

LIVERPOOL

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STORIA

Liverpool's birth is usually traced back to August 1207, thanks to king Giovanni Senzaterra. It was initially used only as a base for sending troops to neighboring Ireland and as a fortress with the construction of a mighty castle. In the mid-sixteenth century its population did not exceed 500 inhabitants and remained a small port, subordinate to that of Chester, until 1650. In the 18th century, Liverpool became the country's main port; but it is with the opening of trade to the West Indies that the city experiences unprecedented development. At the beginning of the 19th century, 40% of all world trade passes through the port of this city. The Titanic's tragic maiden voyage was originally supposed to depart from the Port of Liverpool, but was moved to Southampton. By 1930 the population of the city had reached 850,000 inhabitants. During the Second World War, there were about eighty air raids on Merseyside. After the war, the years of the great reconstruction followed. New residential areas and especially the new Seaforth basin were built. By 1985 the population had now collapsed to just over 460,000 inhabitants. The rebirth, at least cultural, begins in the sixties.



The image features a photograph of a city street scene. In the background, there is a large, ornate, multi-story building with a prominent clock tower. In the foreground, there is a statue of several figures. The photograph is overlaid with a white diamond shape that contains the word "ECONOMIA" in bold, black, uppercase letters. The background of the entire image is a light blue color with geometric shapes in shades of blue and yellow.



Liverpool is the commercial hub of a large metropolitan area and one of the most important ports in the whole country. The local industry is very active in the pharmaceutical, agri-food and electrical equipment sector. Automotive companies and major oil refineries are located in the peripheral areas of the city. Over the years, massive reindustrialisation efforts have led to the creation of one of the largest industrial districts in Europe, the Knowsley Industrial Park.



LUOGHI DA
VISITARE

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CHATHEDRAL OF CHRIST

Liverpool Cathedral (Cathedral of Christ) is the seat of the Anglican diocese of Liverpool, the capital of the English county of Merseyside in the United Kingdom. The cathedral is the largest church in the country and the eighth in the world

THE ALBERT DOCK

The Albert Dock is an architectural complex in the port area of Liverpool, in the north of England, built between 1841 and 1846. designed by Jesse Hartley and Philip Hardwick. It represents the first architectural complex in Great Britain made entirely of brick, stone and cast iron. It is still a UNESCO heritage site

St. George's Hall

St. George's Hall is a large building located in the center of Liverpool intended to house the public life of the city. This sort of civil basilica in fact contains classrooms for meetings and for the administration of justice, as well as a large concert hall.



SPORT

FOOTBALL

Football is undoubtedly the most popular sport in Liverpool. The city is fortunate to have two teams, with a centuries-old history and currently militants in the Premier League, the highest English division. Liverpool Football Club is among the most successful football clubs in the world, having won dozens of national trophies and triumphed several times in European competitions. Everton, on the other hand, takes its name from the homonymous city district and has always played at home games in Goodison Park. The passion for football becomes overwhelming on the occasion of the fiery city derby.

LIVERPOOL FOOT CLUB

Liverpool Football Club is among the most prestigious football clubs in the world, for its numerous international victories. The company was founded way back in 1892.

THE EVERTON

The Everton football team was born in the second half of the nineteenth century and plays its games in Liverpool in the legendary Goodison Park. The derby with Liverpool are particularly felt.



THE END