

[The Industrial Revolution - Port Adelaide Wharf](#)

Senior Secondary

As you walk along the wharf you will see vessels that represent shipping over different periods of time. Each of these vessels are powered by different sources. Advances in technology and changes have made journeys by boat quicker and more efficient.

Locate the following vessels along the wharf to identify the differences and similarities between each. Consider power source, shape, size and features.

<u>Vessel</u>	<u>Power</u>	<u>Details</u>
The One and All	Wind	The One and All is a replica of a 19 th century sailing ship and is based on the original rig of an 1850's brigantine.
The Yelta	Steam engine	The Yelta was built in 1948 in Sydney. Coal was used to operate the vessel until 1957 when the engine configuration was changed to use oil.
The Archie Badenoch	Diesel engine	Archie was built in 1942 at the General Motor Holden plants in Woodville and Birkenhead. It was built during World War II to be used by the navy as a general purpose and supply boat. It is now used to take school students on Port River cruises.

Differences:

The One and All	
The Yelta	
The Archie Badenoch	

Similarities:

--

Port Adelaide Wharf

Imagine standing on the wharf in the different periods of time below. What would you see?
Consider the landscape, resources and logistics (the way cargo was loaded and the resources used).
What changes occurred because of the Industrial Revolution?

1840



Image – Port Adelaide Historical Society



1910



PRG 280/1/33/51



R 4280

Images – State Library of South Australia

Today

Lighthouse

The Port Adelaide lighthouse was prefabricated in England and arrived in Australia in pieces in 1876. It was erected at the entrance to the Port River and was first lit on January 1st 1869.

The lighthouse stood on a platform approximately 20 feet above the high water mark, supported by wooden piles. In 1901 the lantern from the lighthouse was installed in a screw pile lighthouse on Wonga Shoal (8 miles from Port Adelaide) while the iron structure was re-erected on South Neptune Island in Spencer Gulf.

The lighthouse used a grandfather clock principle to rotate the mechanism, requiring rewinding every 90 minutes. The illuminate was vaporised kerosene, in use until 1976 when it was converted to electricity.

In 1985 the lighthouse was decommissioned and acquired by the South Australian Maritime Museum. It was restored and reassembled on its present site on Black Diamond Square, and opened to the public on March 13th 1986.

Climb the Port Adelaide lighthouse and identify the materials it is made from.

**Discuss: Prior to the industrial revolution, what materials were used to build lighthouses?
How did the industrial revolution change the way lighthouses were constructed?**

Look closely at the cast iron structure. Why were rivets used to piece together the cast iron sheets?

South Australian Maritime Museum

What objects inside the museum show evidence of the ways the maritime industry and environment changed because of the industrial revolution?

South Australian Maritime Museum
Basement – Bound for South Australia

This exhibition looks at migration to South Australia by sea during different periods of time throughout history. The three cabins show the conditions in third class cabins on board a 1840s sailing ship, 1910s steam ship and 1950s passenger liner.

Examine each of the cabins, listening to the recordings and write key words to describe the experiences of passengers.

1840s	1910s	1950s
Journey from England to South Australia 120 days.	Journey from England to South Australia 75 days.	Journey from England to South Australia 45 days.

How did the Industrial Revolution change shipping and transport?

**Look at the image of Port Adelaide from 1879.
Do you recognise any of these features from your visit today?**



Significant changes that brought about the **industrial revolution**:

1. The invention of machines that did the work of hand tools
2. The use of steam (and then later other forms of power)
3. The creation of factories

Task:

1. Explore the lower level of the Maritime Museum and find evidence of changes in shipping and navigation instruments that occurred because of the industrial revolution. List these below.

2. The image below shows the Endeavour (18th century) and the Queen Mary II (21st century). Explore the ketch inside the museum. Use the Venn Diagram over the page to draw comparisons between an 18th century sailing ship (built prior to the industrial revolution) and the Titanic.



Passage of time – and size

HELENE SOBOLEWSKI

THEY were just ships passing in the day, but they were also spectacular symbols of how much sea travel has evolved since the 18th century.

As Queen Mary 2 sailed from Adelaide to Melbourne, she encountered a replica of Captain James Cook's HM Bark Endeavour between Cape Duquesne and Cape Nelson just off Portland, Victoria.

Carrying 4000 guests and crew and rising 62m above water, the 151,400 tonne Queen Mary 2 dwarfed Endeavour. The 397 tonne vessel measures 34 metres to the top of its mast and was carrying 54 people.

James Morgan has photographed vessels from the Concorde and from A380 aeroplanes but he said he was in awe of the "magnificence" of Queen Mary 2.

"Seeing this out at sea was incredibly exciting. The magnificence of the Queen Mary 2 is probably one of the most photogenic, not only ships in the world, but travelling vessels," he said.

"With the Endeavour next to her, I think the juxtaposition between the two was quite dramatic," he said. "She was just dwarfing this tiny little thing and it was quite amazing, yet in some strange sort of way they kind of gelled."

SEND IN YOUR PHOTOS AND VIDEOS
adelaidenow.com.au/newsforce

NEWSFORCE

