



THE BEATLES STORY LEARNING RESOURCE PACK

A Comprehensive Guide
for Key Stage 1 and 2



www.beatlesstory.com

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CONTENTS

- 1 Introduction
- 2 Booking your visit
- 3 Learning Aims, Objectives and Outcomes
- 4 History at Key Stage 2
- 6 Art at Key Stage 2
- 7 Discovery Zone Curriculum Links at KS2
- 11 Political, Economic and Social Influences 1940 – 1950
- 13 Political, Economic and Social Influences 1950 – 1960
- 15 Influences on Popular Music of the 1960's
- 17 Beatles Time Line
- 18 John Lennon Fact Sheet
- 19 Paul McCartney Fact Sheet
- 20 George Harrison Fact Sheet
- 21 Ringo Starr Fact Sheet
- 22 Suggested Classroom Activities - Ideas for History
- 23 Suggested Classroom Activities - Ideas for Music
- 24 Suggested Classroom Activities - Ideas for Literacy
- 25 Suggested Classroom Activities - Ideas for Art
- 26 Worksheets A-D
- 37 Geography: River Walk Map KS1 and KS2
- 40 Pre-Visit Quiz
- 41 Post-Visit Quiz
- 42 The Beatles' Discography 1962 - 1970



INTRODUCTION

Located within Liverpool's historic Albert Dock, the Beatles Story is a unique visitor attraction that transports you on an enlightening and atmospheric journey into the life, times, culture and music of the Beatles.

Since opening in 1990, the Beatles Story has continued to develop our learning resources to create a fun and educational experience for all. Our commitment to life-long learning ensures every guest has a valuable experience, whatever their age or ability.

Our hands-on, interactive Discovery Zone is designed to stimulate and inspire students, giving them the tools and opportunity to learn and develop their own skills in a creative environment on an individual, small group or class size basis.

We have linked the story of the Beatles, their early lives, their fame and combined creativity to selected areas of the National Curriculum: history, literacy, art and music to actively encourage and involve children in their own learning.

Whether your school follows established schemes of work or is working towards a creative approach to the curriculum the Discovery Zone can support learners in developing skills in communication and group work, information technology, enquiry and creative thinking.

This pack contains useful information on preparing, planning and booking your visit as well as suggested activities for the classroom and homework.



BOOKING YOUR VISIT

Please note that all group visits should be booked in advance to ensure your safety and comfort.

On average a visit will take 3 hours. This incorporates a viewing of the main exhibition areas, an audio tour and a session in the Discovery Zone. A lunch room facility in our Chillout Zone is available for pre-booking. You may also like to visit our special exhibition at our Pier Head site. Exhibition varies, please see our website for more information.

Please let us know if you have wheelchair users or others with special needs in your group.

We recommend that you make a complimentary familiarisation before bringing your group.

To make a booking or to arrange a complimentary visit please contact:

Charlotte Martin, Groups Officer

Tel: **0151 709 1963 ext 220**

E-mail: charlotte@beatlesstory.com

Opening hours

Summer:..... Every day from 9.00am to 7.00pm

Winter:..... Every day from 10.00am to 6.00pm

Last admission at 5.00pm

Admission Prices

Children (5-16yrs)..... £6.75

Under 5's Free

Teachers/guardians Free

Parking

Coaches should drop off and pick up in Gower Street. Coach parking is available in Kings Dock adjacent to Albert Dock.

Parking is available at Kings Dock or in the pay-and-display car parking around the Albert Dock.

Access

The main entrance for group visits is located in Britannia Vaults opposite the New Echo Arena and Conference Centre and is clearly identified by banners and signage. There are steps into

the entrance foyer. A lift for disabled visitors is situated next to the main entrance. Because of strict fire restrictions the number of wheelchair users we can accommodate in the building at any one time is carefully controlled.

Arrival

Our staff will advise you on the best route to the area you have booked. Please ensure you allow enough time to visit toilets etc. so that you can begin your session on time. Please be aware that if you arrive late we may not be able to run your session because of other bookings.

Toilets

There are toilets – and wheelchair accessible toilets.

Cloak Room and lunch room facilities

This is located in our Chillout Zone and provides accommodation for storing coats etc and for eating packed lunches. This facility is allocated according to a timetable and must be booked in advance. Kids lunch boxes and goody bags can be pre-ordered on request.

Shop

Please organise your party into groups with accompanying adult to enter the shop.

Light Levels

In some areas light levels are reduced in order to create an ambient experience or to protect the objects on display.

Photography

Photography is allowed but no flash or tripods please. Photography may not be allowed in certain areas – there will be notices advising you of this.

Further copies of our FREE learning recourse pack and risk assessment forms can be downloaded from our website – www.beatlesstory.com



LEARNING AIMS, OBJECTIVES AND OUTCOMES

Aims

To provide learners working at Key Stages 1 and 2 with an interactive creative experience. For KS1 schools in Merseyside this will link in with the local study of significant historical events, people and places in their own locality. For both KS1 and KS2, looking changes within living memory and changes in national life with particular focus on Beatlemania and teenagers.

Students will:

- Learn chronologically about the lives, the developing fame and the music of the Beatles
- HISTORY: Experience how much the Beatles lives changed from their first performance to the phenomena known as Beatlemania
- MUSIC: Compare early and later music of the Beatles and understand what influenced the change
- ENGLISH: Have the opportunity to explore the music and words of some of the greatest hits of the 60's
- ART: Create their own posters, advertisements and record sleeves using various mediums and materials

Learning Objectives

- To increase knowledge and understanding of the teenager, their fashion tastes, the influences on their music and the opportunities that were available to young people in the 1950's and 1960's
- To give a glimpse into the lives of the war babies
- To understand how individuals lives do change and the part played by others in that change
- Students will have opportunities to write for different audiences including fan mail, news reports, interviews and poems
- Students will understand that history is partly about the study of famous people and the impact they can have on social and cultural change
- Students will explore the reasons for the break-up of the Beatles
- Students will have the opportunity to create an individual piece of art applying their experiences of materials and developing control of tools and techniques

Learning Outcomes

Students will:

- Be critical about the music of the Beatles and about the words of their songs and express their views and opinions verbally and in written form
- Reflect on the impact of fame on the Beatles themselves and on teenagers in Britain and around the world
- Recognise the legacy of the Beatles songs and music
- Appreciate the contribution individuals make towards changes in cultural tastes
- Place events in the lives of the Beatles in chronological order
- Consider the development of their artwork and suggest different purposes for their work and where it might be used

HISTORY AT KS1 AND KS2

History Activities:

- Knowledge and understanding of events, people and changes in the past
- Historical interpretation
- Historical enquiry
- Organisation & communication
- Britain since 1930

Possible links to the National Curriculum programme of study:

A chronological look at Britain since 1930

KS1:

- For a local History topic for Liverpool schools, the Beatles Story offers an insight into

significant events, people and places in their own locality, using The Beatles rise to fame.

- Lives of significant individuals in the past who have contributed to national and international achievements - look at the life and times of John Lennon and the Beatles and how they helped to change music forever. Look also at the changes to fashion, consumerism, art and the 'birth' of the teenager.
- Changes within living memory, reveal aspects of change in national life; Beatlemania

KS2:

- For Liverpool schools; A local history study. A study of an aspect of history or a site dating from a period beyond 1066 that is significant in the locality. Schools can look at Liverpool as a city, Mathew Street and the Cavern Club
- Extend pupils chronological knowledge beyond 1066 using a theme from British history; look at the life and times of The Beatles music and how this changed society.

Section	Objective	Outcome	Audio	Exhibit
Who was John Lennon and what was his childhood like?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To identify John Lennon from pictorial evidence and extract information • To investigate, using secondary sources, some characteristic features of the 1950's 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know about John Lennon from information extracted from pictures and what the teacher has told them • Find out and record details of everyday life in the 1950's 	100 1 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Early influences • Skiffle music and the Quarrymen
How did he (John Lennon) become famous and why did the Beatles become so popular?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To carry out personal research • To identify key reasons for the growth in popularity of pop music • To compare primary and secondary sources of information about the Beatles 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrate knowledge of the 1960s from their reports on the details of their personal research • Identify the range of different sources of evidence used • Discuss the value of different types of sources the children have used – memories, eyewitness stories and secondary account – and ask which sources are the most useful 	12 13 22 23 35	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cavern Club • Beatlemania • American Invasion

