

EXPLORATION

Your Timeline London walk and museum visit includes:

- a guided walk of the local area
- a self-directed museum visit (to explore related displays and artefacts).

The attached gallery trails have been designed to help teachers and supporting adults to lead small groups of pupils around the museum. They will help your pupils to:

- find key artefacts
- generate discussion and develop enquiry skills
- deepen chronological understanding of the history of London
- link the museum displays to topics covered during the guided walk.

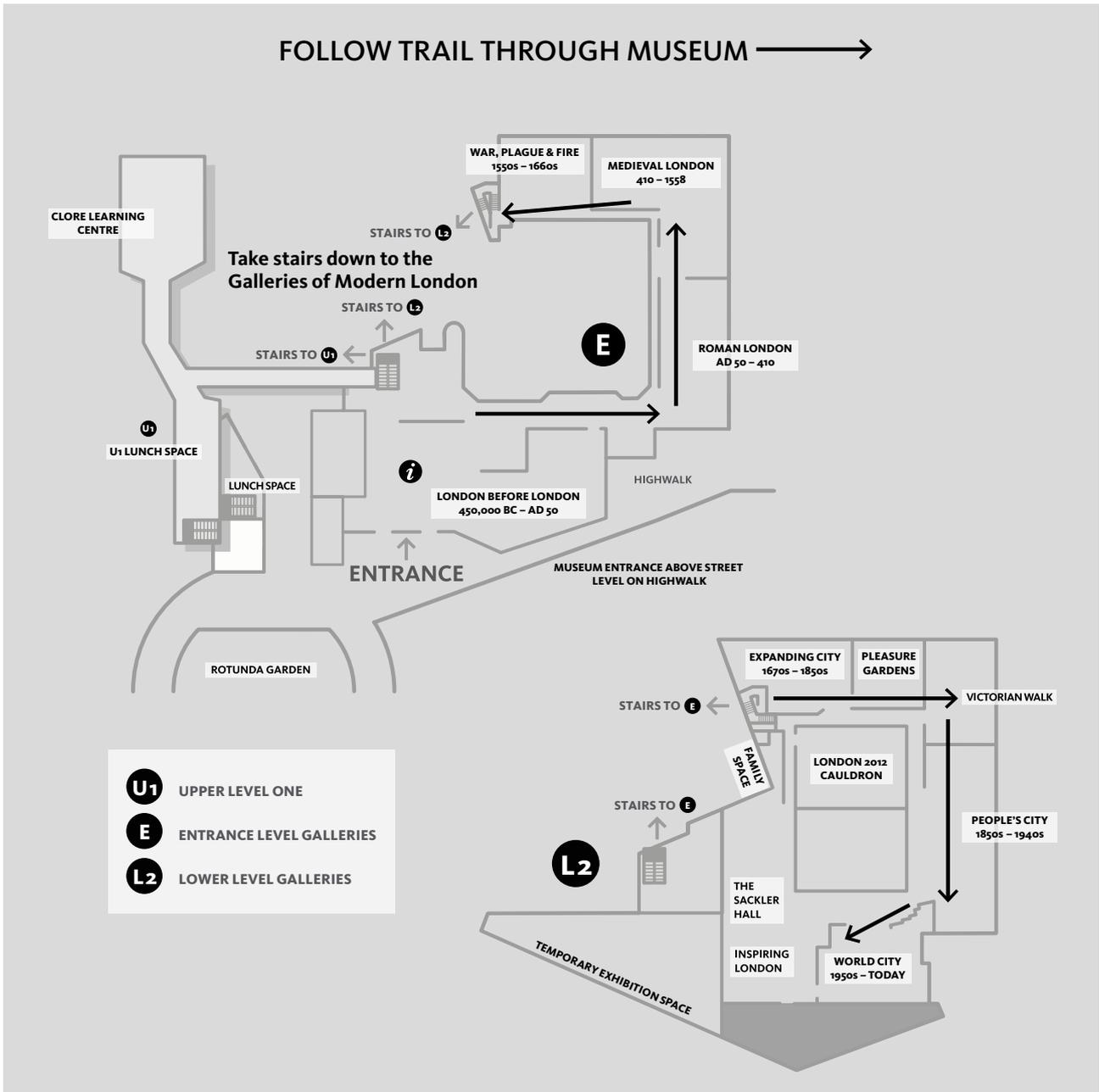


**KS2 Timeline London Walk**  
Gallery trail

# Overview of your route around the museum galleries

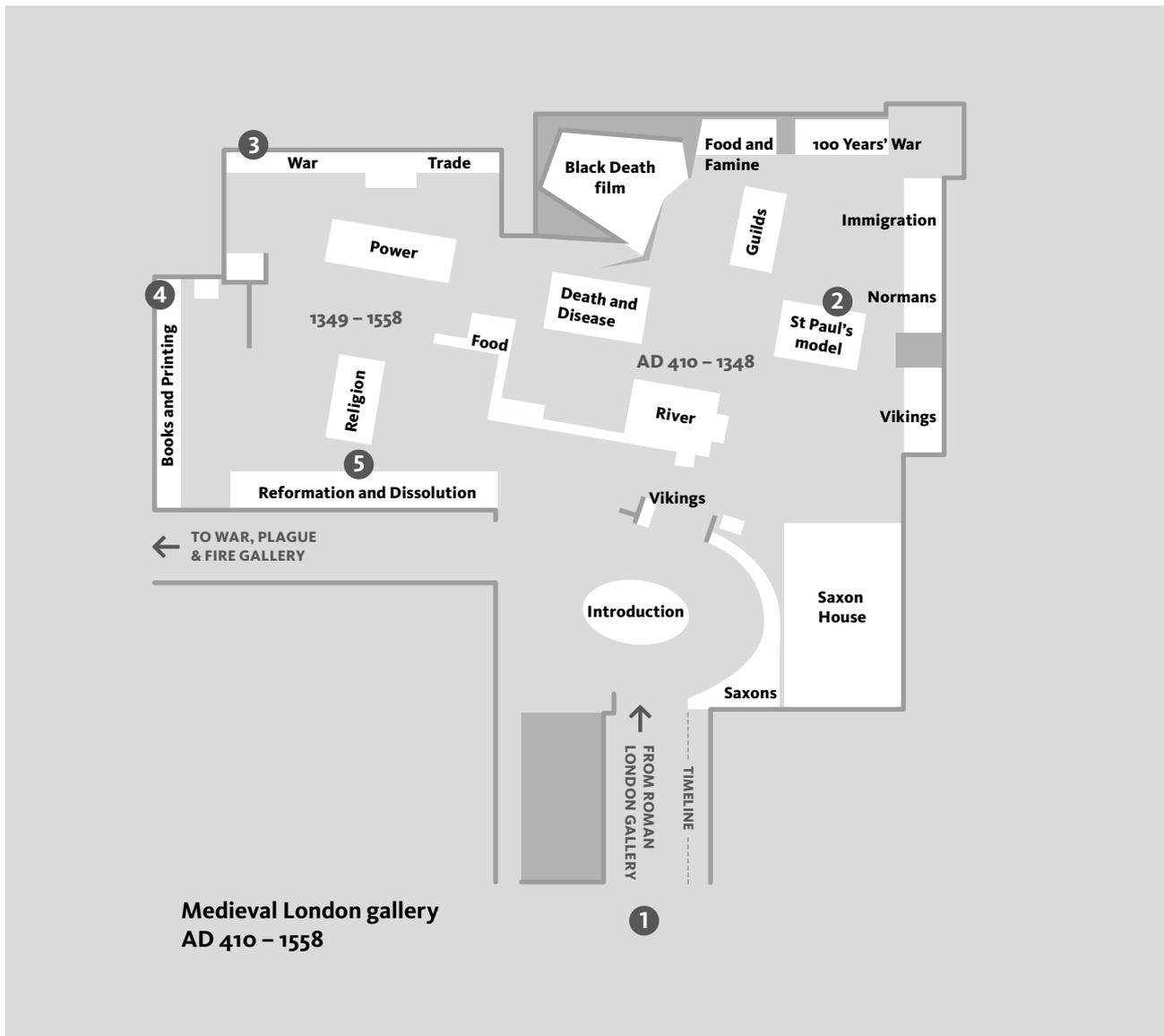
Your class is booked to visit the following galleries:

