

GLAS

GOW

Great trips with Dusemond.

Let's



Go!



NOTES ON THIS EXCURSION

Glasgow is...

One of Scotland's gems. It is a surprising city with so much to explore it is hard to choose the best parts. This walking tour will take you through the old part of the city. Be aware that the walk from the science centre is relatively long, but you can break it up with some fun facts and pictures. As always, keep an eye out for pickpockets, large crowds, buses, cars and always cross at Zebra crossings. Enjoy Glasgow and make sure you take lots of pictures!

Bene/Rupert



ESSENTIAL INFO

What to do if..?

If there is a problem, call your AM

Driver management...?

Make sure you take your driver's name and number, then arrange a pick up point/time

Emergency number...?

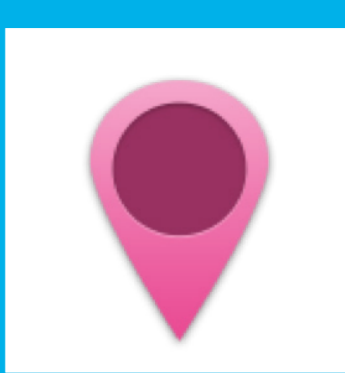
Make sure that each student has the emergency number for your centre

Keeping your centre informed...?

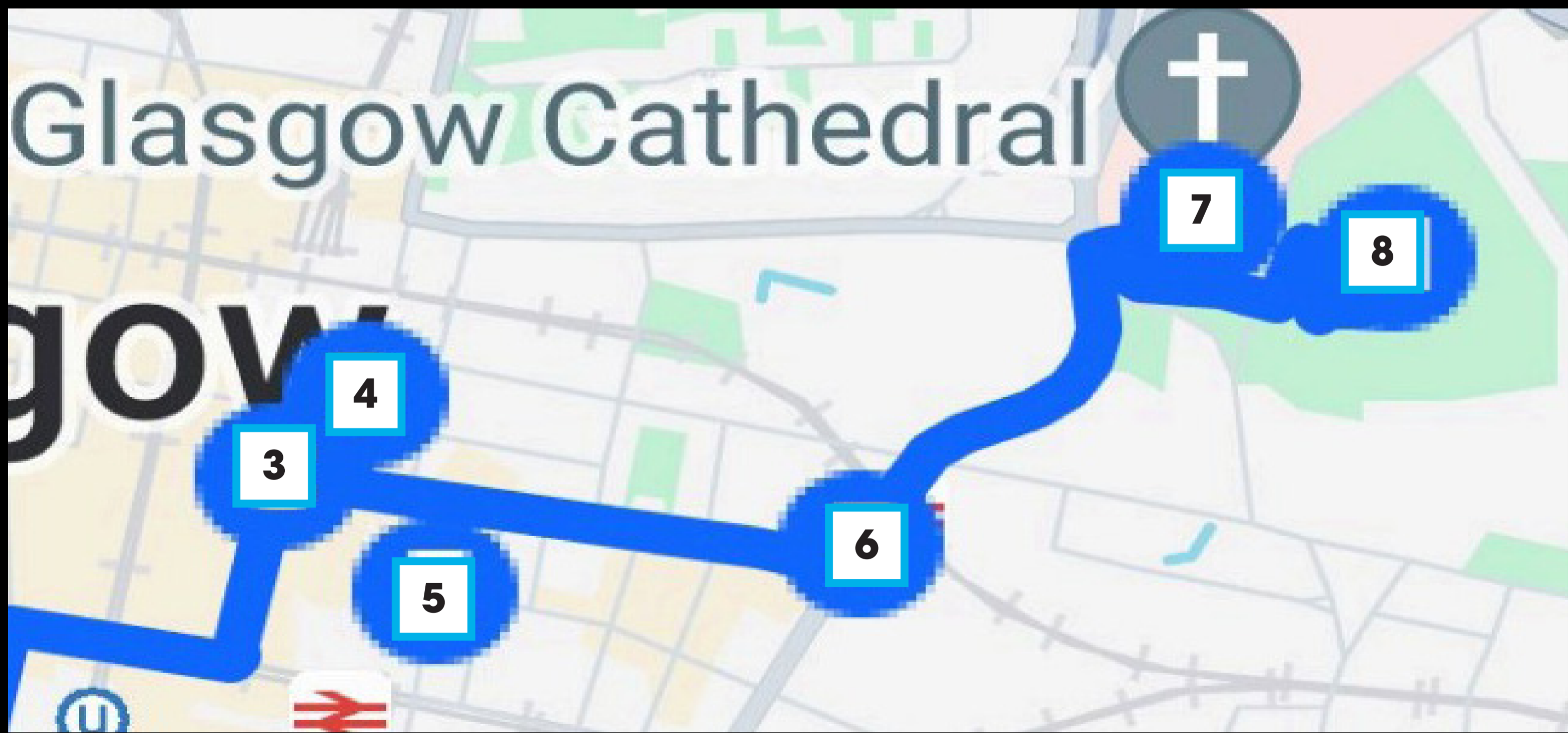
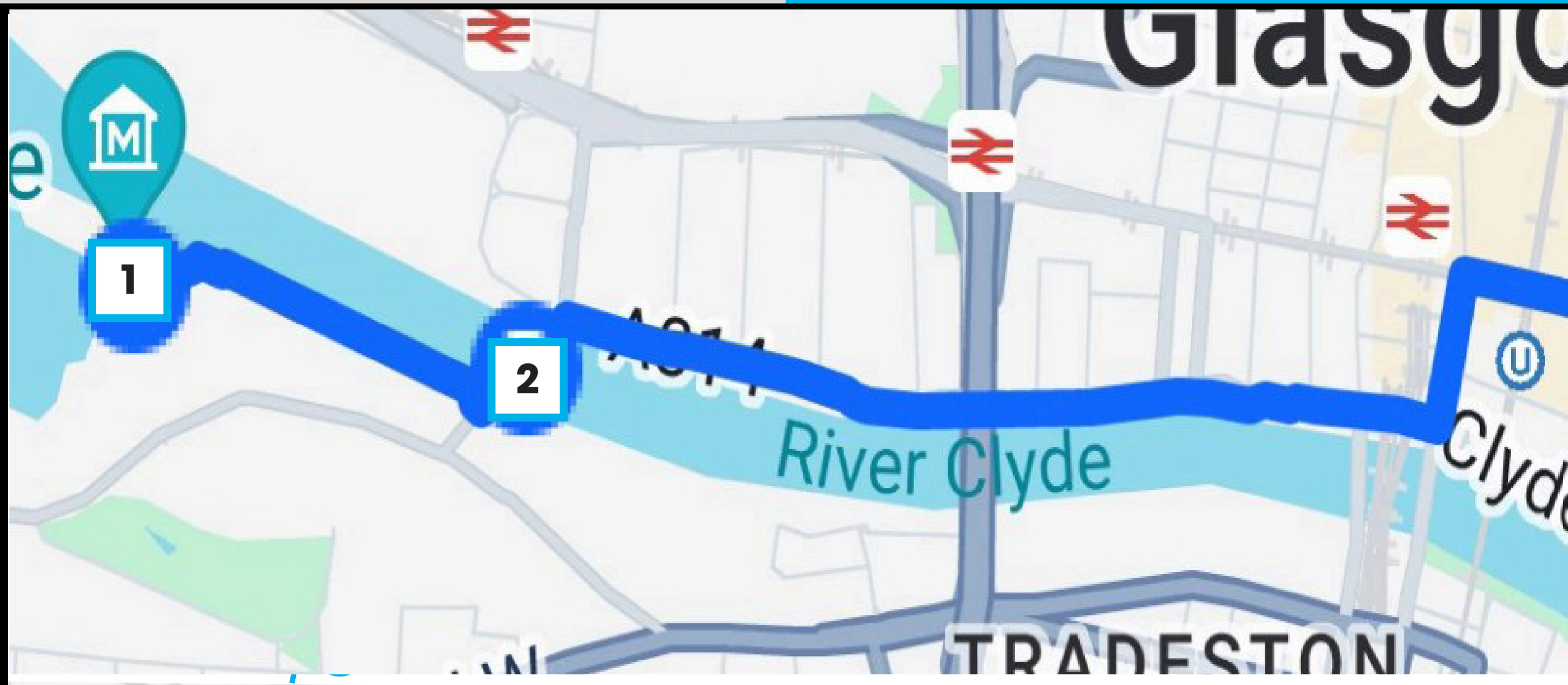
Let your AM know when you have got to the Science Centre (if applicable). Let the AM know when you have left.

