

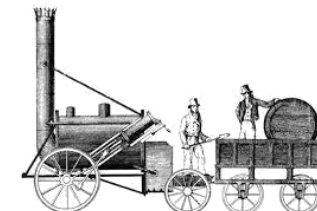
# Year 5 - Summer

# History Knowledge Organiser

Topic:

A local study of Liverpool

Links to other year groups: Y5 Spring Term – Transatlantic Slave Trade and Y6 Colonialism



## HISTORICAL CONTEXT (within the whole school narrative)



Liverpool's official history starts on the 28th August 1207, when King John 'founded' the area of 'Liuerpul' granting it the status as an official town in his Royal Charter.



The Royal Seal of King John

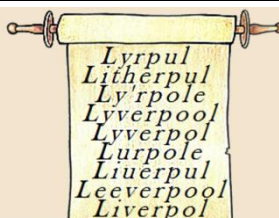


Liverpool 'name' on the Royal Charter

### Where does the name 'Liverpool' come from?

It was first recorded around 1190 as 'Liuerpul', which comes from the Old English 'lifer', meaning thick or muddy water, and 'pōl', meaning a pool or creek - not exactly inspiring!

In its early days, Liverpool consisted of just seven streets which are all still here today. These original streets are Bank Street (now Water Street), Castle Street, Chapel Street, Dale Street, Juggler Street (now High Street), Moore Street (now Tithebarn Street) and Whiteacre Street (now Old Hall Street). Liverpool would remain a relatively small and unimportant city until its rise to prominence in the 18th century as part of the transatlantic trade.



LIVERPOOL WAS KNOWN BY LOTS OF DIFFERENT NAMES BECAUSE NOT MANY PEOPLE COULD WRITE AND THERE WAS NO COMMON WAY OF SPELLING.

### The Rocket

In 1830, The Rocket was used to carry passengers from Liverpool to Manchester. This was the first-time passengers had ever been carried by train.

### Liverpool and the Slave Trade

In the late 1600's Liverpool started importing the newly discovered tobacco back from America. More and more shipping merchants moved to Liverpool to seek their fortune. In 1715 the world's first 'gated dock' was built. This allowed ships to keep afloat after the tide had gone out. It allowed goods to be loaded and unloaded easier. Around the same time, a canal was created to link Liverpool and Manchester. Also, a 'turnpike' (toll) road created between Liverpool, Prescot and Warrington. These changes would allow Georgian Liverpool and Northwest England to become the biggest trading area in the world. With Liverpool ideally located to start trading with America, the 'Trans-Atlantic Trade Triangle' began.

### Key Vocabulary:

**King John** was king of England - 1199 to 1216.

### Royal Charter

Before having a Charter, everything in Liverpool belonged to the King. The Charter gave the local people more freedom in the things they bought and sold, and generally improved their lives.

### Georgian Period

The Georgian era is a period in British history from 1714 to c. 1830–37, named after the Kings George I, George II, George III and George IV. The Georgian period saw Britain establish itself as an international power at the centre of an expanding empire. And accelerating change from the 1770s onwards made it the world's first industrialised nation.

### Industrial Revolution

The Industrial Revolution was a period of major changes in the way products are made. It began in Britain around 1750 and lasted until 1900. Labourers began making large numbers of things using machines powered by engines.

28th August 1207  
King John grants a Royal Charter.

June 1644  
Civil War - The siege of Liverpool.

1846  
The Royal Albert Dock opened.

1807 - Kitty's Amelia became the last Slave Ship to sail from Liverpool.

1960  
The Beatles were formed.

1970s & 1980s  
Recession & high unemployment

2008  
Liverpool is the Capital of Culture.

Sequence of Lessons	
	Brief summary of lesson content
Lesson 1	<b>Mediaeval Liverpool.</b> Finding out how and when Liverpool began by learning about the original seven streets, King John's Charter, and Liverpool Castle. We will compare maps and pictures of Liverpool now to what it looked like then.
Lesson 2	<b>Liverpool during the Middle Ages.</b> We will look at the legacy left by the black death. We will find out who the Stanley and Molyneux families were and what happened to Liverpool during the civil war.
Lesson 3	<b>Liverpool and the slave trade.</b> We will build upon our transatlantic slave trade unit and investigate the legacy of the slave trade in Liverpool.
Lesson 4	<b>The Industrial Revolution &amp; Victorian Liverpool.</b> We will look at how Liverpool benefitted from the Industrial Revolution and the wealth that was generated. We will also consider the huge expansion in population that Liverpool saw during Victorian times and the poverty that existed in contrast to the wealth of the city.
Lesson 5	<b>Liverpool in decline.</b> We will investigate how the World Wars impacted Liverpool and how following the war, Liverpool struggled due to a decline in manufacturing at the Docks. We will explore why, during those times, music became an escape for the people of Liverpool and learn about the Liverpool music scene and The Beatles.
Lesson 6	<b>The regeneration of Liverpool.</b> This final lesson will look at how Liverpool, despite recession and high unemployment in the 1970s and 1980s, has successfully undergone regeneration to win Capital of Culture for 2008 and become one of Great Britain's most visited cities.