1. Medieval gallery
  2. Expanding City gallery
  3. Victorian Walk
  4. People's City gallery
  5. World City gallery
- \* You may also wish to pop into other galleries, if you have time.



# Medieval London

## Timeline London walk gallery trail



# Roman London gallery

## Timeline London walk gallery trail

1



Walk past the Roman London gallery. Who first built the City of London and what was it called? (Answer: the Romans founded the city of Londinium around AD 50, and it flourished until AD 410.) Why do you think a city was built here? (One possible answer: the River Thames was important for trade across the Roman Empire.) The Romans also built the first bridge across the River Thames, and an impressive road system across Britain. The museum is on a street called London Wall. Can you work out why?

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# Medieval London gallery

2

Find the model of the original St Paul's cathedral, which was destroyed by the Great Fire of 1666. Imagine a time when this was the largest and most important building in London. Look around the gallery for further evidence of the power and wealth of the Catholic Church and how it dominated everyday life. There were many religious buildings in London, including churches, monasteries and hospitals.



4

This handwritten medieval manuscript is from a book of religious chants written in Latin on parchment, made from animal skin. Compare it with the books printed by William Caxton, who set up a printing press in London and published books in English, rather than Latin. Discuss why the invention of printing was so important, and why relatively cheap books led to more people learning to read.



3

Find this leather jerkin and try on the replica costumes nearby. Who might have owned it? Jerkins were fashionable for men and boys, and by the late 1500s were also popular with women. Perhaps it belonged to an apprentice from one of the guilds. The medieval guilds were associations of merchants and craftsmen, with control over trade and manufacture.



