



NC OBJECTIVES	KEY KNOWLEDGE AND VOCABULARY
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• develop a chronologically secure knowledge and understanding of British, local history</li> <li>• should regularly address and sometimes devise historically valid questions about change, cause, similarity and difference, and significance</li> <li>• construct informed responses that involve thoughtful selection and organisation of relevant historical information.</li> <li>• a study over time tracing how several aspects of national history are reflected in the locality</li> <li>• a study of an aspect of history or a site dating from a period beyond 1066 that is significant in the locality.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Order key events of the <b>Hull Fishing Industry</b> on a timeline</li> <li>• Know that Hull's fishing industry started in the 12th century, with the monks of Meaux Abbey.</li> <li>• Know that in 1160 a '<b>charter</b>' (special document) was granted to the monks by King Henry II, allowing them to fish in the <b>Humber estuary</b>, or just outside in the open sea.</li> <li>• Know that fresh fish caught by the monks or local people were mainly sold locally.</li> <li>• Know that a fish '<b>shambles</b>' (street) was established in Hull in 1517.</li> <li>• Know that Hull had important links to Iceland and imported salted fish in return for butter, timber and cloth, although this <b>trading</b> declined at the end of the 1500s</li> <li>• Know that Hull's fishing trade carried on for centuries and fishermen moved further and further out to catch their fish - to Norway and Russia as well as Iceland. Ships from Hull also went whaling in the Arctic.</li> <li>• Know that from the early 1600s there was also a large <b>ship building industry</b> in Hull.</li> <li>• Know that Hull's <b>trawling industry</b> started in Victorian times (1837-1901)</li> <li>• Know there was a big <b>fishing ground</b> about 70 miles from Spurn Point, which became known as the Silver Pits.</li> <li>• Know that Hull's fishing industry took off and between 1854 and 1887 over a thousand '<b>Smacks</b>' (a type of fishing boat) were registered at Hull. Many 'Smackmen' from the south east of England came to live and work in Hull.</li> <li>• Know that some fishing boats are called 'trawlers' because they use a '<b>trawl-net</b>' to catch the fish.</li> <li>• Know that the <b>trawlermen</b> and people who worked on the <b>docks</b> and in the factories along the docks all tended to live in the Hessle Road area of Hull.</li> <li>• Know the trawlermen had only three days to enjoy themselves and so they often treated their families to meals out, bought new things and went out to enjoy themselves at the local pub.</li> <li>• Know that the wives of the trawlermen received a small regular wage while their husbands were away. This made sure that they could buy food, clothes and household items and didn't have to wait until their husbands got back from a fishing trip. If the wives didn't work, this would have been their only income.</li> <li>• Know that in 1968 three trawlers from Hull sank within a few weeks of each other and 58 men lost their lives.</li> <li>• Know that the <b>St Romanus</b> was the first trawler to be lost on the 18 January. All 20 crew</li> </ul>

members were lost at sea. The second trawler in the disaster was the **Kingston Peridot**, which was lost on the 26 January with all 20 of its men. The **Ross Cleveland** was the third trawler to be involved in the tragedy. It was lost on the 4 February, with 18 members of the crew. Only one man survived, Harry Eddom.

- Know that a campaign for better safety at sea was launched by the wives, sisters and daughters of trawlermen, and led by **Lillian Bilocca**.
- Know that the campaigners met with trawler owners, and also with government ministers, to discuss better **safety** and fairer working conditions in the fishing industry.
- Know that the **campaign** got a huge amount of attention from all of the national newspapers. The campaign was called the '**Headscarf Campaign**' by one newspaper and it caught on.
- **Compare** life for trawlermen and their families to life today
- Understand why men chose to be trawlermen
- Use a range of sources to learn about life as trawlermen
- Use artefacts and pictures to identify information about life as trawlermen

<https://www.mylearning.org/stories/local-heroes-hulls-trawlermen/306?>