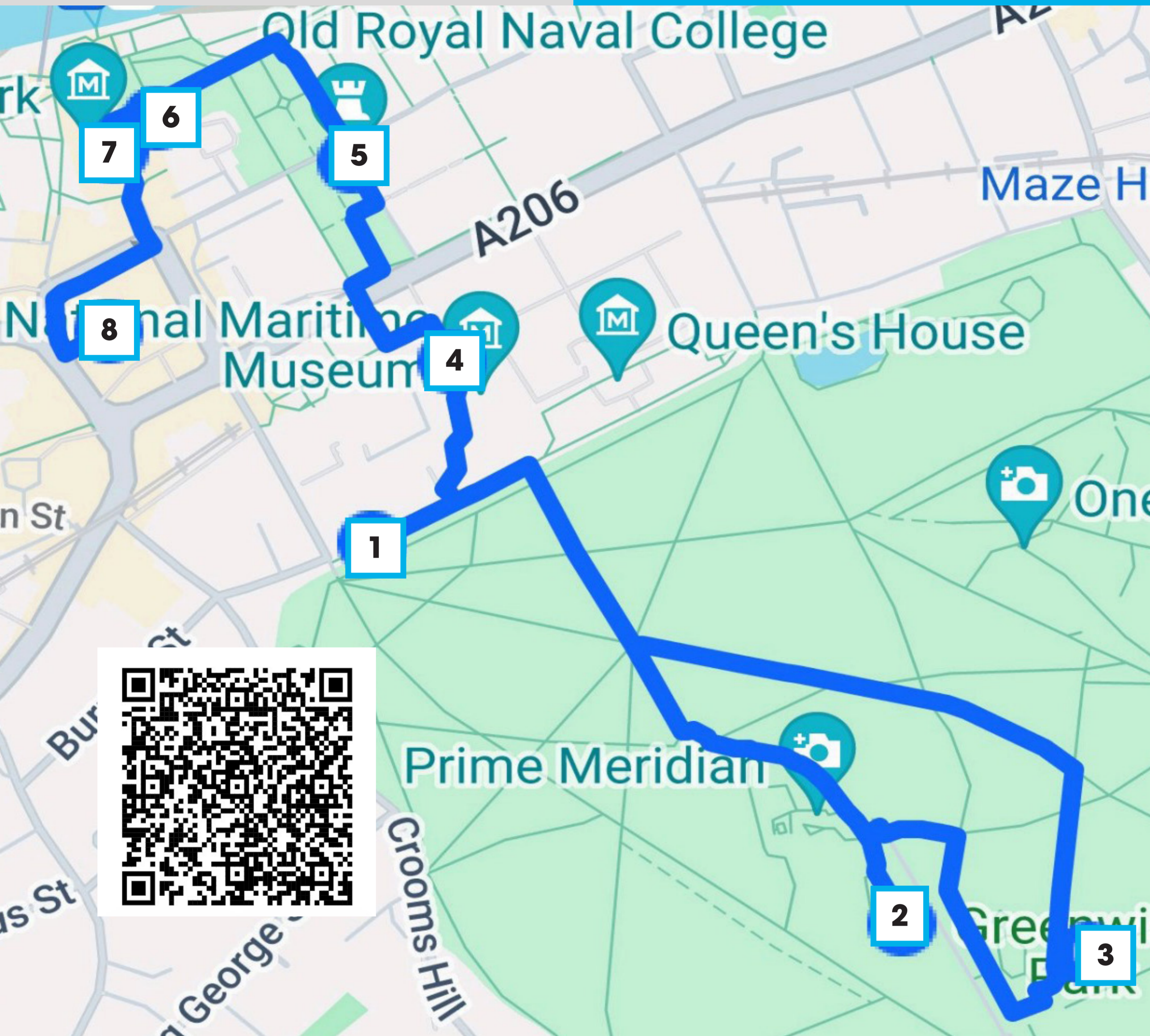
1. Greenwich has welcomed many Hollywood stars over the years as the area has played the location to many famous movie scenes, including Gulliver's Travels, Four Weddings and a Funeral and The King's Speech. Back in 2010 locals might have caught a glimpse of Johnny Depp parading around the grounds of the Old Royal Naval College dressed as eccentric pirate Captain Jack Sparrow as he filmed the fourth instalment of Pirates of the Caribbean.

2. Have you taken a walk through the creepy tunnel which runs underneath the River Thames and connects Greenwich to the Isle of Dogs in East London? Apparently it's haunted. The ghosts of a Victorian man and woman are said to be spotted late at night and their footsteps can be heard echoing.

3. Greenwich is the royal birthplace of King Henry VIII at the Palace of Placentia which once existed where the Old Royal Navy College is today. His daughters, Queen Mary I and Queen Elizabeth I, were also born in the area.

4. There are three secret tunnels running underneath Greenwich Park. They were originally actually built as water mains to carry groundwater to the Royal Hospital which is now the National Maritime Museum. The tunnels could be accessed by the public until 1917 when they were viewed as potential air raid shelters for World War Two.

5. Queen Elizabeth's Oak sits more horizontally than its counterparts and is more a bit of wood than tree now, but dates to the 12th century. However, it is not the only old tree the large sweet chestnut trees date 350 years. They were planted by Charles II in accordance with plans drawn up by Andre Le Notre, designer of the Gardens of Versailles, in 1660.