Managing timings...?

Once you have finished your walking tour allocate an amount of time for free time, give yourself time to get walk to the bus (10 minutes) and bear in mind that some students will be late... so make the meeting point earlier than necessary!



- 1. Despite not being the capital of Scotland, Glasgow is the nation's largest city. It is the UK's fourth largest city behind London, Birmingham and Manchester.**
- 2. There are over 90 parks and green spaces.**
- 3. In the early 19th century, Glaswegian chemist Charles Macintosh was experimenting with chemical dyes and stumbled across something extraordinary: a way of waterproofing cotton. By glueing together two layers of cotton between a rubber liquid, Macintosh (finally!) found a way to create waterproof clothing.**
- 4. Only London and Budapest have Metro railway lines older than Glasgow - and it's the only underground to have never been extended beyond its original route.**
- 5. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman was the first UK Prime Minister to use the title 'Prime Minister'. He served as PM from 1905 until 1908 and died at Number 10, Downing Street, London. He was born in Glasgow.**
- 6. The first ever match of international football was held in Glasgow. Scotland played England at the West of Scotland cricket ground on November 30th, 1872 and drew 0-0. With an entry fee of one shilling, the match had over 4,000 people watching. This match was officially recognised as the first full international game by FIFA.**



1 SCIENCE CENTRE

2 CLYDE ARC/RIVER CLYDE

3 DUKE OF WELLINGTON

4 GEORGE SQUARE

5 MERCHANT CITY

6 HIGH ST

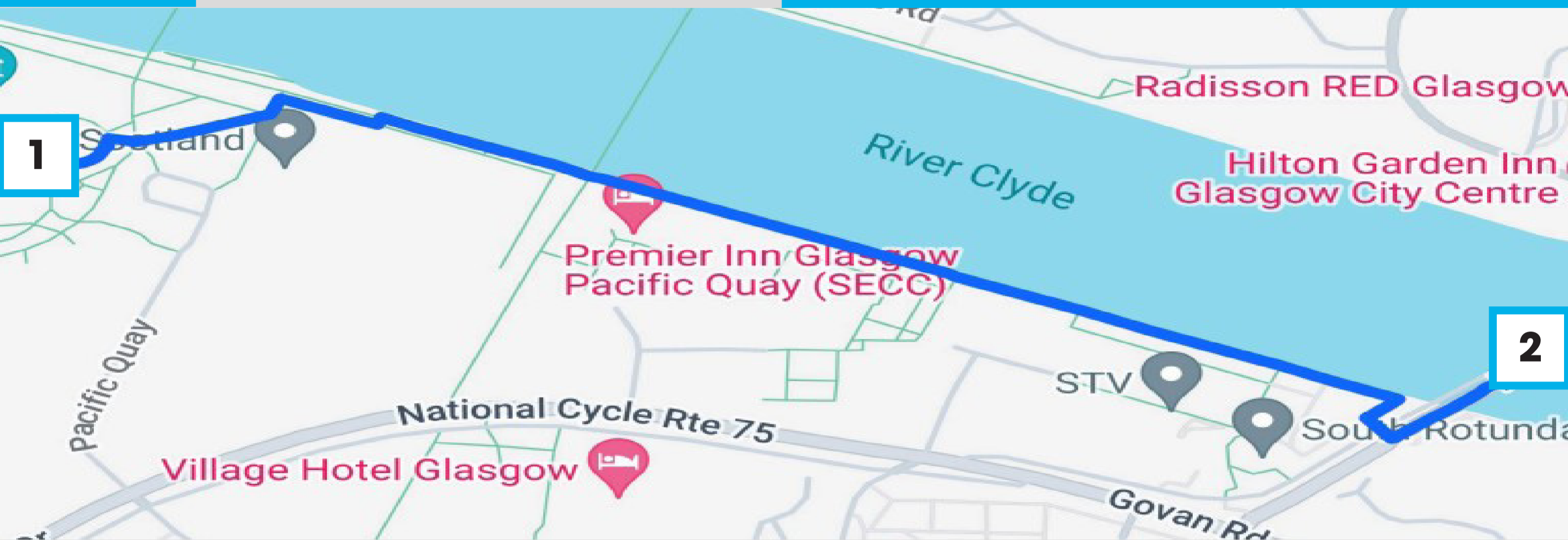
7 GLASGOW CATHEDRAL

8 GLASGOW NECROPOLIS



1

SCIENCE CENTRE



DIRECTIONS

