

# Yew Tree Primary Academy – History

Theme: Docks

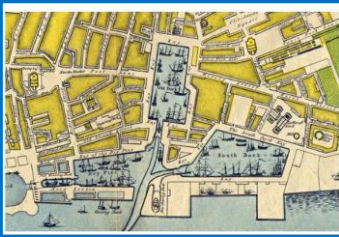
Year Group : 5

Phase: Key Stage 2

Strand: (Place Knowledge; Locational Knowledge; Human and physical geography; Geographical Skills and Fieldwork; A local history study)

## What should I already know?

- Liverpool has docks along the Mersey River
- The Docks have been used for ships to store or trade goods
- The Docks are a tourist attraction that has restaurants, bars, shops, museums and an art gallery
- The Docks are manmade and accessible on foot and the river
- Liverpool is a city, in the borough of Merseyside, in the North West region, In England.



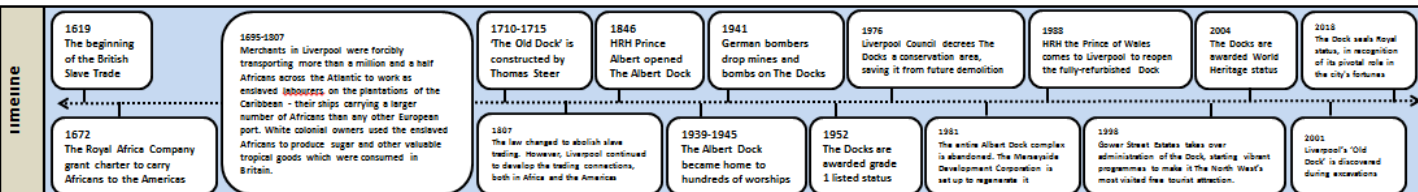
The devastation in Liverpool docks after the ammunition ship 'Malakand' blew up after catching fire on the night of 3rd May 1941.

## Vocabulary

<b>ammunition</b>	a supply or amount of bullets
<b>excavation</b>	to remove earth that is covering very old objects buried in the ground in order to discover things about the past
<b>exchange</b>	an act of giving one thing and receiving another
<b>goods</b>	items for sale or possessions that can be moved
<b>illegal</b>	not allowed by law
<b>manufactured</b>	to produce goods in large amounts
<b>maritime</b>	connected to human activity at sea
<b>merchants</b>	a person whose job is to buy and sell products in large amounts, especially by trading with other countries
<b>outlawed</b>	to make something illegal or unacceptable
<b>port</b>	a town by the sea or by a river that has a harbour
<b>slave</b>	a person who is legally owned by someone else and has to work for that person
<b>trade</b>	buying and selling, or exchanging, goods or services
<b>transatlantic</b>	crossing the Atlantic Ocean
<b>voyage</b>	A long journey, especially by ship
<b>wet dock</b>	A dock accessible only around high tide and entered through locked gates

## What Historical Knowledge should I know by the end of this theme?

- The **trans-Atlantic** triangular **Slave Trade** started around 1619 and Liverpool was a major slaving **port**.
- Liverpool and its inhabitants derived great civic and personal wealth from the trade which laid the foundations for the port's and city's future growth.
- **Manufactured goods** were shipped from the ports of Britain (London, Liverpool and Bristol) to the Gold Coast in Africa (now Ghana).
- These goods were **exchanged** for slaves in West Africa.
- **Merchants** in Liverpool were responsible for forcibly transporting more than a million and a half Africans across the Atlantic
- The slaves were shipped to the Caribbean, where they were exchanged for raw materials which were shipped back to Britain: sugar, tobacco and cotton.
- The number of **voyages** to Africa made between 1695 and 1807 from Liverpool Docks were approximately 5,300, equivalent to London and Bristol combined
- Many slaves were brought to Liverpool to work as servants in families.
- In 1807 the slave trade was made **illegal** and in 1833 slavery itself was **outlawed** throughout the British Empire.
- From 1710-1715 Thomas Steer designed and constructed the world's first commercial enclosed **wet dock** now called 'The Old Dock'.
- The Old Dock proved to be an enormous success, as it meant that ships could be loaded in one and a half days, instead of the 12 to 14 days that had been needed previously.
- 'The Old Dock was rediscovered in 2001 during **excavations** and development of Liverpool One. It now lies under the Liverpool One complex.
- By the beginning of the 19th century Liverpool's docks becomes one of the greatest **maritime** cities on earth, 40% of global trade passes through. Dock engineer and architect Jesse Hartley has a unique vision for the Albert Dock, building vast warehouses on its quaysides to securely store goods arriving from across the globe. It is officially opened on 30th July 1846 by HRH Prince Albert.
- From 1939-1945, the coming of steamships means that many are simply too big to sail in and out of the Albert Dock. But during WWII the Dock again becomes a hive of activity on the river. It teems with hundreds of small warships, submarines, landing craft and merchant ships. At no time in its history have so many ships berthed at Albert Dock.
- Merseyside and Liverpool were bombed every night of the first week of May in 1941, with over 1750 people being killed.
- The worst single night was the 3rd/4th when an estimated 850 people were killed. The **ammunition** ship Malakand, being loaded with 1,000 tons of munitions caught the flames from nearby burning warehouses.
- Desperate attempts were made to control the fire but she blew up hours after the 'All Clear' was sounded on the 4th, killing four fire fighters. The fire continued for another 72 hours leaving huge devastation to the Liverpool Docks.
- Post-war, the Dock is awarded Grade I listed status, and is now the largest single collection of Grade I listed buildings anywhere in the country
- By 1981, the entire Albert Dock complex is abandoned. The Merseyside Development Corporation is set up to regenerate the docks. Responsible for much of the building and infrastructure work at the Dock, it creates over 22,000 new jobs and brings in nearly £700m of private finance during its ten year lifespan.
- In 1988 HRH the Prince of Wales comes to Liverpool to reopen the fully-refurbished Dock.
- Gower Street Estates takes over administration of the Dock. It supports its development over the next 20 years, starting a vibrant seasonal events programme that will see it become the North West's most visited free tourist attraction. The waterfront again becomes central to city life in Liverpool.
- The Docks are awarded world heritage status in 2004 and is given royal status in 2018, becoming The Royal Albert Dock in recognition of its pivotal role in the city's fortunes



## What Historical skills will I have learnt by the end of this theme?

- Chronologically order key events at the Liverpool Docks using dates accurately
- Explain the triangular slave trade
- Describe Liverpool's involvement in the slave trade
- Understand how the Docks were pivotal to Liverpool's growth and success
- Compare life on the Docks at different historical times
- Use a range of sources to support opinions and pose questions
- Examine and explain the reasons for, and results of, events and changes.

## Literacy Tree Links

