

VOCABULARY

- **Upper Class:** social group that has the highest status in society, normally very rich
- **Working Class:** people who have jobs that often require physical labour, who build or grow things, mostly getting low pay
- **Industrial Revolution:** period in history when there was a large and rapid change in the way things were made
- **Manufacturer:** a person or company that makes goods for sale.
- **Suburb:** a place where people live just outside the city
- **Culture:** traditions and beliefs that people practice in their daily lives

MAP

London Borough of Camden Ward Map, 2002-present



Population 2020: Approximately 250,000

WHAT CAME BEFORE

Year 3 - London Through Time

WHAT COMES NEXT

Year 5- Compare London & Islamic Civilisation

Camden Town

'Not for self but for all' Camden has a family of schools who choose to stay together, mixed communities that the council works to protect, a rich mix of community and cultural organisations, and a tradition of strong public services

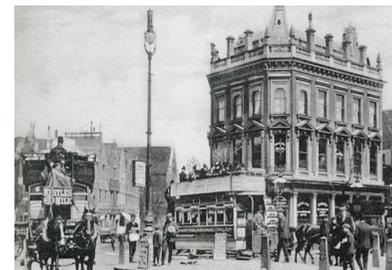
The Birth of Camden Town and its Early Years

- Named after the 1st Earl Camden, Charles Pratt, Camden used to be part of the manor of Kentish Town, known to be the small wayside village of "Red Mother Cap", which was the town's best-known pub.
- In 1791, Sir Pratt started to develop the area by slowly building houses and estates on each side of the road, wanting to create a place for the educated upper and middle classes. It isn't until 60 years later that the main parts of the town were fully constructed.
- However, Camden didn't become the quiet suburb that the Earl had in mind. With the opening of Regent's Canal in 1820 and the construction of the railway which separated the town in two, Camden quickly welcomed warehouses, factories and with it the working class.



Camden and the Industrial Revolution

- Camden was split in two, not only geographically but also culturally as it now welcomed the both upper class (situated around the Regent's Park area) and the working class (towards St Pancras).
- With the railways and the canal emerged industries which transformed the suburban area in a place of noise and steam that offered inexpensive accommodation.
- Amongst others, piano manufacturers (one of Camden's main trades), wine merchants, gin distillers and soft-drink makers settled down in Camden and by the end of the 19th century it was quickly becoming over-crowded.
- This is perhaps how Camden became a place of no judgments and individuality. Everyone would meet up in pubs at the end of the day, sharing beers and local gins. In fact, public houses started to spring up on every street corner
- By 1910, the town welcomed a number of theatres and cinemas which slowly improved its reputation.



From the 1960's to Now : The Birth of a New Camden Town

- The 60's probably marked the biggest shift in Camden Town's history, which was when it became a place of cultural revolution. Indeed, rock and psychedelia came into fashion and The Roundhouse was where those revolutions took place. A venue where music, culture, politics and the youth all came together.
- The Roundhouse was originally built as a locomotive shed, turned into a gin distillery and was now the place to rebel against society and its rules.
- The UK's biggest bands and musicians started here and Punk, the world most revolutionary fashion movement and subculture, was born here and is still part of Camden's soul.
- In 1974 Camden Market welcomed its first colourful and diverse traders, and is now one of the most famous markets in the world with over 1000 places to eat, drink and dance. It is now surrounded by five more markets: Buck Street market, Stables market, Camden Lock village, and an indoor market in the Electric Ballroom. The markets are a major tourist attraction at weekends, selling goods of all types, including; fashion, lifestyle, books, food, junk/antiques and more bizarre items. They and the surrounding shops are popular with young people, in particular, those searching for "alternative" clothing.