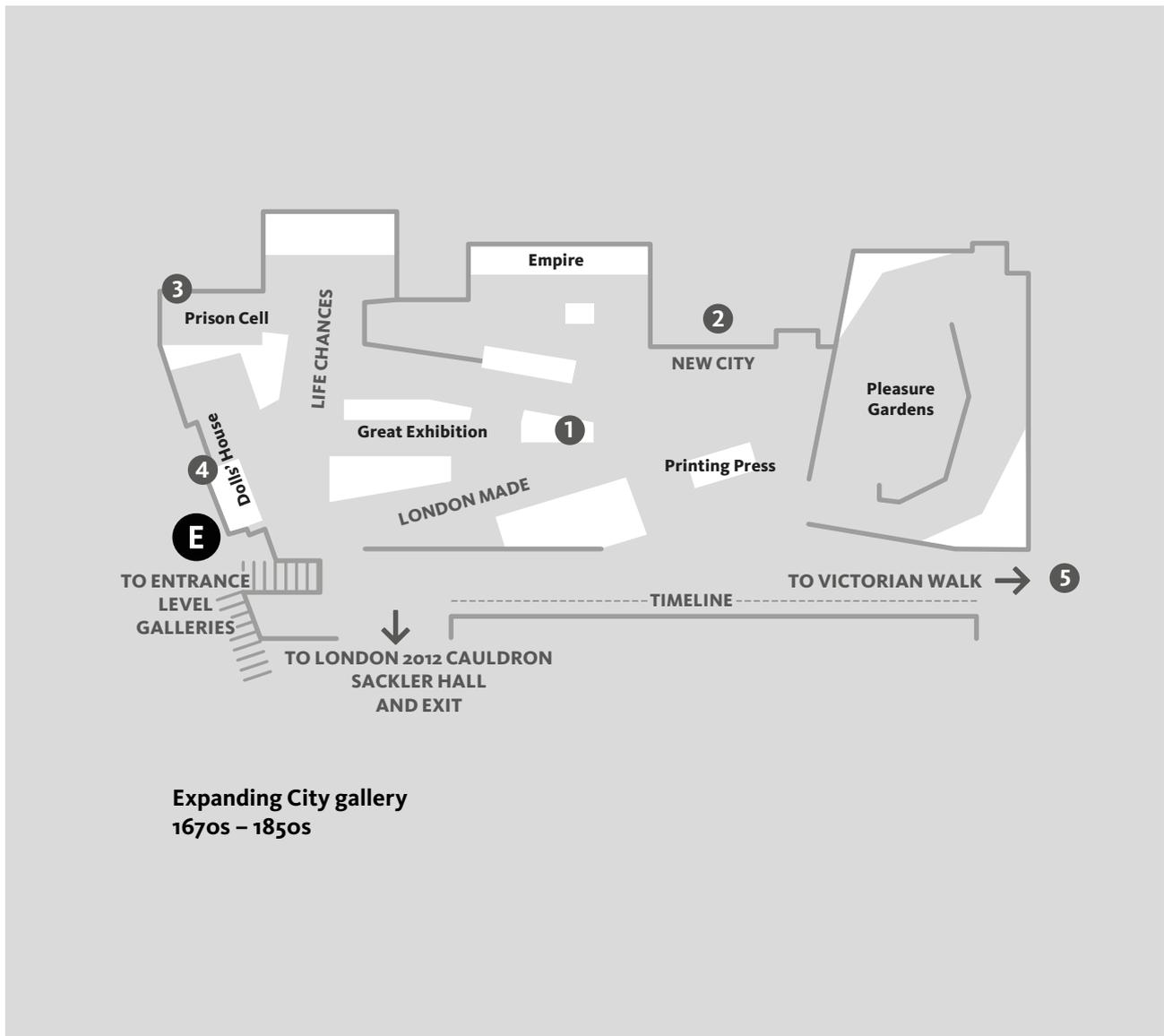
5

These melted remains of a stained glass window were left by the Tudor demolition gang who demolished Merton Priory in 1538. Many Catholic religious buildings were destroyed during the Dissolution of the Monasteries ordered by Henry VIII. Discuss the impact of this on people's lives. What would it be like to be forced to change your religion?



# Expanding City gallery

Timeline London walk gallery trail



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# Expanding City gallery

## Timeline London walk gallery trail

- 1 Find the silk mantua (gown). How do you think it was made? What sort of person do you think would have worn it? Many Londoners worked in the textile industry, including skilled silk workers who came to London from France to avoid religious persecution. Cloth merchants made a lot of money from international trade and in earlier times ran a yearly Cloth Fair near here.



- 3 Sit or lie down in the Wellclose prison cell and imagine how prisoners felt being locked in this small space. Look at the graffiti carved onto the oak walls. How many names can you find? Can you find clues about the prisoners? What does it mean to be in debt? Many Londoners ended up in prison because of their debts.



- 2 The Rhinebeck Panorama provides a birds-eye view of London in about 1806. It may have been sketched from a balloon. Can you find St Paul's Cathedral, a building on fire and sailors on ships? Where do you think the sailing ships might have come to London from? Look around the gallery for traded goods from across the British Empire.



- 4 Sir Edward Blackett gave this dolls' house to his wife Anne. Wealthy families often had miniature replicas of their own house made for display in the drawing room, rather than for children to play with. Notice the fashionable Chinese wallpaper. Which two dolls do you think are servants? What jobs would servants have done in wealthy houses like this?