You will be told your drop off point depending on your entrance to the Science Museum.

Head to the Museum entrance if applicable.

ENTRANCES INFO?

Tickets

If your group has entry to the Science Museum you will have information and tickets in your pack.

TAKE NOTE:

Set a meeting with your driver and group to outline the days plan and pick up point and time.



QUIZ QUESTIONS



1. The largest of the three main buildings takes a crescent shape structure and houses a Science Mall. The architect wanted it to represent an important part of engineering history. What does it look like?

- a. a ship;
- b. the wings of a plane;
- c. a van to move large goods.

2. The Glasgow Tower was designed to be the tallest tower in the world because of a specific characteristic. What is that characteristic?

- a. it rotates freely 360;
- b. it is fully retractable;
- c. It lights up at night.

The Glasgow Tower was designed to be the tallest freely-rotating tower in the world.



FAST FACTS

WHEN?

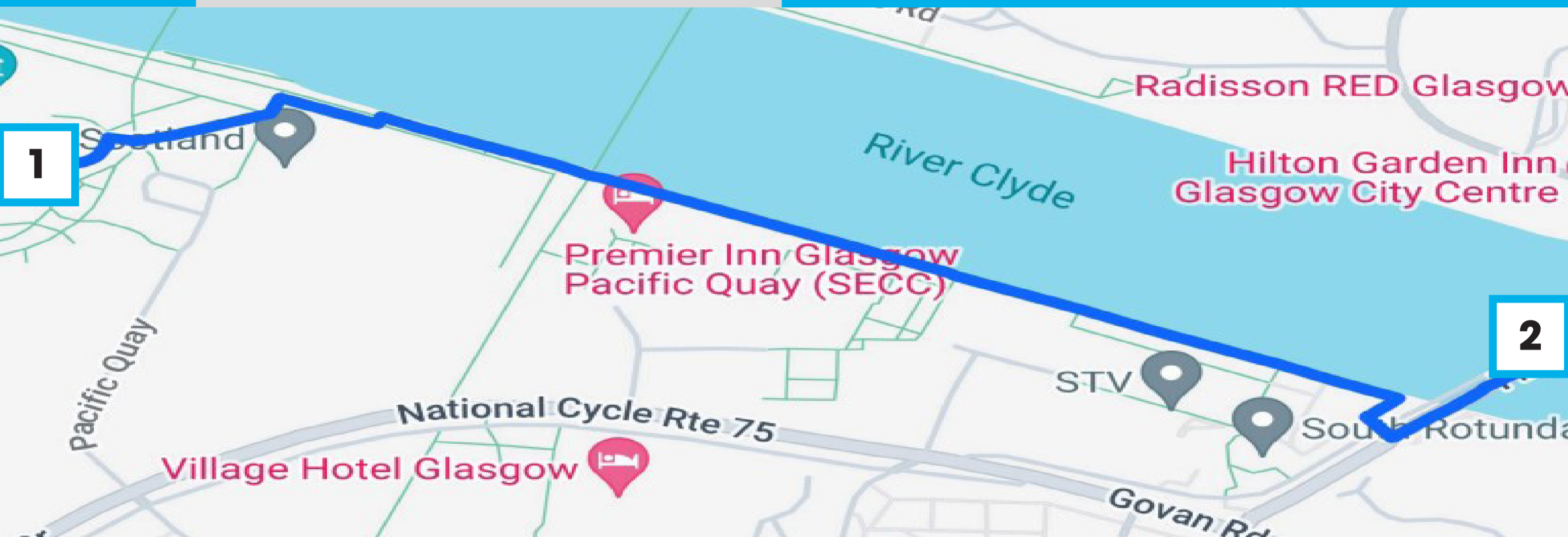
Queen Elizabeth II opened Glasgow Science Centre on 5 July 2001.

WHAT?

A purpose built science centre composed of three principal buildings: Science Mall, Glasgow Tower and an IMAX cinema.

POINTS OF INTEREST

Glasgow Science Centre is part of the ongoing redevelopment of Pacific Quay, an area which was once a cargo port known as Prince's Dock. The 100 acres Glasgow site was intended to be sold off for housing development, but due to a housing slump in 1987, the developers were unable to develop the land as they intended.



DIRECTIONS

With the science centre behind you, turn right towards Plantation Quay and then left for 11 metres. Then take another right for about 50 metres. Then take a left and immediately another right onto Plantation Quay.