1 STATUE OF WILLIAM IV

2 ROYAL OBSERVATORY

3 GREENWICH PARK

4 NATIONL MARITIME MUSEUM

5 OLD ROYAL NAVAL COLLEGE

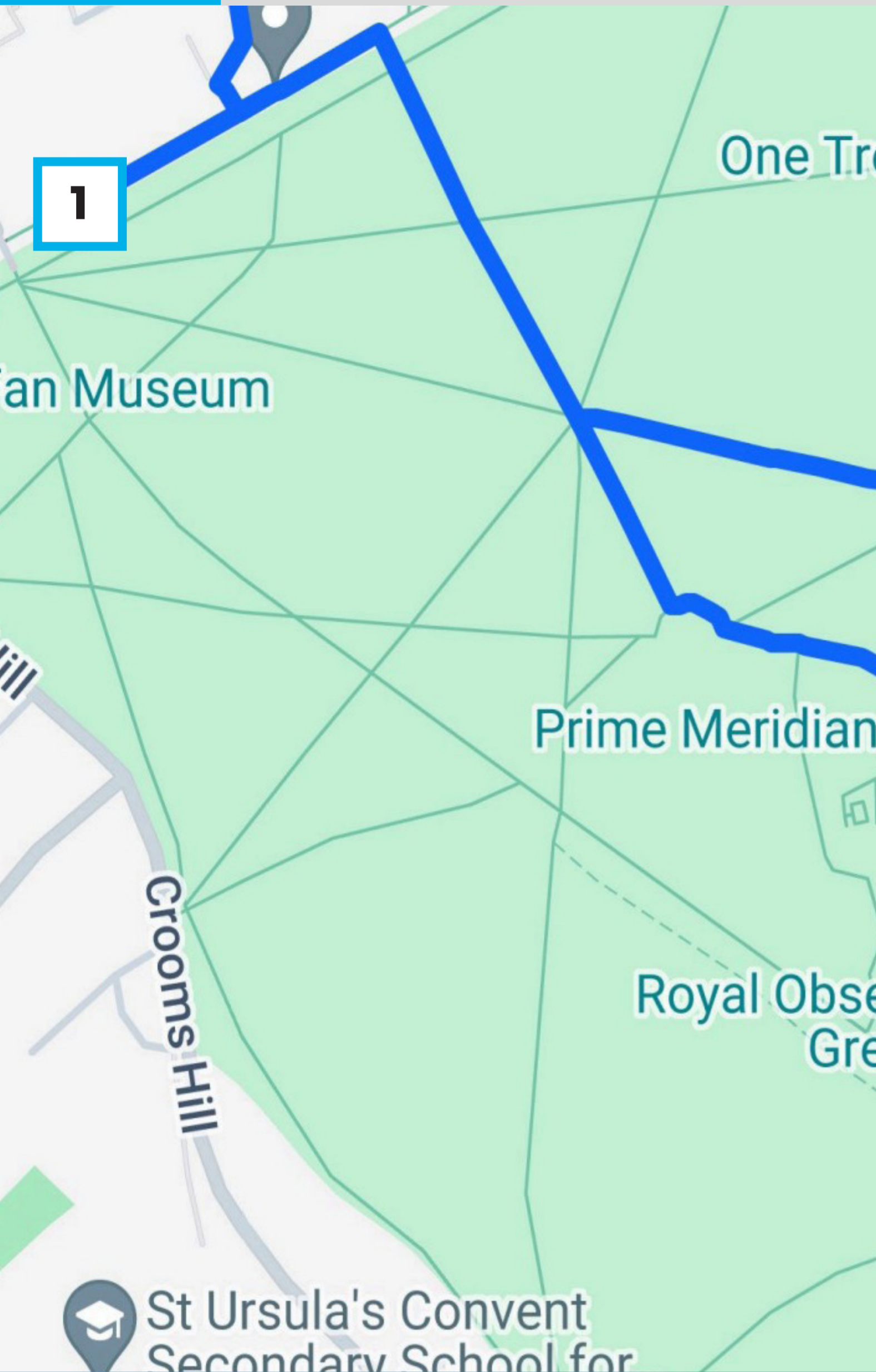
6 THE STATUE OF SIR WALTER RALEIGH

7 CUTTY SARK

8 GREENWICH MARKET

1

STATUE OF WILLIAM IV



DIRECTIONS

The arrival route will depend on where you are coming from and what time of day it is, speak to your AM for the best route.

TAKE NOTE:

When crossing the road, it is best to cross at crossings to ensure the group gets across safely, especially on the busier roads.

1

STATUE OF WILLIAM IV



1. Despite being King for only 7 years, William's reign saw some big changes: one of these was to ban a specific trade in the British Empire. What was this trade? (hint – when the trade was banned, lots of people were freed)
the slave trade – in 1833 slavery was abolished in most of the British Empire

2. King William was the last person to be King of both the UK and Hanover, but where is Hanover?

- a. an island in the channel sea, between England and France;
- b. in Germany;
- c. in North America

(From 1814 – 1837 the Kings of the UK were also the kings of Hanover.)



FAST FACTS

WHEN?

King of the United Kingdom from 1830 – 1837.

WHAT?

