

1: Integration hub | Residential Patterns

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In the document as a whole, it usually means the latter; but in this article it generally refers to what we now call the City Centre, or to the medieval borough which effectively preceded it, the area now popularly known as Town. These people may have been followers of a man called Beorma pronounced Berma or, more likely, a tribe or clan called the Beormings, ie. Whichever, they were almost certainly people of Anglian origin who had come southwards from the east Midlands following the valley of the Tame to settle on the lighter soils of the Birmingham sandstone ridge. It is impossible to ascertain whether a leader called Beorma founded a settlement here, or whether it was founded by a people named after him. Anglo-Saxon placenames ending in -ingham are predominantly found in East Anglia, Lincolnshire and east Yorkshire with only a scattering further west. They are therefore likely to be places named early in the Anglo-Saxon settlement. Birmingham was probably so-named by the early 7th century, possibly earlier. It is unlikely to have been a settlement or defined land unit before the Anglo-Saxon period. The development of the name is interesting. Spelling until the age of printing and even afterwards was a haphazard affair. However, it did represent the way that people pronounced words. The name evolved into Birmingham and also into Brummagem, which has been contracted to Brum since Victorian times. Why the name Birmingham finally took precedence over Brummagem remains a matter of debate. As Earl Edwin was not present at the Battle of Hastings in he was allowed by the victorious William the Conqueror to keep his lands. In , however, Edwin took arms against William who consequently confiscated his holdings. William rewarded his companions at Hastings by giving them estates confiscated from Anglo-Saxon lords. Ansculf of Picquigny, however, acquired some thirty estates formerly belonging to Edwin which were centred on Dudley Castle. By the time of the Domesday Book in these estates were owned by his son, William FitzAnsculf, Baron of Dudley who owned altogether over a hundred manors in ten different counties of England. With the exceptions of Berwood and Sheldon, all the Warwickshire manors in modern Birmingham, plus Handsworth in Staffordshire, were held from the Middle Ages by a line of overlords descended from William FitzAnsculf. With the death of John de Somery in the overlordships were divided between his sisters: She was succeeded by her son John and then by his granddaughter, Joyce Burnell. During the early 15th century the overlordship was split among various co-heirs who subsequently sold their interests. The last known overlord was Joan Beauchamp c There is no further mention of the descent of the manors of Little Barr and Perry. From William Richard holds 4 hides in Birmingham. Land for 6 ploughteams. In the demesne 1 hide. The value was and is 20 shillings. Wulfwin held it freely in the time of King Edward. This was a small manor even by local standards with a population of perhaps only fifty people and a taxable value of only 20 shillings. Much of the manor was heathland of little value at that time for agricultural use See Birmingham Heath. The manor then passed down through the family, though not without complication or incident, until The last of the family to be lord of the manor was Sir Edward Birmingham. He was not only in debt to the king but had been unjustly convicted of felony as a result of the machinations of John Dudley, later the Duke of Northumberland, who had designs on the manor. However, he did not enjoy his ill-gotten gains for long. The manor thus reverted to the Crown. In the manor and manor house were bought by one Thomas Marrow of Berkswell and were passed from father to son four times until the death of Sir Samuel Marrow c His five daughters sold their interests in the manor to Thomas, Lord Archer of Umberslade in On the death of his son, Andrew in the rights passed to his daughters. By the manor was held by Christopher Musgrave of Foxcoat in Sussex, the son of Anne Elizabeth Archer, the second daughter, after which date no further trace of the descent has been found. See Acknowledgements for a link to that website. The Gallery below is a collection of images of public buildings in 18th-century Birmingham. Most were demolished in the 19th century and none now survives. Constant change Since the Middle Ages the centre of Birmingham has been subject to constant change, new buildings gradually replacing their predecessors. Nothing has been discovered

of the Anglo-Saxon village, but evidence of medieval houses and industry has been found below ground. During the great expansion of the Georgian period many of the old half-timbered buildings were demolished or faced with brick, but none of these now survive. And little remains of the newly-built houses of the 18th century, other than some late 18th-century buildings in the Jewellery Quarter. However, a very substantial part of the Victorian city still stands - take a walk up New Street and into the Business Quarter or along Corporation Street. Post-Second World War Birmingham is still much in evidence. Many bombed sites had to be rebuilt and the construction of the Inner Ring Road and consequent demolition of many Georgian and Victorian buildings significantly reshaped the City Centre. There was a time during the 1950s when hapless bus travellers were constantly challenged to find where their familiar bus stop has been relocated. The end of the 20th century and the beginning of the present century have seen major redevelopments in the Broad Street area and the rebuilding of the Bull Ring centre, with the same consequences for bus travellers. There has probably never been a time since the Middle Ages when parts of the present City Centre were not being built or rebuilt. A collection of photographs of surviving Victorian buildings in the City Centre.