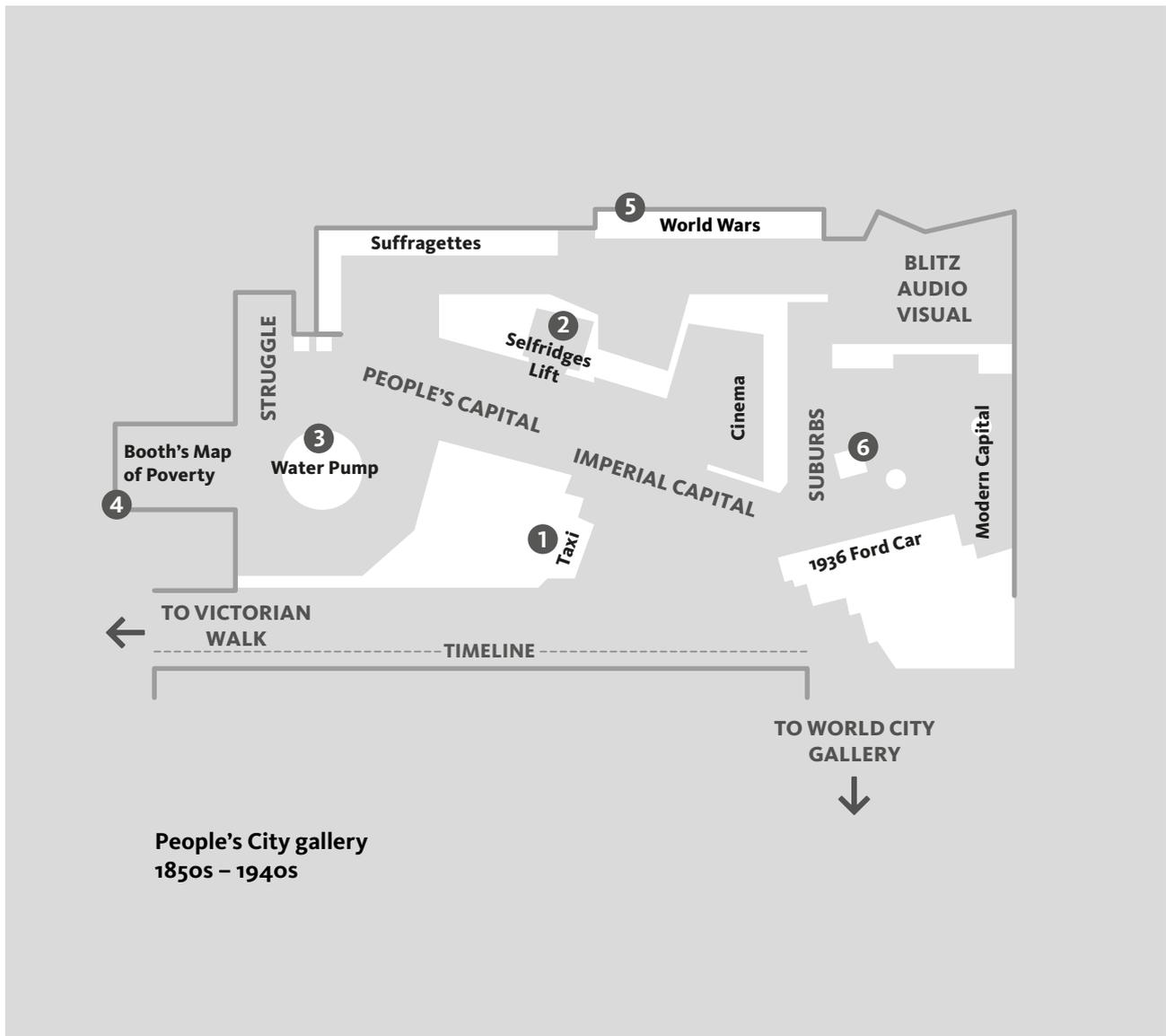
## Victorian Walk

- 5 Wander around the Victorian Walk. How has shopping changed? Notice that shopkeepers served customers, whereas today supermarkets rely on self-service shelves. Richer people had clothes specially made, while poorer people bought second-hand items. Imagine gas lights and horse-drawn vehicles. There was no plastic or electricity. Find the letter box. How many times a day was post collected? (6 times).



