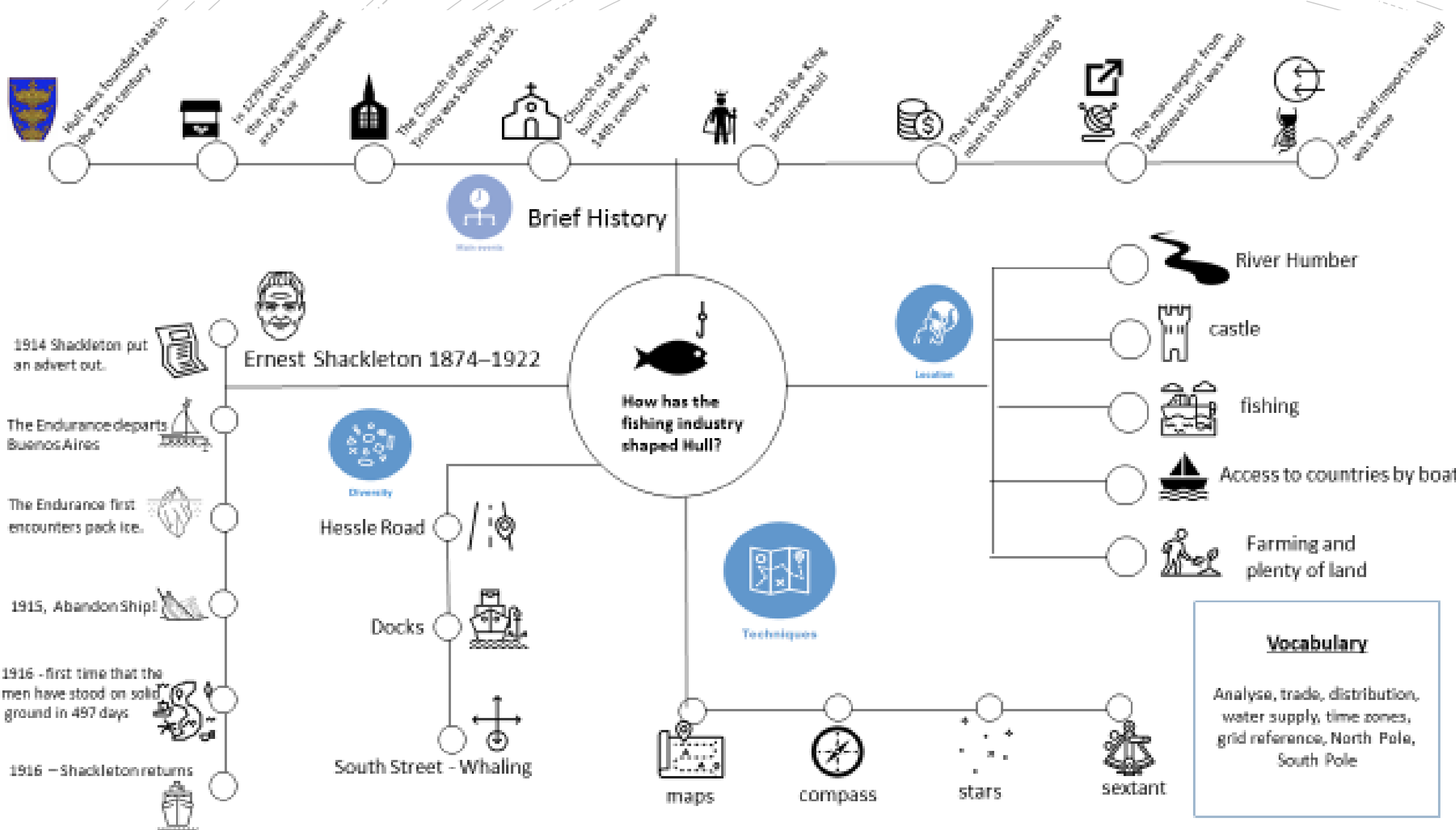


The background features a series of concentric circles in light gray, some solid and some dashed, creating a ripple effect. A large blue speech bubble is centered on the page, containing the text.

Year 5

How has the fishing industry shaped
Hull?



Our Power of
Reading text this
term has been ...



In August 1914, Ernest **Shackleton** and his brave crew set out to cross the frozen wastes of Antarctica, in what was to be the last expedition of the Heroic Age of Antarctic Exploration. Ahead of them lay unimaginable danger - ferocious seas, uncharted mountains, ice and snow.

Year 5 wrote adverts
looking for brave,
fearless men to help
Shackleton on his
journey

MEN WANTED!

Dangerous expedition, non-stop hazards along the way, a journey of darkness. Constant worry of missing family and friends, a very low chance of coming back alive, poorly paid wages and men that are between the age of 21 and 40 years old can be a crewmember. Have to have a good personality and a good mood to try and cheer up the crew. It will be a frosty, freezing cold journey. If you are interested just give ask me.

Ernest Henry Shackleton

4 Burlington St.

MEN WANTED!

For life-threatening, spine chilling expedition, paid little wage,
Almost certain death, hazardous threats, never ending Bleakness and darkness for all eternity. Safe return unlikely, coldness for the rest of your days, life expectancy uncertain.

Ernest Shackleton. 4 Burlington Street

**MEN W-
ANTED**

A Hazardous journey,
certain injuries, life
expectancy uncertain,
deathness likely, horror
for the rest of your
days likely, certain
coldness and darkness.
Ernest Shackleton 4 ~~Burlington~~
Burlington
St.

ps. Men that
go to work, are
strong and brave
needed.

Lockdown gave us
the chance to write
informative
paragraphs about
Shackleton's crew of
dogs.