2: Social patterns in Birmingham, a reference manual in SearchWorks catalog

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Further reading Residential areas in England and Wales are becoming somewhat more ethnically mixed over time. Minority populations are generally growing and spreading out but some groups – Pakistanis, Bangladeshis and some Black Africans – tend to live in noticeable residential clusters in cities like London or Birmingham. You can explore this by looking at our interactive ethnic-residency map , which shows the ethnic mix of people by wards in England and Wales in , and The index of dissimilarity, the main measurement of mixing or lack of it, shows that there is more mixing among all ethnic groups but not between minorities considered as a whole and White British. Between and across England and Wales, urban places wards and local authorities with the largest increases in ethnic minority populations also had the greatest losses of the White British population. This does not necessarily mean they deliberately wanted to avoid or felt hostile towards minorities but rather they were attracted to the familiar. You can explore these trends at ward level between and in our interactive map of England and Wales. So while mixing between all minority ethnic groups is growing, as ethnic minorities disperse out of their historic centres of concentration, it is also the case that minorities, when grouped as a whole, are in most cases becoming more isolated from White British people in urban areas. See also our work on school segregation where a similar dynamic is observed. A brief history of postwar immigration and settlement To understand where minority Britons live we need some history. Postwar immigration to the UK has happened in two main phases. The first, post-colonial, phase was from until the early s, the second phase began in and continues to this day. Two phases of immigration The main flows in the first phase were from the Caribbean, the Indian subcontinent and Africa with continuing flows from Ireland too. Roughly 2 million people arrived in that period and had roughly 2 million children, giving an ethnic minority population of 4 million or around 7 per cent in the mids. In the second phase, from to the present, the annual rate of non-British inflow has been two to three times higher than in the first phase – and the ethnic minority population including white minorities in England and Wales has nearly trebled to more than 11 million or over 20 per cent of the population see also our discussion of ethnic categories. Gross immigration including returning British citizens averaged , a year from to and has averaged , a year since. The number of returning British citizens has remained roughly constant over time, fluctuating between 70, and , a year. However, as a proportion of the overall total, returning British citizens have declined from 34 per cent in to 14 per cent in As of December , net migration is estimated to be , immigration ,, emigration , This is a decrease of 84, from Of those coming in, 43 per cent came from within the EU, 45 per cent from outside of it, while the remainder were returning Britons 13 per cent. Two thirds of these had a definite job offer while the remainder were coming to look for work. The numbers coming to take up a job have remained constant in recent years while those coming to look for work have been falling – down by 35, on the year before. The numbers coming for reasons of family reunification stands at 85, These numbers have been fluctuating in more recent years but are up from 62, in Those coming to study stand at ,, down from , on the year before. Britain has no long-standing or indigenous minorities unlike North America but for hundreds of years there have been small minority communities mainly Irish and Jewish, with some African and Indian in several big cities and port towns like London, Liverpool and Cardiff. When the post-colonial wave began in most of the early arrivals had little money and ended up in private rented accommodation in slum clearance areas or in those traditionally immigrant quarters. They settled where they could find work or where friends and family were already settled. Those who had fought in the war sometimes returned to where their camp had been: Most immigrants clustered together in minority ethnic enclaves partly out of choice and self-protection, and partly because that is what the British authorities including estate agents encouraged. Social housing was not generally open to immigrants until the late s and early s. By then many Indians and Pakistanis had bought their own homes, while Caribbeans, Africans and Bangladeshis became more concentrated in social housing, the Bangladeshis in the east end of London some time later in the s. Pakistanis tended to settle in Birmingham and the northern mill towns. Caribbeans were centred on south London with significant settlements in

Birmingham, Bristol, Leeds and Manchester. Africans were mainly London-based. All these groups had strong previous ties with Britain through the empire later New Commonwealth and had open access to the country, at least from to , and automatic citizenship. The second major phase of immigration starting in has not been, as is often believed, dominated by the East Europeans who began arriving in after their countries joined the European Union. The majority of second wave immigrants have continued to come from developing countries. Many have come, as in the first phase, from the New Commonwealth countries in Africa and Asia but they have been supplemented by people from places like Somalia, Afghanistan and Zimbabwe. The second wave immigrants often started their lives in Britain in the places of first wave settlement, but their arrival also sped up the process of ethnic minority dispersal, which was already well under way, into more suburban settings. Outer London boroughs like Redbridge and Merton, which had been overwhelmingly White British in the mids, became increasingly mixed. East Europeans settled in established centres of immigration like London, Slough and Bradford, but also spread out into areas unused to substantial inflows such as East Anglia and Lincolnshire. In recent years net immigration has been running at around , to , a year and permanent settlement at , to , a year. In the second phase of postwar immigration there has been a higher level of short term immigration, boosted by free movement from poorer EU countries after and the increase in student migration. But a large majority of those granted permanent residence continue to come from outside Europe. Between and there were roughly 1. The main migration routes “ both permanent and temporary ” are work, study, family reunion and asylum. Of those granted permanent residency between and , It is estimated that roughly 15 per cent of migrants who were issued student visas in have after five years found ways to stay on legally or have settled. Illegal immigrants are those who have not come through migration controls or have come here using false papers. The definition also includes those who have overstayed beyond a pre-defined time period and those who have had asylum applications refused but have remained. It also includes those children born here to couples with no legal right to reside here. Obviously it is hard to get numbers on illegal immigrants. One attempt by academics at the London School of Economics concluded that in there were between , and , illegal immigrants living in the United Kingdom. Many of these would be found in London where the same report estimated there were between , and , note that these figures included children. Minorities, immigrants and citizens After the first post-colonial phase of immigration drew to a close in the early s more than half of ethnic minority Britons were UK born. Following the latest wave of immigration, that number has fallen to around 40 per cent. So who are ethnic minority Britons and where do they come from? Numbers and countries of origin Out of a total population of 56 million there were 45 million White British in , according to the census for England and Wales. There were nearly 11 million ethnic minority people including about 3 million white minorities. Of other significant groups there were around , Irish, 95, Turks , , Somalis also counted under Black Africans and , Poles. Another large Eastern European group are Romanians, who number 83, Considering other commonly used categories there were 3. In England alone in there were The other countries in the UK had far lower numbers and proportions of ethnic minorities. In Scotland, there were , ethnic minorities 4. The population share of the White British accordingly varies across the country as illustrated below note that darker shades denote a greater share of White British and fewer ethnic minorities. The census counts those who are normally resident in the country. But among ethnic minorities normally resident here there are two important further distinctions: According to the census of England and Wales , in there were 7. That leaves us with 4. Most foreign-born people live in London and it is there where the highest number of people with a foreign passport are found. The census reveals there were 4. Again, they are mostly found in London although other regions show substantial populations. The geographic distribution of specific ethnic minority groups is further illustrated in the dashboard below. How does the aggregate figure of 40 per cent of the main minority groups born here and 60 per cent born abroad break down? Indians are close to that average, while Caribbeans and Pakistanis are the other way round, with around 60 per cent born here. Close to half of Bangladeshis were not born in the UK. This compares with about 85 per cent of the White Other group and 76 per cent of Chinese. Only a relatively small percentage 20 per cent of mixed ethnicity people were born abroad. The top five countries of origin of those born abroad are India, Poland, Pakistan, the Republic of Ireland and Germany. Migrants have arrived from these countries at

