

Y5 Spanish Home Learning Spanish - Week 2 Summer 1 (27.04.20)

We have learnt lots of Geography and History about Gijon and Watford.

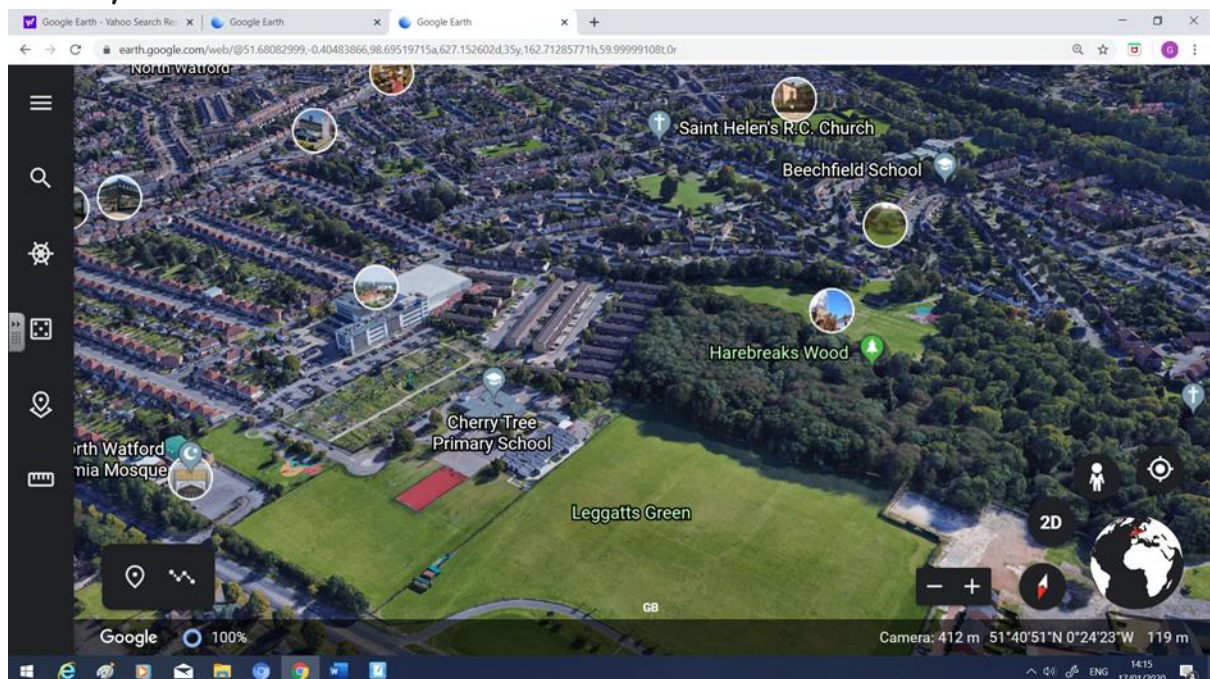
Think of two things that are similar about Gijon and Watford and two things that are different about them. Write a description or draw/paint a poster that explains the similarities and differences. This is the sort of work that we could include in our cultural shoebox project.

Notes from previous lessons included below

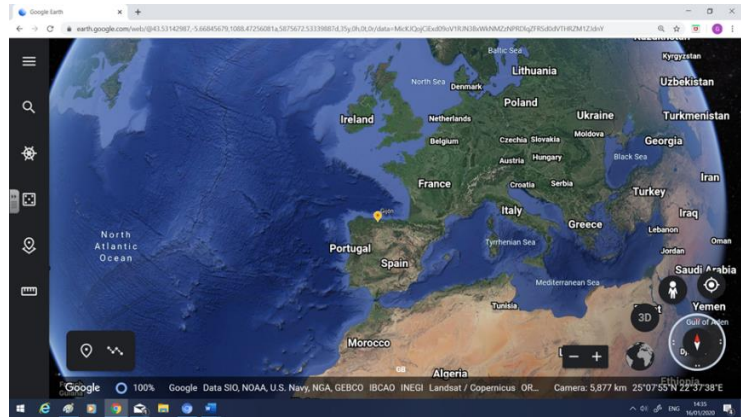
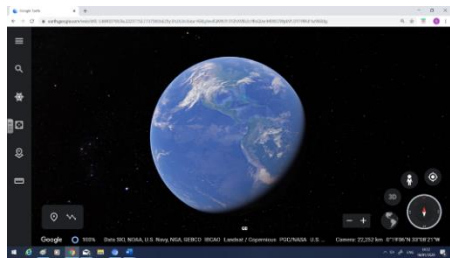
Geography and History of Gijon