Walk down the Mavisbank Quay and take the stairs until you reach the arc, turn left onto the bridge.

TAKE NOTE:

When speaking to the group be mindful of the people around you, try keep the group close to you and on one side of the road.



1. How long do you think the bridge is?
(Closest guess wins)

The bridge has a main span of 96 m (315 ft).

2. How many people are estimated to cross this bridge every day?

- a. 65,000;
- b. 100,000;
- c. 40,000.



FAST FACTS

WHEN?

Official opening on 18 September 2006.

WHAT?

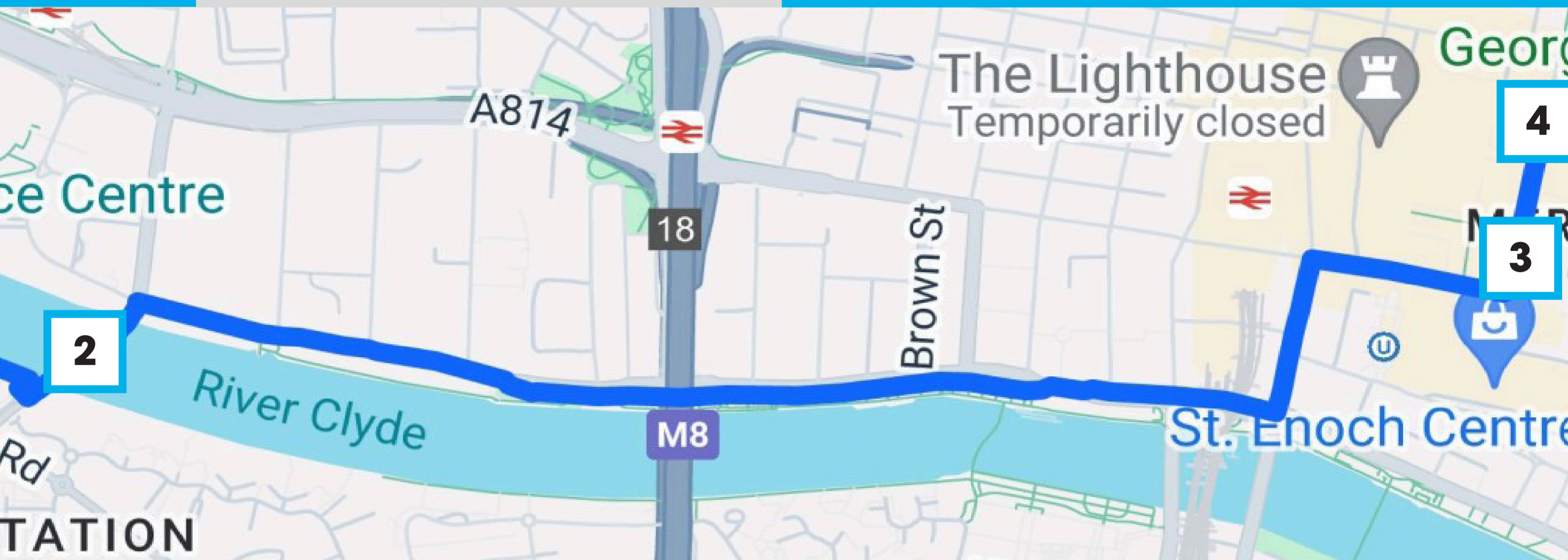
A road bridge spanning the River Clyde with an innovative curved design that crosses the river at an angle.

POINTS OF INTEREST

The River Clyde is the ninth-longest river in the United Kingdom, and the second or third longest in Scotland.

Historically, it was important to the British Empire because of its role in shipbuilding and trade.

To the Romans, it was Clota.



Cross the arc and take a right onto Lancefield Quay. Walk up that road for about half a km and then take a slight right on Broomielaw. Stay on Broomielaw and then turn left onto Jamaica St for 200 metres before turning right onto Argyle Street.

Merchant City is this area so you can speak about this point from anywhere.

TAKE NOTE:

This is the longest part of the walk so inform the group in advance and then use the walk to explore some fun facts and stop for a photo or two, don't forget your Dusemond banner!

Stopping for a photo along the river is important as it will help to break up the walk.



QUIZ QUESTIONS



1. The area was home to many wealthy lords who had gained their wealth via the shipping of a key product. Which product was it?

- a. Tea;
- b. Tobacco;
- c. Whale oil.

The wealthy merchants were known as “tobacco lords”.

2. After a decline in the 1960s the Merchant City was redeveloped as a residential, shopping and leisure area. Which area in London is it similar to?

- a. Covent Garden;
- b. Camden;
- c Greenwich.

New bars and restaurants have been established alongside new housing developments.



FAST FACTS

WHEN?

Redevelopment began in the 1980s, but the area was first developed in the 1750s.

WHAT?

An area of Glasgow dedicated to redevelopment and the main area of the walking tour.

