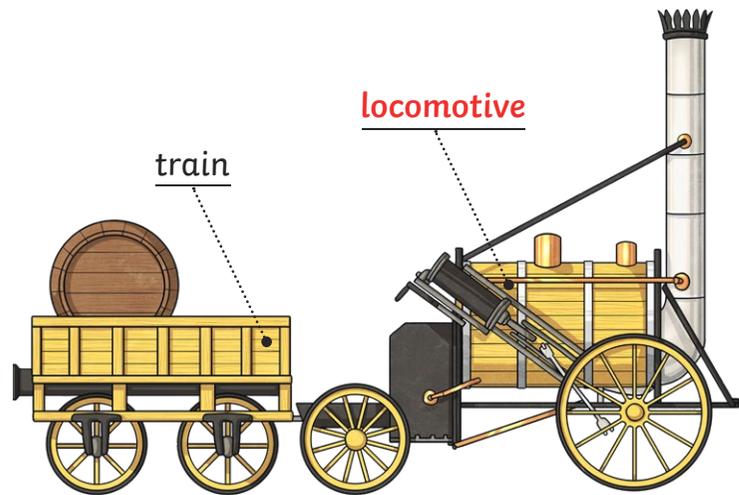
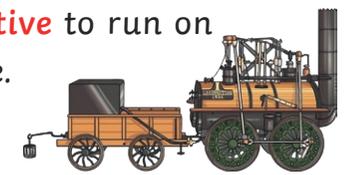


Key Vocabulary	
locomotive	'Moving engine'. A vehicle that moves using its own power.
nationalised	Under the government's control and management.
passenger	A person riding in a vehicle.
privatised	Run by individual, private companies.
railroad	A old term for railway.
Rainhill Trials	A competition designed to find the locomotive fit to run on the new Liverpool to Manchester line in 1829.

The First Trains
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The first railroads in Britain were mine carts pulled along wooden tracks by horses. Thomas Savery invented and made one of the first steam engines in 1698. In 1807, the first passenger railway opened in South Wales. Horses pulled carriages along tracks.

The first **passenger**-carrying railway line was the Stockton to Darlington line built by George Stephenson in 1825. Locomotion No.1 was the first **locomotive** to run on this line.



Rocket	Flying Scotsman	Mallard	Evening Star
			
George Stephenson 1829	Sir Nigel Gresley 1923	Sir Nigel Gresley 1938	RA Riddles 1960
Record speeds of 29mph (miles per hour).	First steam locomotive to travel non-stop from London to Edinburgh.	Broke the world record in 1938 for the fastest ever steam locomotive – 126mph.	The last steam locomotive for British Railway.
Won the Rainhill Trials .	The first steam locomotive to reach a top speed of 100mph.	Travelled nearly 1.5 million miles in its 25-year career.	Could transport passengers at over 90mph.

"Stephenson's Rocket" by Anne-Lise Heinrichs is licensed under CC BY 2.0. "LNER Class A3 4472 Flying Scotsman" by Charlie Jackson is licensed under CC BY 2.0

Railway Art

Many artists painted scenes of railway stations and trains as there was huge public interest in the world of **locomotives**.



'A Railway Terminus' by Henry Carr, 1941, shows St Pancras station and what it was like living in wartime London.



'Taking on Water' by Thomas Bury, 1831, shows a train stopping to fill up on water for its onward journey.

Many people throughout history have had strong feelings, both good and bad, towards **locomotives** and railway lines.

Positives	Negatives
Allows people to visit different places in the country.	Spoils the beautiful countryside.
Features, such as railway stations and bridges, enhance the scenery.	Concerns over the safety of people travelling on trains.
Allows goods to be transported quicker to stores for the customer.	

Types of Engines

	Steam - Works by burning coal and making steam in a boiler which is used to power the pistons to turn the wheels.
	Diesel - Diesel is mixed with oxygen and squashed which creates a very high temperature. This causes an explosion which is used to power the engine.
	Electric - Overhead lines power the trains with electricity.
	High-Speed Trains - These trains have special tracks, carriages and wagons. They can travel between 125mph and 177mph.

British Rail

1914	The government took control of all British railways and continued to manage them until 1921.
1923	All railways were grouped into four main companies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Great Western Railway • London, Midland & Scottish Railway • London & North Eastern Railway • Southern Railway
1948	All railways were nationalised and the Big Four companies were merged to form British Rail.
1994-1997	British Rail was privatised over three years and has been run by separate companies ever since.