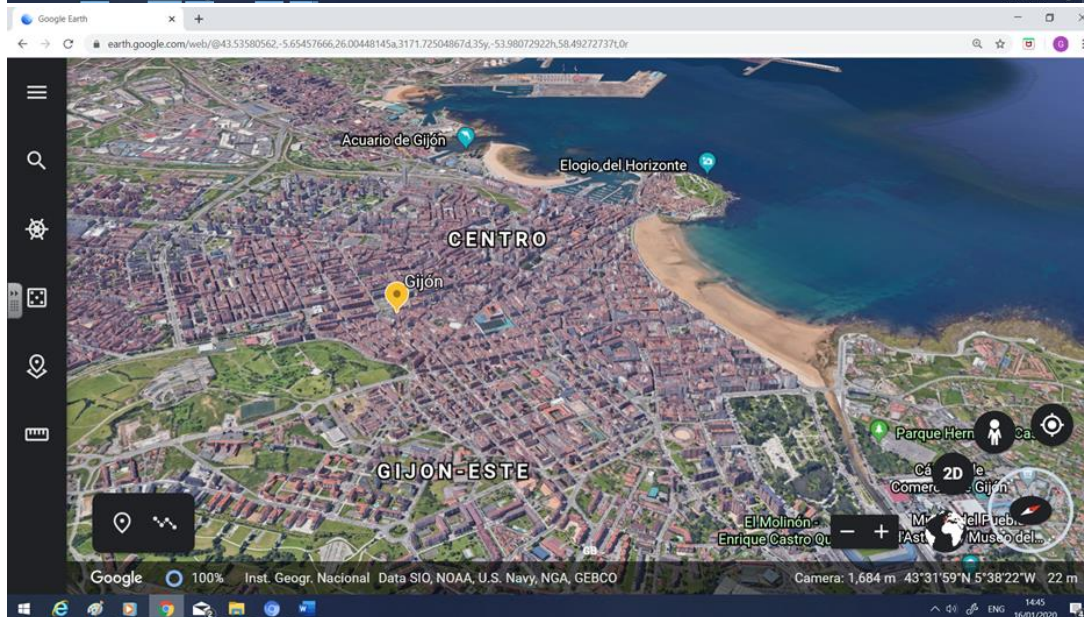
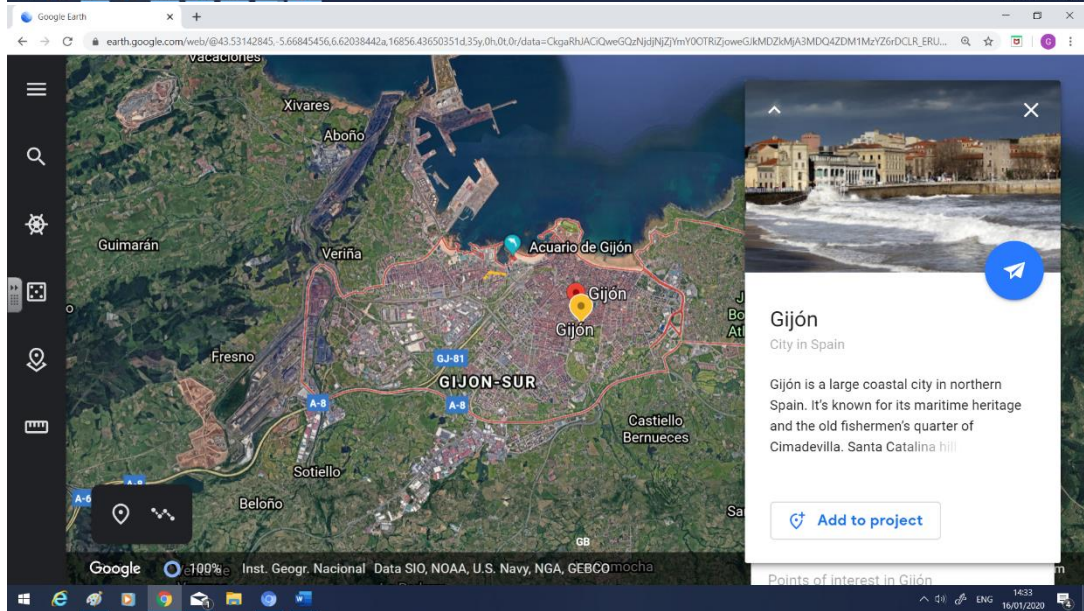
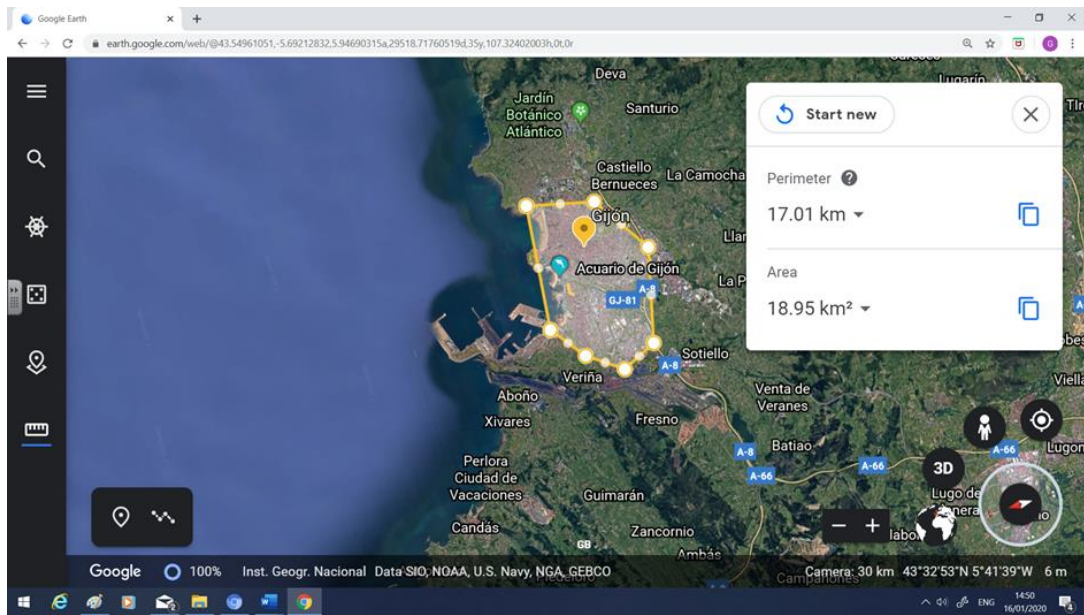
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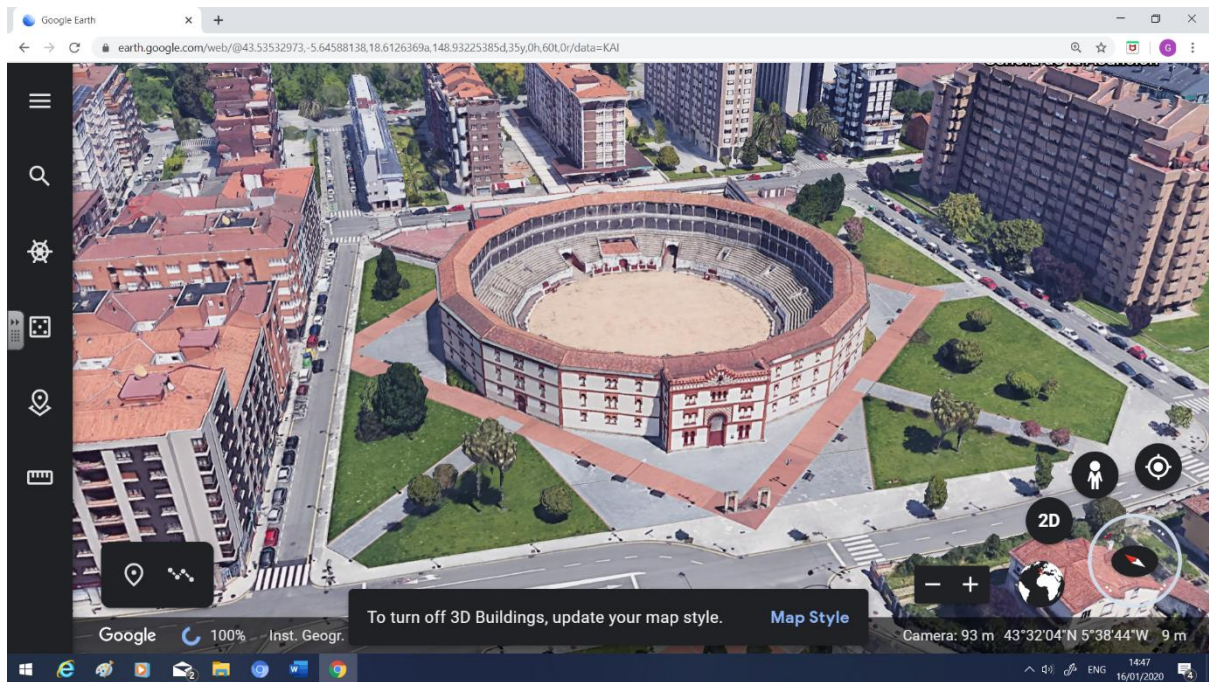