different stages. Migration from the Republic of Ireland came first – 38 per cent of Irish-born residents in had arrived before This compares with 86 per cent of Polish-born residents who had arrived in or later. Between and , people born in Ireland were the largest group of people born abroad until , when the number of Indians became larger. It is hard to get numbers but anecdotally nationals of many Eastern European countries , including Poland, along with India, Russia and Jamaica , are thought to be most often found in this group. Refugees and asylum seekers Nineteenth century Britain was well known for accepting individual dissenters who were unwelcome in their own countries – from Marx to Mazzini. Larger groups of refugees of up to ,, though normally in the lower tens of thousands, have also been accepted at different times: Huguenots in the 17th century, Jews from Russia and Eastern Europe in the late 19th century and then again in the s from Germany and other parts of Europe. The main post-war groups were: For much of the post-war period Britain was one of the main destinations for the relatively small number of refugees who were then on the move. Germany started to pull away in the mids as a result of inflows from the Iran-Iraq war and then the breakup of the Soviet Union, and the former Yugoslavia, though many of the incomers were people with German ancestry. A refugee is defined under the United Nations Convention as someone who has a well founded fear of persecution on grounds of race, religion, nationality, political opinion, or belonging to a particular social group who cannot go back to their country of origin and cannot receive protection by their own government. Protection was extended from Europe to the whole world in Between and , the number of applications including dependents was low with a yearly average of 4, Then, in there was large increase in the number of applications peaking in at 73, The number of applications troughed at 28, in but rose more or less uninterrupted thereafter, reaching a high of , in , partly the result of conflict in the Balkans but also because many economic migrants used the asylum route into the country. Following government moves to tighten up on asylum applications and easier access to legal immigration , the number then dropped and between and there has been a yearly average of 32, applications made by asylum seekers and their dependents.

3: Birmingham City Centre - History of Birmingham Places A to Y

*Social Patterns in Birmingham, (University of Birmingham. Centre for Urban and Regional Studies. Occasional paper no. 13) [John Robin Edwards, etc.] on www.enganchecubano.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers.*

While some tower blocks have been demolished, many that occupy convenient city centre sites such as The Sentinels in Birmingham, Trellick Tower and Great Arthur House on the Golden Lane Estate in London remain extremely popular with residents and have even been subject to an element of gentrification, caused by the onward sale of leases purchased by original tenants under the right to buy scheme to more affluent purchasers. Broadwater Farm in Haringey, north London One of the most ambitious post-war council housing developments, the complex of estates at Broadwater Farm shown above, became a national symbol of perceived failures in the council housing system following the Broadwater Farm riot in 1981. Since then, Broadwater Farm has been the focus of an intense regeneration programme, resulting in a dramatic drop in crime on the estate. Social housing is lost. Campaigners fear almost 8,000 homes could be lost over the decade following. Among estates for regeneration, over 80 will be partly or completely demolished. Please help us clarify the section. There might be a discussion about this on the talk page. September Seacroft, east Leeds York Place Flats, a medium rise development of council flats in Wetherby, West Yorkshire The design and character of a council estate is related to the government initiative that allowed it to be built. The estates of the Addison Act are mixed tenure estates with generously proportioned semi-detached houses designed to be fit for heroes, albeit only affordable by the most prosperous workers. When that was exhausted, peripheral estates were built on the edge of the town. Residents needed to commute by public transport or bicycle, as almost none of the people living in these areas had cars until well after World War II. They bought vacant land in neighbouring boroughs to build overspill estates, in Greater Manchester this included Wythenshawe in the 1950s and then Hattersley in the 1960s. Later, infill estates were created on small pieces of brown field land that had been vacated by contracting heavy industry. Some pit villages, such as Grimethorpe in Yorkshire, are almost entirely composed of original council housing. Sheffield boasts the award-winning Park Hill. Both Seacroft and Park Hill are now undergoing major redevelopment. Meadow Well has been largely redeveloped since this unrest, with most of the old housing have been demolished. Tom Collins House, Byker Wall Estate, Newcastle Upon Tyne The very earliest council estates were in London, as they were permitted to finance houses ten years before non-metropolitan area and these were "block estates" that is estates of tenement blocks, or in modern terminology estates of low or medium rise flats. The first was the Boundary Estate. The alternative was the "cottage estate" [54] [full citation needed] trialled at Totterdown Fields, which emulated garden city principles, though this was hampered until the Hampstead Garden Suburb Act and the Town Planning Act, removed some of the restrictions imposed by the 1909 byelaws. The Progress Estate, Well Hall Road, had an open spaced layout that gave a pleasant environment to residents. They were designed to Radburn principles with wide feeder roads joining short cul-de-sacs. The former gridiron street pattern was deprecated. However, some council houses were still being built with outdoor toilets, attached to the house, until well into the 1960s. Some of the earliest council houses did not feature an actual bathroom; the bath could often be found in the kitchen with a design that allowed it to double as a work surface. These new houses had two, three, four or five bedrooms, and generously sized back gardens intended for vegetable growing. At the best they were built at 12 houses per acre. However, later in the 20th century these houses were modernised to feature modern bathrooms and indoor toilets. Most interwar council houses were built on completely new estates. The Housing Act encouraged further mass slum clearance. There was a cut in funding and the housing density on the peripheral estates was increased; leading to a poorer build quality. The former tenants of the inner city properties, were displaced far from their workplaces unable to afford the higher rents though reduced from the levels or the cost of transport. Although the standard of housing improved, stable communities were broken up, and with it, support networks. An early and famous development of council flats was at Quarry Hill in Leeds. The complex had its own offices, shops and gas works. Long-term problems with the steel-frame structure led to demolition, beginning in 1968 and there is now no evidence of their existence. The