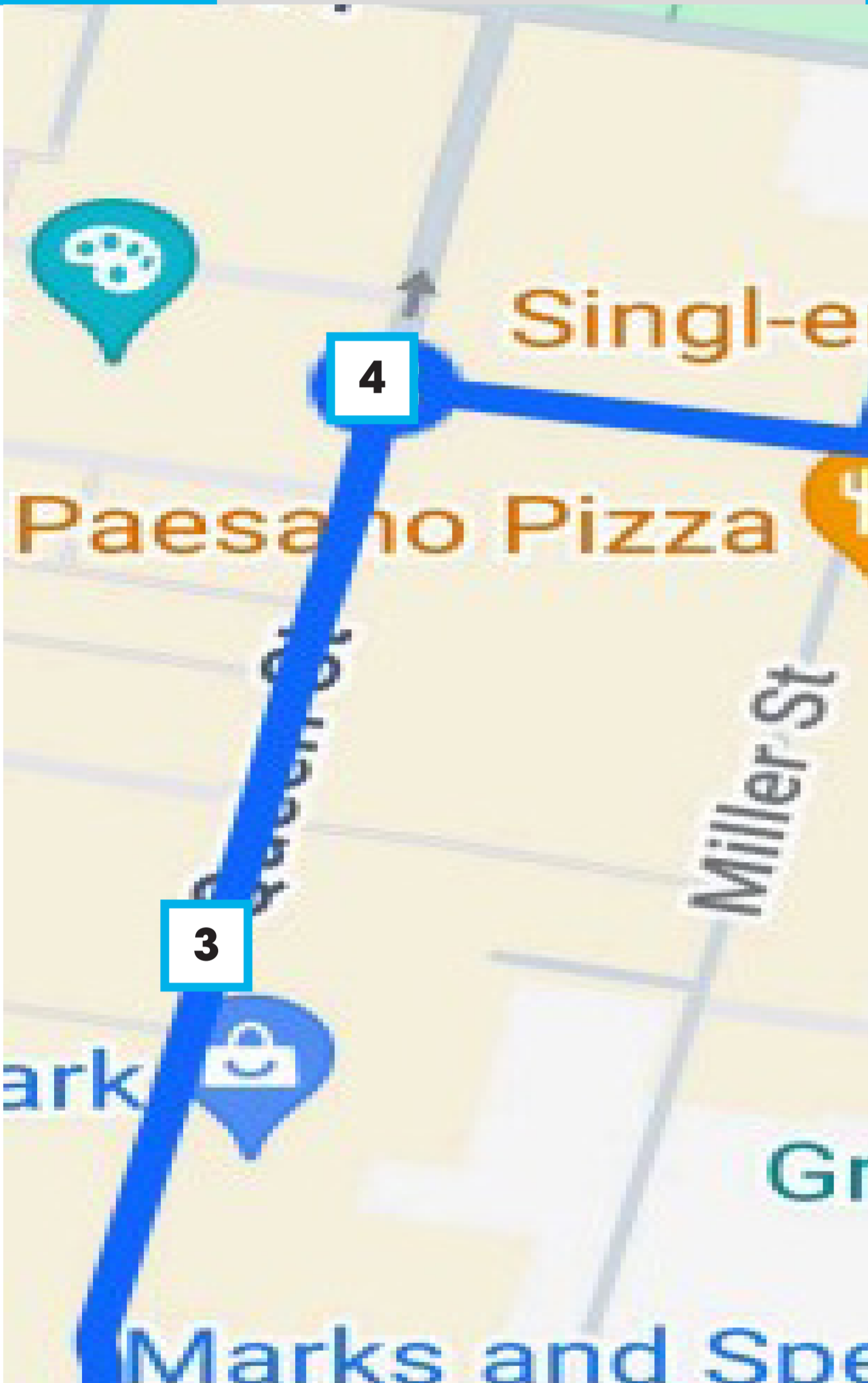
POINTS OF INTEREST

Merchant is famous for their annual festivals. Merchant city festivals have a lot of different entertainments, including street arts, dance, live music, markets, fashion and design, comedy, family events, tours, heritage walks, talks, visual art, film, and children - families activities every year.



DIRECTIONS

The Duke of Wellington is on Ingram St. So turn left of Ar-gyle St onto Queen St and then walk up Queen St to-wards the Royn Exchange where you will find the Duke on a horse.



TAKE NOTE:

Take regular headcounts and keep your AM updated!



QUIZ QUESTIONS



2. Which famous British street artist called this statue his “favourite work of art in the UK”?

- a. Ben Eine;
- b. Charming Baker;
- c. Banksy.

In June 2023 Banksy called it his favourite piece.



FAST FACTS

WHEN?

The statue of the Duke on his favourite horse erected in 1844.

WHAT?

The equestrian statue of Arthur Wellesley, 1st Duke of Wellington.

1. Wellington was an Anglo-Irish statesman, soldier, and Tory politician. But which battle made him so famous?

- a. Waterloo;
- b. Trafalgar;
- c. Pamplona.