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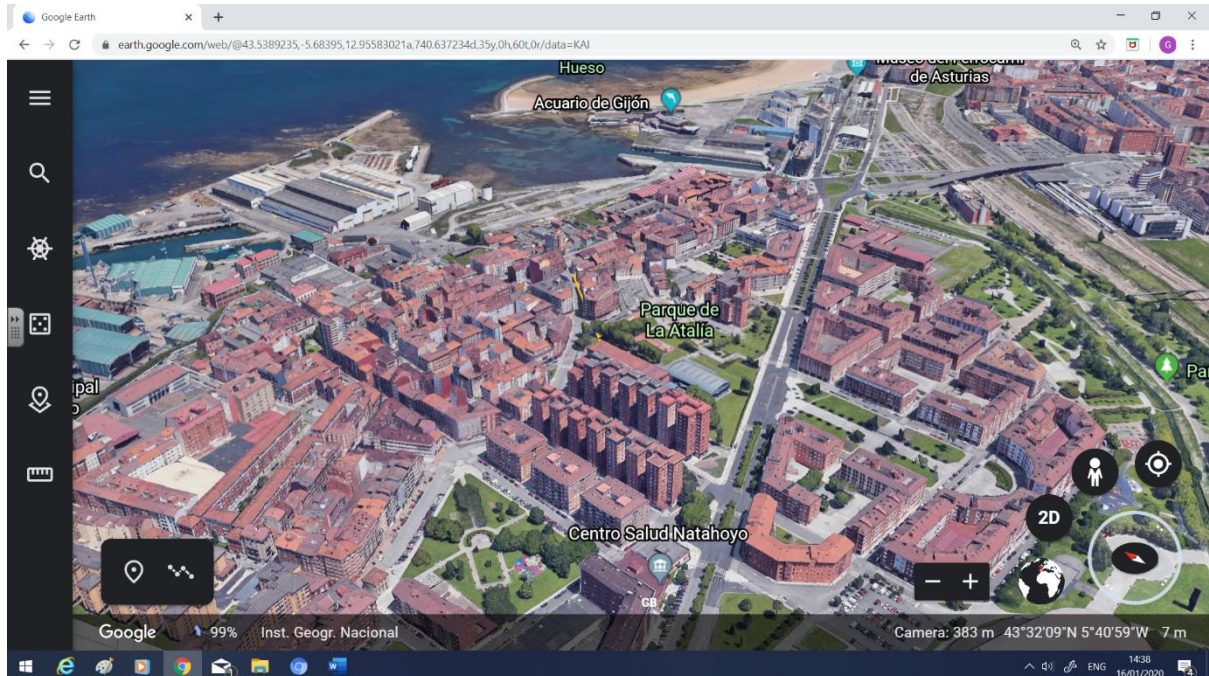
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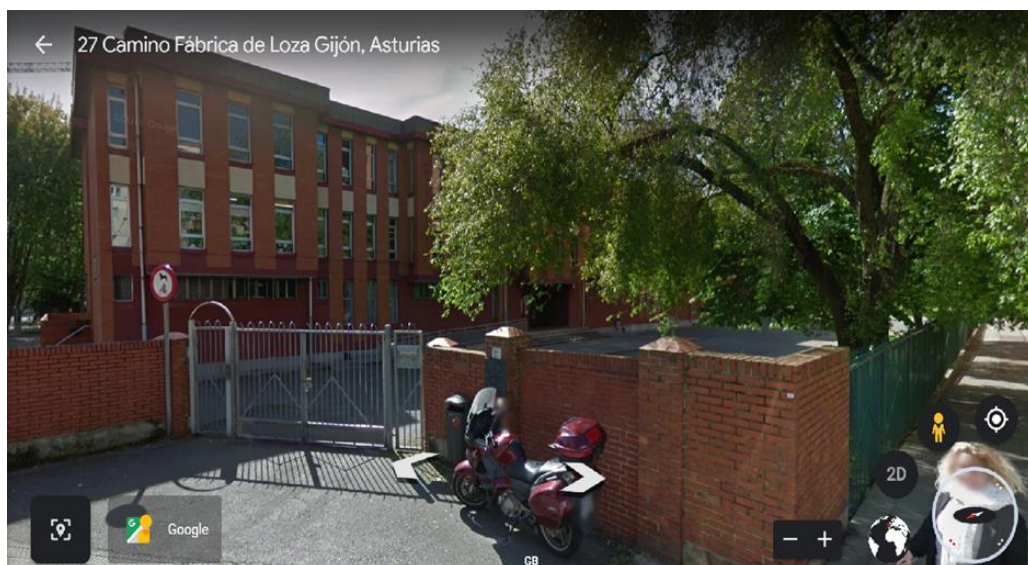
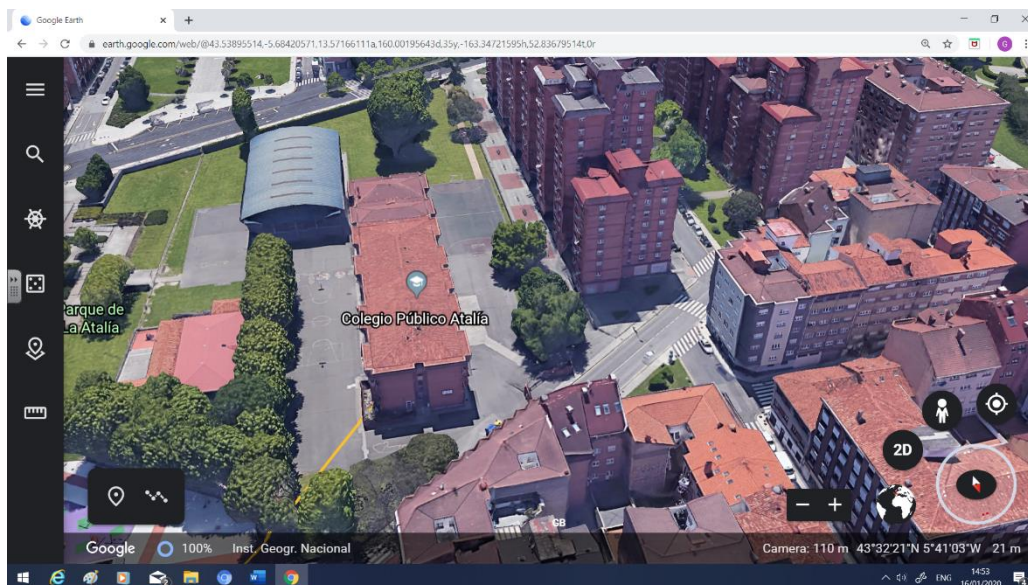
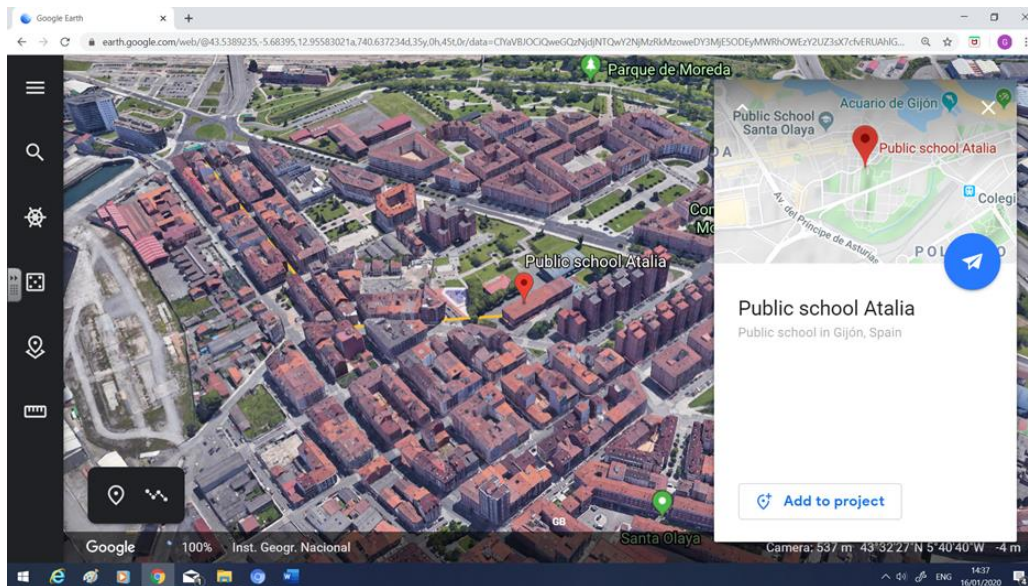


