


Year 3 – Shipbuilding

Subject Specific Vocabulary			Key questions
strikes	Disputes around pay and working hours	(1346) - First shipyard in Sunderland.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ What was the importance of ships? (i.e trading/war) ❑ How did the world wars affect ship building? ❑ Why was Sunderland named the greatest ship building port in the world? ❑ What did shipbuilding bring to the local area?
Composite	Iron frame, wood hull	(1814) - Three yards with 31 ships under construction.	
Boiler makers (Blacksquad)	Workers who focused on engine making, They were paid for piece work not time work	(1815) - 600 ships being built in 31 yards.	
Depression	Periods of low demand, usually followed by periods of high demand	(1840) - 76 shipbuilding yards.	
The Torrens	A clipper designed to carry upper class passengers	(1846-1854) - Third of ships built in the UK were from Wearside.	
Health and Safety Act 1974	A legal act introduced to reduce accidents and deaths at work	(1868) - Iron hulled ships overtake wooden ships.	
Cargo	Products/materials carried by ships	(1880) - Last wooden ship was built.	
		(1893) - Last sailing ship was built.	
		(1888-1913) - 22% of the ships are made for export.	
		(1914-1918) - 16 shipbuilding yards.	
		(1939) - Eight yards increase to nine due to the war.	
		(1950s-1960s) - Shipyards close or merge due to competition.	
		(1977) - The industry is nationalised.	
		(1978) - 7535 people work in the yards.	
		(1980) - The last two remaining shipyards merge.	
		(1984) - 4337 people work in the yards.	
		(1988) - Last remaining yard closed on 7 December 1988	
			Famous people
			 <p>Sir Theodore Doxford</p> <p>Thomas Menville</p>