Red Road flats in Glasgow were once the tallest residential buildings in Europe; but all eight towers were demolished in the s. By the s, many multi-storey flats and low-rise flats and maisonettes mostly built in the s and s were being demolished, due to their deteriorating condition, structural problems and a difficulty in finding new tenants when these properties became empty. The remaining low-rise stock, however, was retained. The two remaining tower blocks were comprehensively refurbished. The sites of the demolished flats have been replaced by both private and social housing in low-rise redevelopments. These consist of low rise dwellings, mainly houses with gardens. The high residential density, equivalent to a tower block, is achieved by pedestrianisation of the estate, which allowed the dwellings to be very close together, separated by pathways not metre wide roads. Front doors open onto pedestrian areas, which thus provide safe play areas for children. An early late s example of this design is Cressingham Gardens. This estate popular with its residents, and they have resisted all attempts to be resettled. It forms the bulk of a town. It was built during the s and early s. Otherwise, the largest estates are Wythenshawe in the south of Manchester and Bransholme in the north-east of Hull. In Scotland , Glasgow has the highest proportion of social housing. The largest estates include Drumchapel , Easterhouse , Castlemilk and Pollok. In Edinburgh there are several smaller peripheral estates such as Craigmillar , Wester Hailes and Sighthill. Public housing debate[edit] The debate on public housing provision is politically polarised as can be seen in the large number of parliamentary acts referred to above. The left saw council estates as a great achievement while successive Conservative administrations attempted to curb their spread and restrict the essential funding for maintenance. Estates with particularly marked economic and social deprivation are derogated as sink estates. With reference to housing layouts, the regeneration of large housing estates should incorporate measures such as diversification of tenure, the creation of smaller community areas, the provision of facilities for the young and proposals to create a more attractive environment, since it has been shown that packages of such measures are successful in reducing crime. They are comfortable that council housing was generally typified by unimaginatively designed houses with generously sized rooms [a] They could cope with aggravating estate rules that could forbid tenants "personalising" their houses, though this exercised journalists on the right-wing papers. The combination of security of tenure and subsidized rent gives little incentive to tenants to downsize from family accommodation after their children have moved out. Meanwhile, those who are on the waiting list are often in much greater need of this welfare, yet they cannot have it; once a council house has been granted to a tenant, they cannot be evicted except for anti-social behaviour, serious offences committed at the premises. The Cameron government has addressed this shortage by imposing a bedroom tax to encourage movement. One large criticism is that it hurts labour mobility with its system of allocating housing to those in the local area. Working-class people thus face a disincentive for moving across district lines, where they would be further down the waiting list for council housing in the new districts. Again when residence is restricted to the poor and dysfunctional the effect is greater. Council estates have been blamed for creating isolated community and mentality where residents have low aspirations. You dare not give the house up because you might never get another, but staying is to be trapped in a ghetto of both place and mind. And council estates need to be less cut off from the rest of the economy and society. Will Hutton , [64] [61] PRC housing in Seacroft , Leeds awaiting demolition and replacement Domestic violence[edit] Councils are failing in their duty to rehouse victims of domestic violence. Pritchard fears, "They may go back to the perpetrator and the abuse, and may never ever have the opportunity again of being rehoused. Local governments now have new legal powers to enable them to deal with anti-social behaviour and the misuse of council houses by organised gangs or anti-social tenants. An example is when a gang uses social housing as a " crack house ". Tony Blair launched the Respect Agenda in , [69] aimed at instilling core values in the tenants of council houses. Recently bodies such as the Social Housing Law Association [70] have been formed to discuss the impact of legislation in the social housing sector and to provide training and lobbying facilities for those who work in that area. Historical statistics on housing construction[edit] Dwellings completed by local authorities, New Towns, and Scottish Housing Association, thousands [71] Year.