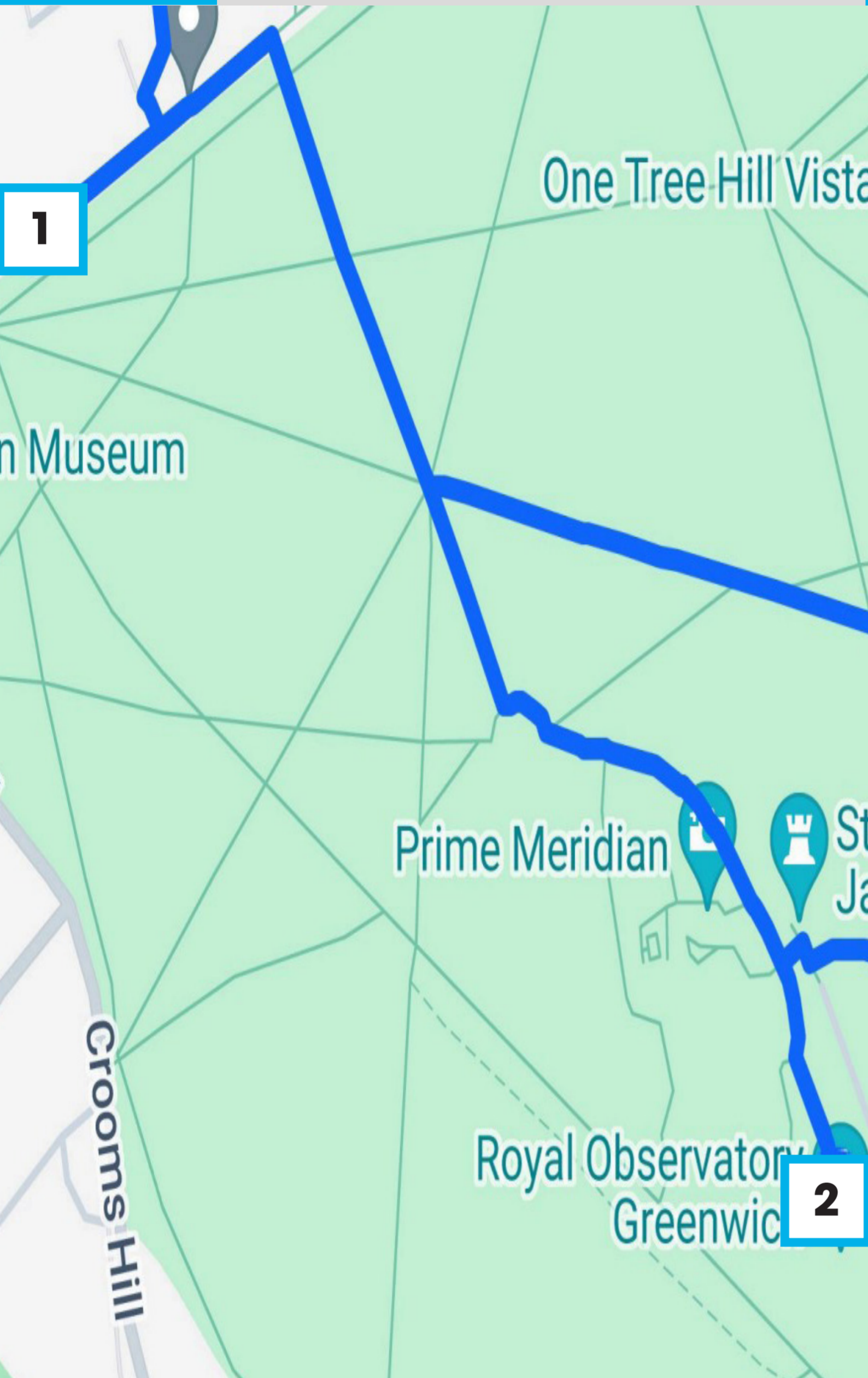
The 'Sailor King' – William became king of England aged 64 after many years in the Navy.

POINTS OF INTEREST

William had 10 children, but he never married Dorothea Bland, their mother, so when he died the British crown went to his niece Queen Victoria.

2

ROYAL OBSERVATORY



DIRECTIONS

From the statue walk up the road and turn right, following the main route.

When the path splits stay on the left side up Prime Meridian Walk. The path will split again but keep to the left to reach the Observatory.

ENTRANCES INFO?

Tickets

Your AM will inform you of the timings. If you are early you may need to carry on with the walking tour and then come back for your allocated entrance time.

TAKE NOTE:

If you can stop in the park or in front of the observatory for a picture then make sure you use your Dusemond banner and don't block the path!



1. King Charles II created the position of Astronomer Royal, a person to live and work here, but what did the Royal Astronomer do?

- a. read the king or queen's future in the stars;
- b. study the location and movements of stars and planets;
- c. design space rockets.

2. Every day at 1pm the time ball is dropped on the top of the observatory. Why?

- a. so everyone can check their clocks are correct;
- b. to tell everyone lunchtime is over;
- c. it's a decoration



FAST FACTS

WHEN?

The observatory has been here since 1675, the Prime Meridian has been here since 22nd October 1884.