HISTORY AT KS1 & KS2

Section	Objectives	Outcomes	Audio	Exhibit
How did the Beatles promote themselves and how did this change over time?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To identify characteristic ideas in consumer marketing and design from the 1960's To compare these ideas with current image building of celebrities in the music business To sequence a series of pictures and identify changes in image To compare differences between images from different periods 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Make inferences about the Beatles from the evidence collected/shown Identify characteristics of style and design from the period Sequence the pictures in a chronological order Compare and contrast the images of the 1960s with those from the 1990s and today 	16 17 19	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cavern Club Abbey Road Sgt. Pepper Yellow Submarine
What was John Lennon known for after the Beatles?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To extract information from reference material including the internet and CD-ROMs To find out about aspects of political awareness and protest in the 1970s To use music as a source of historical information 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demonstrate knowledge of the life and work of the Beatles and John Lennon from a range of sources Link the lyrics of the song to other events and activities from his life 	32	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Going Solo
How did people react to the death of John Lennon?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To examine the portrayal of a key event from contemporary newspaper and TV news reports To provide an account of a historical event based in more than one source 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recognise similarities and differences between reports in different media and give reasons for the differences Produce a factual account of the events, drawing on appropriate sources 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Going Solo White Room
What impact did John Lennon have on the history of this period?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To place events in a chronological sequence and use appropriate vocabulary to relate these events to markers of time To compile a historical narrative To select information to represent key aspects of a biography To begin to evaluate the impact of an individual on the history of time 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Summarise the key events of John Lennon's life in a chronological sequence, using appropriate time conventions In discussion, assess the significance of John Lennon's life 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Going Solo White Room

ART AT KS1 & KS2

Learning Aims	Learning Objectives	Curriculum Links
<p>To gain an understanding of the importance of Pop Art as a movement and its place in Art History</p> <p>To explore and develop creative thinking through practical based activity</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Learners will develop knowledge of Art History and the use of Art language. • Learners can increase knowledge of different artists and their work. • Learners create their own artwork through the use of different activities and techniques. 	<p>National Curriculum Art & Design</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exploring and developing ideas • Investigating and making Art, Craft & Design • Knowledge and understanding • Breadth of study

The Discovery Zone has a special activity area called 'Lucy in the Sky with Diamonds' where children can create their very own Beatles inspired artwork.

This is linked directly to the movement in art known as Pop Art. In the 50's and 60's there was a revolution not just in music but in fashion and art as well. Pop Art began in the late 50's and encapsulated everyday objects in an artistic way. At the same time advertising was becoming an art form in itself. Pop Art took it one step further and enhanced the artistic elements to become motifs which appeared over and over again.

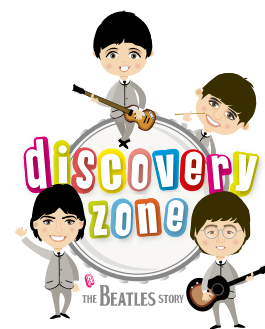
In the 'Lucy in the Sky with Diamonds' area, children can learn about works of artists such as Roy Lichtenstein (large comic strips), Andy Warhol (soup tins, dollar bill and celebrities of the time), Robert Indiana (advertising signs), David Hockney (swimming pools) and the work of sculptor Claes Oldenburg (fast food).

Looking at John Lennon's work and being given specific art terms and what they mean, children can then describe Lennon's work and then develop and create their own piece of work in his style. The children can use the Discovery Zone art space to build upon their literacy skills through the use of specific art vocabulary. They will also gain confidence in working with others and communication skills.

The learners are then able to make links with what is happening on the art scene at the same time as the rise of the Beatles and gain some knowledge of art history.



DISCOVERY ZONE CURRICULUM LINKS



This section provides a brief description of the exciting new features the Discovery Zone can offer. Links to the National Curriculum programmes of study are provided although activities can be enjoyed by both younger and older children.

PAPERBACK WRITER

Activity	Description	Curriculum Links
<p>This literary activity is delivered through interactive digital technology and allows students to choose from either a creative or non-fiction option.</p>	<p>Children will have the opportunity to contribute to a newspaper report, write a poem, design a persuasive advertisement for a Beatles concert or shop merchandise or edit an interview with one of the Beatles.</p> <p>The activities allow for groups to work together and are suitable for a range of abilities. Using either a cloze procedure format (non-fiction) or composing a poem from a given selection of words children will be given an insight into certain aspects of life as a Beatle and can explore related vocabulary while practising/using literacy skills.</p> <p>All work completed can be saved and forwarded to your school.</p>	<p>National Curriculum links:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poetry – Language Play • Non-Fiction – Persuasive Texts • Non-Fiction – Persuasive Texts • Non-Fiction – Journalistic writing <p>ENGLISH</p> <p>Speaking & Listening</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Group discussion and interaction <p>Reading</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reading strategies • Understanding texts • Reading for information • Non-fiction and literary texts <p>Writing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Composition, planning & drafting • Language structure <p>ICT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Finding things out • Developing ideas and making things happen • Exchanging & sharing information



DISCOVERY ZONE CURRICULUM LINKS AT KS1 AND KS2 - EXTENDING CHRONOLOGICAL KNOWLEDGE BEYOND 1066

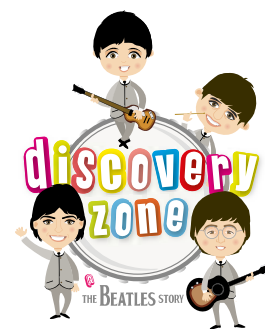


BABY, YOU CAN DRIVE MY CAR

Activity	Description	Curriculum Links
<p>This activity explores the wider social, historical and cultural features of the period 1940-1980.</p>	<p>Using a touch screen timeline students can choose to watch and listen to newsreels, information reports and photographs from key dates in the lives of the Beatles.</p> <p>An interactive quiz allows students to use their knowledge to answer questions on places, events, fashion and transport of the times.</p>	<p>Suggested KS1 and KS2 National Curriculum links:</p> <p>ENGLISH Speaking & Listening</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Group discussion and interaction <p>Reading</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understanding texts • Reading for information • Non-fiction and literary texts <p>HISTORY</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chronological understanding • Knowledge & understanding of events, people & changes in the past • Historical interpretation • Organisation & communication <p>For schools in Liverpool: This feature could also support a local history study looking at how the locality was affected by the Beatles both at the time and in the intervening period.</p> <p>ICT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Finding things out • Developing ideas and making things happen • Exchanging & sharing information.



DISCOVERY ZONE CURRICULUM LINKS AT KS1 AND KS2



WE CAN WORK IT OUT

Activity	Description	Curriculum Links
<p>This is a fun, interactive music and memory activity suitable for all ages and abilities.</p>	<p>The centrepiece of the activity is a large projected piano keyboard that can be triggered by touch and is usually 'played' with the feet.</p> <p>Children will aim to successfully play the melody from a recognisable phase of a Beatles song. This will be achieved through memory and repetition, aided by highlighted keyboard notes and a simplified musical score.</p>	<p>Suggested Curriculum links:</p> <p>ICT Finding things out</p> <p>MUSIC</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Controlling sounds through singing and playing - performing skills Creating and developing musical ideas - composing skills Listening, and applying knowledge and understanding Breadth of study



DISCOVERY ZONE CURRICULUM LINKS KS1 & KS2



LUCY IN THE SKY WITH DIAMONDS

Activity	Description	Curriculum Links
In this activity children will be given the chance to create their own artworks based on various artists of the 1960s.	Using paper collage techniques the second activity takes the album designs of Peter Blake (including the iconic Sergeant Pepper cover) as children create their own record sleeve. POP ART: Using Andy Warhol for inspiration, children can create their own Beatles pop art.	Suggested curriculum links: ART & DESIGN <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exploring and developing ideas • Investigating and making art, craft & design • Knowledge & understanding • Breadth of study DESIGN & TECHNOLOGY <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing, planning and communicating ideas • Working with tools, equipment and different materials.

NEMS BOOTH

Activity	Description	Curriculum Links
This feature allows students to experience listening to music in a recreation of the booth in Brian Epstein's NEMS shop.	Children can choose which track they listen to and are then prompted by a series of questions displayed around the area to reflect on / think about what they have heard.	Suggested curriculum links: MUSIC <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Responding and reviewing-appraising skills • Listening and applying knowledge and understanding



POLITICAL, ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL INFLUENCES 1940-1950: A CHRONOLOGICAL TIME LINE OF EVENTS

The Beatles were all born during the Second World War.

Ringo Starr 7th July 1940
John Lennon 9th October 1940
Paul McCartney 18th June 1942
George Harrison 25th February 1943

The Second World War

The Second World War began in September 1939. In 1940 and 1941 Liverpool suffered hundreds of raids by German bombers. This became known as the Blitz, which is short for Blitzkrieg (lightening war).

Liverpool was heavily targeted as it was a major shipping port and naval base. It was also home to the Western Approaches Command, a strategic base for planning the Battle of the Atlantic. After London, Liverpool was the worst hit area in the country.

Evacuation

In the summer of 1939, from the day that Germany invaded Poland, more than 1.5 million women and children from Britain's cities and ports were evacuated to stay with families living in the safer countryside areas.

Rationing

Rationing was introduced in January 1940 as the war had caused a shortage of suppliers, especially food. When the war ended in 1945 people looked forward to a better life but things did not improve immediately.

The war had been very expensive for the Government to fund and there was terrible bomb damage all over the country. Britain had borrowed millions of pounds for food and materials and now owed huge amounts of money to the USA. Rationing continued long after the war was over and by 1948 rations were lower than they had been during the war.

