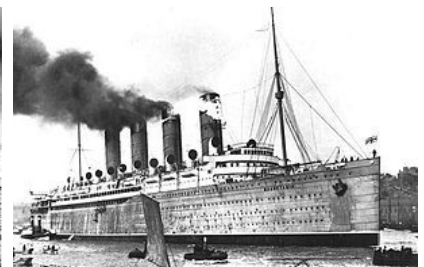
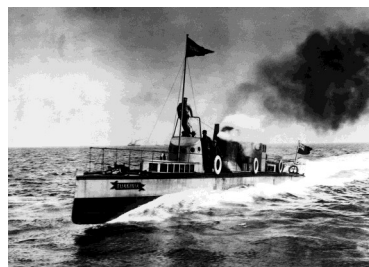


# How was the River Tyne used in the past?

We will learn:

- ⇒ where shipbuilding took place on the River Tyne;
- ⇒ that the River Tyne was used for shipbuilding in the past from around 1294 until 2010, but especially from around 1850 when ships started to be made of metal;
- ⇒ about some of the roles people had in the shipyards.
- ⇒ that the Turbinia and Mauretania were famous ships that were built on the Tyne.
- ⇒ that shipworkers who were unemployed took part in the Jarrow Crusade and I can talk about the role of Ellen Wilkinson.

Mark some of the places where shipyards were on the River Tyne.



These pictures are of famous ships that were built on the River Tyne. What are their names?



Explain what is happening in this picture and why.

## VOCABULARY (at the end of this unit, I will know, understand and use these words)

Word/Phrase	Definition
<b>ship</b>	a large boat made to transport people or goods
<b>shipyard</b>	an enclosed area of land where ships are built and repaired.
<b>museum</b>	a building in which objects of historical, scientific, artistic, or cultural interest are stored and exhibited.
<b>Mauretania</b>	RMS Mauretania was an ocean liner designed by Leonard Peskett and built by Wigham Richardson and Swan Hunter on the River Tyne, England for the British Cunard Line, launched on the afternoon of 20 September 1906. She was the world's largest ship until the launch of RMS Olympic in 1910.
<b>Turbinia</b>	Turbinia was the first steam turbine-powered steamship. She was built as an experimental vessel in 1894, and easily the fastest ship in the world at that time and Turbinia demonstrated this dramatically at the Spithead Navy Review in 1897. This led to the next group of steamship being powered in the same way.
<b>Jarrow Crusade</b>	The Jarrow Crusade of 5–31 October 1936 was an organised protest against the unemployment and poverty suffered in the English town of Jarrow during the 1930s. Around 200 men marched from Jarrow to London, carrying a petition to the British government requesting the re-establishment of industry in the town following the closure in 1934 of its main employer, Palmer's shipyard. The petition was received by the House of Commons but not debated, and the march produced few immediate results. The Jarrowians went home believing that they had failed.