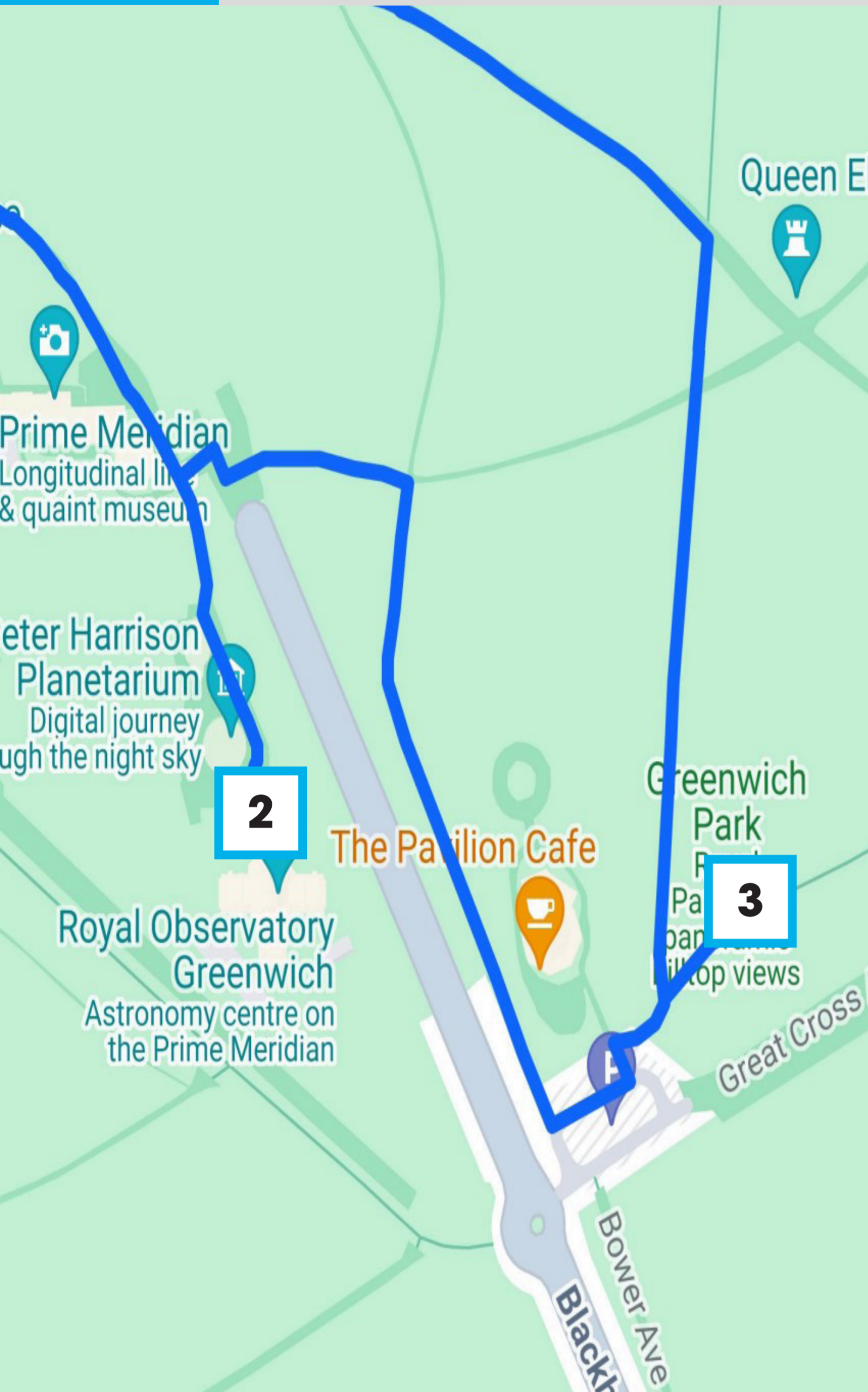
WHAT?

Originally the place for the royal astronomer to live and do their work, today it is world-famous as being on the exact centre line of the earth when measuring maps and time.

POINTS OF INTEREST

The observatory was built from recycled stone and wood and cost 520 pounds – 20 pounds overbudget.

There is a metal strip showing where the prime meridian is, however, modern measurements place the real prime meridian 102.5 metres west of this line.



DIRECTIONS

Head back down the path and where the path splits turn right.

Follow the path until there are three splitting points. Take the one furthest to your right and continue up until you reach a path on your left.

Take the left path, then turn left again and immediately right. This area is perfect for a picture!

TAKE NOTE:

Make sure you slow down so that the group can keep up and also speak slowly so that everyone can understand and follow what is being said.



1. When were the public first allowed into the park?

- a. 15th century – it was always open to everyone;
- b. 18th century;
- c. 20th century

2. From 1888 to 1917 there was a railway station next to the park, why was it closed?

- a. it was too noisy for the locals;
- b. nobody used it;
- c. it was too expensive to run



FAST FACTS

WHEN?

Royal Park since 1427.

WHAT?

One of London's Royal Parks.

POINTS OF INTEREST

In the park is the Elizabeth Oak – a very old oak tree which was rumoured to be Queen Elizabeth I's favourite place for picnics.



DIRECTIONS

Start heading back down the path. Take the second path that cuts across by turning left.

This path will take you back to the path that you used to come into the park. Follow that path down and turn left at the end to start heading back towards stop 1.

Before you reach stop 1 turn right and the museum should be there.

TAKE NOTE:

The walk down takes about 10 minutes so warn the group and stop halfway to take a picture and say some fun facts.

Move to the front of the museum for a better view.



1. When was Greenwich first used as a place for ships to come to and from? Closest guess wins. (hint – people spoke Latin then)

Around the 1st century AD – this is when the oldest coins found here were from

2. In August 2018 this museum joined with several others to buy 5500 objects from a famous sunken ship. What was the ship called?

- a. the Mary Rose;
 - b. The Queen Anne's Revenge;
 - c. RMS Titanic
- (Which hit an iceberg and sank in 1912)**



FAST FACTS

WHEN?

Opened on the 27th April 1937.

WHAT?

