**food rationing** - A system that limited how much food people could buy so that everyone had a fair share during the war.

**Hindenburg** - A large German airship that flew low over Barrow in 1936 and was believed to be spying on the shipyard.

**incendiaries** - Special bombs that caused fires when they exploded, used during air raids to damage buildings.

**RAF Barrow** - A local airfield where pilots trained and planes were repaired during World War 2.

**salamanders** - Underwater boats that could travel and fight below the sea, many of which were built in Barrow.

**Waverley Hotel** - A well-known hotel in Barrow that was damaged during a bombing raid in World War 2.

**World War 2** - A huge war that lasted from 1939 to 1945 and involved many countries, including Britain; it had a big impact on Barrow.

**Barrow Central Fire Station** - Built in 1911 and opened on 12th December 1912, this was one of the first fire stations in the country designed for motorised fire engines.

**Barrow Public Library** - Built between 1915 and 1922 in a classical style, the library on Ramsden Square included a reading room, children's section, and later became a local history archive.

**Barrow-In-Furness Town Hall** - A grand building made from red sandstone, built between 1882 and 1887 to show the town's importance and opened during Queen Victoria's Jubilee celebrations.

**listed building** - A building that is protected by law because it is special due to its history or design. It cannot be changed or knocked down without permission from Historic England.

**Memorial to James Gall** - A tribute in Barrow Municipal Cemetery to James Gall, who was rescued in 1838 by Grace Darling from the SS Forfarshire shipwreck.

**Ramsden Hall** - Built in 1872 by James Ramsden as a public bath house for the people of Barrow, before most homes had running water.

**Shipyard Office Buildings** - Built in 1872 for the Barrow Iron Shipbuilding Company and later used by Vickers; these red sandstone buildings show the town's shipbuilding past.

**Statue of Sir James Ramsden** - Unveiled in 1872 in Ramsden Square, this statue honours Barrow's first mayor, who helped build the town's railway and shipyard.

**St Mary's Church** - The first Catholic church in Barrow, built between 1866 and 1867 for the Irish community and designed in the Gothic Revival style.

**Tenement Blocks on Steamer Street** - Built between 1881 and 1884, these tall red brick flats housed shipyard workers and included shops and balconies.

# My CUMBRIA Barrow-in-Furness Glossary

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**Birkrigg Stone Circle** - A circle of standing stones near Barrow that was built a very long time ago, possibly for ceremonies or as a special meeting place.

**Great Urswick** - A village near Barrow where archaeologists have found important evidence of people living there during the Iron Age and Roman times.

**Holbeck Park** - A park in Barrow where archaeologists have found signs that people lived in the area thousands of years ago.

**Langdales** - A place in the Lake District where people in the Stone Age went to get a special type of stone, which they used to make axe heads.

**Mesolithic** - A time thousands of years ago when people hunted animals and gathered wild food, often moving from place to place.

**Neolithic** - A time thousands of years ago when people started to settle down, grow crops, and build homes using stone tools.

**Nomadic** - A way of life where people move around instead of living in one place, often following animals to hunt or finding new places to gather food.

**Skelmore Heads Hillfort** - A high, defended place built a long time ago where people lived and could see far across the land to watch for danger.

**Stainton Quarry** - A local site near Barrow where ancient people found and used stone to make tools.

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**Barrai** - An old name that some historians think might be the origin of the name Barrow, possibly meaning 'island with a hill'.

**Dissolution** - When King Henry VIII closed down monasteries like Furness Abbey in the 1500s, taking their land and treasure for the crown.

**Domesday Book** - A big survey ordered by King William in 1086 to find out who owned land and what taxes they owed, though Barrow wasn't included as it was still very small then.

**Edmund I** - A king of England in the 900s who brought the area of Barrow under English control after fighting with local rulers.

**Furness Abbey** - A grand monastery built in the 1100s where monks lived, worked, and prayed; it became one of the richest abbeys in the country.

**Lay brothers** - Men who lived and worked at monasteries like Furness Abbey, helping with farming and building but not becoming full monks.

**Piel Island** - A small island near Barrow with a castle built by the monks of Furness Abbey to protect their goods and control the sea route.

**Rheged** - An ancient kingdom that once covered parts of what is now Cumbria, where powerful rulers lived in early medieval times.

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**Barrow Haematite Iron and Steel Company** - A company formed in 1866 that helped Barrow grow by making iron and steel from local iron ore.

**Barrow Island Huts** - Small wooden and brick houses built in the 1870s to give workers somewhere to live near the shipyard.

**Barrow Iron Ship Building Company** - A company set up in 1871 to build ships using steel made in Barrow.

**Buccleuch** - A wealthy landowner who helped invest in Barrow's railway and industry in the 1800s.

**Cistercian monks** - A group of religious men who lived at Furness Abbey and helped discover iron ore in the area during the Middle Ages.

**Dalton-in-Furness** - A nearby town where Henry Schneider first saw the area's potential for mining iron.

**Devonshire buildings** - Large red-brick flats built in 1874 to house workers, still standing today as a reminder of Barrow's history.

**Hawcoat Quarry** - A local place where red sandstone was taken to build important buildings in Barrow.

**Henry Schneider** - A businessman who came to the area in 1839 and helped start Barrow's iron and steel industries.

**Jane Roper** - The first ship built in Barrow, launched in 1852.

**James Ramsden** - A key figure in Barrow's growth; he helped build the railway, opened the shipyard, and became the town's first mayor in 1867.

**Ramsden Hall** - A public bath house built in 1872 by James Ramsden for the people of Barrow to wash.

**Ramsden Square** - A central area in Barrow with a statue of James Ramsden to honour his work in the town.

**Vickers** - A large company that took over Barrow's shipyard in 1896 and made warships and submarines.

**Vickerstown** - A planned community built by Vickers on Walney Island to house shipyard workers.

**Walney Island** - An island next to Barrow where many shipyard workers lived, including in Vickerstown.

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**air raids** - When enemy planes dropped bombs on towns and cities to try to damage important places and frighten people.

**aircraft carriers** - Huge ships that carried planes and allowed them to take off and land at sea during the war.

**anti-aircraft guns** - Large guns used to shoot at enemy planes flying overhead during air raids.

**barrage balloons** - Big balloons attached to long cables that floated in the sky to stop enemy planes from flying low.

**evacuation** - When children and other people were sent away from towns like Barrow to safer countryside areas to escape bombing.

# Local History

Historic England and Teacher's Pet have come together to bring you a collection of free resources that you can use in your local history teaching.

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## Who are Teacher's Pet?

Teacher's Pet have been providing downloadable and playable educational content to early years and primary school teachers for over 14 years. We cover all areas of the curriculum and use a team of in-house teachers and designers to create engaging and memorable concepts, that the children will love.

## Why local history?

At Teacher's Pet we want to empower primary school teachers by giving them the tools they need to deliver inspiring and thoughtful lessons about the local area and its history. We believe local history teaching has such an important part to play in a child's wellbeing – helping to give children a sense of pride in where they live.

Our Local History project is designed to provide teachers across the UK with everything they need to successfully carry out a full scheme of teaching about their local area, through key enquiry questions and source led activities.

Working with Historic England gives us access to archived maps and photos for resources and information from knowledgeable local historians, as well helping us to provide the content to you free of charge.

For more information about our Local History project or to find out more about Teacher's Pet Classroom Resources, please visit our website.

**www.tpet.co.uk**