In 1914 a cargo of dogs were delivered from Canada. 69 dogs were sent on the expedition and Shackleton's crew gave names to every single dog. Some of the dogs were named of the crew members and famous people like Shakespeare and Hercules.

Each of the dogs were different breeds. The breeding made the dogs able to carry more than their weight and gave them a thick coat and fur. Each and every dog weighed over or roughly 100 lbs.

Shackleton took the dogs so they could carry out duties that the crew couldn't do and to pull sleighs. This enabled the dogs to help the crew and do other jobs. The dogs received names so the owners would know what dog theirs was.

Reading Shackleton's Journey, we imagined what it would be like for Shackleton to lose a valued member of his crew. We used empathy in our writing.

Sunday 16th March, or Monday 17th

Dear Diary,

It has been the greatest, but saddest expedition ever. We have been out for such a long time that many of us can't remember the date or what day it is! One of our strong, brave crew members have been very ill recently (it has been so disastrous and stressful without him helping us). His name is Titus Oates. He proposed to stay in his warm, ragged and worn sleeping bag, but we couldn't go without him. We didn't let him because we are not wanting to lose anymore crew-mates along the way.

For the record, Titus continually thought about his mother and how much he loved her. The next morning, a blizzard was heading our way and Titus told us that he was going to get some fresh air and that he might be a while. When we went to go check on him, he wasn't there.....

Confused, scared, we fell to the ground and just started to cry as hard as we could. Not surprisingly, he never returned.... Out of nowhere, I felt a tear dripping down my eye and felt dejected. All of us knew the expedition was going to be dangerous, but losing a good friend is never easy.

22nd May 1915

It has been countless days since we started this expedition, Titus Oates has been really ill and has been gone for a week or so now. When he was in his sleeping bag he said, 'leave me in my sleeping bag.' But we couldn't just do that to poor Titus Oates. The next day, there was a very bad snow blizzard, Titus Oates calmly exclaimed, 'I'm just going to get some fresh air, I might take a while' Ever since he said that he hasn't come back. I don't blame him for not wanting to continue because he had just suffered until the last minute.

All Titus Oates thought about was his mother, but also feeling pride in himself that his regiment would be pleased in the bold way he met his death. He was a brave soul. We all miss him very much. Even his dog misses him. He was brave until the very end.



Poetry week allowed
the children to look
carefully at their
vocabulary choices as
they created poems
from an iceberg.

