



# A VISIT TO LIVERPOOL

YEAR 3

## LINKS IN THE CURRICULUM:

Year 6 - WW2, Victorians  
Year 2 - Victorians, local history



1809  
William Ewart Gladstone



1819  
William Rathbone VI



1822  
James Nugent



1824  
Alexander Balfour



1829  
Canon Thomas Major Lester

## KEY VOCABULARY

<b>River</b>	A natural stream of water flowing in a channel to the sea, a lake or another river.
<b>Hall</b>	A large room or building used for meetings, concerts or other events.
<b>Cathedral</b>	The principle church of a diocese with a bishop.
<b>Historical</b>	Something to do with history or the past.
<b>Source</b>	Something that provides information.
<b>Chronology</b>	The arrangement of events or dates in the order they come.
<b>Evacuee</b>	A person moved from a place of danger.
<b>Slave</b>	A person who is the legal property of another and is forced to obey them.
<b>Trade</b>	Buying or selling goods and services.
<b>Port</b>	A town or city with access to water where ships can load and unload.
<b>Docks</b>	An enclosed area of water in a port for the loading, unloading and repair of ships.
<b>Destitute</b>	Extremely poor.

King John sends letter



1270

Croxteth Hall



1575



Town Hall



1754

Beginning of slave trade



1795

St. Luke's Cathedral



1832

Albert Docks



1846

St. George's Hall



1854

Anglican Cathedral



1904

St. John's Gardens



1904

Port of Liverpool



1907

Liver Building



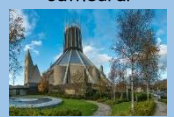
1908

Cunard Building



1917

Metropolitan Cathedral



1962

## Key Facts:

- Liverpool was know as Liuerpul.
- Liverpool was compromised with seven streets and those seven streets are still a part of Liverpool now.
- The River Mersey was key to Liverpool's wealth following the completion of the Albert Docks. Liverpool ended up having 40% of its trade pass through it's docks by 1840.
- Liverpool was heavily involved in the Transatlantic Slave Trade. They took their ships to Africa to trade for slaves, took these slaves to America and traded the slaves for luxurious goods. Liverpool became very rich through this.
- St. John's Gardens is home to statues of very notable people who changed Liverpool in different ways.
- During WW2, Liverpool was the most heavily bombed area of the country outside London.
- Along with Birkenhead, they had the largest port on the West coast and provided an important supply for Britain's survival.
- After the war, large areas of docks and homes were damaged and the rebuilding took years. Following the war, the NHS was opened offering the right to free medical care.
- Liverpool was still a thriving port but the city and the country as a whole were crippled by the cost of the war.