Food rationing finally came to an end in 1954, 9 years after the Second World War had ended.

Post-War Reconstruction

One of the first important changes after the war was a change of Government. The all-party Coalition Government led by Winston Churchill was swept aside in the 1945 General Election. The Labour Party was voted into power with a policy of social and economic reconstruction. Ordinary people were once again optimistic after the dark days of the Second World War.



POLITICAL, ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL INFLUENCES

1940 - 1950: LOCAL STUDY

The Welfare State

In 1942 a civil servant called William Beveridge wrote a report about poverty in which he said Britain faced 5 giant evils:

- **DISEASE** – There was no free medical treatment. Many people could not afford to see a Doctor if they were ill.
- **WANT** – Many people were poor often through illness or unemployment.
- **IGNORANCE** – Most children left school at or before the age of 14.
- **SQUALOR** – There was not enough council housing available and many people were living in slum conditions without running water.
- **IDLENESS** – At least 10% of the workforce before the war had been unemployed.

Beveridge believed that it was the Government's responsibility to help people 'from the cradle to the grave'. His report became the basis of some of Britain's most important post-war legislation.

Between 1944 and 1951 the Welfare State began, introducing free medical treatment for all, raising the school leaving age to 15, family allowance, unemployment benefits and improved pensions for the elderly.

Housing

After the war there was an acute shortage of houses as thousands had been made homeless by the bombings.

By the 1950's new housing estates were being built on the outskirts of Liverpool in Kirkby, Maghull, Huyton and Speke. It was an exciting time as many people looked forward to living in modern houses on bright new estates.

The Role of Women

During the war many women took on jobs that previously had been considered men's work. They became bus conductors, railway workers, welders, joined the Armed Forces, worked in factories or did useful war work.

When the war ended many returned to their lives as housewives or mothers. It was not until the 1960's that women began to change their role within the family and seek employment.



1950 – 1960

'YOU NEVER HAD IT SO GOOD!': A SIGNIFICANT TURNING POINT IN BRITISH HISTORY

The 1950's was a prosperous time for most people. Changes in the workplace and mechanisation in industry meant that people worked fewer hours than they had done in the previous decade. For most there was a 5 day week, an 8 hour day and 2 weeks paid holiday each year. Wages had increased and there were plenty of jobs.

New, mass produced goods flooded the market. Washing machines and fridges became commonplace creating more leisure time for housewives. Many people were able to afford an annual holiday usually to a British resort. Popular destinations for Liverpudlians were Colwyn Bay, Rhyl and Llandudno.

Rationing had come to an end in 1954 and people were now able to buy the luxuries they had missed. People were healthier; food was better and more plentiful than it had been in the war years. The implementation of the National Health Service not only provided free medical and dental care for all, it initiated a vaccination programme against childhood illnesses.

In 1959 the Conservative Prime Minister, Harold Macmillan, told the British people "you've never had it so good".

Teenagers

Until the 1950's many young people, or youths as they were called, left school at 14 or 15 and went into the adult workplace on low wages and long apprenticeships. The prosperity of the 1950's meant that young people had more money to spend. Film, television, magazines and Rock and Roll music turned youths into a new force called teenagers.

Soon teenagers had their own fashion, music and language. Fashions were always changing. Those who were in fashion were 'with it' or 'cool'. Those who did not fit in were 'squares'. A generation gap began to grow between parents and their teenage children.



1950 – 1960

'YOU NEVER HAD IT SO GOOD!'

Teddy Boys

Teddy Boys first appeared in the early 1950's and they were easily recognisable in their drape or knee-length jacket with velvet collar and cuffs. They wore drainpipe trousers, brocade waistcoats, shoe-string ties, bright socks and thick soled suede shoes. Their hair was greased and styled into a large quiff and they grew long sideburns.

The Teddy Boy look was seen to be a rejection of the functional suits of the 1940's and the revival of the elegant suits of the Edwardian era (1901-1910). Teddy Boy clothes were not cheap and were often made to measure. One outfit might cost anything between 1 and 3 months wages. A new suit indicated to peers just how well an individual was doing money-wise.

The Teddy Boy uniform gave them group identity. They often formed into gangs and fights broke out between rival groups. Teddy Boys followed Rock and Roll music. Artists such as Bill Haley, Buddy Holly, Eddie Cochran, Jerry Lee Lewis, Chuck Berry, Tommy Steele, Cliff Richard, Billy Fury and Marty Wilde became their idols. Photographs of John Lennon at this time show him dressed in a Teddy Boy outfit.

Mods and Rockers

Lots of Teddy Boys rode motorbikes in the 1950's. The Rocker style was born from those who wore leather on their bikes. Mods on the other hand spent money on stylish clothes. Unlike the Rockers they travelled on scooters covered with badges, pennants and lamps. Many wore khaki parkas when travelling on their scooters. They listened to the music of The Who, The Small Faces and The Kinks.

On Bank Holidays Mods and Rockers often descended upon seaside resorts and fought pitched battles. In 1964 there were major

incidents along the south coast of England at Brighton and Hastings.

1960 Fashions

By 1964 London had become the fashion capital of the world. New, synthetic materials were being used. PVC was used for coats and dresses. Mini skirts were created and became shorter and shorter which shocked many older people. Girls began wearing tights rather than stockings. Men began wearing brightly coloured clothes and allowed their hair to grow long. Wide kipper ties became fashionable.

Ban the Bomb

Young people became more politically aware. The 1960's was an exciting time for teenagers who were optimistic that they could change the world and make it a better place. Many universities and colleges were built or extended during the 1960's and the student population increased considerably. The 1960's saw the beginning of student demonstrations throughout the world. University students joined protests about apartheid in South Africa, the nuclear bomb and the Vietnam war.

The Beatles were part of this change. John was perhaps the most outspoken of the 4 Beatles and in the lyrics of his songs he called for social and political change.



INFLUENCES ON POPULAR MUSIC OF THE 1960'S

Popular music is constantly changing to meet the demands of an ever younger market. However, in the 1940's the musical choices were determined by the entertainment industry that was run by an older generation. The music enjoyed by the Beatles and their contemporaries was the music of their parents, songs from Hollywood musicals, music from variety shows and music halls, ballads, big band sounds and novelty songs.

Radio

In the early 1950's young people could only listen to what their parents were tuning in to. On the radio, a show called Family Favourites played the standard classics of Gershwin, Rogers and Hart and Cole Porter. The Workers Playtime show would play catchy songs by Mitch Miller and Ray Conniff. On Housewife's Choice the whole family would sit around the radio and listen to Danny Kaye, Bing Crosby, Frank Sinatra and of course, the favourite of the Armed Forces, Vera Lynn and Gracie Fields.

Radio Luxemburg

Music was not only played on the BBC but on Radio Luxemburg too. Young people tuned in late in the evening once their parents had gone to bed. Teenagers were beginning to develop their own tastes in music and would listen to the American music played by Radio Luxemburg. Performers like Buddy Holly, Little Richard, Elvis Presley and Jerry Lee Lewis had an enormous influence on teenagers in the mid 1950's, which encouraged them to form groups of their own.

Radio Caroline

By the 1960's more and more talented young groups who had been influenced by American music began to develop a sound all of their own. However, it was not always easy to get their music heard on the airwaves or by record companies.

Along came Ronan O'Rahilly, a young entrepreneur, who after managing emerging pop groups and creating his own Indie record label realised the way forward was to have his own radio station to play the music of the teenager. He researched other radio stations who were operating off-shore on ships sailing in international waters. He purchased his own vessel, converted it into a suitable studio and named her Radio Caroline after President Kennedy's daughter.

On Easter Monday in 1964, presenters Chris Moore and Simon Dee announced "This is Radio Caroline, your all day music station" and UK radio changed forever. Now the teenager could listen to pop music all day long without interruptions, speeches, lectures, gardening tips, cooking suggestions or adult discussions. As a result Radio Caroline had more listeners than the 3 BBC networks combined. The teenager had not only changed the sound of music but also how it was broadcast.



INFLUENCES ON POPULAR MUSIC OF THE 1960'S

Cinema

Cinema was dominated by American movies, Westerns and thigh slapping cowboys and cowgirls singing into the sunset. Musicals like South Pacific with amazing choreography and witty songs provided escapism for those living in the aftermath of the war. Cinema goers would come out of the shows singing and whistling the soundtracks all the way home. British films focused on flying heroes, great escapes and the music was serious and atmospheric.

Television

As TV sets became more affordable and a popular addition to the home, the shows they screened began to influence musical tastes. Programmes were mainly aimed at adult audiences, including the popular Saturday night variety show which featured many big bands. Artists such as Joe Loss, Victor Sylvester, Billy Cotton and Ted Heath enjoyed many years of fame and fortune due to their television appearances.

Stars also travelled from America to appear on the Saturday night shows. This was the first opportunity for Ella Fitzgerald, Frankie Lane, Johnny Ray and Les Paul who pioneered the electric guitar. They sang familiar ballads, gentle jazz and the occasional up-beat song to excite viewers.

