

# Day 4



If any of the text is tricky to read on the slides, you can also access the text on our Virtual School page and come back to these slides.

Using the information pages to write down 2 questions for your teacher to answer!  
 You have to know the answers to the pages too as you are going to mark their work.

## Machines and Manufacturing

As the evening sun sets behind Soho House, with its grand columns and beautiful gardens, the carriages start to arrive. Industrialist Matthew Boulton welcomes his guests for tonight's Lunar Society meeting – some of the sharpest brains in Britain. Tonight Scottish engineer James Watt will present plans for his powerful new steam engine. Ideas fly around the table until past midnight. There are no streetlights, but the bright moon lights the members safely home.

James Watt gave his name to the Watt, the unit of electrical energy.



A gilded statue of Boulton, Watt and Murdoch stands on Broad Street. It was made by William Blayde in 1956.

## Handmade - or Machine-made?

Birmingham's Lunar Society met from 1765 – always on the night of the full moon. That is why its members were known as the 'Lunatics'! It brought together great engineers, scientists, businessmen and inventors. Eighteenth century Birmingham rang with the sound of thousands of hammers of skilled metal-workers in small workshops. Many children and young people worked with them, to earn money so their families could eat. The Lunatics set about using science to make manufacturing easier and quicker. They built factories and invented huge, powerful machines which could do the work of many people. News of the Lunar Society spread far and wide. William Murdoch was a young Scottish engineer and inventor. In 1777, he walked 480 km to Birmingham to ask for a job with Boulton and Watt. They took him on!

## Canals

Two rival companies built the canals that today meet at Gas Street Basin.

Britain's roads were terrible, especially in winter. Transporting Birmingham's metal goods was slow, difficult and expensive. The canals changed all that. James Brindley, one of the Lunatics, built Birmingham's first canal in 1772. Soon more canals criss-crossed Birmingham than Venice! Birmingham's metal goods were loaded onto barges and carried across the country.



### SPOT THIS!

Can you spot this statue of Thomas Atwood, Birmingham's first Member of Parliament in 1832? Clue: check the steps in Chamberlain Square.



## The Slave Trade

The metal trade had a grimmer side too. Birmingham's chains, padlocks and guns were used in the slave trade. They imprisoned African people taken as slaves to the Caribbean. But many people in Birmingham wanted to end slavery. Olaudah Equiano was a freed slave. He campaigned to end slavery. In 1790, Equiano visited Birmingham to spread the word. From 1825 the Female Society for Birmingham called for a speedy end to slavery. Slavery was banned at last in 1833.



This portrait of Equiano appears in 'The Interesting Narrative of the Life of Olaudah Equiano, or Gustavus vassa, the African', published in 1789.

### How do we know?

This is how the writer Arthur Young described Birmingham, which he visited in 1791. The capital improvement since I was here before is the canal; the port in the town crowded with coal barges is a noble spectacle. I looked around me with amazement at the change effected in twelve years; this place may now probably be reckoned the first manufacturing town in the world. From this port you may now go by water to Hull, Liverpool, Bristol, Oxford and London.

Identify main ideas from more than one paragraph and summarise these.



When we summarise a paragraph or text our aim is to find the main ideas and points. We can do this by using bullet points.

Birmingham's Lunar Society met from 1765 – always on the night of the full moon. That is why its members were known as the 'Lunatics'! It brought together great engineers, scientists, businessmen and inventors.

Eighteenth century Birmingham rang with the sound of thousands of hammers of skilled metal-workers in small workshops. Many children and young people worked with them, to earn money so their families could eat.

The Lunatics set about using science to make manufacturing easier and quicker. They built factories and invented huge, powerful machines which could do the work of many people.

News of the Lunar Society spread far and wide. William Murdoch was a young Scottish engineer and inventor. In 1777, he walked 480 km to Birmingham to ask for a job with Boulton and Watt. They took him on!

Often, when there is a new paragraph, there will be something new spoken about.

Identify main ideas from more than one paragraph and summarise these.



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What is the main idea in this information?  
(what is it about)

How can I summarise it?