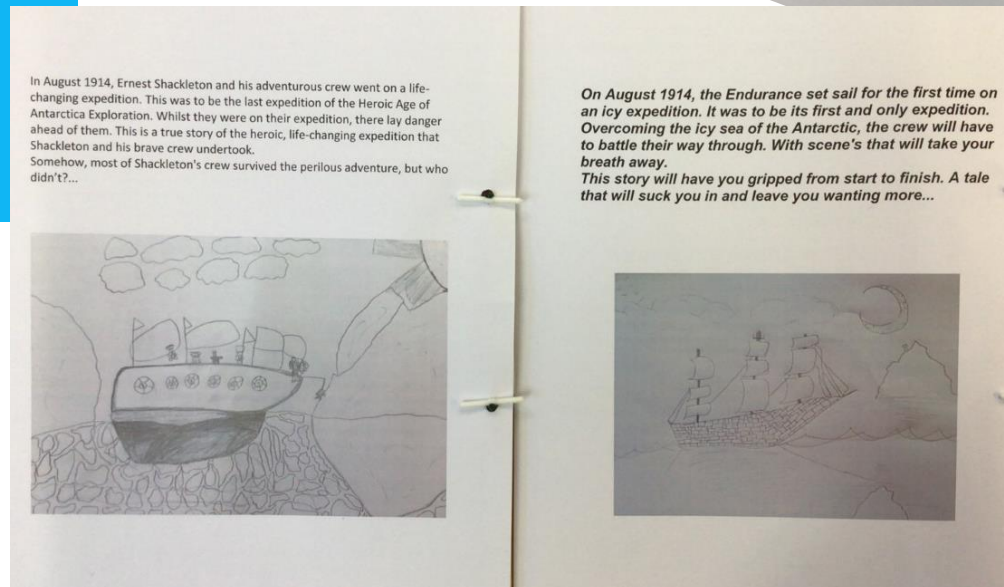
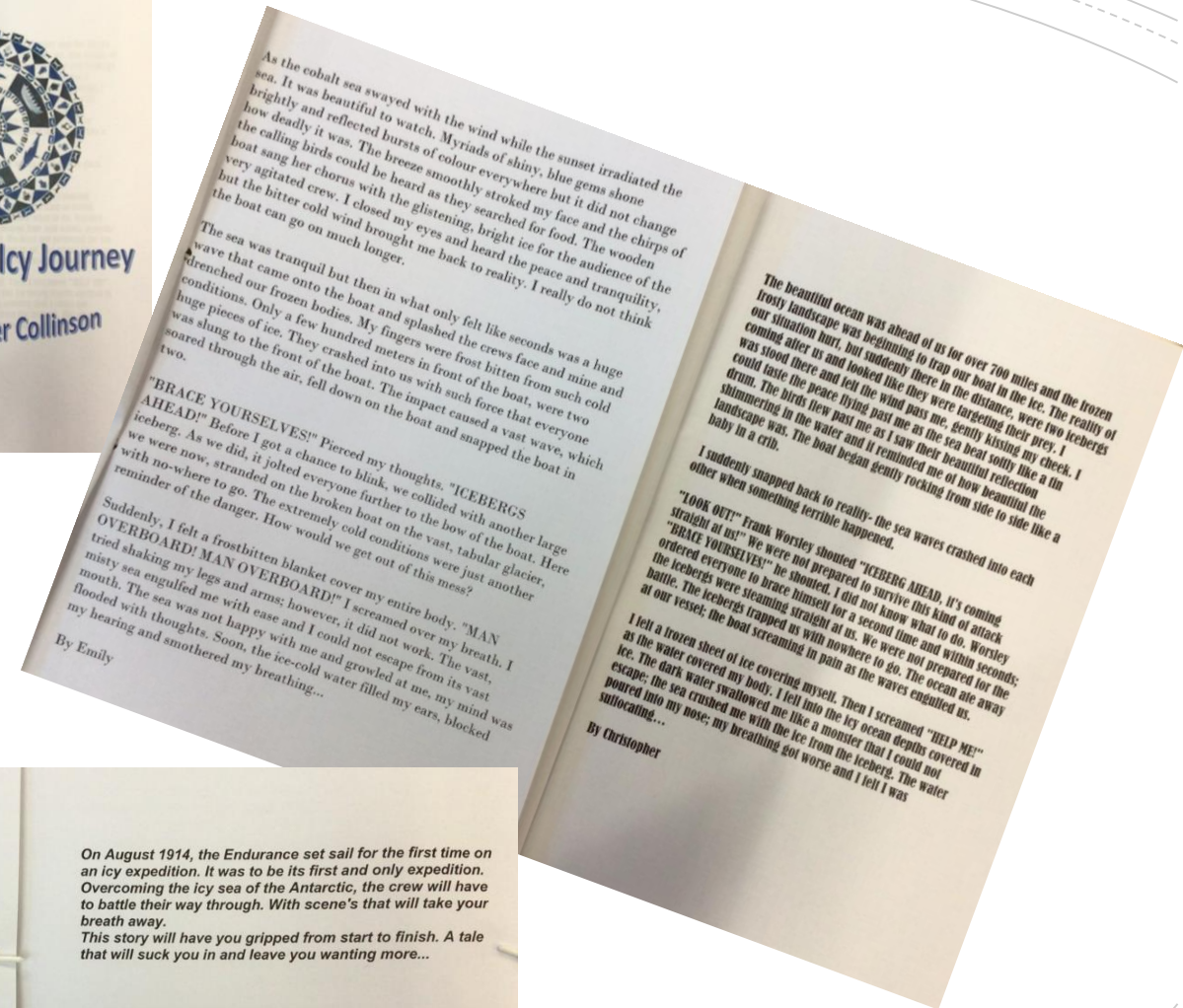
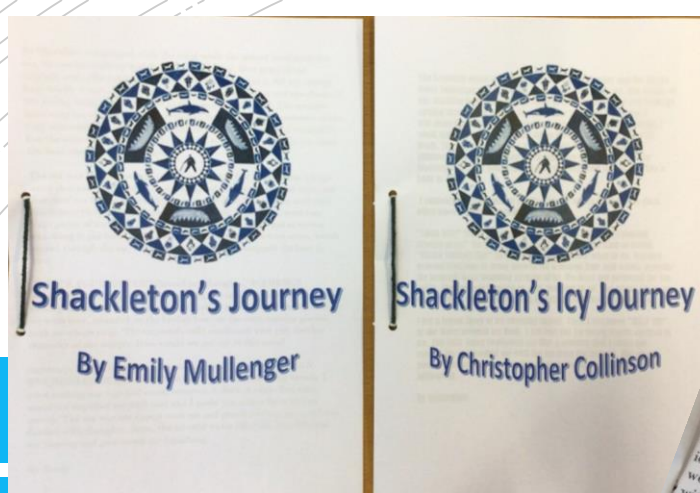


I am who I am. A mirror reflecting the moons light when it shows. I float all day and night seeing many superior icebergs. None know the secrets I hold inside. The stories of illustrious battles told by my ancestors who formed and parted with others. There is a distinction between creatures and monsters, creatures are my friends who are the ones also getting mutilated by the MONSTERS who believe they are innocent! These monsters, they hurt the animals who hearts are scintillating like the moon each night. I am melting away. Soon I will leave my brothers and sisters going to fight their last fight and I will join them soon!