America

After the Second World War many young men took jobs with the large ocean liners. The White Star Shipping Line sailed from Liverpool and carried passengers between Britain and America. The young men worked as cabin crew or waiters and would spend their free time in American nightclubs and bars. The new music they heard was exciting and reflected their thoughts and feelings at the time. They would buy the records and introduce them to their friends and families at home to enjoy.

Skiffle

Lonnie Donegan was a guitarist in Chris Barber's Jazz Band. He recorded Rock Island Line which became an enormous hit. His brand of music was known as Skiffle and was easily replicated on a wash-board and a double bass made from a broom stick and tea chest. These makeshift instruments enabled young groups to set themselves up without the high cost of buying guitars. Skiffle groups started performing in church halls and youth clubs around the country. This style of pop music became the first music culture for young people on a mass scale.

Many pop groups sprang up in the 1950's with handsome young men as lead singers such as Cliff Richard and the Drifters, Tommy Steele and the Steelemen and Adam Faith. Although they were popular in Britain, it was American pop music making the biggest impact.

It was not until the Beatles got their act together did British pop explode across the country, catapulting the Beatles to global and everlasting fame. Over the past 50 years the Beatles have had over 50 number 1 hits, all around the world.



Beatles Timeline

1926

Jan 26 - George Martin is born. 1926

1934 Sep 19 - Brian Epstein is born

Jun 23 - Stuart Sutcliffe is born 1940

Jul 07 - Ringo Starr is born. 1942

Ringo's real name is Richard Starkey.

Oct 09 - John Lennon is born. 1943

Feb 25 - George Harrison is born. 1957

Jul 6 - Paul McCartney first meets John Lennon at Woolton Village Fete. Paul joins the Quarrymen a few days later.



Feb - George Harrison joins The Quarrymen. 1958

Aug 29 - The Casbah Coffee Club opens. This is where John, Paul, George and Ringo meet Pete Best.

1960 Jan - John Lennon asks his friend, Stuart Sutcliffe, to join the Quarrymen. The band changes its name to the Silver Beatles.

Aug 16 - Pete Best becomes the band's official drummer and the band travel to Hamburg.

Aug 18 - The band first play under their new name "The Beatles" in Hamburg.



Mar 21 - The Beatles first play at the Cavern Club. 1961

Jun - Stuart Sutcliffe quits the band.

Jul - Bill Harry starts the Mersey Beat newspaper.

Nov 9 - Brian Epstein visits the Cavern Club to watch the Beatles perform.

Dec 3 - Brian Epstein becomes manager.

1962 Jan 01 - The Beatles audition for Decca.

Jun 06 - The Beatles audition for George Martin.

Aug 16 - Pete Best leaves the Beatles.

Aug 18 - Ringo Star Joins the Beatles.

Sep 04 - The Beatles record their first song, Love Me Do, with George Martin.

Oct 05 - Love Me Do is released in the charts and reaches number 17.



Jan 11 - The Beatles release their second single, Please Please Me. 1963

Feb 16 - Please Please Me becomes the Beatles' first number one

Mar 22 - The Beatles first album, Please Please Me, is released.

Aug 03 - The Beatles last performance at the Cavern Club.

Nov 22 - Their second album is released, called With The Beatles.



1964 Feb 07 - The Beatles first visit America.

Jul 06 - The film A Hard Day's Night is premiered in London.

Dec 04 - Beatles For Sale, their fourth album is released.

1965

1966 June - Yesterday is released.

Aug 05 - Revolver is released.

Nov 08 - John meets Yoko Ono for the first time.

Aug 06 - The fifth album, Help!, is released. 1967

Aug 16 - The Beatles play their biggest concert ever at Shea Stadium, USA to over 55,000 fans.

Aug 27 - The Beatles meet Elvis Presley.

Dec 03 - The sixth album, Rubber Soul, is released.

1968 Jul 17 - The premier of the Yellow Submarine film.

Aug 30 - Hey Jude/Revolution released.

Nov 22 - The White Album is released.

Jun 01 - Sgt Pepper's Lonely Hearts Club Band released. 1969

Aug 27 - Brian Epstein dies.

Sep 01 - The Beatles announce they are managing themselves from now on and forming their own company, Apple.

Nov 07 - Magical Mystery Tour released.

1969 Jan 30 - The Beatles last live performance together on top of the Apple office.

Mar 20 - John married Yoko Ono.

Sep 26 - Abbey Road released.

1970

Jan 04 - The Beatles have their last recording session at Abbey Road.

Apr 03 - Ringo's first solo album is released.

April 10 - Paul publicly announces the break-up of the Beatles.

April 17 - Paul's first solo album released.

May 8 - Beatles last album, Let It Be, released.

Nov 15 - Paul files lawsuit to officially break up the Beatles.



JOHN LENNON

FACT SHEET

Born: John Winston Lennon, 9th October 1940 at Liverpool Maternity Hospital.

Father: Alfred (Freddie), a ship's steward.

Mother: Julia Stanley, a cinema usherette.

Sisters: Julia, Jackie and Victoria.

Early years: Freddie loses job and leaves his family. John moves to live with Aunt Mimi and Uncle George at 251 Menlove Avenue, called "Mendips".

Education: Mosspsits Lane Primary, Dovedale Road Primary, Quarry Bank High School
John is bright but rebellious and failed his final exams. His Headmaster recognises his talent and secures John a place at Liverpool College of Art.

KEY DATES:

1955 - Uncle George dies.

1956 - Julia buys John a guitar at Frank Hessy's music store and forms his first group, the Quarrymen, with pals Pete Shotton, Nigel Whalley, and Ivan Vaughan.

July 6, 1957 - John meets Paul McCartney at the Woolton Parish Church in Liverpool during a performance by the Quarrymen. John, impressed by Paul's ability to tune a guitar and by his knowledge of song lyrics, later asks Paul if he wants to join the group as lead guitarist.

1957 - John's mother is killed on Menlove Avenue by a speeding car when crossing the road after visiting John at Mendips.

August 23, 1962 - John marries Cynthia Powell in Liverpool.

April 8, 1963 - John's first son, Julian, is born.

January 1965 - John composes "Help!"

March 20, 1969 - John and Yoko marry in Gibraltar.

October 9, 1975 - Birth of John's second son, Sean.

October 23, 1980 - John's first new single, "(Just Like) Starting Over," is released.

December 8, 1980 - John is assassinated in New York by a crazed fan.





PAUL MCCARTNEY

FACT SHEET

Born: James Paul McCartney, 18th June 1942, Walton General Hospital.

Father: James (Jim) had own band called the Masked Melody Makers (known later as Jim Macs Jazz Band).

Mother: Mary was a midwife.

Brother: Michael was born 1944.

Early Years: Lived at 20 Forthlin Road from age of 13. Paul's mother sadly dies in October 1956 so Paul and Michael were cared for by their father.

Education: Stockton Primary School, Joseph Williams School, Gateacre, Liverpool Institute High School for Boys. Paul excelled at Art and English and gained 5 "O" levels and 1 "A" level.

Career: Jim wanted Paul to be a teacher, but he was more interested in music. He had temporary jobs at Lewis Department Store and Massey Coggins factory.

KEY DATES:

July 6, 1957 - Paul meets John Lennon and shortly thereafter joins The Quarrymen.

1961 - Stuart Sutcliffe leaves the band. Paul switches from playing lead guitar to bass.

November, 1967 - Paul directed The Beatles promotional film Hello Goodbye.

March 12, 1969 - Paul marries Linda Eastman in London.

Summer, 1970 - Paul begins a solo career with the release of "McCartney."

March, 1997 - Paul is knighted by Queen Elizabeth II.

May, 1997 - Paul releases new album entitled "Flaming Pie."

April 17, 1998 - Paul's wife, Linda McCartney, dies. She had been fighting Cancer.

June 11, 2002 - Paul marries Heather Mills

Early 2008 - Paul and Heather divorce



GEORGE HARRISON

FACT SHEET

Born: George Harrison, 25th February 1943 at family home, 12 Arnold Grove.

Father: Harry, a steward on the *White Star* Shipping Line until 1936 then bus conductor.

Mother: Louise, assistant in greengrocer shop.

Siblings: Louise born 1931, Harold 1934, Peter 1940.

Education: Dovedale Road Primary (did not know John due to age difference)
Liverpool Institute High School for Boys. George disliked school intensely.
He was rebellious, flouted regular school uniform and wore own clothes.

Career: George left school without any qualifications at 16.
He became an apprentice electrician at the Blacklers Department Store.

KEY DATES:

February, 1958 - George joins the Quarrymen.

January, 1966 - George marries Patti Boyd.

September, 1966 - George leads The Beatles to visit the Maharishi Mahesh Yogi in India, and there develops his lifelong passion for Indian music and mysticism.

January, 1969 - George and Paul argue during the filming of the movie *Let It Be*.
George storms out of Abbey Road Studios, but is later coaxed back by Paul.

June, 1977 - George divorces Patti Boyd.