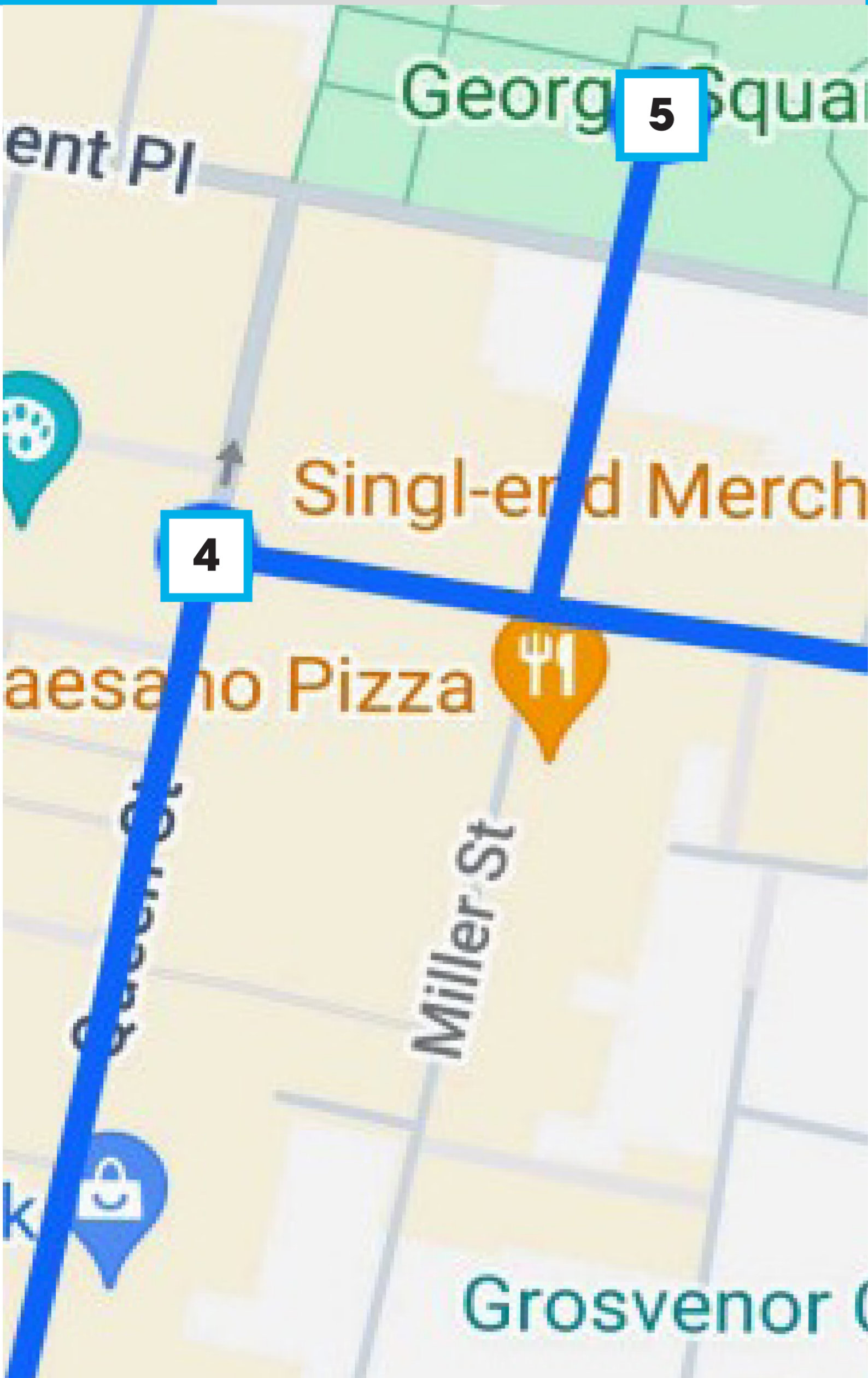
The Battle of Waterloo which marked the end of the Napoleonic Wars.

POINTS OF INTEREST

In recent times the statue has become known for being capped with a traffic cone. Adorning the statue with a cone had continued over many years: the act was claimed to represent the humour of the local population and was believed to date back to at least the 1980s.

5

GEORGE SQUARE



DIRECTIONS

With the Duke to your left turn right onto Ingram St and then turn left onto Hanover Street, George Square is in front of you.

TAKE NOTE:

If you can take a picture in the middle of the square with a Dusemond banner, go for it!



QUIZ QUESTIONS



1. The Square was named after a famous royal figure. Who was it?

- a. King George III;
- b. King George I;
- c. King George II.

2. How many statues does George Square have?

12

It includes dedications to:

Robert Burns (famous poet)

James Watt (revolutionised the steam engine)

Sir Robert Peel (his work established modern policing)



FAST FACTS

WHEN?

Initially laid out in 1781 but not developed for another twenty years.

WHAT?

George Square (Scottish Gaelic: Ceàrnag Sheòrais) is the principal civic square in the city of Glasgow, Scotland.

