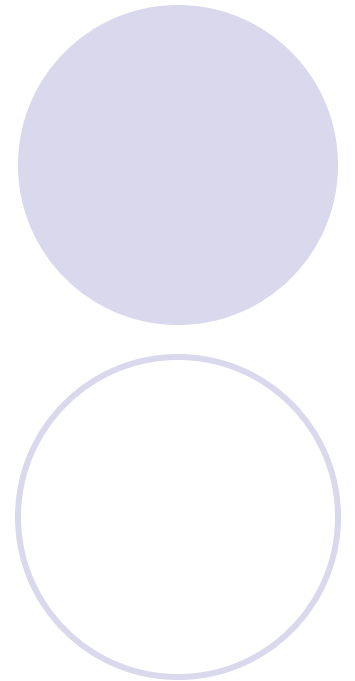


# River Clyde shipbuilding industry



# Learning Intentions



1. To understand the growth of industry in Glasgow.
2. To explain why these industries declined in popularity.
3. To describe the effects this had on the area.

# Glasgow's industries



- Glasgow and the surrounding area had 4 main industries in the 1800s:
- Coal mining
- Iron/Steel making
- Engineering
- Shipbuilding

# Shipbuilding

- By early 20<sup>th</sup> century, one fifth of all the ships in the world were made on the River Clyde.
- Shipbuilding did so well due to the location factors.



# Location Factors

- Raw materials such as steel for making ships were located near the River Clyde.
- Ravenscraig Steel works provided much of this steel.



# Location Factors

- There was also many coal mines to give the industry a power source.
- During the peak shipbuilding industry, there was over 560 coal mines.

**Kirkaldy Coal Mine**



# Location Factors

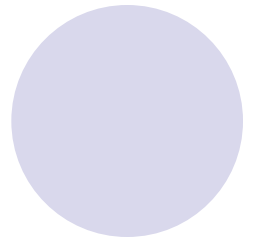
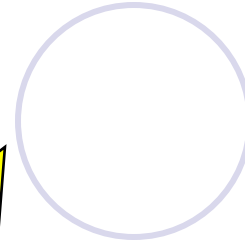
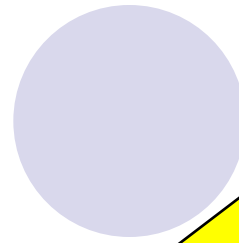
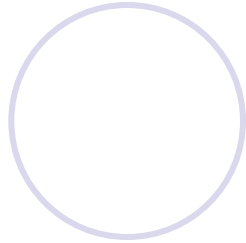
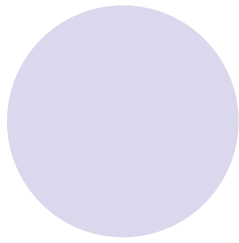


- The actual location of Glasgow and its river was also important for its success.
- The river provided a source of cheap transport.
- The mouth of the River Clyde allowed for a direct trading route between Scotland and America.
- This encouraged more industry to locate in the Glasgow area.

# Dredging the Clyde



- Ship building was big business along the River Clyde, and shipyards were common in Govan and Partick.
- The river had to be deepened and widened (dredging) to allow ships to sail.
- This allowed manufacturing industries to transport products out of Glasgow, including 50,000 locomotives.
- 30,000 ships were built on the Clyde in the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries.



This Industrial Success was  
not to last.

We need to know WHY!

# Industrial Decline



- In the 1900s industry started to close down. Reasons included:
- Raw materials such as coal was running out.
- Competition from other countries meant Glasgow's shipbuilding industry could not compete.
- This had several effects:



# Social - to do with 'people'

- Unemployment leads to low standard of living.
- Families can argue and break up.
- Crime and vandalism increase as people need money.
- Younger people may move away to find work.



# Economic - to do with 'money'

- People have less money to spend.
- Local shops, garages suffer as people can't spend money.
- The council receives less taxes, so can't spend money on improving the area.

# Environmental-to do with 'surroundings'

- As everything closes down the area becomes derelict and an eye-sore.
- The area becomes ugly.
- Railways, canals, and factories are left unused.
- Buildings look dirty.