August 1, 1978 - George and Olivia are the proud parents of a son whom they name Dhani.

August 8, 1978 - George and Olivia get married.

1979 - George jointly creates Handmade Films production company. This was initially created to fund a Monty Python movie, but also continued to produce a number of other successful films including *Withnail and I*.

1988 - George joins a new band, "The Travelling Wilburys," with Bob Dylan, Tom Petty, Jeff Lynne and Roy Orbison. Their debut album is released to much critical acclaim.

January, 1994 - George is reunited with Paul and Ringo to work on two new Beatles' songs, "Free As A Bird" and "Real Love," and he becomes involved in the Anthology project.

November 29, 2001 - George dies of cancer in Los Angeles.





RINGO STARR

FACT SHEET

Born: Richard Starky (Ringo Starr), 7th July 1940, at home in 9 Madryn Street, Dingle.

1943: Ringo's parents separate. Ringo and his mother, Elsie, move to 10 Admiral Grove.

Education: St. Silas C of E Primary. Ringo misses much schooling due to illness and truancy. Dingle Secondary school. Ringo then contracts pleurisy and spends two years in a children's hospital on Wirral.

KEY DATES:

1955 - Ringo leaves school and works as railway messenger, barman on Mersey Ferry and an apprentice joiner. He is nicknamed "Ringo" for wearing many rings.

December, 1957 - Ringo's father buys him his first set of drums.

November, 1959 - Ringo joins a band called Rory Storm and The Hurricanes.

October, 1960 - Ringo leaves for Hamburg, Germany with Rory Storm and The Hurricanes, where he meets The Beatles for the first time.

August 18, 1962 - Ringo replaces Pete Best as the drummer for The Beatles.

1964 - Ringo is most popular Beatle in America.

February 1965, - Ringo marries Maureen Cox.

April, 1971 - Ringo releases "It Don't Come Easy"/"Early 1971" the first of a string of hit singles.

1975 - Ringo divorces Maureen Cox.

1981 - Ringo marries Barbara Bach.

June, 1998 - Ringo releases "Vertical Man," a new album featuring many stars, including Paul and George.

January 2008 - Ringo returns to Liverpool to launch the beginning of Capital of Culture.

SUGGESTED CLASSROOM ACTIVITIES

IDEAS FOR HISTORY

FAME!

UNDERSTANDING WHAT FAME IS AND HOW IT CAN EFFECT AND CHANGE AN INDIVIDUAL'S LIFE.

The following 2 activities are intended to open up a discussion about fame and to encourage the class to express their opinions about fame and what they think it means to be famous.



Activity 1

ASK THE CLASS WHAT THEY THINK FAME MEANS. WRITE ON THE BOARD SOME OF THEIR SUGGESTED DEFINITIONS. ASK PUPILS TO USE A THESAURUS OR A DICTIONARY TO FIND ALTERNATIVE WORDS FOR THE WORD FAME.

Ensure they include the following:

CELEBRITY TALENT STARDOM GREATNESS REPUTE ESTEEM POPULARITY

Once a list has been compiled ask if all the words mean the same. Ask the class to give a definition for each of the words. Can any of these words be used to describe famous people the class know and love? Finally, ask the class which of the words they would like to be used to describe themselves.

Activity 2

ASK THE CLASS TO WRITE A LIST OF PEOPLE WHO ARE OR ONCE WERE FAMOUS. WRITE SUGGESTIONS ON THE BOARD. DISCUSS WITH THE CLASS WHY THESE PEOPLE ARE OR WERE FAMOUS. ASK THE CLASS THE FOLLOWING:

- How does a person become famous?
- Is fame forever?
- How can you become famous?
- How important is it to be famous?
- Would they like to be famous?
- Can an individual be famous for only good things?

Activities 3 and 4 focus on the Beatles, how they became famous, how their fame developed and how fame changed them.



SUGGESTED CLASSROOM ACTIVITIES

IDEAS FOR HISTORY

FAME!

Activity 3

ASK THE CLASS TO COLLECT AS MANY IMAGES OF THE BEATLES AS THEY CAN. MAKE SURE THEY EXTEND ACROSS THE WHOLE CAREER OF THE BEATLES.

Ask pupils to put the images in order from the start of the Beatles career to their last performance together. Discuss with the class the changes they can see and ask if they can give reasons for the changes.

Reasons being: Fashion
Age
Influence of others (managers, girlfriends etc)
Individual interests
Travel and exposure to other customs

Activity 4

ASK THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:

- Did the Beatles change when they became famous and if so, how?
- Were they able to enjoy their privacy or were there always fans and photographers around?
- Could the Beatles come and go as they pleased?
- Did they enjoy all the publicity?



SUGGESTED CLASSROOM ACTIVITIES

IDEAS FOR MUSIC

Pop music became popular in the 1950's. Records became cheaper than they had been before and more people were able to buy them. Cheap, portable record players were made for the first time and by the 1960's LP's (Long Playing records) had been created.

Throughout the 1950's and 1960's television programmes such as *Juke Box Jury*, *Ready Steady Go* and later *Top of the Tops* played an important part in bringing pop music to the masses.

Activity 1: Worksheet A



On the *Juke Box Jury* show records were played and a jury of 3 people gave them a score between 1 (very bad) to 5 (very good). If the total score was good, the record was a hit, but if it was bad it was a miss. The programme was popular with many people joining in at home.

- Appoint a jury of 3 to 5 pupils
- Choose 1 or 2 Beatles songs and 1 or 2 more recent pop songs
- Listen to each song and make notes about it
- Give each song a score between 1 and 5
- List any similarities and differences between the records

Activity 2: Worksheets B, C and D



Recently the Government has supported the national singing programme, *Sing Up* (www.singup.org) which improves children's confidence, numeracy skills, motor skills and language development.

Why not print out a favourite Beatles song and encourage the class to sing along. To make the task more challenging omit some of the words and ask the class to fill in the blank spaces.



SUGGESTED CLASSROOM ACTIVITIES IDEAS FOR LITERACY

Activity 1:

Formal Letter Writing

The Beatles were rejected by several major record labels before being accepted by the small company, Parlophone.

AS A CLASS:

- Listen to some of the early Beatles recordings from 1962-1963
- Discuss the use of persuasive language in letter writing

IN SMALL GROUPS OR INDIVIDUALLY:

- Write a letter from Brian Epstein to one of the record companies at the time. Try to persuade them to come and hear the Beatles play in the Cavern Club.

Activity 2:

Informal Letter Writing

The Beatles were probably the most popular group of all time. They had a huge international fan base. Many people had a favourite Beatle.

- Discuss 'Beatlemania' in the 1960's
- Write a fan letter to your favourite Beatle
- Introduce yourself
- What do you like about their music?
- Do you have a favourite song?
- Say what you feel about them as a person
- Politely ask for a response or signed photograph



Activity 3:

NON-CHRONOLOGICAL REPORT

Write a non-chronological report for a history magazine.

- Who were the Beatles?
- What did they do?
- Why did people like them?

SUGGESTED CLASSROOM ACTIVITIES

IDEAS FOR ART

In the 1950's and 1960's there was a revolution in music, fashion and art. The Pop Art movement began in the late 1950's drawing on everyday subject matter and investing them with a commercial element. At the time Pop Art was born, advertising had become an art form in itself. Pop Art took it one step further and enhanced the artistic elements to become motifs which appeared over and over again.

Activity 1:



INSPIRED COLLAGE

Peter Blake designed the 1967 cover for the Beatles' Sgt. Pepper's Lonely Hearts Club Band album. He used images of past celebrities and incorporated them with pop and film stars of the day.

Materials:

- Large sheets of heavy paper or card, ideally A1 size
- Scissors, glue, magazines and other materials suitable for collage

Ask the class to collect celebrity images from the 1950's and 1960's, present day icons and photographs of the children.

Working in small groups, create a Sgt. Pepper style collage.

Some of the greatest exponents of this movement were Roy Lichtenstein (large comic strips), Andy Warhol (soup tins, dollar bills and celebrities of the time), Robert Indiana (advertising signs), David Hockney (swimming pools) and sculptor Claes Oldenburg (fast food). Collage was a popular medium, perfected by artists like Peter Blake and Richard Hamilton. It was Hamilton who famously described Pop Art as being: Popular, transient, expendable, low-cost, mass-produced, young, witty, gimmicky, glamorous and big business.

Activity 2:



INSPIRED COLLAGE

Andy Warhol used silk screen printing techniques to obtain repeated images of familiar objects e.g. Campbells soup cans and popular personalities of the time e.g. Marilyn Monroe, Elvis Presley and Liz Taylor.

- Using a digital photograph of themselves, the children produce 4 images on an A4 sheet of paper.
- Using software, paint, colouring pencil or crayon change the colours on each photograph to produce a Warhol style artwork.



