



Seafaring: How has seafaring changed overtime and why?

Very Important Vocabulary

Seafaring: The activity of travelling, exploring or trading by sea using boats or ships.

Exploration: The act of travelling to new or unknown places to discover and learn about them.

Navigation: The process of planning and directing the course of a ship across the sea.

Boat: A small vessel for travelling on water.

Ship: A large vessel designed for long voyages on the sea.

Caravel: A small, fast ship used by explorers in the 15th and 16th centuries (for example The Matthew).

Steam Engine: A machine that uses steam to generate power, used in ships like the SS Great Britain.

Iron Hull: The strong outer shell of a ship made from iron.

Cargo: Goods carried by a ship.

Seafaring has been essential for exploration, travel and trade for thousands of years.

Life on The Matthew was difficult and cramped, with sailors facing long, tough journeys across the ocean.

The SS Great Britain revolutionised sea travel in the 19th century.

The Matthew and the SS Great Britain were different in size, materials and power. This showed the advances in shipbuilding over time.

Technology had a significant impact on seafaring. The introduction of the steam engine and iron hulls, greatly changed how ships were built and used.



Significant Ships:

The Matthew: The ship John Cabot used in 1497 to sail from Bristol to North America.

SS Great Britain: The world's first iron-hulled, steam-powered ocean liner, launched in 1843.

Isambard Kingdom Brunel

A famous British engineer, who designed the SS Great



John Cabot

An explorer who sailed from Bristol to North America in 1497, on The Matthew.

