

# Oh, I Do Like to be Beside the Seaside!

## Geography

Enquiry question.  
Has the seaside changed over time?

Two seaside localities to be studied during this unit of work.

### Location of seaside resorts in the United Kingdom



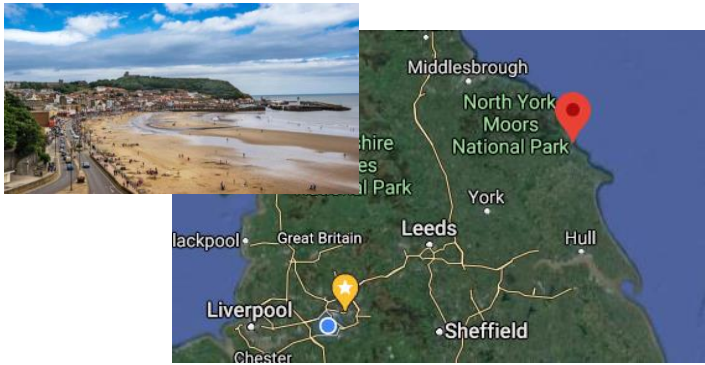
**Blackpool:**  
North-west (local) seaside resort, comprising of a pier, tower, pleasure beach and arcades. Tourists visit in Autumn to see the illuminations  
Population: 141,000



### Vocabulary for Key Human (human made) and Physical Features (naturally occurring) of a Seaside Town

- Coast** - The area where the sea and land meet.
- Ocean** - A huge body of salt water is an ocean. There are 5 oceans in the world: Atlantic, Pacific, Indian, Southern and Arctic.
- Sea** - Seas are smaller than oceans and are usually located where the land and ocean meet. The UK is bordered by four seas; the English Channel, the North Sea, Irish Sea and Celtic Sea.
- Island** - An area of land surrounded by water.
- Harbour / Port** - A place where ships may shelter from strong winds and waves is called a harbour. A port is also a harbour, but usually bigger.
- Tourist** - A person who travels for fun.
- Resort** - A place where many tourists stay.
- Shore** - The land along the edge of a body of water.
- Cliff** - A very steep, vertical, or overhanging face of rock, earth, or ice
- Promenade** - The road by the sea where people go for a walk.
- Lighthouse** - A tower or other structure containing a beacon light to warn or guide ships at sea
- Pier** - A platform sticking out into the water, usually by the sea.

**Scarborough:**  
The largest seaside resort on the Yorkshire coast in the North East region of England. Scarborough Castle is over 3,000 years old.  
Population: 108, 736 (2018)



### Fieldwork skills of this unit of work

- Map Reading** - use of aerial photographs and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and basic human and physical features.
- Sketch Maps** - devise a simple map; and use and construct basic symbols in a key. Use of Ordnance Survey Symbols.



**Compass Points**  
**North, East, South and West**  
(Naught Elephants Squirt Water)



# History Victorian Seaside

## Enquiry questions.

What legacy did Queen Victoria leave behind?  
Why were lighthouses built and what is their role?

## Key features of seaside holidays from the past



Traditionally performed at the seaside in a small booth, puppet shows were a popular form of entertainment during the Victoria era. The most famous example involves two glove puppets called Punch and Judy.

In the history of the United Kingdom, the Victorian era was the period of Queen Victoria's reign, from 20 June 1837 until her death on 22 January 1901.

The 1871 *Bank Holidays Act* declared that certain days throughout the year were official holidays (when banks and offices closed). The speed of railway transport now meant that people could quickly travel to the seaside. Coastal towns like; Blackpool, Scarborough, Llandudno and Brighton quickly grew into popular holiday resorts.

The working classes went there on day trips from the factory towns. Wealthier people went for a week in the summer, staying in hotels or guest houses.  
To attract visitors, lots of seaside towns built piers out into the sea. People enjoyed strolling along them to breathe in the fresh, healthy sea air.



The *bathing machine* was a device to allow people to change out of their usual clothes, change into swimwear, and wade in the ocean

Wooden games operated by putting a penny coin in the



## Key historical individuals we are studying from this period in time.



**Queen Victoria**

Born: 24<sup>th</sup> May 1819  
Died: 22<sup>nd</sup> January 1901

Queen Victoria was married to Prince Albert and they had 7 children.  
Queen Victoria was queen of the UK from 1837 - 1901. She became queen when she was 18 years old.



**Grace Darling**

Born: 24<sup>th</sup> November 1815  
Died: 20<sup>th</sup> October 1842

Grace Horsley Darling was an English lighthouse keeper's daughter, famed for participating in the rescue of survivors from the shipwrecked *Forfarshire* in 1838.



**George Stephenson**

Born: 9<sup>th</sup> June 1781  
Died: 12<sup>th</sup> August 1848

George Stephenson was an English civil engineer and mechanical engineer. He built the first public railway line in the world to use steam locomotives  
Stephenson's *Rocket* was his most famous locomotive running on railways in Manchester and Liverpool.