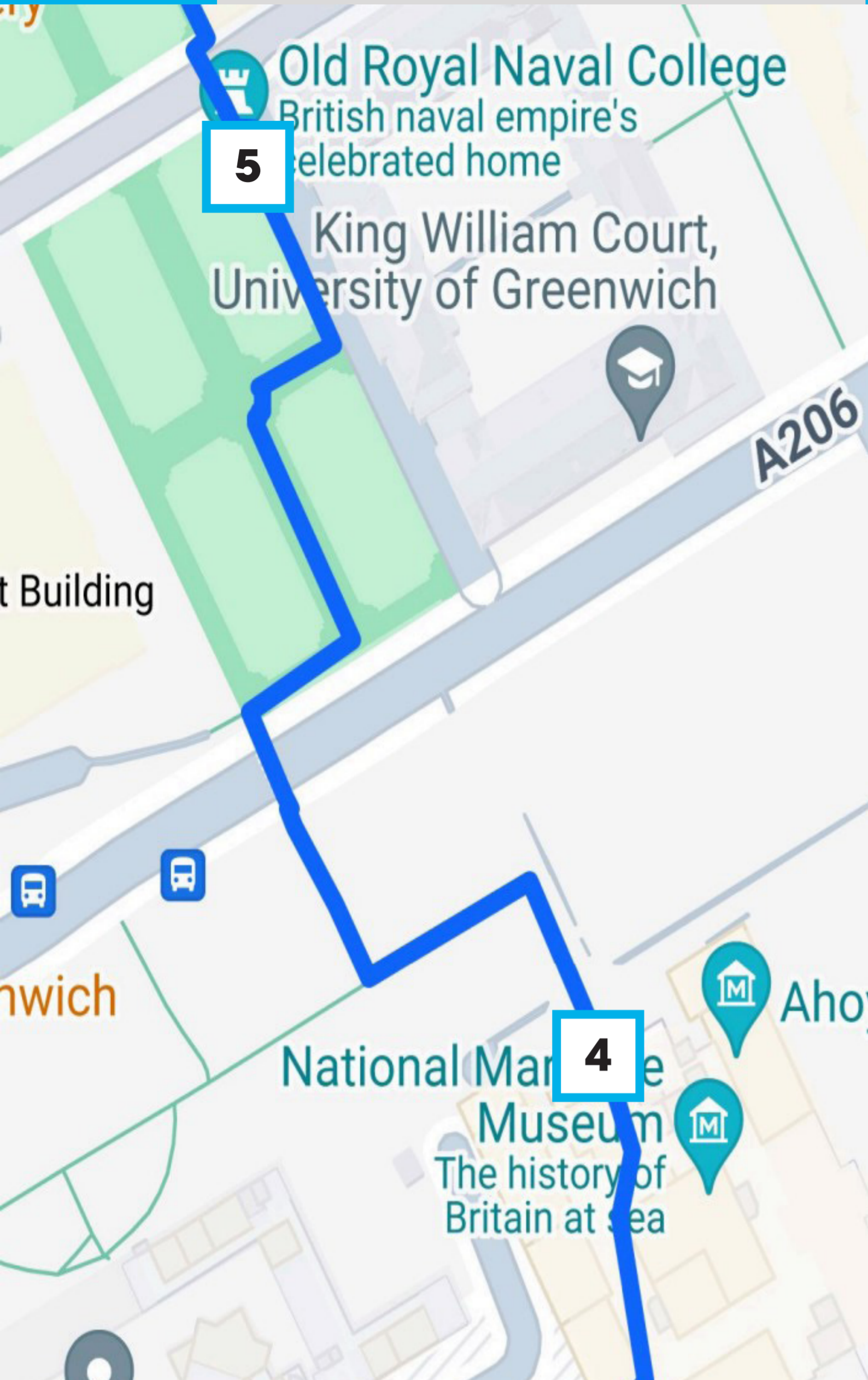
A museum dedicated to British History on the sea.

POINTS OF INTEREST

Every year the museum gives a medal, called the Caird Medal, to a person who has done important work linked to the museum or its collection. The Caird Medal is named after the man who donated the money to start the museum Sir James Caird.

5

OLD ROYAL NAVAL COLLEGE



DIRECTIONS

Carry on down the road, turn left and then cross Nelson Road. Then you will take a path to cross right and left again. Just before reaching college way you should see the naval college.

TAKE NOTE:

When speaking to the group be mindful of the people around you, try keeping the group close to you and on one side of the road.

Cross at zebra crossings with the Green Man!



1. Before these buildings were built, there was a royal palace here: how many kings and queens were born here?

a. none;

b. one;

c. three.

(Mary I, Elizabeth I and their father Henry VIII were all born at Greenwich Palace)

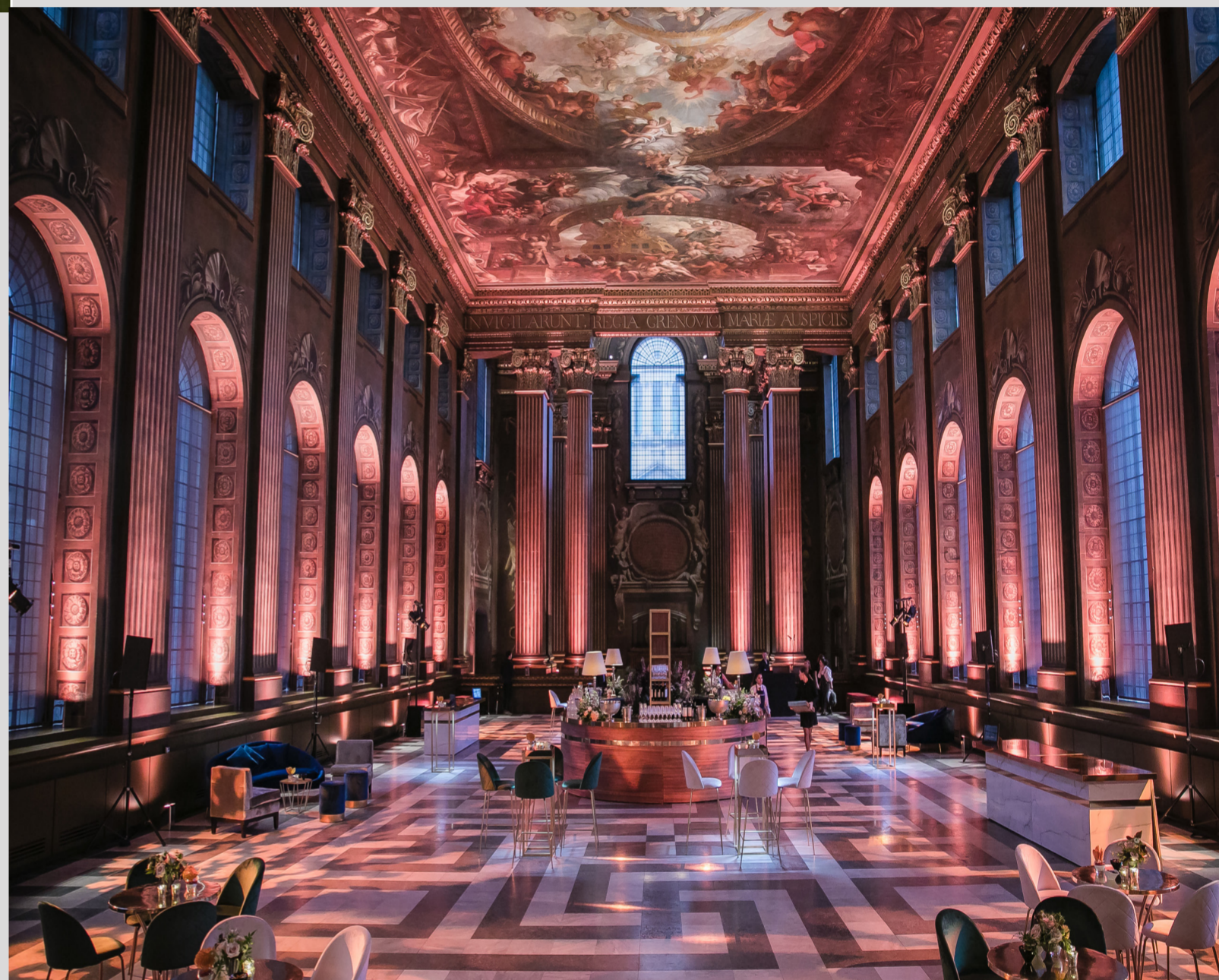
2. What is a navy?