YELLOW SUBMARINE

In the town where I was born,
Lived a man who sailed to sea,
And he told us of his life,
In the land of submarines,

So we sailed on to the sun,
Till we found a sea of green,
And we lived beneath the waves,
In our yellow submarine,

We all live in a yellow submarine,
yellow submarine, yellow submarine,
We all live in a yellow submarine,
yellow submarine, yellow submarine.

And our friends are all aboard,
Many more of them live next door,
And the band begins to play.

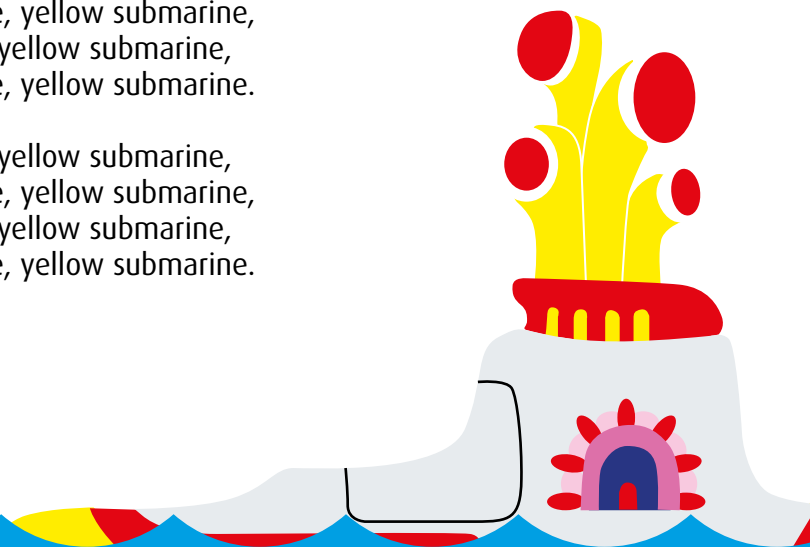
We all live in a yellow submarine,
yellow submarine, yellow submarine,
We all live a yellow submarine,
yellow submarine, yellow submarine.

(Full speed ahead, Mr. Parker, full speed ahead!
Full speed over here, sir!
Action station! Action station!
Aye, aye, sir fire!

As we live a life of ease
Every one of us, has all we need,
Sky of blue and sea of green,
in our yellow submarine.

We all live in a yellow submarine,
yellow submarine, yellow submarine,
We all live in a yellow submarine,
yellow submarine, yellow submarine.

We all live in a yellow submarine,
yellow submarine, yellow submarine,
We all live in a yellow submarine,
yellow submarine, yellow submarine.





YELLOW SUBMARINE

In the town where I was born,
Lived a man who sailed to sea,
And he told us of his.....,
In the land of submarines,

So we sailed on to the sun,
Till we found a sea of,
And we lived beneath the waves,
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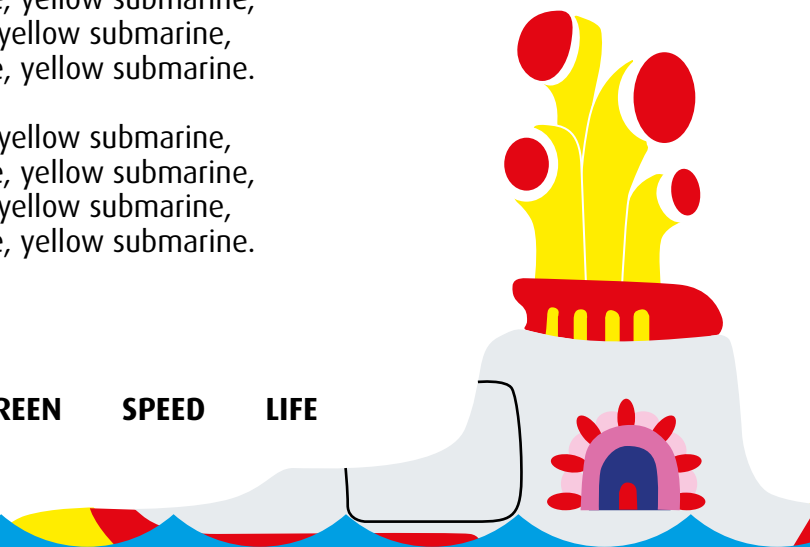
(Full speed ahead, Mr. Parker, full speed ahead!
Fullover here, sir!
Action station! Action station!
Aye, aye, sir, fire!
Heaven! Heaven!)

As we live a life of ease
Every one of us, has all we,
Sky of blue and sea of green,
in our yellow submarine.

We all live in a yellow submarine,
yellow submarine, yellow submarine,
We all live in a yellow submarine,
yellow submarine, yellow submarine.

We all live in a yellow submarine,
yellow submarine, yellow submarine,
We all live in a yellow submarine,
yellow submarine, yellow submarine.

NEED FRIENDS GREEN SPEED LIFE





In Penny Lane there is a barber showing photographs
Of every head he's had the pleasure to indulge
And all the people that come and
Stop and say hello.

On the corner is a banker with a motorcar,
The little children laugh at him behind his back.
And the never wears a mac
In the pouring rain, very strange.

Penny Lane is in my ears and in my eyes.
There beneath the blue suburban
I sit, and mean while back

In penny Lane there is a with an hourglass
And in his pocket is a portrait of the Queen.
He likes to keep his fire engine clean,
It's a clean machine.

Penny Lane is in my ears and in my eyes.
A four of fish and finger pies
In summer, meanwhile back

Behind the shelter in the middle of the
A pretty nurse is selling poppies from a tray
And though she feels as if she's in a play
She is anyway.

In Penny Lane the barber shaves another customer,
We see the banker sitting waiting for a trim.
And then the fireman rushes in
From the pouring rain, very

Penny lane is in my ears and in my eyes.
There beneath the blue suburban skies
I sit, and meanwhile back.
Penny lane is in my ears and in my eyes.
There beneath the suburban skies,
Penny Lane.

	BANKER	STRANGE	GO	ROUNDAABOUT	SKIES	FIREMAN	BLUE	



I saw her Standing There

1 - 2 - 3 - 4 !

Well, she was just 17,
You know what I mean,
And the way she looked was way beyond compare.
So how could I dance with another (ooh)
When I saw her standin' there.

Well she looked at me, and I, I could see
That before too long I'd fall in love with her.
She wouldn't dance with another (whooh)
When I saw her standin' there.

Well, my heart went "boom,"
When I crossed that room,
And I held her hand in mine...

Whoah, we danced through the night,
And we held each other tight,
And before too long I fell in love with her.
Now, I'll never dance with another (whooh)
When I saw her standing there

Well, my heart went "boom,"
When I crossed that room,
And I held her hand in mine...

Whoah, we danced through the night,
And we held each other tight,
And before too long I fell in love with her.
Now I'll never dance with another (whooh)
Since I saw her standing there
Since I saw her standing there
Since I saw her standing there





I saw her Standing There

1 - 2 - 3 - 4 !

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When I that room,
And I held her hand in mine...

Whoah, we danced through the night,
And we held each other tight,
And before too long I fell in love with her.
Now, I'll never dance with another (whooh)
When I saw her there

Well, my heart went "....."
When I crossed that room,
And I held her hand in mine...

Whoah, we danced through the night,
And we held each other tight,
And before too long I fell in love with her.
Now I'll never dance with another (whooh)
Since I saw her standing there
Since I saw her standing there
Since I saw her standing there

BOOM CROSSED DANCE LOVE STANDING





PRE-VISIT QUIZ

1. WHO WERE THE BEATLES?

.....

2. WHAT WERE THEIR NAMES?

.....

3. WHERE DID THEY COME FROM?

.....

4. DO YOU KNOW WHY THEY WERE
KNOWN AS THE FAB FOUR?

.....

5. WHICH BEATLE PLAYED THE DRUMS?

.....

6. WHO WORE ROUND GLASSES?

.....

7. WHO WAS BRIAN EPSTEIN?

.....

8. HOW MANY BEATLES' SONGS
CAN YOU NAME? CAN YOU SING ONE?

.....

9. WHERE IS THE CAVERN CLUB?

.....

10. WHO MARRIED YOKO ONO?

.....