What do you think this building could be for?



Can you see the beach?

Can you find a park next to the school?



What is the GPS code for CP Atalia?

So we've had a quick trip to the town - now let's find some local history?

What street is CP Atalia in?

Use a bilingual dictionary and look up

Camino -

Fabrica -

Loza -

What do you think used to be very near to the school?

Here are some key words and information in Spanish about Gijon - be language detectives with other people on your table.

5 minutes to talk about it.

vidrio	despegue	ciudad	fundada	Económico
glass	launch or 'take off'	town	founded	Financial

La fábrica de loza, La Asturiana, fundada por Mariano Suárez Pola en 1874, y junto con la fábrica de vidrio, La Industria, fundamental para el despegue económico de la ciudad de Gijón.

Now answer these questions:

- 1] What was the name of the clay factory?
- 2] What was the name of the glass factory?
- 3] Who founded the clay factory?
- 4] Why were the factories so important to the town?

Another industry in the area was a brewery called La Estrella de Gijon, (The star of Gijon). Are there any clues in the street names about the history of Gijón. Look on the maps.



The History of our Local Area

History is all around us and to really appreciate the place you live in you need to open your eyes, ask some questions and do some digging (sometimes literally) to find the answers.

Did you know that the polypropylene stacking chair was designed by Robin Day whilst he worked at Hille Furniture Company in Watford, on St. Albans Road. That design of chair has become the world's best-selling chair you may even have your bottom on one now as you read this.



What would you do if you dug up this jar in your back garden?

Or have you wondered how your road got its name?



Did you know Pope Adrian IV, the only Englishman ever to have become Pope, was born as Nicholas Breakspear in Abbots Langley around the year 1100? It's true and therefore, Abbots Langley village includes a number of roads named after him such as Adrian Road, Breakspear Road and Pope Road and so are some in North Watford, near our school.

Have you heard of Fuller Road or Fuller Gardens? Did you know that in 1704 Elizabeth Fuller founded a Free School for forty boys and twenty girls on her land next to the churchyard right in the centre of Watford town. The building is still there now. The school went on to become two separate buildings, Watford Grammar for Girls and Watford Grammar for Boys.



In 1778, Daniel Defoe, (author of the famous book, Robinson Crusoe) described Watford as a "Genteel market town, very long, having but one street". Today, there are many streets in our town and North Watford our area is mainly characterised by its rows of red brick terraced houses.

The population of Watford grew as industry came to the town. John Dickinson, invented the mechanised paper-making process in 1809 and in the same year he gained financial backing from George Longman and together they established paper mills at Apsley (a

former flour mill), Nash Mills (formerly a medieval corn-mill) and Croxley Green in 1811. The Grand Union Canal that runs alongside all the mills provided the water to power the mills and a means of transport for the materials they needed and the finished product to be shipped on.

The available and steady supply of paper that resulted meant that John Peacock was able to open a printing works in Watford in 1820. In 1863 John's son, Samuel Peacock established the Watford Observer newspaper and by the turn of the 20th Century, Watford was well on its way to becoming a major international printing centre.

People needed to drink and since drinking beer was actually considered far safer than drinking water at that time, it's not surprising that brewing beer quickly become Watford's next biggest industry.

In the year 1899 a large chocolate factory called, Dr. Tibbles' Vi-Cocoa Company opened in North Watford. The company produced a range of cocoa products, including Dr. Tibbles' Vi-Cocoa, Dr. Tibbles' Coca tablets, Dr. Tibbles' Brain Feeder and Dr. Tibbles' Child's Restorer. The company's advertising claimed that these products offered numerous health benefits and revitalising effects; as well as extracts of cocoa and kola, some also reputedly contained an amount of cocaine in their ingredients. The factory had only been there for four years when the largest fire that had ever occurred in Watford broke out, which meant the factory had to close down and be rebuilt.

All these growing industries attracted people looking for work from London so the population of Watford grew rapidly. However, housing still had not developed and hundreds of people lived in make shift housing in alley ways off the main Watford Highstreet in very poor conditions. There was animal matter floating in open drains, pigsties, open cesspools, slaughter-houses and slops from houses all being thrown onto the pavement. These areas were known as the slums.



Ballards Buildings was described as "one of the unhealthiest localities in which few dwellings escaped disease." Not just a building, it was a narrow passage between houses with sheds and animals on the other side. They were ordered to be demolished in 1920.

In 1902 there was a riot in Watford Town. Watford's Town Council had planned lots of free celebrations to mark the coronation of King Edward VII that Summer. For the poor people living in the slums of Watford this provided hope and they were looking forward to it. Children were promised a shilling, there would be a band and sports day at Cassiobury Park and a big bonfire and a party was planned for the evening. However, a few days before the coronation the King became very ill with appendicitis. The town council decided to cancel the free entertainments in case the King actually died.

The deprived people of Watford were bitterly disappointed and became very angry. The newspapers at the time reported that the 'rougner element' of Watford's population went on a rampage. Many shops were vandalised and looted, goods were taken, buildings were

set alight and there was lots of fighting in the streets resulting in, 'pools of blood'.

The following day, Chief Constable John Reynolds of the Hertfordshire Constabulary, organised searches of the rioters' homes all in the slums of Watford. 28 men and 8 women were arrested and stolen property was recovered. The rioters appeared before the Watford magistrates and their sentences ranged from ten months hard labour to fines. The prisoners were then taken from the court, shackled and disgraced, they were marched through the town and placed into wagons and carted off to St. Albans jail. Judge Phillimore commented, 'The people of Watford have permitted themselves to indulge in riotous excess. The ringleaders should suffer the punishment they deserve.'

The council realised that something had to be done about the slums of Watford and so they bought the area of land then called Callowland from the Earl of Essex. They planned to build better houses for the people. However, WW1 broke out which delayed the building but after WW1 ended in 1918 the building started again and the Harebreaks Estate was developed to provide better housing for the ever growing population.

Around 1918 a new factory was opened at the top of Oakdene Road called Yeatmans Sweet Factory - it stood where Mothercare is now. Yeatmans had moved out from London after WW1 where it had been trading for at least 20 yrs. It employed over 250 people from the local area.