a. the part of the military focussed on boats and submarines;

b. part of the military focussed on aeroplanes and helicopters;

c. part of the military focussed on intelligence and spying.

(Britain's Royal Navy used these buildings as a kind of university, teaching its officers.)



FAST FACTS

WHEN?

The buildings were built between 1696 and 1712 as a hospital for injured sailors.

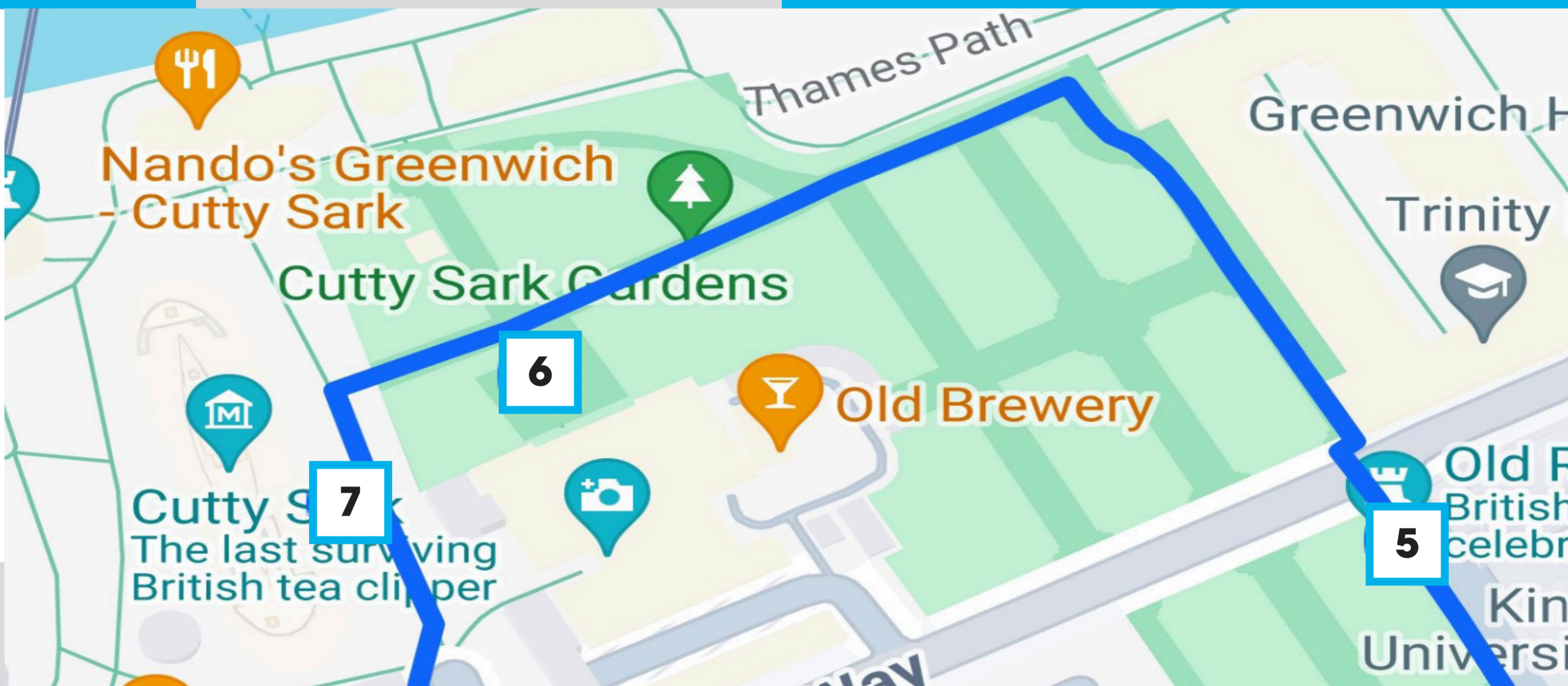
WHAT?