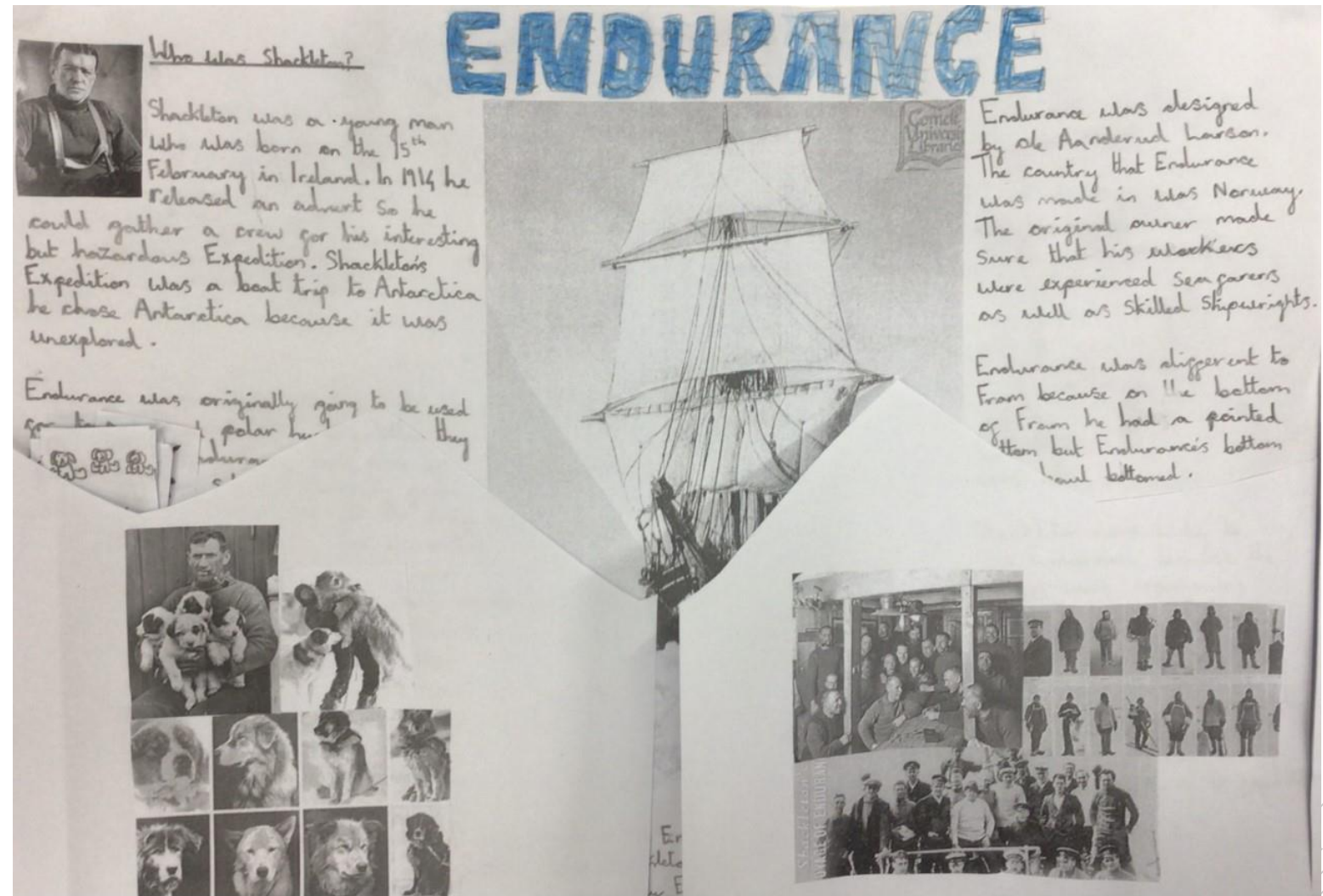
What will happen to you in the end?

I am who I am. I stand strong but alone. I am a growler, departed from a large glacier. I love the seals and birds that come to see me. An invisible hand of nature is slowly pulling me apart from my natural habitat and it is destroying my family. The dome stands alone with boats passing, onlookers not knowing what is happening. Nobody really knows my secrets under the surface as a giant whale swims under my surface as we speak. Every day and night the blue turquoise ocean drifts away slowly in the night making it harder for the animals to sleep and harder for me to let them climb on board.

Year 5 became authors and illustrators to publish their own stories

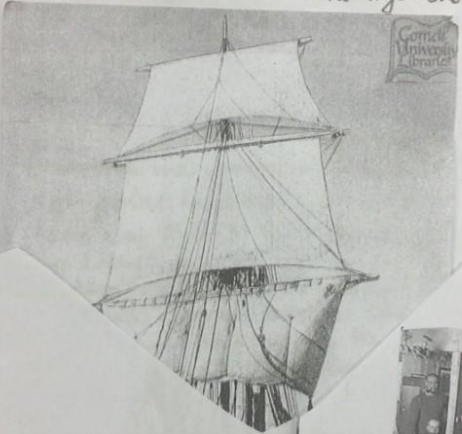


We produced some amazing A3 spread information pages about Shackleton's boat - Endurance.



ENDURANCE

Ernest Henry Shackleton was the first ever man to explore the South pole with his crew and ship, Endurance. He released an advert in the local papers about going to the mysterious, unexplored Antarctica. crew members came to the ship for



Ernest was lucky to get Endurance because of an aggressive money shortage. She cost £11,600 because of this.

Later on a min platform was rigged under the fish boat so the photographs was able to record her breaking through ice.

Endurance was built out of Norwegian fir, oak and greenheart. To make her strong, her keel was made up of 4 sandwiched pieces of solid oak which made the thickness 2.2 meters.

which



Who Was Shackleton?

In 1914, a young, determined, courageous man, who was born in Ireland and was an explorer sent out a advert informing about a disastrous expedition to unexplored Antarctica. The wooden vessel sailed on the 8th August 1914.

ENDURANCE

Endurance was designed by Ole Aanderud Larsen. The ship was made in Sandefjord, Norway where experienced as well as skilled shipwrights.



Endurance (wooden vessel) was originally made for tourist cruises and polar hunting. The special thing about this extra-ordinary ship, was that it was the biggest in the world, with the exception of the wooden