# People's City gallery

Timeline London walk gallery trail



KS2 Timeline London Walk  
Gallery trail

# People's City gallery

## Timeline London walk gallery trail

- 1 Find the first petrol-driven London taxi from 1903. Watch early film footage in the little cinema, showing motorised traffic competing with horse-drawn vehicles.



Can you imagine the smells and noise? Do you think people worried about pollution? How different do roads look and feel compared to today?

- 2 This Art Deco lift was installed in Selfridges' modern West End department store in 1928. Imagine what it was like to use a lift for



the first time. Can you think of other inventions which changed people's lives in the 1900s? Electric lights replaced gas lights on the streets, and cinema became popular. Do you think it would have been exciting to visit London at this time?

- 3 Find the water pump. Why did many people get sick and die after drinking water from a pump like this? Did you know that in the early 1900s many houses still did not have running water, taps, or indoor toilets? Water pumps in the street were used by hundreds of people. How did London clean up its water supply?



- 4 Find the interactive display of Charles Booth's map of poverty. It was based on research about where rich and poor people lived across London, and was designed to show the need to improve things for London's poor. What is the difference between a black, yellow or red area? What was the area around the museum like in 1889?



- 5 Find Alice Seelig's trunk. Alice escaped Nazi Germany in 1939. The rest of her family's possessions were seized so they arrived in London with just this trunk. Many people were displaced by war, including evacuees and families whose homes were destroyed by the Blitz. Look for incendiary bombs and photos of wartime London.