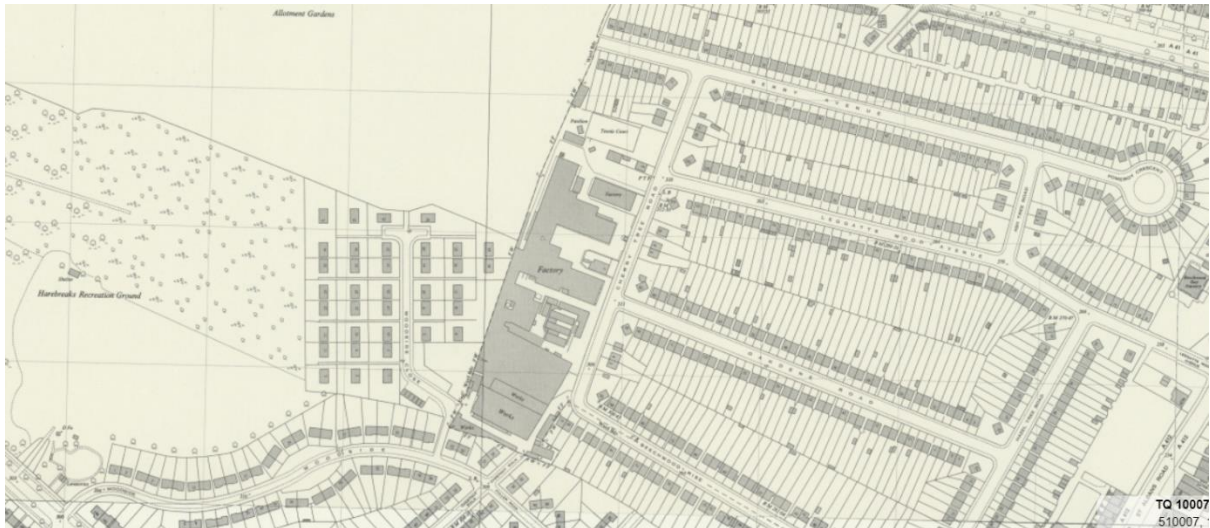


Here is an account from a lady who grew up in Fuller Rd on the Harebreaks Estate in 1950's. She says,

'I remember Yeatmans would open their doors to us. They had a sign Sunny Spread Good Sweets, and they used to open their back doors on that field (where Cherry Tree School field is now) and give us ice cream. They had a black chimney which belched out smoke and the women went round to Yeatmans to complain after there was soot all over their prams and washing. Yeatmans was very good to them. When I used to live in the prefab houses right behind the factory. I used to poke my hand through the wire grating and the men would give me handfuls of peanuts. The factory had a hooter that sounded every now and then. Yeatman & Co closed down in Watford in the 1960s. Sunnyspread was a national branded product and the factory in Watford was always called the Sunnyspread factory by all the locals. The factory in Watford is still in use today and is now the head office of Mothercare.'

She also described the pre-fab houses which were where Fox Hill and Cherry Tree school are now:

'The houses were fantastic. We had a fridge. We were really poor, lino on floor and coats on the beds. But we had a fridge which made it special. There was a kitchen and a lounge and two bedrooms. There were quite a few mice about. I remember we had copper boilers and air raid shelters in the back garden.'



During World War II the printing companies were taken over by the government who used them to print propaganda. After the war, the printing industry began to go into decline. Union activity was common in Watford and advances in technology meant much of the industry became obsolete. Odhams Press closed down in 1978 and The Sun moved out of Watford during the 1980s after market reforms allowed it to do so.

Watford has made huge contributions to the printing industry. All the ladies' colour magazines, like Woman's Weekly and Woman's Own, were all printed in Watford, as well as most of the colour supplements for the Sunday newspapers.

