Sharing Assembly.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Welcome to our assembly, this term we have been learning about the Georgians, and in particular, comparing and contrasting Georgian Bath with Georgian Bristol.

Ben We started our topic off with a visit from Tim Greensmith, a local architect who is specialist in Georgian architecture. In medieval times, Bath was just a small town with just over 1000 people. Bath mostly consisted of the buildings from Waitrose to M and S, but in the Georgian times, Bath significantly expanded.

 Hannah With the onset of Industrial Revolution, there was a growing merchant class of people who had surplus money and spent their money travelling in Europe, especially in Rome which is in Italy. They noticed that buildings in Rome looked like palaces and wanted this practice to develop in Bath.

Tilly Many architects had not been to Rome, but could still replicate the features and designs of Rome by looking at a special book of Georgian classic architecture  [Palladianism](https://www.britainexpress.com/architecture/palladian.htm). This book which was influenced by an Italian architect of the 16th century who tried to recreate the style and proportions of the buildings of ancient Rome. In the book, you can see lots of drawing and detailed designs.

Loula Wealthy people were attracted to Bath for its hot natural baths which had healing properties. People from all over England came to stroll around the streets of Bath to show off their lovely clothes.

Izzy Men wore waistcoats and cravats. We got to wear Georgians clothes at No1 Royal Crescent and we found them to be uncomfortable. Girls had to wear bum rolls and very long dresses, which meant it was very hard to walk upstairs.

Luca Georgians were keen to make their houses look like palaces. They tried to merge
 country-living with city life which is why, for example, the Royal Crescent was built with an area in front for grazing sheep. We learnt that the Georgians invented a ha ha so that they animals stayed on the grass and did not come too close to houses. Georgians wanted their houses to look like a painting.

Timmy Modern architects consider such things as local history, geography and other local
features when designing buildings; this was the case with Georgian architects. Why do you think the Royal Circus is round? because John Wood, the architect, merged the palatial style of Rome with the historical monument of Stonehenge, not far from Bath

Rhys We learnt that Georgians used columns in their buildings. These columns are always placed in a certain order with the Dorian at the bottom, the Ionic in the middle and the Corinthian at the top. They always follow this order as the Dorian columns are the strongest and the Corinthian columns are the most detailed.

Honey Bath was designed to be a holiday centre and there was many building designed to entertained wealthy merchants that came to visit the city as tourists. The Pump Rooms, Assembly Rooms and gambling venues were a source of entertainment for the tourists who visited Bath

Ollie From our visit to No. 1 the Royal Crescent we learnt about the Georgian lifestyle and we were able to handle real original artefacts such as a writing table and a decorative shoe buckle. As these were over 200 years old, we had to wear special gloves to protect them from damage.

Liam Exploring the fine craftsmanship on the façade of the Royal Crescent we identified snakes, tools, crocodiles and compasses. These were there because they were of symbolic importance to the stone masons.

Cypress We got to pretend that we were architects at the Museum of Bath Architecture and ­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­built some interesting structures with a very long tower. It was fun making the model out of white lego!

Theo Then we went to BRISTOL! The history of Bristol is very different from Bath. Bristol got its wealth from its involvement in the slave trade. Many of the impressive Georgian buildings were owned by wealthy merchants that benefitted from the Triangular Slave Trade which will be explained now.

Phoebe Britain wanted food that was grown in the Caribbean like sugar and cotton, West Africa was in need of Copper and guns, so wealthy merchants sailed huge ships from Britain to West Africa. These goods, like pots for instance were sold for slaves, captured men and woman who were then shipped to the Caribbean and America to work on farms and plantations. This benefited Britain as the ships were then filled with Sugar, Rum, Cotton and Tobacco and sailed back to Bristol

Ben This is how the trade triangle looked.

Who needed slaves to work on the fields for free?

Who needed glasswear and copper?

Who wanted coffee and rice

Tilly We learnt about the harsh condition in which the slaves were shipped from West Africa to the Caribbean. Many captures men and woman, often children were captured and then chained. They were then put on ships and packed in like sardines. Often they were chained and had to lie side by side for 100 days. Many died of disease due to the unhygienic conditions they had to endure. This image show how the slaves were packed so closely. Many died on the middle passage journey and they were tossed overboard when this happened.

Byron In Bristol we got to see the Chapel of John Wesley, he was the founder of the Methodist church was a strong campaigner for the **abolition** of slavery.  In the Chapel we got to pretend that we were his congregation on the one hand, and also we got to pretend that we were send by the wealthy merchants to disrupt the sermons of John Wesley. It was fun and we got to see what it was really like in Georgian times.

Willow Oliver pretended he was John Wesley whilst we did this. You can see how old the chapel was from the photos. We had to pretend me were John Wesley and write a letter explaining the reasons why slavery should be abolished. This is the letter I wrote

Tilly & 2 to read their letters

Sofia We then took a ferry on the river and saw a sugar factory from the Georgian times. We saw where the merchant trips came in to Bristol.

Annie Did you know that the chocolate bar was invented in Bristol. Both cocoa and sugar arrived from the Caribbean. Before the Chocolate bar was made from adding sugar, cocoa and milk together, mostly chocolate was eaten in the form of Hot Chocolate. This drink was a lot more bitter than the Hot Chocolate we have today – thanks to the sugar imported during the Georgian times.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Hands together, eyes clothes

 Dear God,

 Thank you for all the beautiful buildings that remain from the Georgian period. We recognise some of the errors in our history, especially Britain’s involvement in the Slave Trade. We would like to say sorry for the horrific ways the West African people were treated by slave traders and plantation owners. Please guide us to help us make the right decisions in life. We will remember to treat ALL people with the respect they deserve. Amen