From 1873 – 1998 it was the Royal Naval College where officers in the navy were trained.

POINTS OF INTEREST

You might recognise these buildings from some films, such as Sherlock Holmes (with Robert Downey Jr.), The King's Speech, Les Misérables and Marvel's Thor: The Dark World.

While it may seem very historic, these buildings were used for some more modern things: one example is the nuclear reactor built here in 1962 for research.



DIRECTIONS

Cross college way and follow the path which turns left.

When you reach the Thames turn left and the statue should be at the end of that path.

TAKE NOTE:

Make sure you are engaging with the students as much as possible, including chatting with them when you go from stop to stop.

Take regular headcounts!



1. Sir Walter was a favourite of Queen Elizabeth I, and married Elizabeth Throckmorton, one of the Queen's personal servants, but why did the Queen put them in prison?

They got married without the Queen's permission.

2. Sir Walter made many trips colonising the Americas, two of these trips were to modern day Guyana and Venezuela; What was he looking for there?

- a. El Dorado, a city filled with Gold;
- b. farming land;
- c. a fountain which makes you young. (After reading Spanish legends he became obsessed.)



FAST FACTS

WHEN?

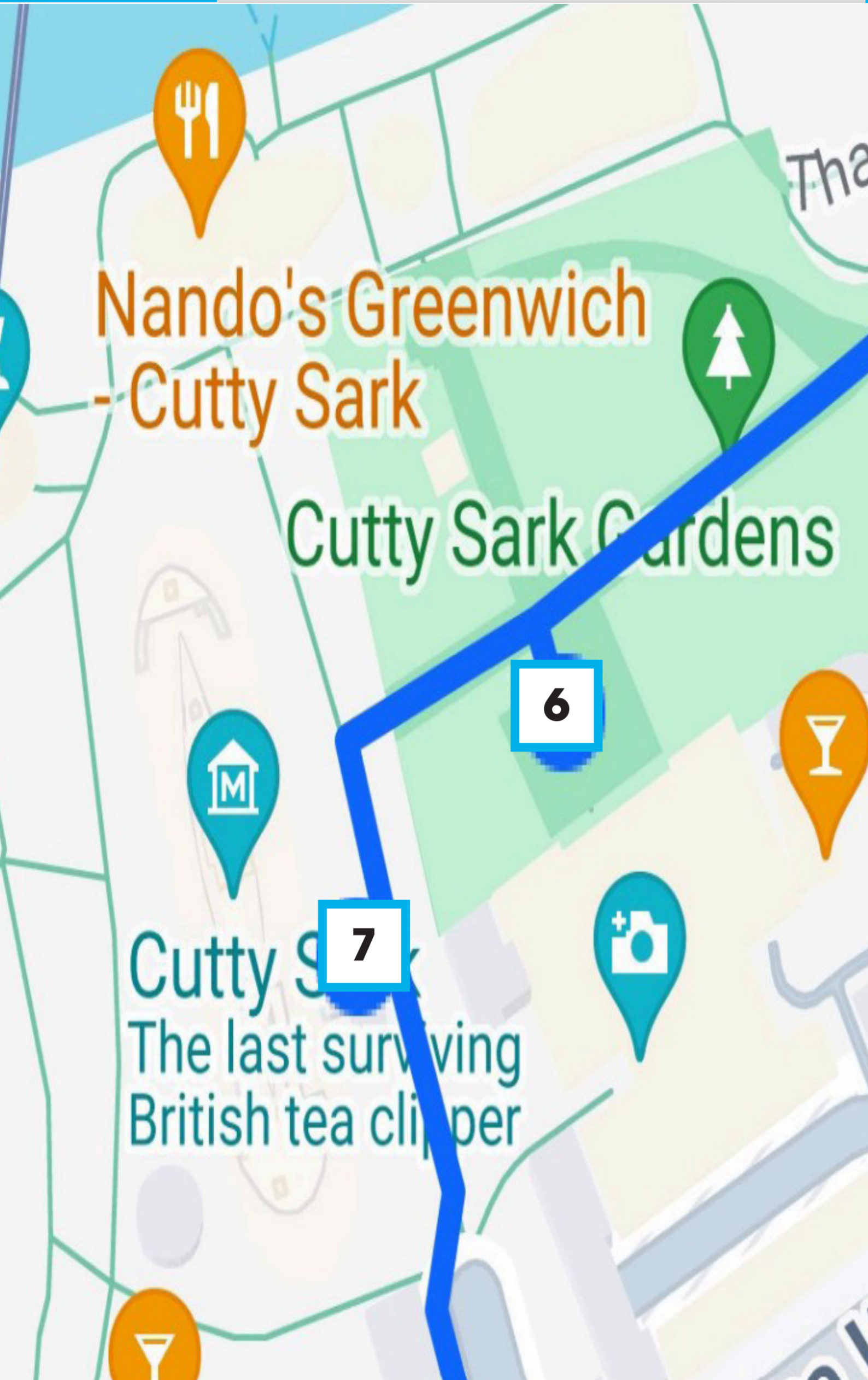
He lived from 1552 to 1618.

WHAT?

One of the most famous people in Elizabethan England, an early colonial explorer.

POINTS OF INTEREST

Sir Walter Raleigh tried to make the first English colony in North America in the 1580s, he sent a group to modern day North Carolina to live on Roanoke Island. Bad relations with local Native Americans and lack of supplies meant that by 1590 all the colonists had either left or disappeared.



DIRECTIONS

For the Cutty Sark continue down the path and turn left.

TAKE NOTE:

Great picture spot with a Dusemond banner!



