

Transport Triumph!

Learn about Red Funnel's growth and success over time...

Student Introduction

- ▶ This resource asks you to consider reasons for, and effects of, the development of transport in the 19th Century, including Red Funnel ferries.
- ▶ Look at the sources and answer the questions / complete the activities.



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Key word

Artefact: *the word we use for all the things we find that tell us about the past.*

1. Look at all the pictures on page 2.
2. Try to put them in groupings – you need at least 3 to make a group.
3. Write down the numbers of the types of transport that make up your group.
4. Think of a name for your group - DO NOT TELL ANYONE THE NAME YOU HAVE CHOSEN.
5. The other people on your table try to guess what name you have given your group.
6. The person who guesses correctly is the next person to choose a group.
7. IMPORTANT – one artefact can be in many groups!



TRANSPORT

Put them in groups and give the groups a name

107303



aeroplane

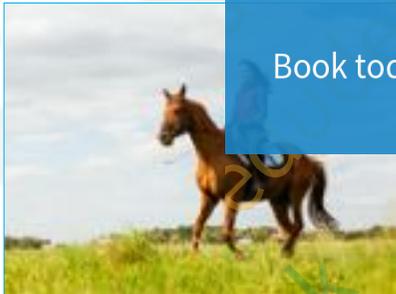


air balloon

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horseback



fighter jet



modern car



steam train



double decker bus



space ship



underground train



on foot



wheel barrow



speed boat



oil tanker



yacht



coach



car ferry



hovercraft

CHANGES IN TRANSPORT

Read the information about each type of transport then complete the table on page 4

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| Picture | Description of what it was | Description of what it did |
|--|--|---|
|  | <p>The cart was a large tray made of wood on wheels. The wheels were wooden and had a metal rim to keep them together and stop them wearing down. It went on the road, and roads went everywhere so everyone could use this type of transport. It was pulled by horses so was the same speed as a man walking: 4 miles per hour.</p> | <p>If the cart was small then it was easy for the horse to pull but it could not carry very much. If the cart was large then it could carry lots but it needed many horses which was expensive. The cart had narrow wheels and these cut up the road. When the road was uneven the things in the cart got thrown about and broken. After rain, the roads turned to mud and carts could not move. They could only carry goods not people.</p> |
|  | <p>A canal was a man-made waterway. The water in a canal always moves in one direction. However the water in the canal did not move because it was totally level. The barge was pulled by a horse so it was the same speed as a man walking: 4 miles per hour.</p> | <p>There were canals on water so they could carry heavy things, like wheat for flour, coal to heat houses and stone for building. It could carry ten times as much as a cart. This was big improvement, especially for people living in towns. Also the barge moved smoothly, so nothing got broken. However most towns were not on a canal so this transport did not help them. Then in winter if the canal froze the barges could not move. They could only carry goods not people.</p> |
|  | <p>A railway had rails that were laid over flat ground. Tunnels and cuttings were made to keep the railway level. By 1900 almost all towns and cities were connected by railways. Steam engines could travel at 40 miles per hour in 1850 and by 1900 this had increased to 80 miles per hour. The engine could pull lots of carriages at once carrying different things; people goods, and animals. The carriages were able to carry much more than either a cart or a barge.</p> | <p>Railways were a transport revolution. The speed people could travel had not increased since Roman times i.e. 2500 years. Because people could travel ten times faster they could go ten times further in the same time. Railways were the first type of transport that helped people as well as good move. Railways could carry ten times as much as a barge or one hundred times as much as a cart. Therefore railways reduced the cost of transport so goods became cheaper. This meant the quality, the quantity and the variety of goods increased - so people lived longer.</p> |
|  | <p>The hull of this vessel - a paddle steamer - was similar in shape to sailing boats, but it had paddles at each side. They were turned by a steam engine so it did not need the wind to get to its destination. This made it possible for paddle steamers to run to a timetable. They could travel at 10 knots which is about 11 miles per hour. Like all vessels they could carry anything; people, goods, animals and even very large things like vehicles.</p> | <p>Paddle steamers were a big step forward in water transport. In simple terms paddle steamers did on water what trains did on land. The paddle steamer, along with the train, enabled people to travel for work and pleasure in a way that had never been possible before.</p> |