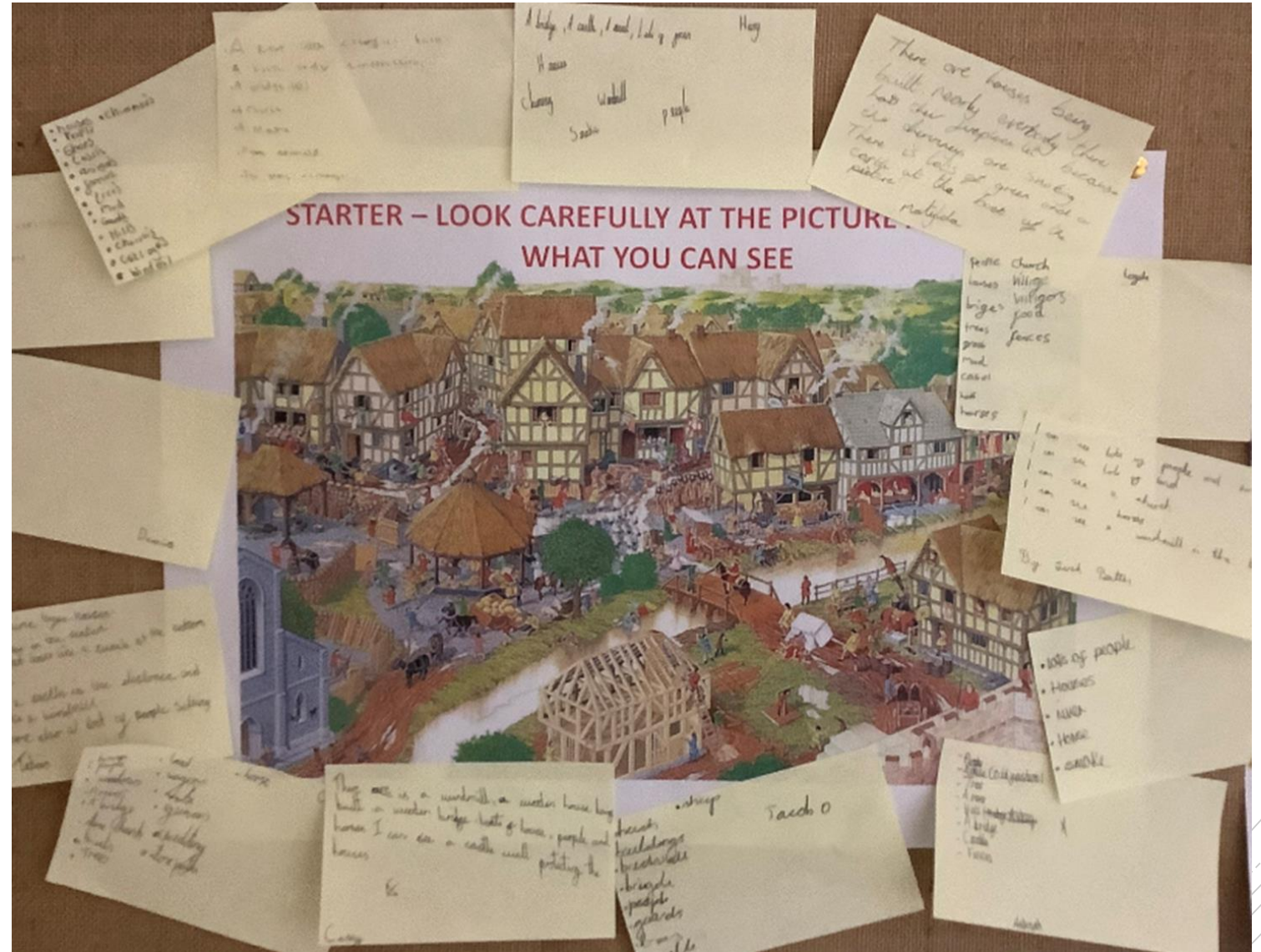


Ernest Shackleton was lucky to get Endurance because the company were having financial problems, so that allowed the cost of the ship to go down. Shackleton bought Endurance for £11,600.

built with



We used inference skills and historical skills to consider what medieval Britain would have been like



To answer the enquiry question we first needed to know what Hull was like in the 12th Century.

WHERE DID MEDIEVAL TOWNS GROW?

Medieval towns tended to grow up at the following types of sites:

- by a river
- by the sea
- where 2 main roads crossed
- by a castle
- by a monastery



WHAT WAS LIFE LIKE IN A MEDIEVAL TOWN?

The streets of a medieval town were narrow and busy and dark as the houses nearly touched each other. They were noisy, with the town crier, church bells, and traders calling out their wares. There were many fast food sellers, selling such things as hot sheep's feet and beef-ribs.



WHAT WAS IT LIKE TO LIVE IN A MEDIEVAL TOWN?

Towns were dirty places to live in. There were no sewage system as we would know it today. Many people threw toilet waste into the street along with other rubbish. Rats were very common in towns and cities. Towns might use pigs to eat what rubbish there



The beginning of Hull's fishing industry

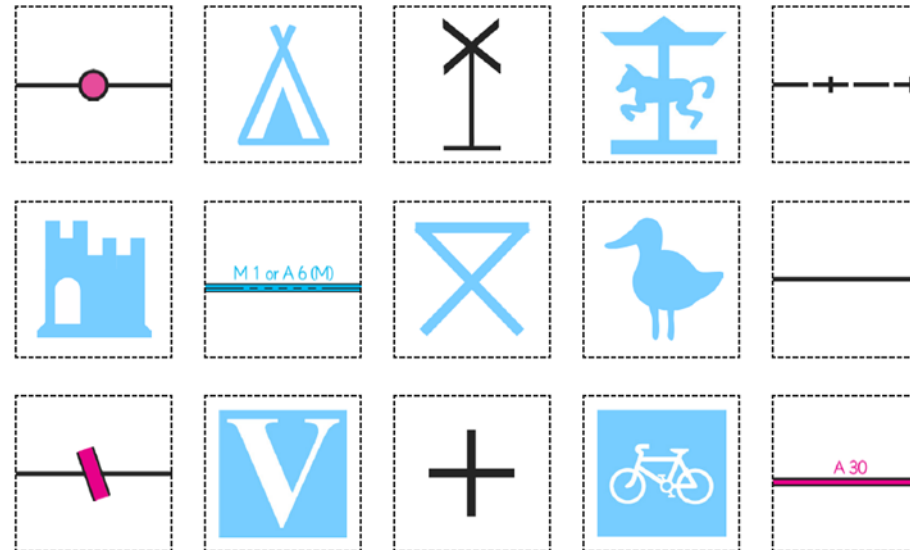


- Hull's fishing industry has its very beginnings in the 12th century, with the monks of Meaux Abbey. The monks owned and looked after 'Wyke-upon-Hull' as Hull was called then. In 1160 a 'charter' (special document) was granted to the monks by King Henry II, allowing them to fish in the Humber estuary, or just outside in the open sea.