4: Adult social care and health | Birmingham City Council

Making ends meet in Birmingham: assessing the impact of the living wage and welfare reform Matt Padley and Laura Valadez
Centre for Research in Social Policy.

Students at Moton High School protested the overcrowded conditions and failing facility. The NAACP proceeded with five cases challenging the school systems; these were later combined under what is known today as *Brown v. Supreme Court* ruled unanimously in *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka, Kansas*, that mandating, or even permitting, public schools to be segregated by race was unconstitutional. The Court stated that the segregation of white and colored children in public schools has a detrimental effect upon the colored children. The impact is greater when it has the sanction of the law; for the policy of separating the races is usually interpreted as denoting the inferiority of the Negro group. Their method of addressing the issue of school segregation was to enumerate several arguments. One pertained to having exposure to interracial contact in a school environment. It was argued that interracial contact would, in turn, help prepare children to live with the pressures that society exerts in regards to race and thereby afford them a better chance of living in a democracy. The Court ruled that both *Plessy v. Ferguson*, which had established the "separate but equal" standard in general, and *Cumming v. Richmond County Board of Education*, which had applied that standard to schools, were unconstitutional. Secretary of State Dean Acheson was quoted in the brief stating that "The United States is under constant attack in the foreign press, over the foreign radio, and in such international bodies as the United Nations because of various practices of discrimination in this country. Board of Education of Topeka, Kansas did not overturn *Plessy v. Ferguson* was segregation in transportation modes. Board of Education dealt with segregation in education. School integration, Barnard School, Washington, D. Board of Education ruling. David Jones to the school board in , convinced numerous white and black citizens that Greensboro was heading in a progressive direction. Integration in Greensboro occurred rather peacefully compared to the process in Southern states such as Alabama, Arkansas , and Virginia where " massive resistance " was practiced by top officials and throughout the states. In Virginia, some counties closed their public schools rather than integrate, and many white Christian private schools were founded to accommodate students who used to go to public schools. Even in Greensboro, much local resistance to desegregation continued, and in , the federal government found the city was not in compliance with the Civil Rights Act. Transition to a fully integrated school system did not begin until Existing schools tended to be dilapidated and staffed with inexperienced teachers. Mallory and thousands of other parents bolstered the pressure of the lawsuit with a school boycott in During the boycott, some of the first freedom schools of the period were established. The city responded to the campaign by permitting more open transfers to high-quality, historically-white schools. Emmett Till Emmett Till before and after the lynching on August 28, He was a fourteen-year-old boy in Chicago who went to spend the summer together with his uncle Moses Wright in Money, Mississippi, and was massacred by white men for allegedly whistling at a white woman, Carolyn Bryant. Emmett Till, a year old African American from Chicago, visited his relatives in Money, Mississippi, for the summer. Milam brutally murdered young Emmett Till. Till had been reburied in a different casket after being exhumed in Lackey after being arrested for not giving up her seat on a bus to a white person On December 1, , nine months after a year-old high school student, Claudette Colvin , refused to give up her seat to a white passenger on a public bus in Montgomery, Alabama, and was arrested, Rosa Parks did the same thing. Parks soon became the symbol of the resulting Montgomery Bus Boycott and received national publicity. She was later hailed as the "mother of the civil rights movement". They were distributed around the city and helped gather the attention of civil rights leaders. Nixon , pushed for full desegregation of public buses. Ninety percent of African Americans in Montgomery partook in the boycotts, which reduced bus revenue significantly, as they comprised the majority of the riders. Martin Luther King Jr. The lengthy protest attracted national attention for him and the city. His eloquent appeals to Christian brotherhood and American idealism created a positive impression on people both inside and outside the South. On the first day of school, year-old Elizabeth Eckford was the only one of the nine students who showed up because she did not receive