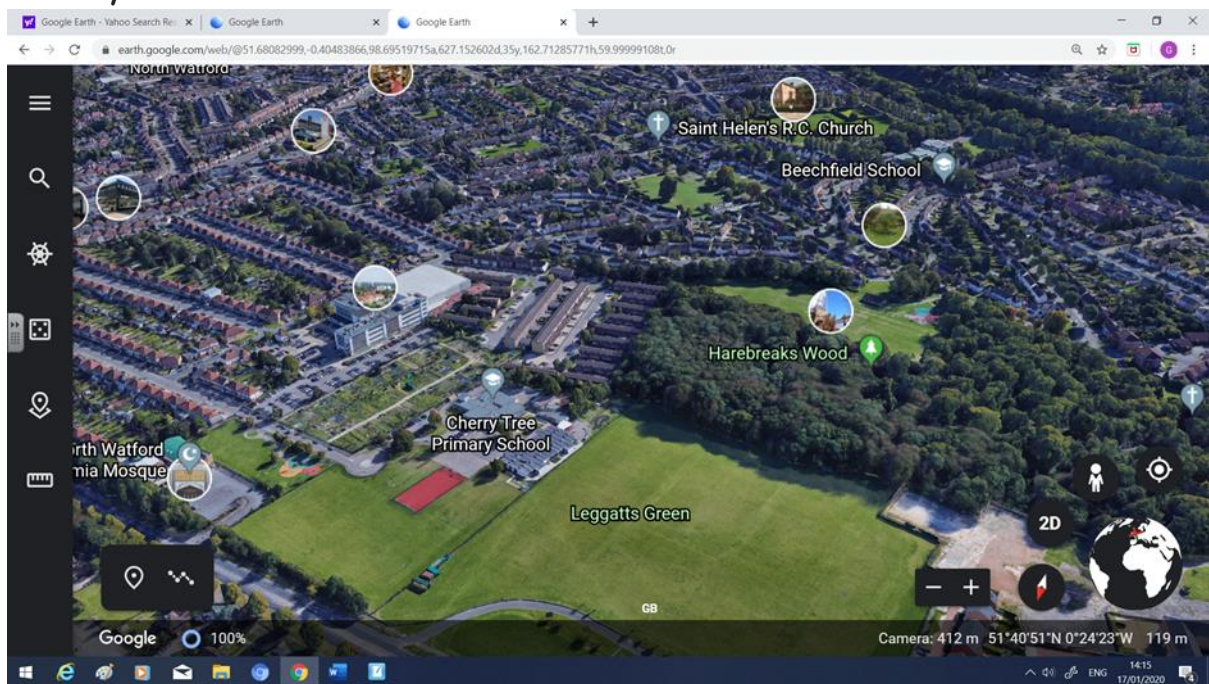
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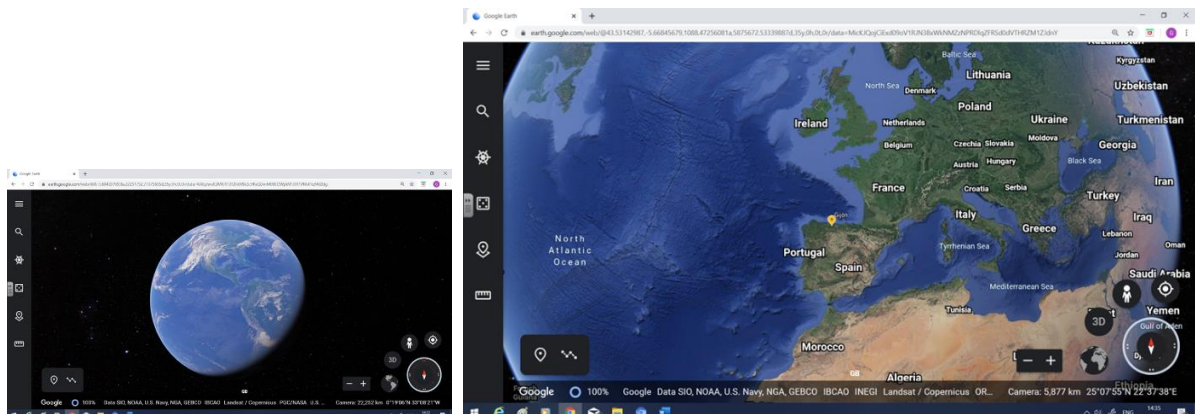
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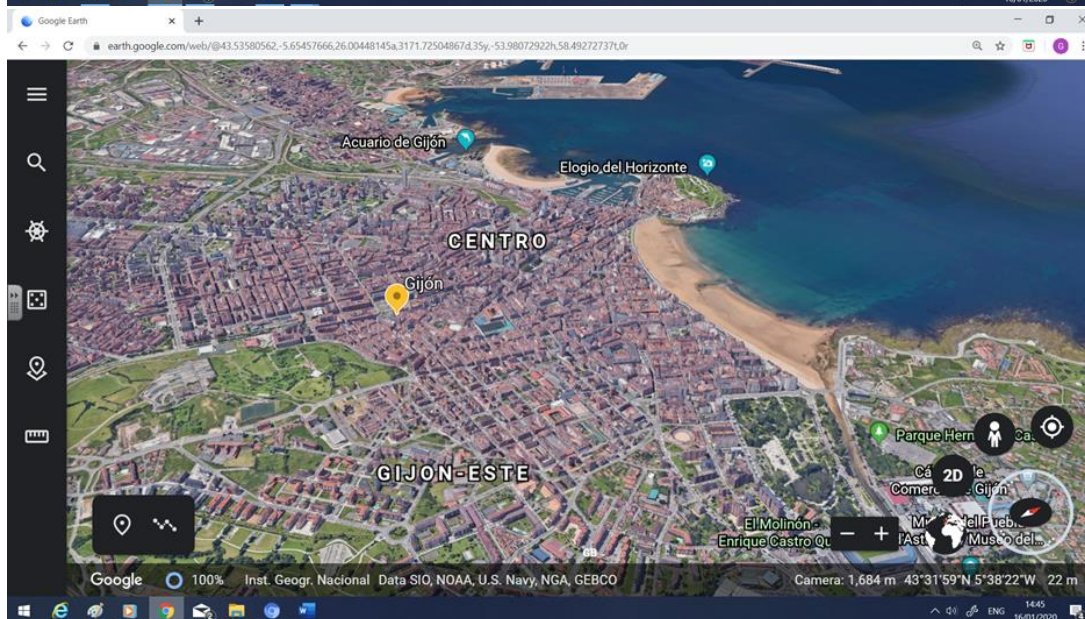
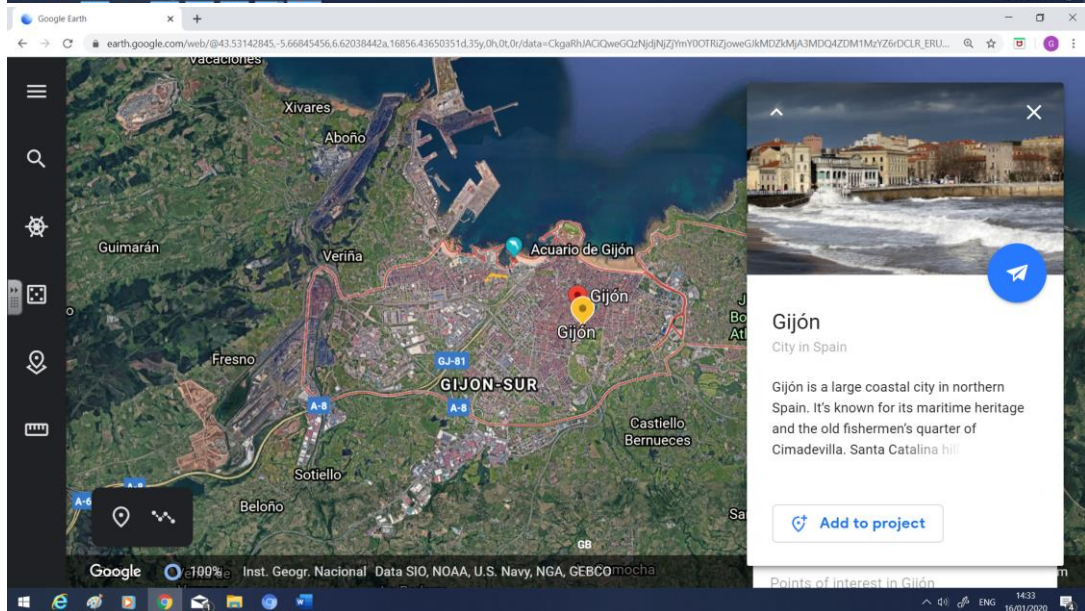
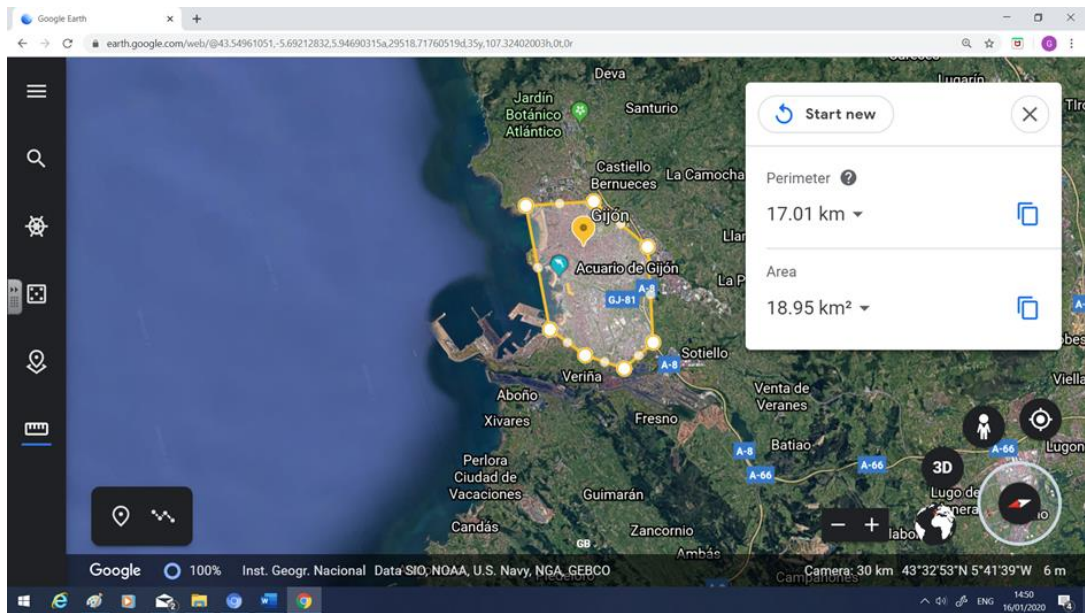