- The fresh fish caught by the monks or local people were mainly sold locally. Roads in medieval times were narrow and uneven and usually in very poor condition. Transporting the fish would take a very long time, and the fish would have gone off before it reached its destination!
- Only the people living near the coast would have enjoyed fresh fish in medieval times, unless they were lucky enough to live near a river and could catch fresh fish like salmon, or were very rich and could afford to have their own fishing pond. Most people who lived inland in medieval times would have eaten salted and dried fish, which was extremely hard and had to be cooked for a long time to make it edible.
- The city records show that a fish 'shambles' (street) was established in Hull in 1517. Hull had important links to Iceland and imported salted fish in return for butter, timber and cloth, although this trading declined at the end of the 1500s as salted herring began to be imported from Scandinavia.

To enable children to develop their map skills, they had to learn to read a compass, recognise symbols and give directions to various cities across the United Kingdom

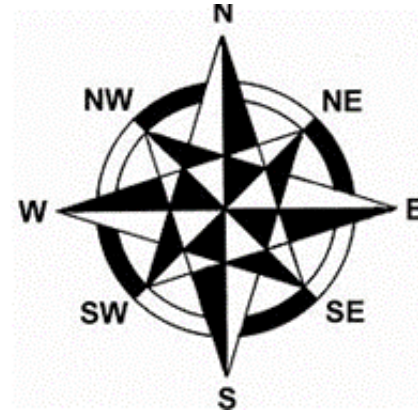


AfL – Challenge

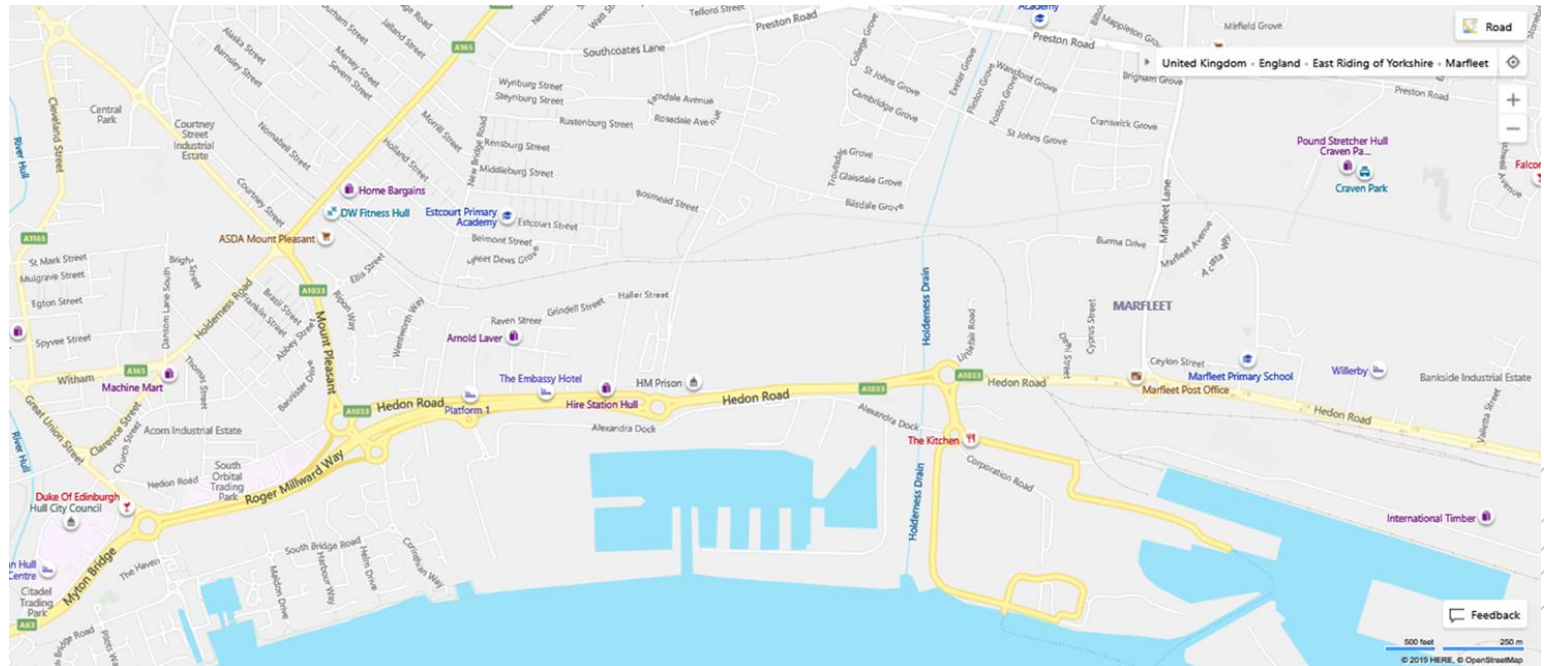
You can use a spare piece of paper to help draw pictures / diagrams to help you solve the problem.



- | |
|---|
| 1. Swindon is west of London. Portsmouth is south of Swindon.
What direction is Portsmouth from London? |
| 2. Lincoln is east of Chester. Blackpool is north of Chester.
What direction is Blackpool from Lincoln? |
| 3. Sheffield is south of Leeds. Harrogate is north of Sheffield.
What direction is Harrogate from Leeds? |
| 4. Cardiff is west of London. London is east of Bristol.
What direction is Cardiff from Bristol? |
| 5. Leeds is south of Newcastle. Hull is east of Leeds.
What direction is Hull from Newcastle? |



Year 5 developed their skills further by using the 8 compass points to direct someone from the school to King George Docks.