1. The Cutty Sark was a merchant ship but what did this ship transport?

The Cutty Sark was used to bring tea back from China. Its first trip set off from London on the 16th of February 1870 and returned on the 13th of October with over 592 tonnes of tea.

2. Where was the Cutty Sark built?

a. England

b. Wales

c. Scotland

(The Cutty Sark was built on the River Clyde in Glasgow for the Jock Willis Shipping Line.)



FAST FACTS

WHEN?

Built in 1869.

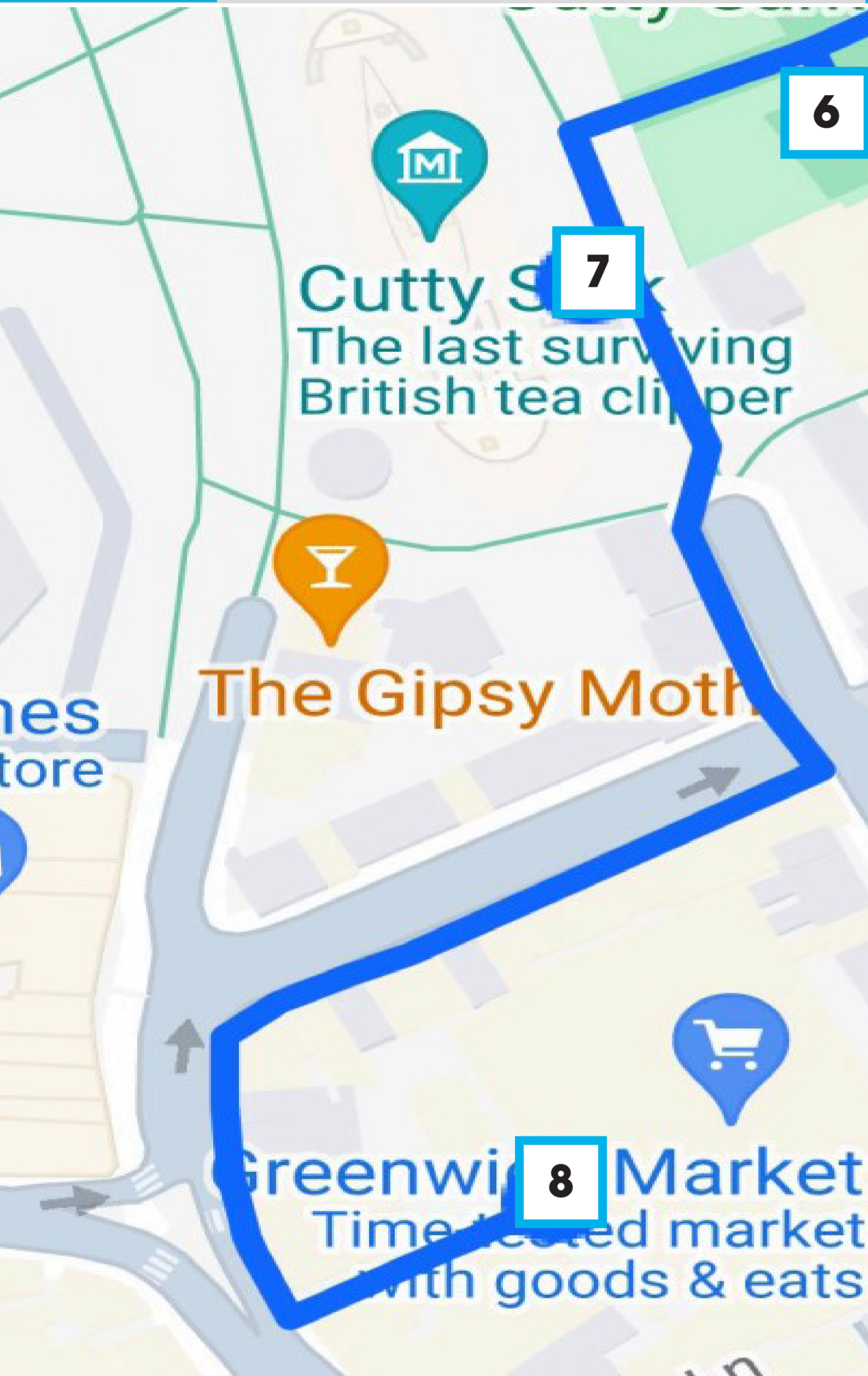
WHAT?

A British Clipper Ship, built to be fast.

POINTS OF INTEREST

In the 19th century British Clipper ships competed in the 'tea race', an unofficial race to see which ship could return with that year's supply of tea the fastest. The results were reported in newspapers, and the quicker a ship returned, the higher the price they could sell the tea for.

The Cutty Sark only competed in 8 tea races. Steam powered ships became faster than sailing ships.



DIRECTIONS

Keep following this street until you reach college approach where you should turn right.

Then turn left onto Greenwich Church St and stay on the left side of the street.

Durnford Street should be on your left and that is where the market is.

TAKE NOTE:

Keep an eye on timings so that you get back to the centre on time. if you haven't already this might be a good time to check in with your AM!



1. Lord Romney gave permission for a market to take place here in 1700, but for how many years did he say there could be a market here?

- a. 100 years;
- b. 1000 years;
- c. 10 000 years

(They will have to ask for permission again on the 19th of December 2700.)

2. Which of these products was not sold at the market in the 1831?

- a. Cars;
- b. food;
- c. China;
- d. Clothes

(Cars didn't exist yet, and there are no records of people selling clothes here at that time.)



FAST FACTS

WHEN?

This market has happened every Wednesday and Saturday since 1700. (though today it is open 7 days a week).

WHAT?

A historic marketplace still being used today.

POINTS OF INTEREST

The original wooden roof was nearly falling down in 1908, so it was replaced by the current metal and glass one.