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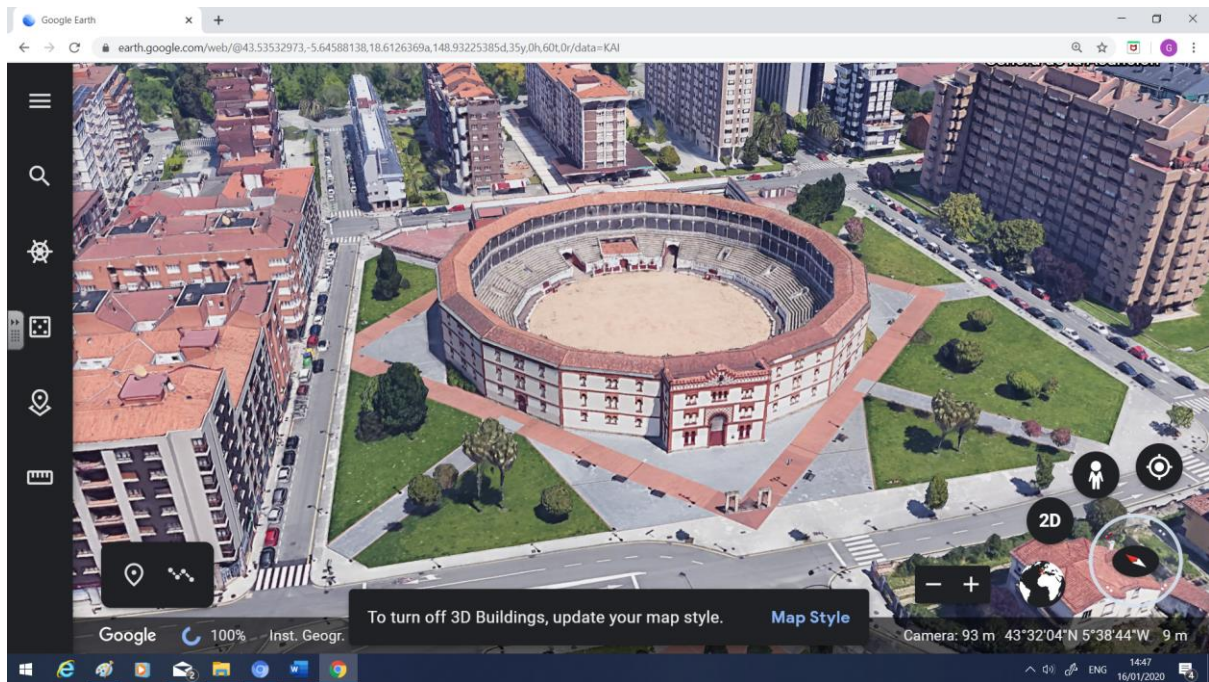
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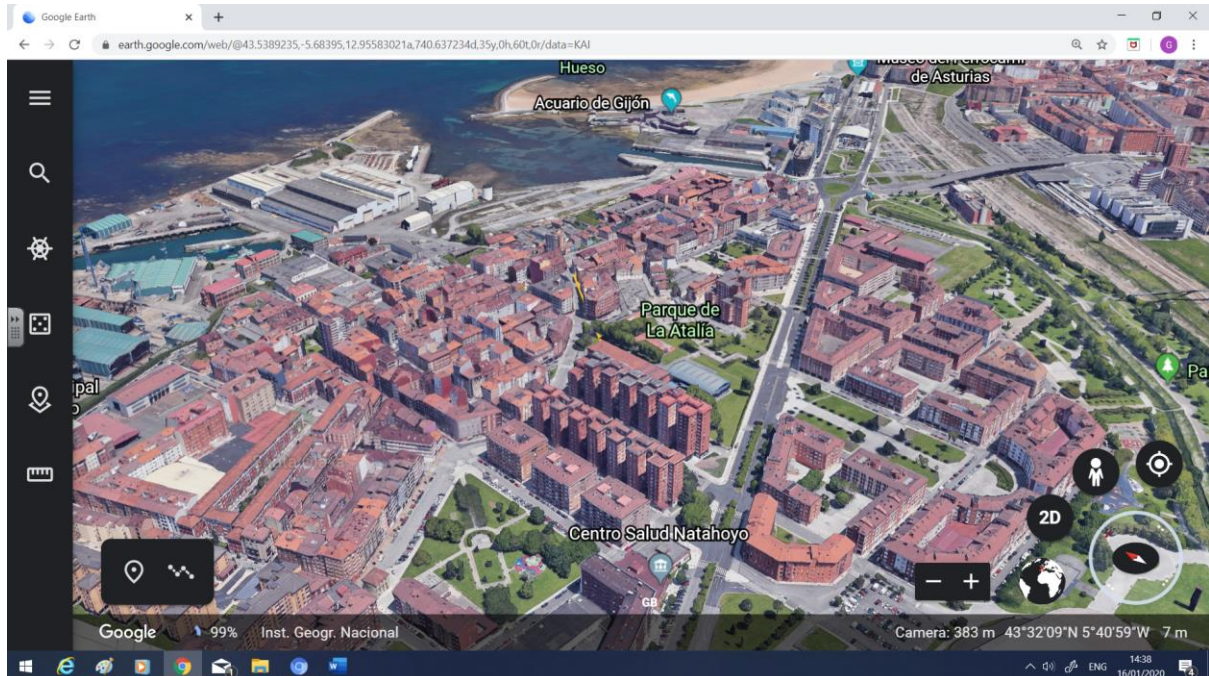
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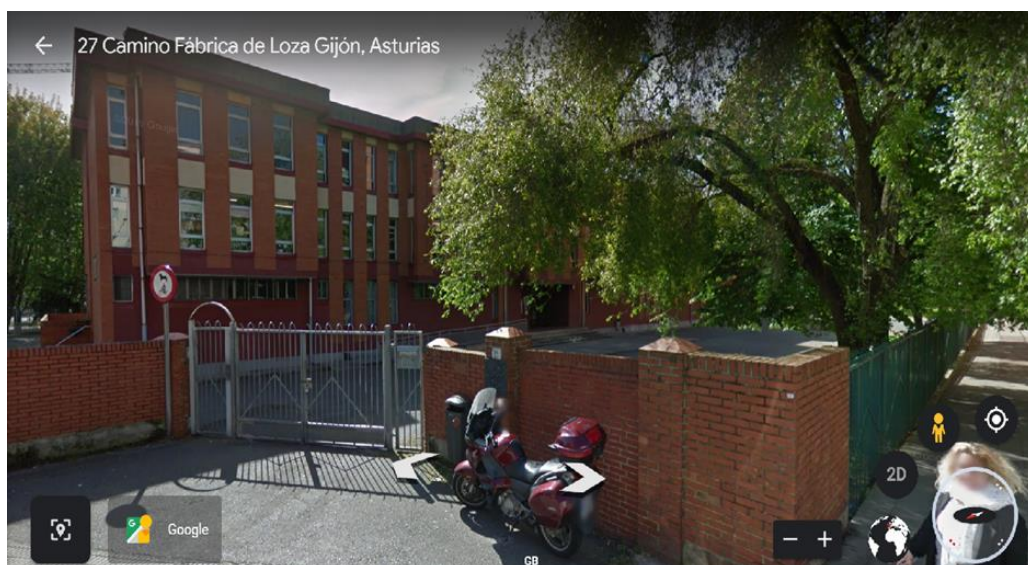
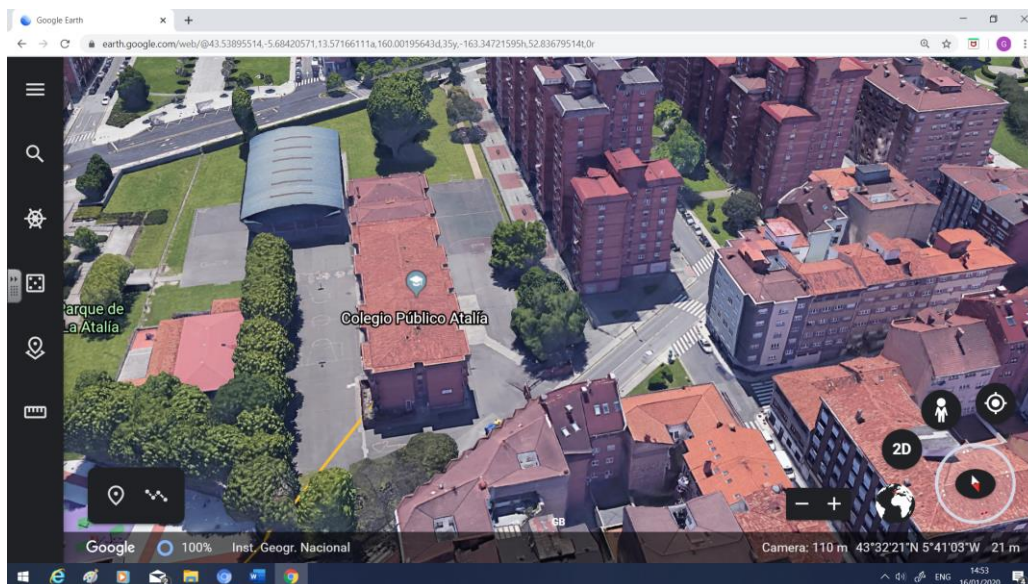
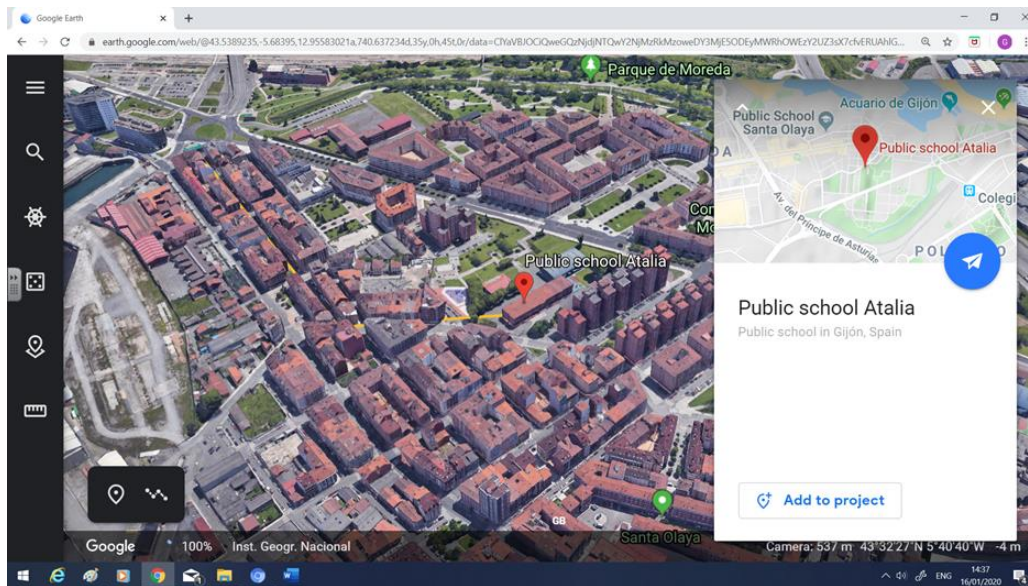


