



How did Liverpool develop and expand throughout History?

- When I explore Liverpool's past, I find out that:
- I can draw a timeline with different time periods outlined which shows different information such as periods of history, when famous people lived, etc.
 - I understand the differences between AD and BC.
 - I can make comparisons between historical periods, explaining things that have changed and things which have stayed the same.
 - I am aware of the immigration and emigration which has led to the multi-cultural society of today's UK.
 - I can empathise with people from history.
 - I have a good understanding as to how a particular theme (Rule of Law) has changed over the years.
 - I can investigate how an aspect or theme has changed over time in the local area and how Historical choices shape modern learning.
 - I can find reasons for changes in human geography and how this develops over time (Docks).
 - I can review and compare maps and their changes over time; considering key changes for physical geography.

Important Vocabulary:

Source and Evidence – These are ways that historians can access the past and we can see key events, artefacts and stories from the past.

Primary and Secondary Sources – Primary sources are direct artefacts and other sources evidence from the time period. Secondary Sources are writings which evaluate the time period.

Transatlantic – Crossing the Atlantic Ocean.

Abolition – The ending of the slave trade and the significant processes undertaken to end slavery.

Immigration and Emigration – The process in which people come to and leave a country to live and work in another. Immigration means to come in and emigration is to leave.

Trade – Deals to swap items or currency for other items and agreements between individuals and groups to support the distribution of goods. The action of buying and selling goods or services.

Persons and Places of Interest:

William Roscoe (1753 – 1851) – Poet and famous Abolitionist who campaigned to bring an end to the slave trade.

Liverpool Old Dock (completed 1716) – The First Commercial Wet Dock in the world and was created to allow for boats to be loaded and disembarked directly into a dock rather than via the small boats.

Thomas Steer (1672 – 1750) – Born in Kent but visited Liverpool and saw the opportunity. He was an architect and designed the Old Dock.

Ouladah Equiano (1745 – 1797) – Famous Abolitionist and a former slave. He toured Britain promoting the end of the Slave Trade.

Royal Albert Dock (opened 1846) - The **Royal Albert Dock**¹¹ is a complex of dock buildings and warehouses in Liverpool, England. Designed by Jesse Hartley and Philip Hardwick, it was opened in 1846, and was the first structure in Britain to be built from cast iron, brick and stone, with no structural wood. As a result, it was the first non-combustible warehouse system in the world.



