


Key questions:

How did people live during the pre-industrial and Industrial periods? What was the impact of the industrial revolution on Southall? How has North Primary school changed since 1851? What was it like to live in Southall and attend school, during 1950-1970? Who was Mr Isambard Kingdom Brunel and why is he significant to Southall?

Key dates

Date	Southall
5000BC	Southall is covered in trees, scrub and bushland.
1710	It was discovered how good the earth was for brickmaking. Brick makers and kilns popped up all over Southall until 1928
1793-94	Canal built with up to 800 men working to dig it by hand and build locks. The Grand Union canal opened in 1794.
1839	The great western railway opened in 1839. It Took just 18 months to build by Isambard Kingdom Brunel.
1895	Largest Margarine factory in the world opened. This led to a number of large factories opening in the area.
1905	Electric Tram ran along the Uxbridge road (Southall Broadway) until the 1950s.
1946	Heathrow airport becomes civilian airport (later becoming the busiest airport in the world)
1950 - present	Population of emigrants in Southall grows and Southall becomes the cultural melting pot it is today. Emigrants from Pakistan, Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Southern India and Sri-Lanka, Eastern Africa and Eastern Europe begin arriving.

Key Figures:



Isambard Kingdom Brunel was a British civil engineer who is considered to be one of the greatest figures of the Industrial Revolution. He changed the face of the English landscape with his ground-breaking designs and ingenious construction. His designs revolutionised public transport and modern engineering. Brunel was the architect and designer of many structures across Britain and is one of the most famous designers and engineers in British and world history. Some of his more famous designs include: London Paddington Station, Clifton Suspension Bridge, Royal Albert bridge and Thames Tunnel. Some, more, locally to hear are: Three Bridges, Wharncliffe Viaduct and Windsor Railway Bridge.

Key Information

Life in Southall before the **Industrial revolution** was very different to life now. Southall was an area of farming and **agriculture**. The land was used for growing crops and rearing livestock. There were a small number of farms and life was basic. The Oxford road (now called the Uxbridge road) was the centre for any **trade**.

Over the centuries, Southall has developed from a **rural** to **urban** environment. The industrial revolution brought many more benefits to Southall, during this time. The development of **transportation** made it easier to transport **goods and produce** and the growing number of **factories** meant more jobs were available and more houses needed to house workers. This started the growth in population, within Southall. The development of transportation also meant that factories and goods producers could **easily and efficiently transport** their products to other parts of the UK and even abroad.

During 1963-1981, the Southall school population increased. The local council put a limit on the amount of South Asian pupils per school, which meant that pupils were transported (by bus so the term for this became **bussing**), to get to school. This was officially called **'dispersal'**. Journeys to school were from 2-10 miles. However, later many saw this as a policy with racial motivation.

Almost all areas of Southall have been developed over the past 200 years, but Southall park is the same as it was in 1835!



Turner Landscape painting of the **Grand Union Canal** running from **Hanwell into Southall from 1811**

Key vocabulary

Agriculture – Agriculture is the process of producing food, feed, fibre and many other desired products by the cultivation of certain plants and the raising of animals for food (livestock).

Industrialisation the development of industries in a country or region on a wide scale

Industrial revolution was the transition to new manufacturing in the period from about 1760 to sometime around 1850. This transition included going from hand production methods to machines, the increasing use of steam power and water power, the development of machine tools and the rise of the mechanised factory system. The Industrial Revolution also led to an unprecedented rise in the rate of population growth.

Grand Union Canal The longest canal in Great Britain at 137 miles. It links Birmingham as well as other cities to London and the river Thames.

Great western Railway. It opened in 1838. It was engineered by Isambard Kingdom Brunel and there is a station in Southall.

Electric Tram – Electrified form of transport ran along the Uxbridge road (Southall Broadway) until the 1950s.

Three Bridges – a meeting of three forms of transport: railway, canal and road. The canal crosses over the railway and the road crosses the canal (so it is technically only two bridges). Built by Isambard Kingdom Brunel. See picture below.

Output:

- Compare and contrast the differences between pre-industry Southall and today
- Research and write a report on the history of North Primary School
- Research the significance of Isambard Kingdom Brunel and his contributions to Southall
- Comparison chart of Victorian transportation