**Medieval Glasgow (before 1600) -** It was in the 6th Century when the city of Glasgow was established by Saint Mungo. He set up a church on the north side of the river near to where the Glasgow Cathedral is now located. A ford (a shallow place in a river or stream allowing people to cross) meant that people could travel back and forth from the north to the south of the river. This new route allowed a market to be established in the 12th century which encouraged trade. Although this allowed for growth in the area it was a slow process until 1600.

**17th and 18th Centuries -** As the river was shallow and narrow bigger boats had to unload further down the River Clyde which led to the development of the town of Port Glasgow. In the 17th Century the River Clyde was dredged, this means that the mud on the sea bed was scooped out to make the river deeper and wider. Whilst making the river wider they also made it straighter to allow larger boats to travel further into the town. This new accessibility caused the town to become the main port on the west coast of Scotland. The main country that Glasgow traded with was America as this was a direct route from their east coast to the west coast of Scotland. They mainly traded in cotton, tobacco and sugar.

**19th Century Glasgow -** In the 19th Century Glasgow began to grow rapidly due to the Industrial Revolution. It was a former student of the University of Glasgow that was responsible for improving the steam engine. His name was James Watt and what he did allowed factories to be powered cheaply using coal from the nearby Ayrshire and Lanarkshire. The first three products to be commonly manufactured were steel, iron and textiles shortly followed by shipbuilding. By the end of the 19th century Glasgow was the “Second City of the British Empire” and was producing most of the ships and locomotives in the world. At this time the population of Glasgow increased at a substantial rate as workers moved to Glasgow from rural areas (in Scotland and Ireland) in search of jobs and wealth. In order to house all of these workers the construction of tenement buildings began in where are known as Govan, Partick and the Gorbals.

**20th Century -** Throughout the 20th Century the reputation that Glasgow as a city had for manufacturing and its population declined steadily. However, with demand still being high the city continues to expand in size. Easterhouse, Drumchapel and Castlemilk are known as overspill towns where large housing estates were built on the edge of the city during the 1950s and 1960s. They were designed to house people who moved from the inner city due to densely populated and crammed living conditions. New private housing areas continue to emerge at the city’s edge, including the suburbs of Bishopbriggs and Newton Mearns.