POST-VISIT QUIZ

1. WHO IS JULIA BAIRD?
A: JOHN LENNON'S SISTER.
2. WHEN WAS GEORGE HARRISON BORN?
A: 25TH FEBRUARY 1943
3. NAME 2 INSTRUMENTS PLAYED IN A SKIFFLE BAND?
A: TEA CHEST BASS AND WASHBOARD
4. WHERE IS HAMBURG?
A: GERMANY
5. WHAT WAS THE MERSEY BEAT?
A: A MUSIC NEWSPAPER
6. HOW MANY TIMES DID THE BEATLES PLAY IN THE CAVERN CLUB?
A: OVER 292
7. WHO IS GEORGE MARTIN?
A: THE BEATLES' RECORD PRODUCER
8. WHERE IS ABBEY ROAD? WHAT IS IT?
A: THE BEATLES' RECORD PRODUCER IN ST. JOHN'S WOOD IN LONDON. IT'S A RECORDING STUDIO
9. WHAT WAS THE BEATLES' FIRST UK NUMBER 1 RECORD?
A: PLEASE, PLEASE ME
10. WHO DESIGNED THE COVER TO THE SGT. PEPPER ALBUM?
HOW MANY PEOPLE ARE ON IT?
A: PETER BLAKE. THERE ARE 87 PEOPLE ON THE COVER.
11. HOW MANY PEOPLE CLIMBED ABOARD THE MAGICAL MYSTERY TOUR?
A: 43
12. WHICH BEATLES PLAYED THE SITAR?
A: GEORGE HARRISON
13. WHEN DID PAUL ANNOUNCE THE BEATLES HAD BROKEN UP?
A: 10TH APRIL 1970
14. WHO WROTE 'IMAGINE'?
A: JOHN LENNON
15. DO YOU KNOW WHICH BEATLE NARRATED THOMAS THE TANK ENGINE TELEVISION SHOW?
A: RINGO STARR

Follow me to F&B&D



1. A photograph of a large, modern building with a glass facade.
2. A photograph of a large, modern building with a glass facade.
3. A photograph of a large, modern building with a glass facade.
4. A photograph of a large, modern building with a glass facade.
5. A photograph of a large, modern building with a glass facade.
6. A photograph of a large, modern building with a glass facade.
7. A photograph of a large, modern building with a glass facade.
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10. A photograph of a large, modern building with a glass facade.
11. A photograph of a large, modern building with a glass facade.
12. A photograph of a large, modern building with a glass facade.
13. A photograph of a large, modern building with a glass facade.
- 14a. A photograph of a large, modern building with a glass facade.
- 14b. A photograph of a large, modern building with a glass facade.
- 14c. A photograph of a large, modern building with a glass facade.
15. A photograph of a large, modern building with a glass facade.
16. A photograph of a large, modern building with a glass facade.
17. A photograph of a large, modern building with a glass facade.
18. A photograph of a large, modern building with a glass facade.

Geography KS1 and KS2 Use this map to discover more about the Liverpool Waterfront.



1. The Albert Dock

The Albert Dock is the largest group of Grade 1 listed buildings in Britain. Designed by dock architect Jesse Hartley in 1839, it was officially opened by Prince Albert in 1846. The Albert Dock is constructed around a grid of cast iron pillars and girders and was designed to provide fire and waterproof storage for spirits, tea & coffee, cotton and timber. It became disused and derelict 1972. In 1984, the government decided the Mersey Waterfront should become a development area and the Albert Dock was renovated.



2. The Echo Arena

The Echo Arena Liverpool is the Arena half of ACC (Arena and Convention Centre) Liverpool and opened on 25 January 2008. The BT Convention Centre is the other half of the complex and opened in April 2008. The arena can accommodate an audience of up to 11,000.



3. Cammell Laird (over the water on the Wirral)

Cammell Laird, one of the most famous names in British shipbuilding during the 19th and 20th century, came about following the merger of Laird, Son & Co. of Birkenhead and Johnson Cammell & Co. of Sheffield at the turn of the twentieth century. Between 1829 and 1947, over 1,100 vessels of all kinds were launched from the Cammell Laird slipways into the River Mersey.



4. Birkenhead Priory (over the water on the Wirral)

Birkenhead Priory is on Priory Street, Birkenhead. It is the oldest standing building on Merseyside. The remains of the Priory are a Grade I listed building and a Scheduled Ancient Monument. It was founded about 1150 by Hamon de Masci, 3rd Baron of Dunham Massey for the Benedictine Order.



5. Mersey Tunnel Ventilator Shaft (over the water on the Wirral, see № 13)



6. The Pier Masters House

The Pier Masters House has stood in the Albert Dock since about 1903. It was used as the house for the Pier Master who lived there with his family. His job was to oversee the workings of the locks giving access to the Albert, Canning and Salthouse Docks. This is now part of the Maritime Museum.



7. Billy Fury Statue

Billy Fury was born Ronald Wycherley in Halburton Street, Liverpool on the 17th April, 1940. He first found fame in the early 1960's and is remembered as one of the most famous stars in the history of British Rock and Roll. The Billy Fury sculpture is overlooking the River Mersey, an appropriate location as Billy worked as a deck hand on the Mersey tug boat *The Formby*, before he became famous.



8. Hartley Bridge

Hartley Bridge, built in 1843. It is a swing-bridge over the passage connecting Albert Dock to Canning Half Tide Dock. It is named after the designer of the Albert Dock complex, Jesse Hartley. Beneath it is the lock gate that is used to control the water levels in the docks.



9. Dock Traffic Office

The Traffic Office built in 1846-47, with its unusual cast iron portico, is one of a number of building designs by Hartley in collaboration with the architect Philip Hardwick. The most remarkable feature is the cast iron Tuscan portico and frieze. The four columns are 3.5m high and have a diameter of 1m at the base. For many years Granada Television, who broadcast the *This Morning* programme from the nearby Albert Dock, had their control room and news centre in this building. It is now offices for National Museums Liverpool.



10. The Pump House

Built in 1878, the Pump House housed the steam engine that created power to open the mechanism for the adjacent set of dock gates. Later it was a warehouse and it is now a restaurant and bar.



11. Liverpool ONE

Liverpool ONE opened in October 2008 by HRH Princess Royal, is a huge 1.65 million sq ft shopping complex, which includes 160 shops, more than 20 bars and restaurants, 14 screen cinema and a 5 acre park. The Hilton Hotel chose this prime location to build its waterfront hotel.



12. White Star Line Building

Built in 1896 and designed by Richard Norman Shaw, this was the head quarters of the shipping company, that owned the Titanic. In London, the old Scotland Yard Police Headquarters on the River Thames embankment close to Big Ben, was designed by the same architect and this building was simply built to be a 'better version'.



13. The Mersey Tunnel Ventilation Shaft

George's Dock Building is Grade II listed and was completed in 1934. Designed by Herbert Rowse, who also designed the Liverpool Philharmonic Concert Hall, this was originally the headquarters for the Mersey Tunnel authority. It is one of the finest examples of Art Deco in the country, with Art Deco sculptures nestling on the side of this building. The end of the tunnel is over on the Wirral side of the River Mersey. (see number 5)



14. The Three Graces

a) The Royal Liver Building, opened in 1911. The building is the purpose-built home of the Royal Liver Assurance Group, which had been set up in the city in 1850 to provide locals with assistance related to losing a wage-earning relative. One of the first buildings in the world to be built using reinforced concrete, *(read the myth in 'A little bit more info...')*

b) The Cunard Building: It was designed by William Edward Willink and Philip Coldwell Thicknesse and was constructed between 1914 and 1917. The building's style is a mix of Italian Renaissance and Greek Revival, and its development has been particularly influenced by Italian palace design. The building is noted for the ornate sculptures that adorn its sides.

c) The Port of Liverpool Building: The building was designed by Sir Arnold Thornley. It was constructed between 1904 and 1907. The Port of Liverpool Building is designed in Edwardian Baroque style and is noted for the large dome that sits on top of it. Like the neighbouring Cunard Building, it is noted for the ornamental detail both on the inside and out, and in particular for the many maritime references and expensive decorative furnishings.



15. Pier Head Plaza

There are only four equestrian statues in Liverpool, one in London Road, two on St Georges Plateau, the fourth is here at the Pier Head. This is the statue of King Edward VII who ruled the British Empire for 9 years from 1901. The piazza is now part of the development project which has included the new ocean liner berth, new Mersey Ferry Terminal, canal extension, new Liverpool Museum and apartment block complex.



16. The Leeds Liverpool Canal

Up to the 1950s horse drawn carts would carry bales of cotton from the Albert Dock to the canal basin. The extension to the Leeds & Liverpool Canal is along the historic Liverpool waterfront, utilising and upgrading the existing dock basins and creating new sections of canal channel as required. This section of the canal was officially opened to boaters on the 20 April 2009.



17. The Museum of Liverpool

Built in 2009 the museum is an expansion of the Museum of Liverpool Life, housing some of the most important artifacts from Liverpool.



18. The Beatles Story Pier Head, Mersey Ferries Terminal

This was opened in 2009 and houses the terminal where passengers can catch the ferry to Wallasey and Birkenhead on the Wirral. On the first floor is the Beatles Story where you will find the FAB4D experience, special exhibition space and the FAB4 Store.

A little bit more info...

- Canada Boulevard has old historical links to Canada. The Maple Trees were given to Liverpool as a present from the Canadian government for our camaraderie during the war.
- Look up Water Street, between the Liver Building and the Cunard Building. When the ships on the River Mersey could see the bank at the top, they would drop anchor in preparation to dock.
- Jessie Hartley was the Chief Engineer for the Port of Liverpool
- This Morning used to be filmed and broadcast live from the Albert Dock, it had a floating map in the dock where 'Fred the weather man' famously fell in when leaping from the North West to Ireland!
- The Liver Birds are Liverpool great mythical creatures and this prominent display of two liver birds rekindled the idea that 'the Liver' was a mythical bird that once haunted the local shoreline. According to popular legend, they are a male and female pair, the female looking out to sea, watching for the seaman to return safely home, whilst the male looks towards the city making sure the pubs are open! Local legend also holds that the birds face away from each other as, if were they to mate and fly away, the city would cease to exist. In fact, they were indeed designed to watch the City (Our People) and the Sea (Our Prosperity).

