



Year 6 History Knowledge Organiser – Brilliant Birmingham



| Key Vocabulary | |
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| Housing | Providing accommodation. |
| economy | The way people make money and the way people spend money in an area. |
| Quaker | A Christian religion devoted to peaceful principles. |
| canal | A human-made waterway that allows boats and ships to pass between two bodies of water. |
| workhouse | Building where poor/disadvantaged people went to live and find work—popular during Victorian times. |
| factory | Buildings where workers use machines to make things for sale. |
| recreation | Activity done for enjoyment. |
| benefit | An advantage or profit gained from something. |
| expansion | Making bigger or more extensive. |
| productivity | The rate at which goods are produced. |
| transport | The way to move from one place to another. |
| environment | The surroundings—living and non-living. |



Entertainment and Leisure

The Cadbury brothers encouraged sports and recreations. Sports facilities grew to include football, hockey and cricket pitches, tennis and squash racquet courts and a bowling green. Gradually women's and men's swimming pools were built and children enjoyed a new playground, country outings and summer camps

Rowheath Pavilion was opened in 1924 and provided changing rooms to serve the sports people who made use of the 14 football, 13 cricket, 4 hockey and two rugby pitches, 31 tennis courts, two bowling greens, two croquet lawns, an athletics track, clock golf and a boating and fishing lake. The Terrace Room has always been central to entertainment at Rowheath, being used for work dinner and balls.

Family entertainment at weekend included musical performances from Cadburys bands, using the two Bandstands. In 1937 a modernist lido was added to Rowheath which proved extremely popu-

Birmingham and Bournville

During the Victorian era (1837-1901), industry began to grow and so many people moved to the city of Birmingham for employment and to earn higher wages in the factories. The overcrowded slums of the city, meant that many people had a poor standard of living— cramped housing, poor sanitation and pollution.

George Cadbury, and his brother Richard, in 1879 decided to move their successful chocolate manufacturing business from Birmingham's back streets to open countryside, 4 miles south of Birmingham. The brothers wanted to build a place full of green spaces, where Cadbury workers could leave the crowded, dirty city behind and enjoy a better quality of life.

In 1893, George Cadbury bought land close to the works and Bournville (named after a local river) began being built. By 1900, the estate included 313 cottages and houses set on 330 acres (1.3 km²) of land, and many more similar properties were built in the years leading up to the First World War, with more buildings being built later on.



Defence



During the **First World War**, Cadbury's milk supply was sent to the people of Birmingham and factories were used to make dried veg and fruit pulp. Buildings were turned into hospitals.

When **World War II** broke out, the Bournville factory turned to making gun doors for Spitfires, cases for aeroplane flares, aircraft parts, gas masks and jerrycans.

With the exception of one occasion when the canal bridge in Bournville Lane was hit, Bournville escaped the bombings.

Legacy

Bournville Village was the basis for the development of garden cities and introduced the benefits of open spaces into modern town planning. Many of the historical buildings in Bournville have been named after members of the Cadbury family and can be visited today.