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CHANGES IN TRANSPORT TABLE

Use the information about each type of transport to complete the following table

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| Description of this type of transport | ☺ Good features of this type of transport | ☹ Weaknesses of this type of transport |
|--|---|--|
| Horse and Cart 1750 _____ _____ _____ | | |
| Canals 1800 _____ _____ _____ | | |
| Railways 1850 _____ _____ _____ | | |
| Ferries 1900 _____ _____ _____ | | |

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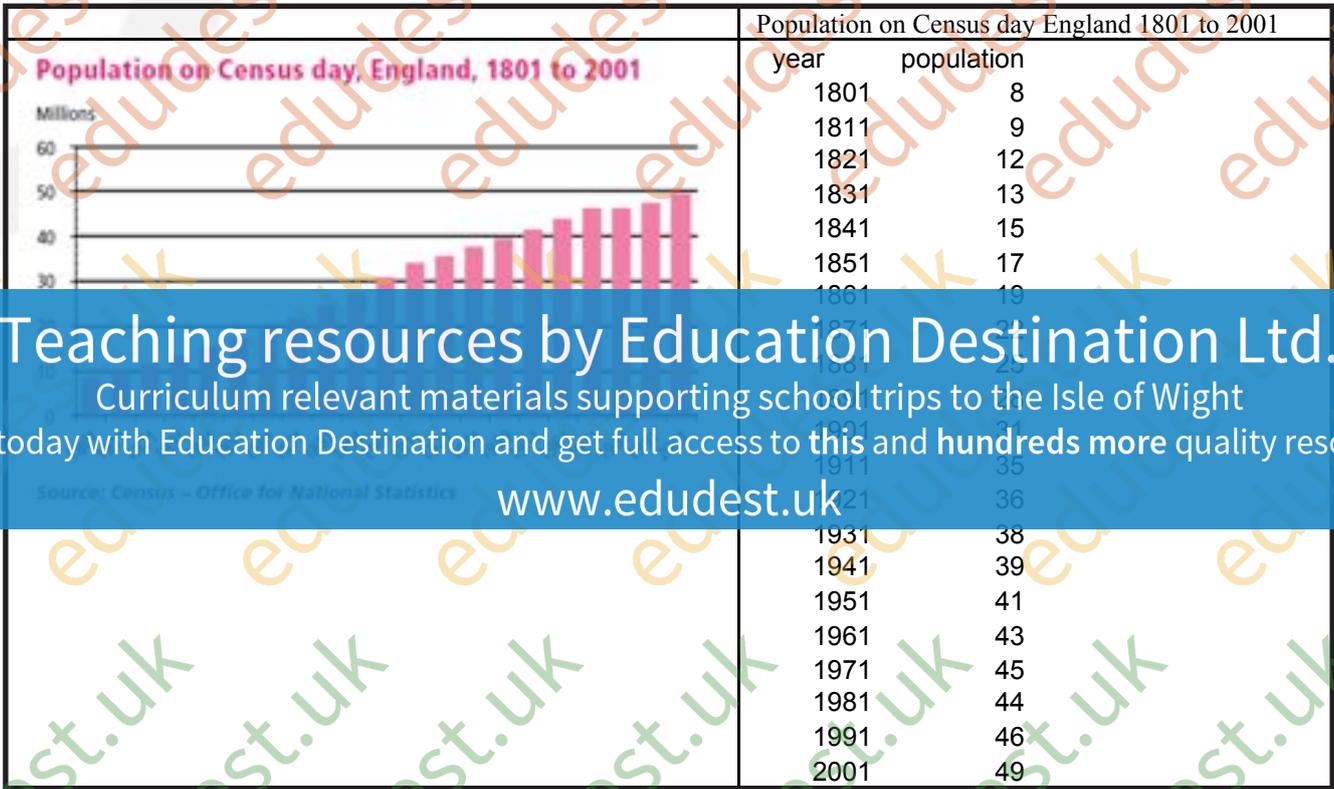
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Reasons for change: transport in the 19th Century

- » What were the main changes in Nineteenth Century Britain?
- » What was the impact of these changes?

Population growth: look the data on this page and answer the questions on this page and overleaf.



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Source: Census – Office for National Statistics

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| Date | Population |
|------|------------|
| 1750 | 11 000 000 |
| 1800 | 16 000 000 |
| 1850 | 27 000 000 |
| 1900 | 42 000 000 |



Q1. Use the graph

What was happening to the population of England in the Nineteenth Century?

