



## The Ice Trade

### Introduction

This lesson will look at the ice trade and the impact this had on the lives of ordinary people in Victorian London. The students will learn what the ice trade was, explain how different this was from what came before, and why this was an important change for ordinary people.

NB This lesson links with Carlo Gatti - see lesson plan page.

### Learning Objectives

- To know what ice was used for.
- To know what the ice trade was and how this was different to ways people collected ice before.
- To know how the ice trade changed people's lives in Victorian times.

### National Curriculum

#### Science

- The pupils will give reasons for the particular uses of everyday materials, including metals, wood and plastic

#### History

- The pupils will carry out a local study

#### English

- Speaking and listening

### Differentiation

- All children will learn that ice was brought from Norway.
- Most children will learn that ice was placed in wooden ships for insulation.
- Some children will learn that ice boxes were insulated and allowed food to be stores before artificial refrigeration.

### Resources

1. Set of enlarged image cards for Odd One Out activity
2. Set of enlarged sequencing cards for each group
3. Even larger set of sequencing cards for plenary



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### Key Vocabulary

trade  
insulation  
ice dogs

### Teaching Activities

#### 1. Introduction

Show the children the four Odd One Out cards and ask them to work in pairs to select the odd one out and give their reasons. The penguin is the odd one out as it has nothing to do with the London ice trade, as carried out by Carlo Gatti. He imported ice on wooden ships from Norwegian lakes – he actually used older ships made of wood because it was a better insulator than metal.

#### 2. Give each group a set of sequencing cards. Ask them to sequence the cards

#### 3. Plenary

#### 4. Using a large set of sequencing cards, talk through what the groups have done. Go through the large set of cards and show how the ice travelled down 'ice railways' made of wood, onto ships to be brought from Norway. Once in London it was stored in ice wells below the ground and then delivered to restaurants, hotels and the houses of rich people who could afford both the ice and the ice boxes to put it in (refer back to introduction where appropriate)

# The Ice Trade – Odd One Out cards



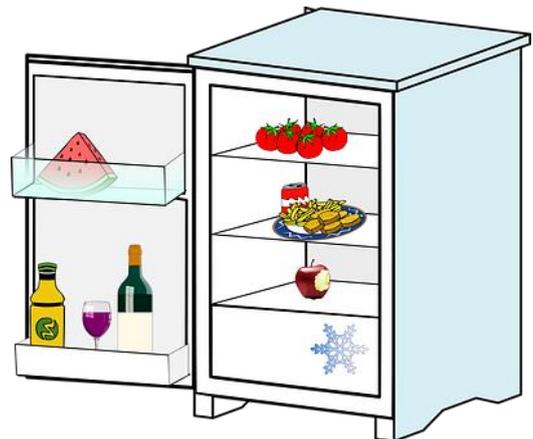
A penguin



A frozen lake in Norway



A Victorian ice box



A fridge

# The Ice Trade – sequencing cards



The ice collected from lakes had to be cut into blocks. This was done by using huge metal saws.

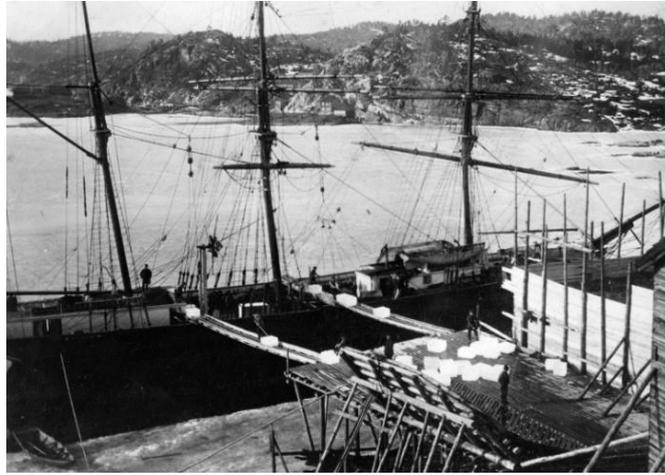


Blocks of ice were then picked up using metal tongs. These were called ice dogs.



Blocks of ice needed to be moved to the bottom of the mountain. This was done by sliding them down an 'ice railway' (a bit like a wooden slide).

# The Ice Trade – sequencing cards



Ice needed to be put on ships to be taken to other countries to be sold. The ice was slid onto ships from the ice railway.



When the ice arrived in Britain, it was unloaded from the ships. It was lifted off using metal tongs, which lifted it up off the boat (a bit like a crane).



Ice was put on to horse and carts and delivered to customers every day.