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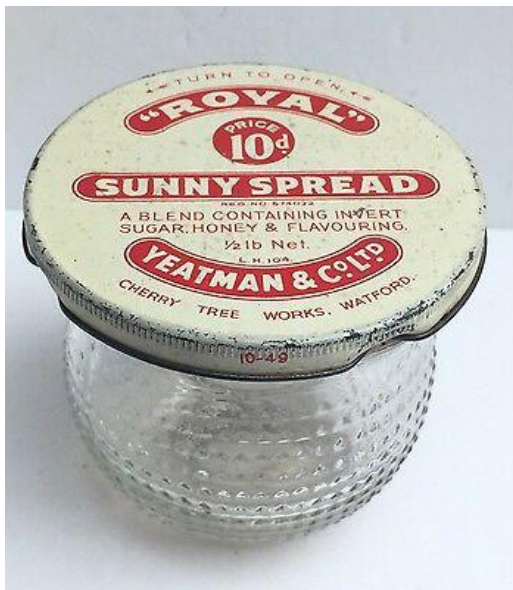
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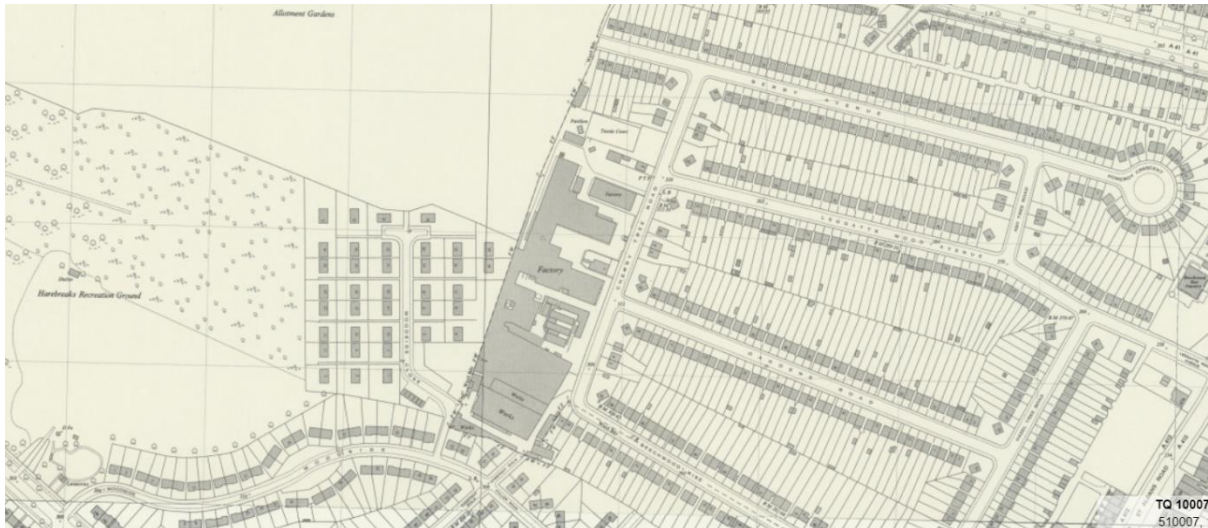


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Activities - Choose one only!!!

- 1] Make an illustrated time line of Watford's History.
- 2] Write a story about digging up a sunny spread jar in your back garden.
- 3] Write a poem about the taste of sunny spread - you will need to do some research about the product first.
- 4] Imagine it is 1920 you had moved into one of the new houses on the Harebreaks, write a letter describing how different it is to the slums.
- 5] Write a newspaper report about the riot in 1902.

6] Write an invitation to the coronation festivities promising food, party and a shilling?

7] Describe what it would have been like to see live animals in Watford High Street being herded to slaughter?

8] Create your own poster advertising products from Dr. Tibbles Chocolate Factory.

9] How did your road get its name? - You will need to do some research.

10] Imagine Watford a 100 years in the future - what new industries will have sprung up? What will new housing look like?