the phone call about the danger of going to school. A photo was taken of Eckford being harassed by white protesters outside the school, and the police had to take her away in a patrol car for her protection. Afterwards, the nine students had to carpool to school and be escorted by military personnel in jeeps. The Arkansas Democratic Party, which then controlled politics in the state, put significant pressure on Faubus after he had indicated he would investigate bringing Arkansas into compliance with the Brown decision. Faubus then took his stand against integration and against the Federal court ruling. Eisenhower, who was determined to enforce the orders of the Federal courts. Critics had charged he was lukewarm, at best, on the goal of desegregation of public schools. But, Eisenhower federalized the National Guard in Arkansas and ordered them to return to their barracks. Eisenhower deployed elements of the 101st Airborne Division to Little Rock to protect the students. The students attended high school under harsh conditions. They had to pass through a gauntlet of spitting, jeering whites to arrive at school on their first day, and to put up with harassment from other students for the rest of the year. Although federal troops escorted the students between classes, the students were teased and even attacked by white students when the soldiers were not around. One of the Little Rock Nine, Minnijean Brown, was suspended for spilling a bowl of chili on the head of a white student who was harassing her in the school lunch line. Later, she was expelled for verbally abusing a white female student. After the 1958 school year was over, Little Rock closed its public school system completely rather than continue to integrate. Other school systems across the South followed suit. The method of Nonviolence and Nonviolence Training[edit] During the time period considered to be the "African-American civil rights" era, the predominant use of protest was nonviolent, or peaceful. Although acts of racial discrimination have occurred historically throughout the United States, perhaps the most violent regions have been in the former Confederate states. During the 1950s and 1960s, the nonviolent protesting of the civil rights movement caused definite tension, which gained national attention. In order to prepare for protests physically and psychologically, demonstrators received training in nonviolence. According to former civil rights activist Bruce Hartford, there are two main branches of nonviolence training. There is the philosophical method, which involves understanding the method of nonviolence and why it is considered useful, and there is the tactical method, which ultimately teaches demonstrators "how to be a protestor" how to sit-in, how to picket, how to defend yourself against attack, giving training on how to remain cool when people are screaming racist insults into your face and pouring stuff on you and hitting you" Civil Rights Movement Veterans. Hartford and activists like him, who trained in tactical nonviolence, considered it necessary in order to ensure physical safety, instill discipline, teach demonstrators how to demonstrate, and form mutual confidence among demonstrators Civil Rights Movement Veterans. However, not everyone agreed with this notion. In his autobiography, *The Making of Black Revolutionaries*, Forman revealed his perspective on the method of nonviolence as "strictly a tactic, not a way of life without limitations. Williams and the debate on nonviolence, [edit] The Jim Crow system employed "terror as a means of social control," [54] with the most organized manifestations being the Ku Klux Klan and their collaborators in local police departments. This violence played a key role in blocking the progress of the civil rights movement in the late 1950s. Some black organizations in the South began practicing armed self-defense. Williams had rebuilt the chapter after its membership was terrorized out of public life by the Klan. He did so by encouraging a new, more working-class membership to arm itself thoroughly and defend against attack. The following day, the city council held an emergency session and passed an ordinance banning KKK motorcades. The convention nonetheless passed a resolution which stated: Williams"along with his wife, Mabel Williams"continued to play a leadership role in the Monroe movement, and to some degree, in the national movement. The Williamses published *The Crusader*, a nationally circulated newsletter, beginning in 1955, and the influential book *Negroes With Guns* in 1968. Williams did not call for full militarization in this period, but "flexibility in the freedom struggle. The incident along with his campaigns for peace with Cuba resulted in him being targeted by the FBI and prosecuted for kidnapping; he was cleared of all charges in 1964. In this period, Williams advocated guerilla warfare against racist institutions, and saw the large ghetto riots of the era as a manifestation of his strategy. University of North Carolina historian Walter Rucker has written that "the emergence of Robert F Williams contributed to the marked decline in anti-black racial violence in the U. After centuries of anti-black violence, African Americans across the country began to defend their

SOCIAL PATTERNS IN BIRMINGHAM, 1966 pdf

communities aggressivelyâ€™employing overt force when necessary. This in turn evoked in whites real fear of black vengeance After three weeks, the movement successfully got the store to change its policy of segregated seating, and soon afterwards all Dockum stores in Kansas were desegregated. This movement was quickly followed in the same year by a student sit-in at a Katz Drug Store in Oklahoma City led by Clara Luper , which also was successful.

5: Physican Assistant Studies < Catalog | The University of Alabama at Birmingham

Birmingham social care workers are on collision course with city council bosses over plans to make all their jobs part-time. The staff work for the 'enablement service' which help vulnerable.

This location also produces the often turbulent weather patterns that regularly bring tornadoes and hurricanes to the state. For example, day length for the city of Montgomery , Montgomery County, which is located near the geographic center of the state, varies from a minimum of approximately 10 hours in December to a maximum of approximately 14 hours in June. Temperatures tend to be slightly higher in the southern half of the state than in the northern half, as can be seen in a comparison of temperature records for the cities of Mobile , Mobile County , and Huntsville , Madison County. Mobile, located in the south, has an average minimum daily temperature in January of approximately 45°F. Mobile has an average maximum daily temperature in July of approximately 90°F. Precipitation Alabama Rain Precipitation patterns tend to be higher in the southern half of the state than in the northern half, with the Mobile area averaging up to 60 inches per year. In south Alabama, higher temperatures and precipitation patterns combine to produce a considerable difference in the length of the growing season for agricultural production across the state, which varies from approximately 200 days per year in the north to approximately 250 days per year in the South. In addition to serving as a source of moisture, this large body of warm water stores energy absorbed from the Sun throughout the year, which helps moderate temperature patterns along the coast. This influence on local temperature patterns is commonly known as the Maritime Effect. In summer, a large mass of warm, moist air, known as a maritime tropical air mass, moves northward from the Gulf of Mexico and dominates daily weather patterns in Alabama. In autumn, the polar jet stream begins to migrate southward and directs cool, dry air masses, known as Continental Polar air masses, into the state. The leading edge of the continental polar air mass is referred to as a cold front, and these fronts move across Alabama at a rate of about one per week until spring, when the polar jet stream begins to migrate northward. When a cold front moves across Alabama, the cold, dry air forces the warm, Alabama Snow moist air of the Maritime Tropical air mass upward into the atmosphere. The moisture in the warm air soon condenses and returns to the surface as precipitation. As the cold front passes overhead, the cold, dry air mass moves into the region and dominates daily weather patterns for several days. Cold, sunny weather usually prevails until the next cold front moves into the region. The precipitation that normally occurs when the cold front passes is usually in the form of intense rainfall; however, it occasionally occurs as snowfall. Snowfall is more common in the northern region of the state than in the south, but snow is still a relatively rare phenomenon in Alabama. The highest recorded amount of snowfall during a hour period appears to be 13 inches on March 11, 1976, at Birmingham. They are commonly associated with the passage of cold fronts because the interaction of the cold, dry air mass and the warm, moist air mass produces an area of unstable weather conditions along the cold front that are ideal for tornado formation. This area of unstable atmospheric conditions is known as the Squall Line. Alabama averages approximately 20 tornadoes per year. The most common months for tornado formation in the state are March, April, and November, but they occur throughout the year. Alabama is unusual in that it has both a spring and an autumn tornado season. Tornadoes can occur at any time of the day, but they are most common between 10 a.m. and 6 p.m. The two most common areas for tornado activity in Alabama are the north-central region around Birmingham and the southwest region around Mobile. Tornado activity in the Mobile area is partially related to hurricanes making landfall along the coast, as hurricanes are commonly known to produce tornadoes as they come ashore. The worst overall tornado disaster in the state was the Dixie Tornado Outbreak of April 27, 1963. The event, according to preliminary data, produced tornadoes throughout the United States on a single day and set the record for most lives claimed in a single day, at 3,000. More than 50 tornadoes were reported in north and central Alabama, claiming 2,000 lives. Initial surveys indicate that eight of these tornadoes were rated EF4 and two were rated EF5 on the Enhanced Fujita Scale a updated version of the classic Fujita Scale of tornado intensity. Two of the worst individual tornado disasters in the state occurred on the same day as part of the famous Super Tornado Outbreak of April 3 and 4, 1974, which produced tornadoes and affected 13 states across the South and Midwest. On the evening of April 3,