Hulls Whaling industry

Hull Whalers

Hull's whaling industry has been through a number of recessions and revivals in its colourful history. The first whaling ships left Hull in 1598 after the discovery of Greenland by Sir Hugh Willoughby. After a decline in the seventeenth century there was a successful revival in the mid eighteenth century mainly due to Sir Samuel Standidge who organised a small but successful fleet of whalers in the 1750's and 60's.

It was not until the early nineteenth century however, that Hull's whaling industry really began to prosper. During the years 1815-1825 Hull had 2000 men employed in the trade and she could boast over 60 whaling vessels making it the largest fleet in Britain.

Catching a Whale



Whales were harpooned by a whaler in a small boat. This would not kill the whale but would allow the whaler to keep contact with the whale. Most whales would then attempt to flee by diving and then swimming away pulling the whaleboat with them. They would often swim for hours before tiring. The whalers would then use long lances or spears to stab between the whale's ribs and eventually kill it before towing it back to the main ship where it would be processed for its blubber and baleen.

The favoured whale was the Greenland Right Whale so called because it was classed amongst whalers as the 'right' whale to hunt as it was slow, not too dangerous and floated when it was dead. Whalers in the South Seas and America hunted the Sperm whale which was much more dangerous, often fighting back and crushing whaleboats with their jaws or smashing into the boat.

Although whaling was extremely profitable it was also a wasteful business and most of the carcass was abandoned overboard. A by-product of the whaling industry was the production of scrimshaw which became a popular past time with ordinary sailors and ships captains alike.

(Scrimshaw is scrollwork, engravings, and carvings done in bone or ivory. Typically it refers to the artwork created by whalers, engraved on the by-products of whales, such as bones or cartilage.)



Most whaling took place between Spitsbergen and Greenland but as the number of whales depleted whalers were forced to enter more hostile areas such as the Davis Strait and Baffin Bay where ships often became trapped in ice. Whaling was a dangerous occupation. Many whalers lost their lives and nearly 800 ships were lost at sea between 1818 and 1869.



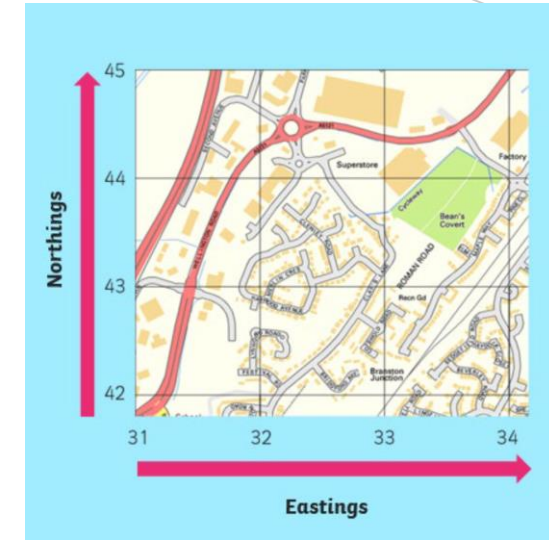
Hulls Whaling Industry

Decline of the Whalers

Hull's whaling industry had begun to decline in the 1830's and by the mid 1850's there was only a handful of Hull whalers left. This decline was worsened by the successful introduction of steam powered whalers in Dundee and Peterhead. A few Hull ships were fitted with auxiliary steam but Hull's hopes for another revival were dashed with the Diana disaster in 1867 which led to the deaths of 13 men, including the ship's captain, after she was caught in ice in the Davis Strait. In 1869 the Diana was swept onto the Donna Nook where she broke up; a symbolic and poignant end the Hull's relationship with the whaling industry.



We looked at ordnance survey maps to determine the location of points of interest in Hull



- An OS (Ordnance Survey) Map is a useful tool if you are planning a route for a long walk off-road. It has symbols to explain the features of different areas so walkers know where and where not to go. You can download OS maps from the Internet or buy them in shops.

We are beginning to use primary and secondary sources of evidence in our investigations.



- What similarities and differences can you see now?



St Andrews Dock and Hessle Road

Hull's fishing industry centred on St. Andrews Dock, situated towards the west of the city, near the Hessle Road area. The historian Kenneth McMahon described Hessle Road as a rapidly expanding community; a 'main artery' and a local thoroughfare to the west of the town in close proximity to the fish docks. Furthermore, the historian Alec Gill also describes the fish dock as the 'symbolic bridge,' with the Hessle Road fishing community on one side of the divide and the Arctic fishing grounds on the other side.

Year 5 researched fishermen's fashion and the concept of '3 day millionaires'

Fishermen's Fashion



Most Hull fishermen were smart dressers with a unique style: flamboyant suits in pale blue, lime green or even yellow were worn on many an occasion; trousers with 24" bottoms, deep Spanish waistbands and jackets often with pleats in the back and half moon pockets.

There were a number of local tailors who catered for the fishing industry on Hessle Road. Some of them i.e. Finestein Bros visited the trawler owner's offices and waited outside to gain trade from the crewmen.

The numerous tailors and clothing shops did great trade as fishermen almost always bought new clothes on their return home between trips. Many young fishermen enjoyed visiting a particular tailors on Hessle Road because it was rumoured that measuring was carried out by a pretty young lady!