Q2. What do you think would be the consequences of having more people alive?

Q3. What would have to change in Britain as a result of this rise in population?

Q4. What would be the effects of having more people living in Britain?

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Population Distribution in the UK



Q5. Study the pie charts above. How did where people live change?

Q6. What would be the consequences of having more people living in towns and cities?

Q7. How is life in the town different to living in the country?

Make a list of all the things you find in a town:

-
-
-

Make a list of things people living in a town need:

-
-
-

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Q8. How were these things going to get to the town? What had to improve?

Q9. So if more and more people were living in towns how would the country have to change?

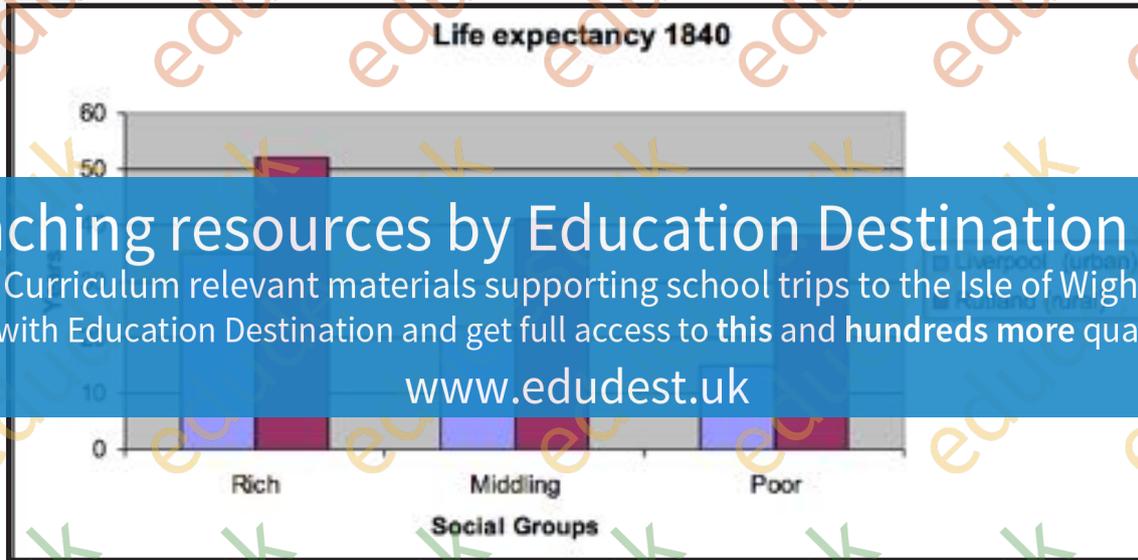
TASK

Use the data below to work out who got the most out of these changes.

DEFINITION: life expectancy is how many years people can expect to live.

- » If lots of people die young then it will be a low number
- » If most people live until old age then it will be a high number
- » Today life expectancy is 78 years for women and 72 years for men

Key question: how did life expectancy change?