FAB4D



THE BEATLES' DISCOGRAPHY 1962-1970

UK Singles

A Side	B Side	Date	Label
My Bonnie	The Saints	5 January 1962	Polydor NH66833 (Tony Sheridan & The Beat Brothers)
Love Me Do	PS I Love You	5 October 1962	Parlophone 45-R 4949
Please Please Me	Ask Me Why	11 January 1963	Parlophone 45-R 4983
From Me To You	Thank You Girl	11 April 1963	Parlophone R 5015
She Loves You	I'll Get You	23 August 1963	Parlophone R 5055
I Want To Hold Your Hand	This Boy	29 November 1963	Parlophone R 5084
Can't Buy Me Love	You Can't Do That	20 March 1964	Parlophone R 5114
A Hard Day's Night	Things We Said Today	10 July 1964	Parlophone R 5160
I Feel Fine	She's A Woman	27 November 1964	Parlophone R 5200
Ticket To Ride	Yes It Is	9 April 1965	Parlophone R 5265
Help!	I'm Down	23 July 1965	Parlophone R 5305
We Can Work It Out	Day Tripper	3 December 1965	Parlophone R 5389
Paperback Writer	Rain	10 June 1966	Parlophone R 5452
Eleanor Rigby	Yellow Submarine	5 August 1966	Parlophone R 5493
Strawberry Fields Forever	Penny Lane	17 February 1967	Parlophone R 5570
All You Need Is Love	Baby, You're A Rich Man	7 July 1967	Parlophone R 5620
Hello, Goodbye	I Am The Walrus	24 November 1967	Parlophone R 5655
Lady Madonna	The Inner Light	15 March 1968	Parlophone R 5676
Hey Jude	Revolution	30 August 1968	Apple (Parlophone) R 5722
Get Back	Don't Let Me Down	11 April 1969	Apple (Parlophone) R 5777
The Ballad Of John And Yoko	Old Brown Shoe	30 May 1969	Apple (Parlophone) R 5786
Something	Come Together	31 October 1969	Apple (Parlophone) R 5814
Let It Be	You Know My Name	6 March 1970	Apple (Parlophone) R 5833



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A Hard Day's Night	Things We Said Today	10 July 1964	Parlophone R 5160
I Feel Fine	She's A Woman	27 November 1964	Parlophone R 5200
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Help!	I'm Down	23 July 1965	Parlophone R 5305
We Can Work It Out	Day Tripper	3 December 1965	Parlophone R 5389
Paperback Writer	Rain	10 June 1966	Parlophone R 5452
Eleanor Rigby	Yellow Submarine	5 August 1966	Parlophone R 5493
Strawberry Fields Forever	Penny Lane	17 February 1967	Parlophone R 5570
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THE BEATLES' DISCOGRAPHY

1962-1970

UK EP'

EP Name	A Side	B Side	Date	Label	
Twist and Shout	Twist and Shout; A Taste Of Honey	Do You Want To Know A Secret; There's A Place	12 July 1963	Parlophone GEP 8882 (mono only)	
The Beatles' Hits	From Me To You; Thank You Girl	Please, Please Me; Love Me Do	6 September 1963	Parlophone GEP 8880 (mono only)	
The Beatles (No.1)	I Saw Her Standing There; Misery	Anna (Go To Him); Chains	1 November 1963	Parlophone GEP 8883 (mono only)	
All My Loving	All My Loving; Ask Me Why	Money (That's What I Want); PS I Love You	7 February 1964	Parlophone GEP 8891 (mono only)	
Long Tall Sally	Long Tall Sally; I Call Your Name	Slow Down; Matchbox	19 June 1964	Parlophone GEP 8913 (mono only)	
Extracts From The Film A Hard Day's	I Should Have Known Better; If I Fell	Tell Me Why; And I Love Her	6 November 1964	Parlophone GEP 8920 (mono only)	
Extracts From The Album A Hard Day's Night	Any Time At All; I'll Cry Instead	Things We Said Today; When I Get Home	6 November 1964	Parlophone GEP 8924 (mono only)	
Beatles For Sale	No Reply; I'm A Loser	Rock And Roll Music; Eight Days A Week	6 April 1965	Parlophone GEP 8931 (mono only)	
Beatles For Sale (No.2)	I'll Follow The Sun; Baby's In Black	Words Of Love; I Don't Want To Spoil The Party	4 June 1965	Parlophone GEP 8938 (mono only)	
The Beatles' Million Sellers	She Loves You; I Want To Hold Your Hand	Can't Buy Me Love; I Feel Fine	6 December 1965	Parlophone GEP 8946 (mono only)	
Yesterday	Yesterday; Act Naturally	You Like Me Too Much; It's Only Love	4 March 1966	Parlophone GEP 8948	
Nowhere Man	Nowhere Man; Drive My Car	Michelle; You Won't See Me	8 July 1966	Parlophone GEP 8952	
	A Side	B Side	C Side	D Side	
Magical Mystery Tour	Magical Mystery Tour; Your Mother Should Know	I Am The Walrus	The Fool On The Hill; Flying	Blue Jay Way	8 December 1967 Parlophone MMT-1 (mono), SMMT-1 (stereo)



THE BEATLES' DISCOGRAPHY

1962-1970

UK Albums

Album	Tracks	Date	Label	
Rubber Soul	A: Drive My Car Norwegian Wood (This Bird Has Flown) You Won't See Me Nowhere Man Think For Yourself The Word Michelle	B: What Goes On Girl I'm Looking Through You In My Life Wait If I Needed Someone Run For Your Life	3 December 1965	Parlophone PMC 1267 (mono), PCS 3075 (stereo)
Revolver	A: Taxman Eleanor Rigby I'm Only Sleeping Love You To Here There And Everywhere Yellow Submarine She Said She Said	B: Good Day Sunshine And Your Bird Can Sing For No One Doctor Robert I Want To Tell You] Got To Get You Into My Life Tomorrow Never Knows	5 August 1966	Parlophone PMC 7009 (mono), PCS 7009 (stereo)
A Collection Of Beatles Oldies	A: She Loves you From Me To You We Can Work It Out Help! Michelle Yesterday I Feel Fine Yellow Submarine	B: Can't Buy Me Love Bad Boy Day Tripper A Hard Day's Night Ticket To Ride Paperback Writer Eleanor Rigby I Want To Hold our Hand	9 December 1966	Parlophone PMC 7016 (mono), PCS 7016 (stereo)
Sgt Pepper's Lonely Hearts Club Band	A: Sgt Pepper's Lonely Hearts Club Band With A Little Help From My Friends Lucy In The Sky With Diamonds Getting Better Fixing A Hole She's Leaving Home Being For The Benefit Of Mr Kite	B: Within You Without You When I'm Sixty-Four Lovely Rita Good Morning Good Morning Sgt Peppers Lonely Hearts Club Band (Reprise) A Day In The Life	1 June 1967	Parlophone PMC 7027 (mono), PCS 7027 (stereo)

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1962-1970

UK Albums

Album	Tracks	Date	Label	
The Beatles	<p>A: Back In The USSR Dear Prudence Glass Onion Ob-La Di, Ob-La Da Wild Honey Pie The Continuing Story Of Bungalow Bill While My Guitar Gently Weeps Happiness Is A Warm Gun</p> <p>C: Birthday Yer Blues Mother Nature's Son Everybody's Got Something To Hide Except Me And My Monkey Long Long Long</p>	<p>B: Martha My Dear I'm So Tired Blackbird Piggies Rocky Raccoon Don't Pass Me By Why Don't We Do It In The Road I Will Julia</p> <p>D: Revolution I Honey Pie Savoy Truffle Cry Baby Cry Revolution 9 Good Night</p>	22 November 1968	Apple
Yellow Submarine	<p>A: Yellow Submarine Only A Northern Song Hey Bulldog It's Too Much All You Need Is Love</p>	<p>B: (Seven soundtrack instrumental cuts by the George Martin Orchestra)</p>	17 January 1969	Apple
Abbey Road	<p>A: Come Together Something Maxwell's Silver Hammer Oh! Darling Octopus's Garden I Want You (She's So Heavy)</p>	<p>B: Here Comes The Sun Because You Never Give Me Your Money Sun King/Mean Mr Mustard Polythene Pam/She Came In Through The Bathroom Window Golden Slumbers/ Carry That Weight The End Her Majesty</p>	26 September 1969	Apple
Let It Be	<p>A: Two Of Us Dig A Pony Across The Universe I Me Mine Dig It Let It Be Maggie Mae</p>	<p>B: I've Got A Feeling The One After 909 The Long And Winding Road For You Blue Get Back</p>	8 May 1970	Apple



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