two F5 tornadoes on the Fujita Scale hit Tanner approximately 30 minutes apart and left 55 dead. Later that same evening, another F5 tornado hit Guin and left 23 dead. Other notable tornado disasters in Alabama include the Birmingham tornado of April 15, 25 deaths ; the Huntsville tornado of November 15, 21 deaths ; the Palm Sunday tornado that destroyed the Goshen United Methodist Church in Cherokee County on March 27, 20 deaths ; and the Oak Grove tornado of April 8, , 32 deaths. Hurricanes are arguably the most important weather hazard in the state in terms of economic damage. Hurricanes are members of a category of meteorological events known as tropical cyclones. More specifically, a tropical cyclone with a sustained wind speed of 39â€”73 mph is classified as a "tropical storm" and a tropical cyclone with a sustained wind speed of 74 mph or greater is classified as a "hurricane. Tropical cyclones hit Alabama at an average rate of approximately once every 1. Fortunately, most of the tropical cyclones tropical storms and hurricanes that hit Alabama actually make landfall in another state, which helps reduce the amount of damage reported in the state. The average rate at which hurricanes actually make landfall along the Alabama coast is relatively low, at approximately once every 16 years. When hurricanes hit the Alabama coast, the amount of damage they cause is usually catastrophic. Hurricane Ivan Two of the most famous hurricanes to make landfall along the Alabama coast were Frederic in and Ivan in Hurricane Frederic was a category 4 on the Saffir-Simpson scale when it crossed Dauphin Island on the evening of September 12, The official wind speed at the time of landfall was estimated to be mph, but an unofficial wind speed of approximately mph was reported on the bridge that crosses over to the island. Hurricane Ivan was a category 3 on the Saffir-Simpson scale when it made landfall at Gulf Shores, Baldwin County , on the evening of September 15, The official wind speed at landfall was estimated to be approximately mph. For example, the Gulf Coast is an attractive destination during the winter months for vacationers fleeing harsh conditions in the northern United States. The pleasant experience of a warm, mild winter convinces many of these people to make Alabama their permanent home upon retirement. Additional Resources Carter, E. The Complete Guide to Alabama Weather.

6: Birmingham's Frankfurt Christmas Market | Birmingham City Council

The signing of Frankfurt-Birmingham Partnership Agreement in , began an unprecedented period of collaboration between both cities that has resulted in numerous joint projects, initiatives and collaborations.