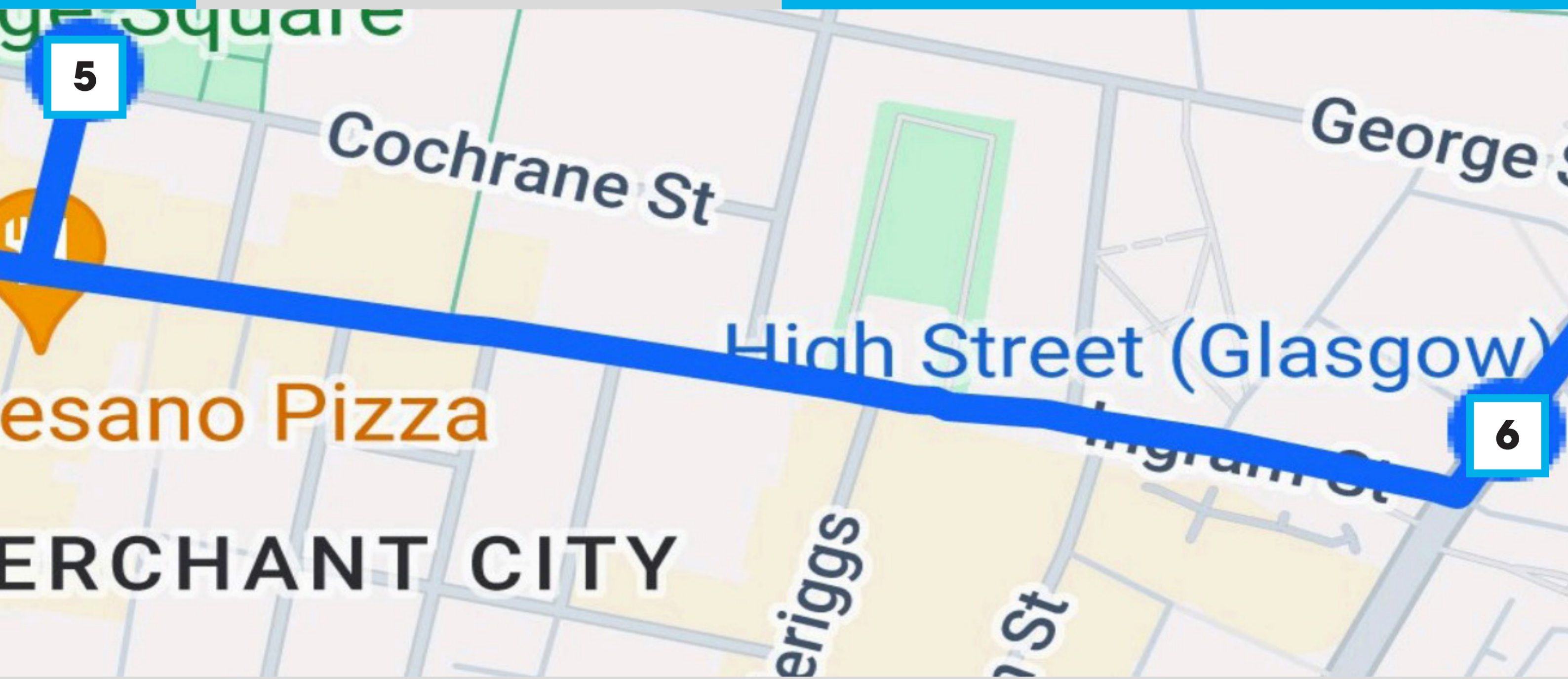
POINTS OF INTEREST

In 2012 Glasgow City Council voted to spend £15m on a “makeover”, of the square.

On 9 January 2013, the six shortlisted designs were put on display to the public in a nearby gallery. Claiming public opposition, the council leader Gordon Matheson announced the cancellation of the redevelopment plan on the very day the winner (by John McAslan & Partners) was announced.

6

GLASGOW HIGH STREET



DIRECTIONS

Go back onto Ingram Street and when you reach a crossroad turn right onto the High street.

TAKE NOTE:

When walking along busy roads ensure the group is sticking to the paths and leaving space for other people.

This is another long walk so inform the group and take some pictures.



1. At the south end there is a large steeple, which is the remains of the first tolbooth.

What is a tolbooth?

- a. a type of ancient clock tower used for telling time in medieval villages;
- b. a building where customs duties were collected;
- c. a ceremonial gate.

2. How long is the High Street?
(closest answer wins)

700 metres (2,300 ft).



FAST FACTS

WHEN?

In 1246 the Dominican Order established a monastery on the east side of the street. The street grew from 1460 to 1870.

WHAT?

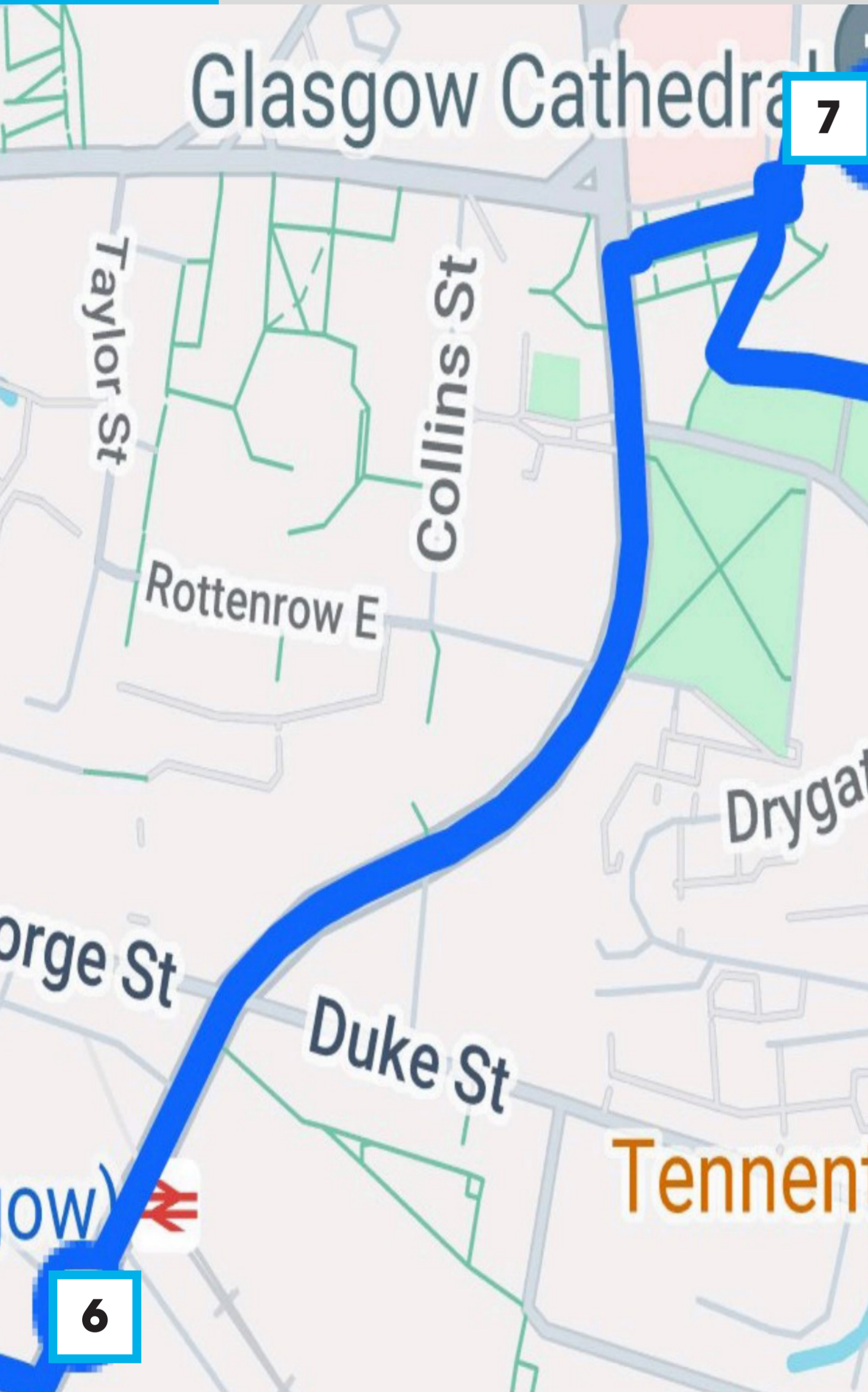
High Street is the oldest, and one of the most historically significant, streets in Glasgow, Scotland.