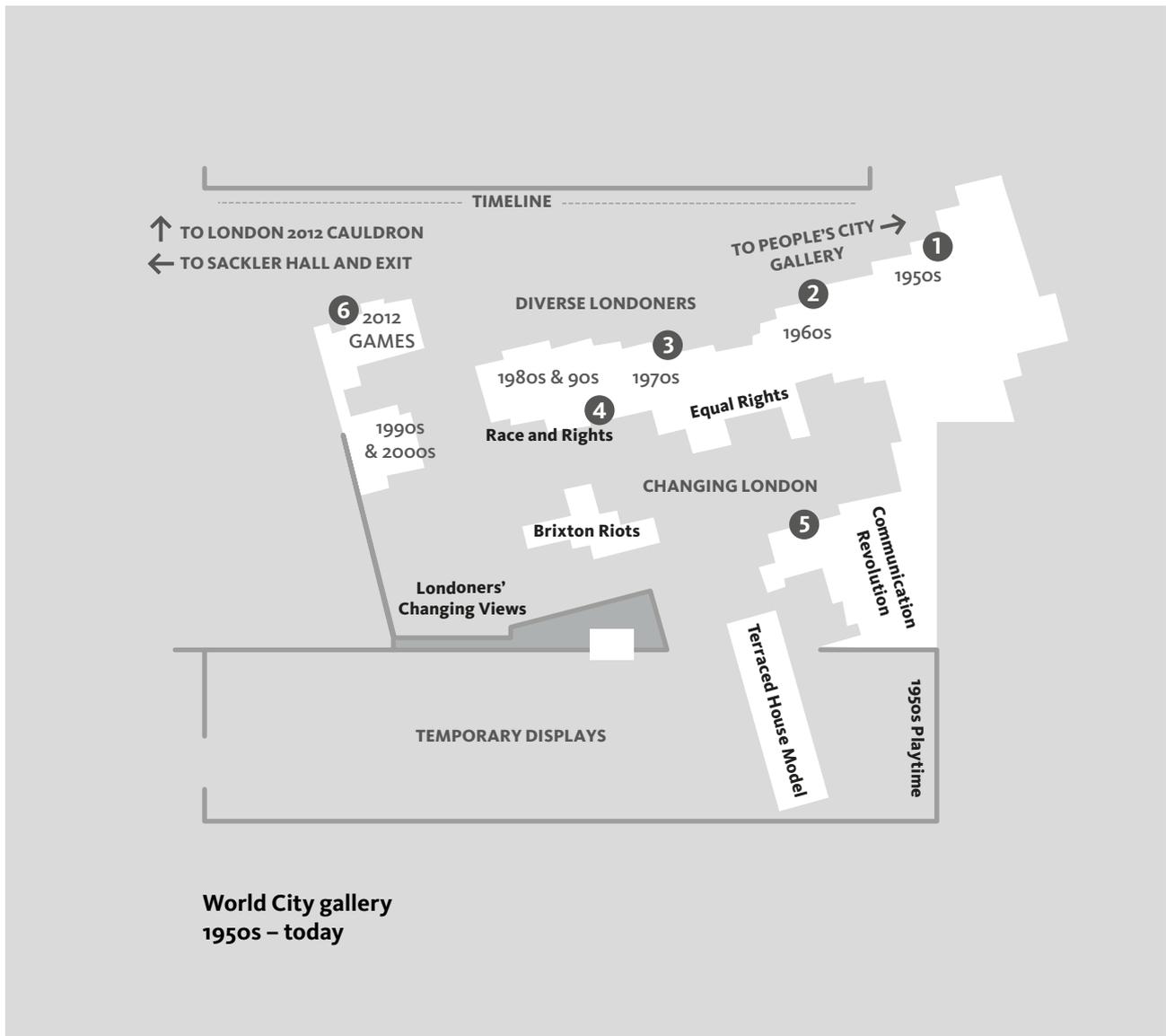


- 6 Can you find this candlestick telephone? Look inside the red telephone box. The first London telephone directory was published in 1880. Guess how many pages it contained. If you push the correct answer, a window pane will light up. Who do you think owned the first telephones? Can you imagine not having a phone or using one for the first time?



# World City gallery

## Timeline London walk gallery trail



# World City gallery

## Timeline London walk gallery trail

- 1 Find the 1953 dress worn at the coronation of Queen Elizabeth II. After the Second World War, London had become more culturally diverse as people from the Commonwealth and ex-British Empire countries were encouraged to come to London for work, yet they often faced racist attitudes. How do you think people from London, Britain and across the world felt about the new queen?



- 2 Find this 1960s dress featuring the pop group The Beatles, and the punk clothes from the 1970s. Discuss which styles of clothes, toys, magazines and other belongings you like. Do you know music by The Beatles, or by any punk bands? Do you know in which decade your parents and grandparents would have been the same age that you are now?



- 3 Find the Heathrow luggage trolley and read about why Yasar cried on his suitcase in 1972. What is the difference between a refugee and people who migrate for other reasons? By the 1970s an increasing number of Londoners had global connections, and global travel became more common. What would planning a trip abroad have been like before passenger flights?



- 4 Can a badge change people's views? In the 1970s and 1980s many people wore badges when campaigning on different issues.



The Anti-Nazi League campaigned against the National Front, a political group which promoted racial hatred, saying immigrants should be 'sent home'. The gay rights movement joined the Rock Against Racism movement to stage concerts at which reggae artists, punk bands and gay musicians played together.

- 5 Find the 'Cityman' mobile phone and the Apple microcomputer. Both were luxury items in 1987. Discuss how new technology has changed people's lives. What are the biggest changes at home, school and work? Can you imagine life before the internet? Find the black and white TV nearby and watch some children's TV shows from the 1950s. How has children's entertainment changed?



- 6 Find out why this toy is called Mandeville. In 2012 London hosted the largest and most successful Paralympics ever. Do you know anyone who watched or helped with the games? London also hosted the Olympic Games in 1948. Look at the Timeline which highlights some important issues which have always affected London such as air quality, transport, communications and infrastructure. Discuss how London changed in living memory.



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