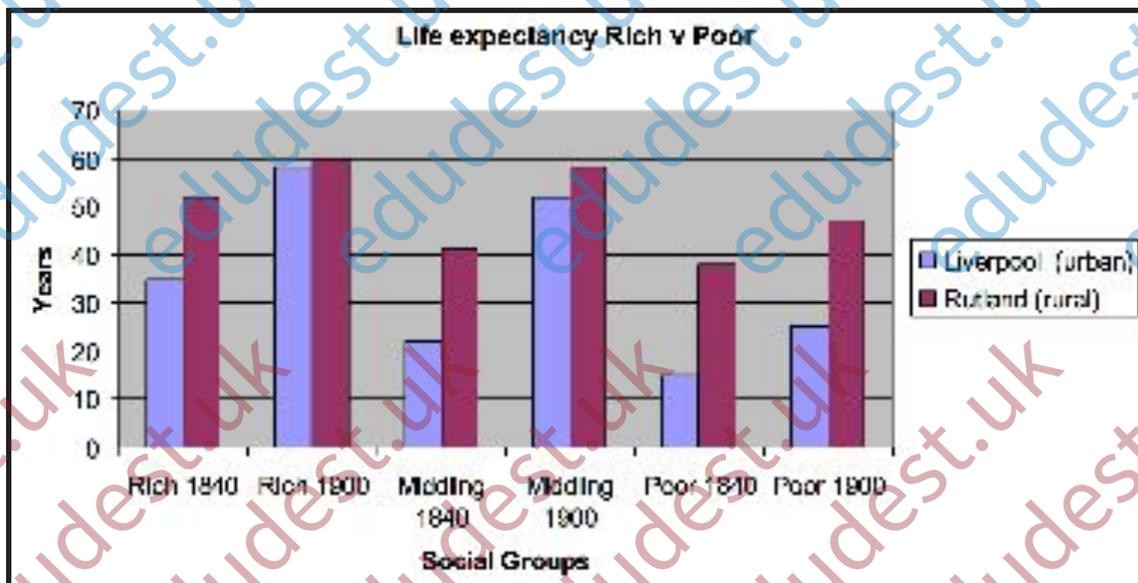
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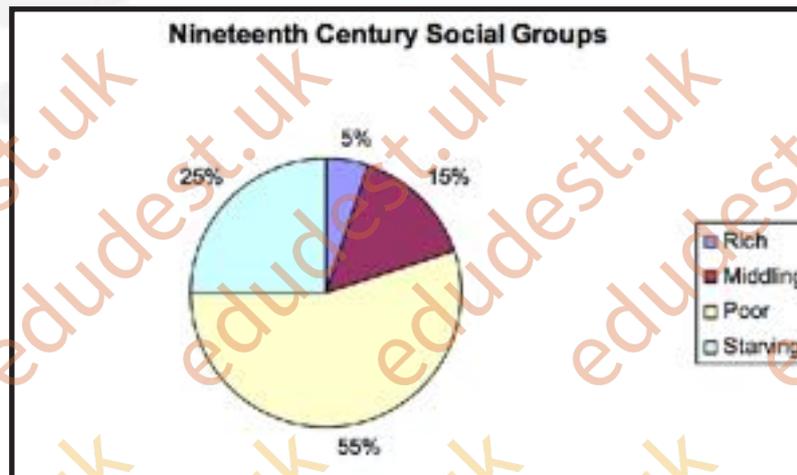
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Q10. Who do you think got most out of these changes in the Nineteenth Century? Explain your answer.



The rich and the poor in the Nineteenth Century from Booth's research on London
1892 to 1897



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Q11. What can you work out about people in the UK from this pie chart?

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Q12. Which group of people do you think Red Funnel brought to the Isle of Wight back in the 19th Century? Explain your reasoning.

Q13. Why do you think they were coming to the Isle of Wight?

Q14. What were the key attractions on the Isle of Wight at that time, and why would it appeal?



TASK 4

RESEARCH ACTIVITIES

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Going on holiday and the way it changed over time...
Find out the following:

| | 1750 | 1850 | 1900 |
|-------------------------|------|------|------|
| Who went? | | | |
| Why did they go? | | | |
| Where did they go? | | | |
| How did they get there? | | | |
| What did they do there? | | | |

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Then, complete some research into this period of transport development.

Think about the following key questions:

- ▶ What were the main developments in transport?
- ▶ Why did land and sea transport have to change?



EXTENSION TASK

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- » Look at the table below which contains information about the effects of the railways.
- » Create your own table with the effects of ferry travel.
- » Try to focus on Red Funnel and the local area first, then consider national and international impact.

| | |
|---|---|
| Railways provided employment for thousands of men, particularly in the 1840s. | Farmers made more money because they could send their produce to towns to sell. Because the food was fresher they could sell it for more. |
|---|---|

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| | |
|---|---|
| Many canals were no longer used and went out of business. | People in towns had a healthier diet because the quality and the quantity of food improved. |
| People could go on day trips and holidays by train. Seaside resorts such as Blackpool and Brighton increased in size. | Trains made it possible to have national newspapers. People wanted to know what was going on, so more people learnt to read. |
| Railways transported coal cheaply. Coal became cheap enough for everyone to use, so more miners were needed. | Thousands of navvies were injured and killed while building the railways. |
| Railways needed lots of iron and steel, so these industries grew. | The arrival of the railways made it necessary to have a national time zone. Before this the time in Bristol had been eight minutes behind London. |