High end tailors in the City Centre were:

- Maurice Lipman
- Jacksons of Whitefriargate
- Casril Browns in Carr Lane
- Austin Reed in Jameson Street
- Hepworths—they claimed their menswear was designed by Hardy Amies, a nationally renowned designer

Some fishermen liked to wear a sports jacket so they would visit Sam Bass on Paragon Street



Businesses serving West Hull:

- Waistells
- Burras Peakes
- Clothing House
- Edelstons
- Henleys
- Marcus Bishop
- Southwells



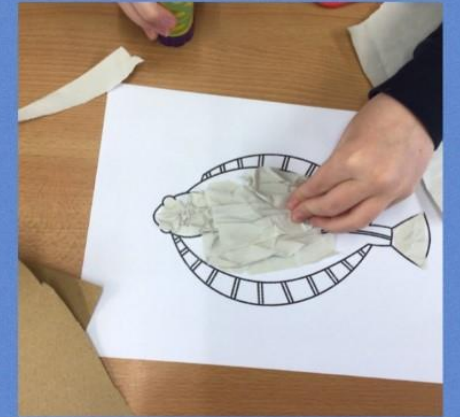
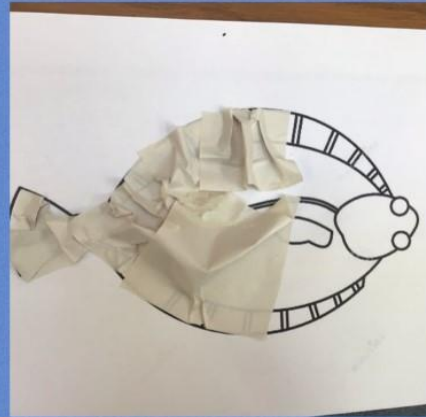
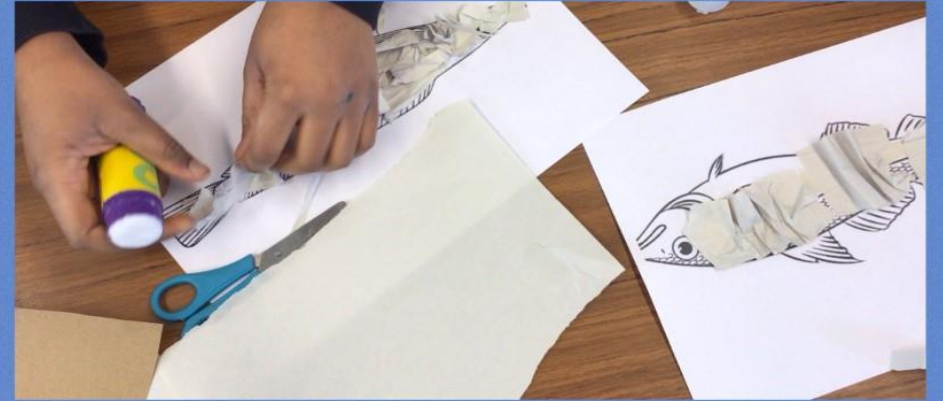


Life as a fisherman

- Fishermen had to work hard and long into the night or early morning. After fishermen had been at sea for days on end, they returned home where they would have to sort the fish ready for Auction in London. Hull brought in 1/3 of the nations fish in the 1950's and the 1960's.
- The headscarf revolutionaries were the gutsy northern fishwives who took on the might of the British establishment in the wake of the nation's worst trawler disaster. They campaigned and fought to improve safety in an industry that was killing their men. Their bravery and determination, in the space of weeks, forced major changes to UK shipping laws.



We studied the artist
Tula Moon and
created our own
interpretation of fish
related to Hull's fishing
industry.

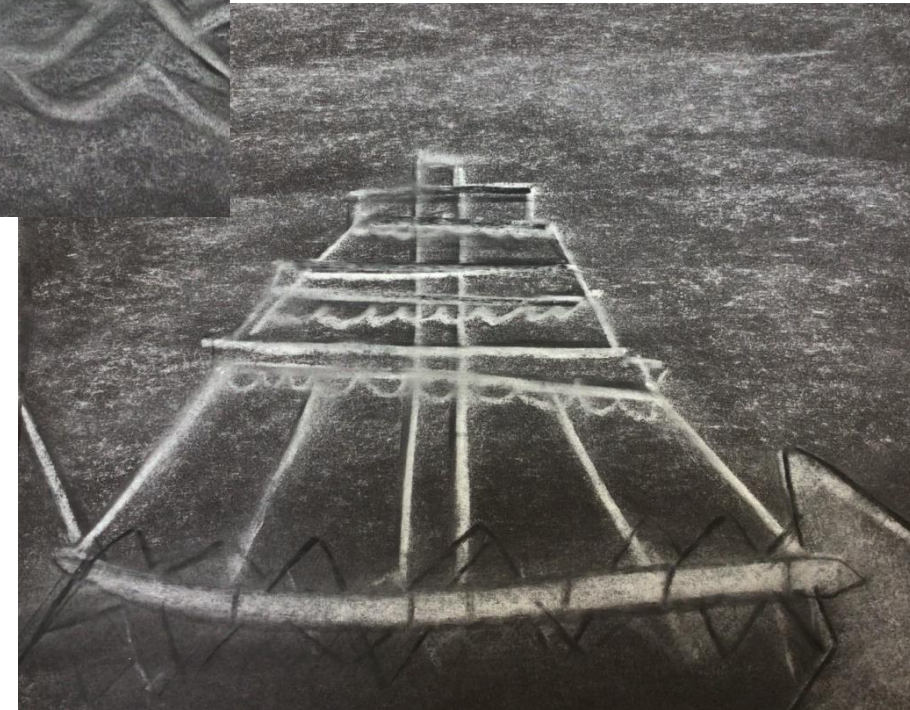


PIC•COLLAGE

Tula moon
inspired our art
work



We created
atmospheric
drawings using
charcoal and
chalk.



We created digital photographs of famous landmarks in Hull. We discussed saturation, colour and contrast.