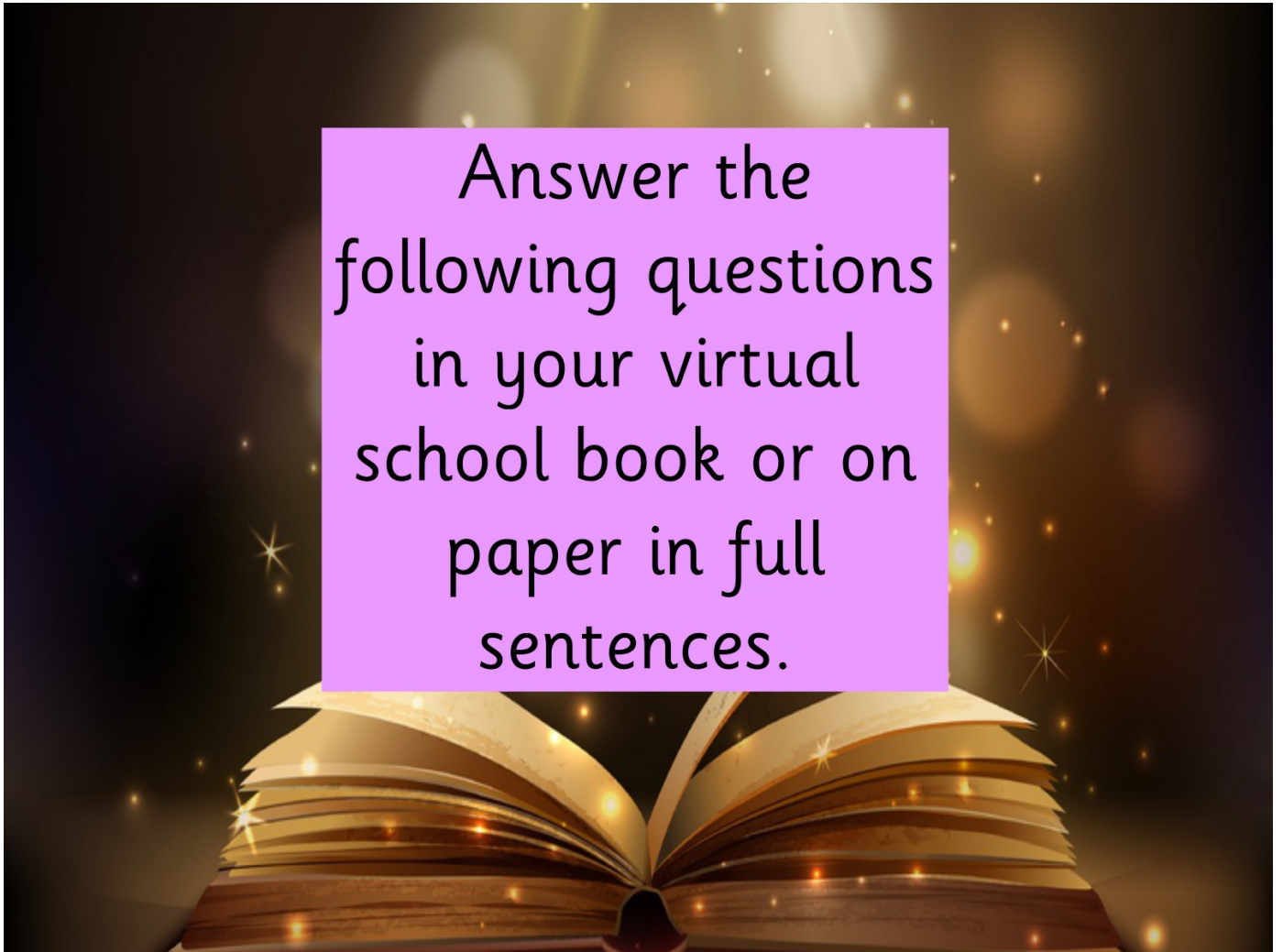
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Answer the following questions in your virtual school book or on paper in full sentences.



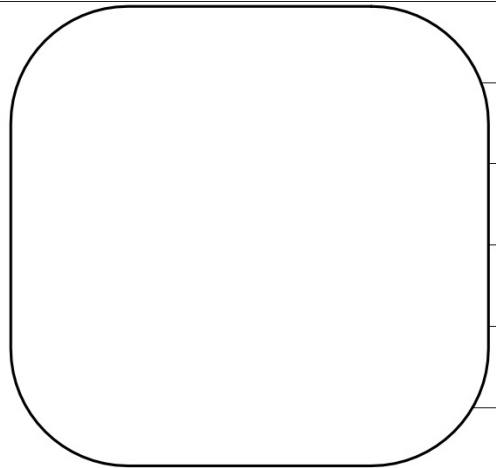
**1.**

Birmingham played a vital role in World War Two. Factories worked night and day to make aircraft, ammunition, bombs and mines. Eleven thousand Spitfire planes were made and flown from Castle Bromwich Aircraft Factory – half the number ever made. The speedy, agile Spitfires helped to win the Battle of Britain in 1940. The Birmingham Small Arms or BSA factory at Small Heath produced over two million rifles and machine guns.

The factories were desperate for workers, as men went away to fight. Women worked long hours in the factories, learning new skills and manufacturing planes and weapons. Free nurseries looked after the children while the women worked.

What is the main idea in this information?

How can I summarise it?



The main idea in number 1 is...

A summary of number 1 is





Empty rounded rectangular box for writing.

2. Some factory owners wanted their workers to live better, healthier lives. In 1879, George Cadbury moved his chocolate factory from Bridge Street to his new 'factory in a garden' at Bournville. The new factory had a canteen for the workers. Cadbury built new, roomy houses for the workers, with schools and sports fields. He even gave the Lickey Hills to the people of Birmingham in 1888. There were no pubs at Bournville because the Cadbury family were religious Quakers who didn't approve of alcohol.

What is the main idea in this information?

How can I summarise it?

The main idea in number 2 is...

A summary of number 2 is

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