



		Key words and definitions	
100-300's	Pons Aelius (Latin for Hadrian's Bridge) was a Roman fort, bridge and settlement at the eastern end of Hadrian's Wall. The fort protected the Roman military road which ran along Hadrian's Wall between the milecastles and allowed quicker transport of goods and soldiers. The fort also protected the 2,000 inhabitants from barbarian attacks. The bridge was an important crossing point of the River Tyne which encouraged trade and allowed taxation.	Defence	protecting something from attack
1200-1300's	<u>Ships</u> have been important to the North East for work and money since the 1200's . In 1294 Newcastle built a galley (large ship) for the King's fleet. Over time, especially in the Industrial era, shipyards developed all along the river Tyne to build <u>ships</u> . By 1334 Newcastle was the fourth wealthiest town in England after London, Bristol and York. This was largely due to it supplying <u>coal</u> for much of the country.	Hadrian's Wall	73 mile wall built by the Romans in the north of England
1600's	By 1615 , 200 <u>ships</u> carried <u>coal</u> to London and another 200 supplied <u>coal</u> to other parts of the country. During the Civil War in 1642-49 Newcastle supported the King (who was fighting against Parliament) and banned the export of <u>coal</u> to London.	Transport	something to carry people or goods from one place to another
1700-1900's	<u>Ships</u> : Between the 1700's and 1900's shipyards provided work for all of those living around the River Tyne. Many people moved to Newcastle for this work. Until the 1800's ships had been built using wood. Ship building companies in Newcastle built the first 'iron-hulled' ship in 1839 and the first 'iron collier' in 1852 . They revolutionised ship building. In the later 1900's , with the decline of the shipbuilding industry the shipyards were no longer able to provide enough jobs. <u>Coal</u> : Coal mines provided jobs. In 1787 there were around 7000 colliers employed in the coal mines of the North East. By 1810 increased to 10,000. In 1919 , there were 223,000. There were around 30 major colliery disasters in Durham and Northumberland in the period 1800-1899 . Many of these resulted in the death of miners as well as severe injuries.	Settlement	place where a group of people live
1914-18 (WWI)	<u>Men</u> : Male volunteers, mostly made up of groups of local friends who enlisted (joined the army) together formed Pals' Battalions. A new battalion (military unit/group) was formed called the Northumberland Fusiliers, after 1914 over 1,000 young men volunteered. Many men in Newcastle had to stay and continue their jobs which were 'essential work' such as working in the coal mines. <u>Women</u> : Women had to do men's jobs to keep the city running. These included munitions (military equipment), driving buses and trains, farming and many more. In Newcastle many worked on 'canary island' on the Tyne and their skin and hair went yellow because of the chemicals they were using. They were known locally as the Lemington Canaries (a bright yellow bird). Many trained as nurses to help treat and care for wounded soldiers. <u>Children</u> : Children were impacted by the war through disruption to home life and to schooling, absent parents, and deaths of family and family friends.	Taxation	system of taking money from people to pay for things that those people need
		Excavated	mining term for dig
		Colliery	coal mine
1939-45 (WWII)	Newcastle was an essential industrial hub – ship building, munitions (factories making weapons), the busy docks and coal mining were crucial for the war effort. Men and women were required to work long and hard shifts throughout the war to help the 'war effort'. Newcastle was a key target for bombing raids and attacks because of its important industry. Between July 1940 and June 1941 close to 400 people were killed during bombing raids on Newcastle. <u>Men</u> : Men from Newcastle and the North East joined the army, navy and air force. Some were deployed (sent to fight) as far as North Africa. <u>Women</u> : The work that women did in the munitions (military equipment) factories was increasingly dangerous. The women were involved in making weapons like shells and bullets. Although the work was well paid it involved long, hard hours and there were also risks of explosions. <u>Children</u> : Thousands of children were evacuated (sent away for safety) from Newcastle. For some this was an exciting adventure as they'd never left the city. For others it was scary to leave home for the first time and go somewhere completely new to live with strangers.	Locomotive	engine of a train
		Iron Collier	ship designed to carry coal that is made of iron
		Iron-hulled	when the bottom of the ship is made of strong iron
		Enlisting	joining the army
		Munitions	military equipment