POINTS OF INTEREST

As the 20th century progressed, many areas of High Street fell into dereliction. However, in the early 21st century, the fortunes of High Street have enjoyed a renaissance with Glasgow's growing economy. Some developers have created upmarket apartment buildings and there are plans to develop empty sites into new student residences for the adjacent University of Strathclyde.

7

GLASGOW CATHEDRAL



DIRECTIONS

Keep walking up the high street and when you reach Nicholas Street turn right to take the stairs.

Then take the first left, and slight right before turning right again at the top of the stairs.

You should be able to see the Cathedral on your right.

TAKE NOTE:

This is a great spot for a group photo!



1. In the 20th century the weight of the roof was reduced by the substitution of Lead and Slate for a different material. What was it changed for?

- a. Copper
- b. Steel
- c. It wasn't changed.

Copper reduced the weight which now gives it a distinctive green colour.

2. What is the Gaelic word for Cathedral?

- a. Eeaglais mhòr - Cathedral (Pronounced: ag-lish vohr);
- b. Cù - Dog (Pronounced: koo);
- c. Leabhar - Book (Pronounced: ly-ow-er).



FAST FACTS

WHEN?

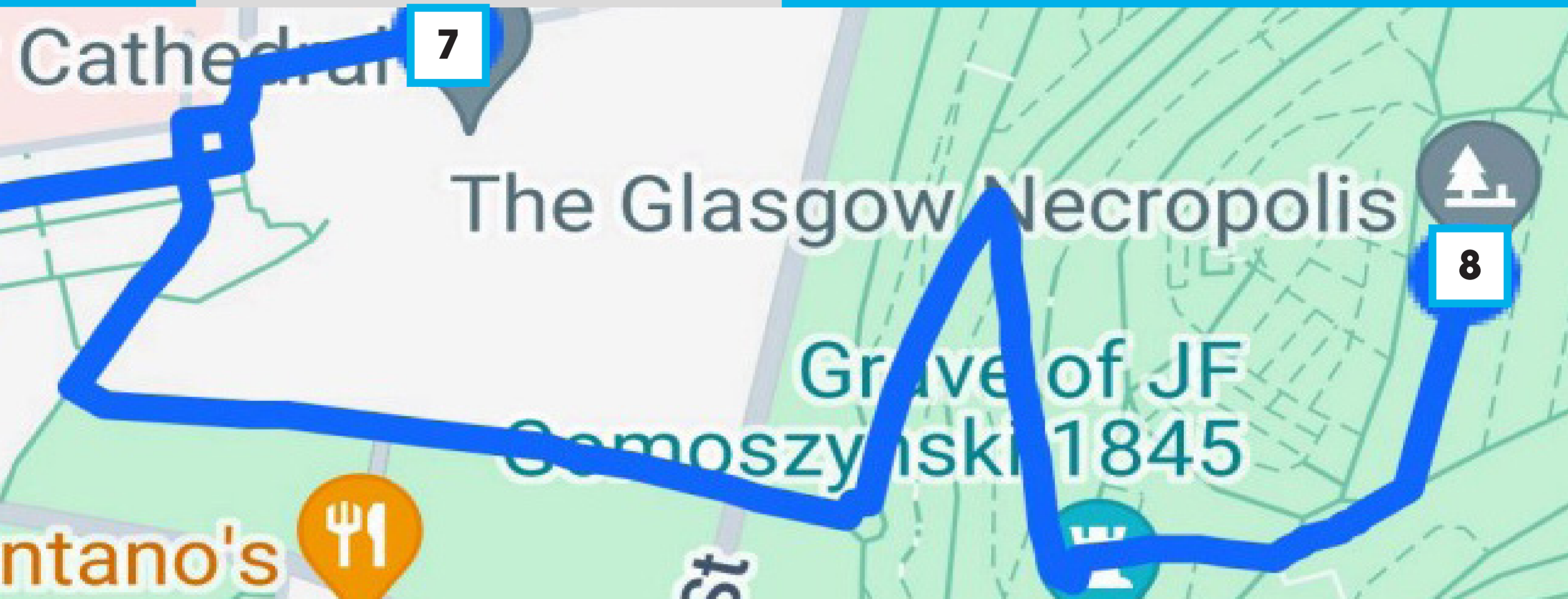
It was built in the 12th century.

WHAT?

Glasgow Cathedral is a parish church of the Church of Scotland. It is the oldest cathedral in mainland Scotland and the oldest building in Glasgow.

POINTS OF INTEREST

The Cathedral was dedicated to St Kentigern or St Mungo, who is credited with founding Glasgow. He was its first bishop and, of course, he is Glasgow's patron saint.



DIRECTIONS

You can see the Necropolis from the Cathedral so check with your group before going there.

If your group does want to go there, follow the path down from the cathedral.

TAKE NOTE:

Only go in if it is not crowded, inform the students that they must be silent and respectful.



1. Around 50,000 people have been buried here, but how many of them have a stone?

- a. 3,500;
- b. 10,000;
- c. 25,500.

2. The Necropolis is based off a famous European city, which one is it?

- a. Rome;
- b. Paris;
- c. London.

Following the creation of Père Lachaise Cemetery in Paris a wave of pressure began for cemeteries in Britain.



FAST FACTS

WHEN?

Officially opened in April 1833

WHAT?

A Victorian cemetery

POINTS OF INTEREST

The 37 acre cemetery is full of wonderful architecture, sculptures and fascinating stories relating to the 50,000 people remembered here.