Course provides a comprehensive survey of the gross anatomy of the human along with functional and applied anatomy as it relates to common clinical findings. It utilizes a lecture format and cadaver dissection laboratory sessions. Human Gross Anatomy Lab. Course emphasizes the normal function and control of various systems within the human body. The principles taught will serve as a foundation for understanding the etiology, management and prevention of disease processes. Course provides students with the pharmacologic knowledge needed to begin practice as primary care physician assistants. Delivery is via classroom lecture and supplemented with intermittent case studies requiring students to critically evaluate medical conditions and choose safe and effective medications in treating those conditions. Second and final course in a series that provides students with the pharmacologic knowledge needed to begin practice as primary care physician assistants. Delivered via classroom lecture and supplemented with intermittent case studies requiring students to critically evaluate medical conditions and choose safe and effective medications in treating those conditions. Course is designed to describe the pathologic processes involved in common disorders and diseases; introduce students to the principals of clinical medicine and clinical problem solving; and provide students with the background needed for the clinical courses taught later in the curriculum. Introductory course in human disease designed to describe the pathologic processes involved in common disorders and diseases; introduces students to the principles of clinical medicine and clinical problem solving; provides background needed for medical courses taught later in the curriculum. Overview of the diagnosis and management of the most common clinical problems seen by primary care practitioners; employs an organ systems approach incorporating relevant anatomy, physiology, pharmacology, pathology, radiology and nutrition. Course introduces students to common surgical disorders with early emphasis on physiologic changes, medical requirements and evaluation of patients before, during, and after surgery. It also provides basic instruction in the diagnosis, management, and complications associated with common surgical gastrointestinal and urogenital disorders. Course delivered via didactic instruction and focuses on the pre-operative evaluation and diagnosis, and post-operative management and treatment of common disorders of the heart, lungs, and vascular systems. An introduction to laboratory diagnostics with an emphasis on pathology, microbiology, hematology, and clinical chemistry. Course utilizes lecture format, specimen handling in a clinical laboratory as well as cost effective diagnostic algorithms in problem-based case scenarios. Clinical Laboratory Medicine Lab. History and Physical Examination I. First course in a series of two that provides students with the skills necessary to elicit a comprehensive medical history, perform a complete physical examination and systematically report their findings. A variety of teaching formats are utilized including: History and Physical Examination I Lab. Provides didactic instruction and applied technical skills in surgical techniques and various invasive medical procedures. An animal surgery laboratory, using live pigs is an essential component. Final course in a series providing didactic instruction and applied technical skills in surgical techniques and various invasive medical procedures. Experiences in operating rooms in Birmingham area hospitals observing the basics in surgical first assisting. Intro to the Profession. It will cover roles and responsibilities of the PA including their expected legal and moral behavior, their understanding of laws governing their practice and their ethical responsibilities in being health care professionals. The course will also teach students to respect the health, safety, welfare, and dignity of all human beings and to assess their own personal capabilities and limitations, striving always to improve their medical practice. Course presents the basic concepts needed to interpret the electrocardiogram and will provide opportunities to develop interpretive skills through analysis of rhythm strips and lead electrocardiograms. Upon completion of the course, students will be able to systematically interpret basic rhythm strips and lead electrocardiograms. Course introduces students to human behavior, strategies and issues surrounding health education and theoretical models of how to change human behavior. This knowledge will enable students to incorporate health promotion and disease prevention

strategies in their daily clinical practice to the benefit of their patients. Course provides an introduction to the legal, political and professional issues affecting physician assistant practice. Fundamentals of Clinical Research. Course provides students with the foundation of epidemiologic measures the reason for patterns of disease occurrence, the principles of medical surveillance, the methods for investigating disease outbreaks and the principles of diagnostic tests. Students will review study designs, the roles of variability and bias in the interpretation of scientific literature and the principles of clinical decision-making based on the medical literature. Analysis of Professional Literature. This course is designed to prepare students to critically evaluate medical literature and use as basis for making medical decisions. Supervised clinical practice experience in an assigned healthcare organization. Laboratory simulated clinical experience to provide supervised practice in clinical skills, practical procedures, teamwork, patient management, and decision making in preparation for the students clinical year. Special Populations in Medicine. Exploration of the medical needs, challenges, and health disparities of specific patient groups including geriatrics, LGBTQ, ethnic minorities, and others. Special Topics in Physician Assistant Studies. Selected advanced topics of current scientific, clinical and professional importance; specific topics designed to meet student need and interest. The course content reflects areas identified as important by the Examination Content Blueprint prepared by the National Commission on Certification of Physician Assistants. Continuation of Clinical Medicine II; overview of the diagnosis and management of the most common clinical problems seen by primary care practitioners; employs an organ systems approach incorporating relevant anatomy, physiology, pharmacology, pathology, radiology and nutrition. Presentation of Res Project.

7: Public housing in the United Kingdom - Wikipedia

Read *"Social and Cultural Patterns in a Suburban Area: Their Significance for Urban Change in the South, Journal of Social Issues"* on DeepDyve, the largest online rental service for scholarly research with thousands of academic publications available at your fingertips.

Old colour pictures really make an impact on me. A fifty year old colour picture starts to blur the distinction. What amazes me is how handsome the Woolworths building was. Next to Woolworths is Boots and George Bridge. The chap on the top deck of the bus seems interested in what my father is up to! A church stands where Kwik Save now resides. The ugly, modern Lloyds Bank building had already defaced the grand row of Victorian shop buildings to the right. Finally, a number 45 bus waits to turn towards West Heath, something you will see to this day. The central building is the Fire Station at Cotteridge. To the left of that is a shop called, "Under the Clock" - for obvious reasons! On the far right, the top of the spire of Kings Norton church can just about be seen. I wonder if it was a mistake made at the time the cottage was built or whether Rubery used to be spelt like this? This cottage is no longer there. Just to the right of centre is the lodge house for Rubery Hill Hospital. Although the hospital shut some years ago, this splendid house is still there. The girl on the right is crossing Leach Green Lane. Note the old urinal to the far right. Several of these survive to this day. This picture speaks volumes about the future of Rubery. Shortly after it was taken, work would commence on the now familiar fly-over that is located here.

8: Birmingham social care workers told to go part-time or face redundancy - Birmingham Live

Adult Social Care and Health Business Plan to The goals that Birmingham City Council is seeking to achieve for adults and older people.

9: Birmingham In Colour 's

The civil rights movement (also known as the African-American civil rights movement, American civil rights movement and other terms) in the United States was a decades-long movement with the goal of enforcing constitutional and legal rights for African Americans that other Americans already enjoyed.

Microprocessor based home security system project Economies of scale in California turkey production Gastrotricha David Strayer, William D. Hummon Theoretical issues in psychology an introduction Language and structure in Tennysons poetry Networks and partnerships VI. The planet Mercury. Detective story in bengali We get comfortable in secret vices Filipino 10 teachers guide Idea of representation Proceedings of the 33rd Southeastern Symposium on System Theory The great gatsby critical analysis Fairbanks Cabbies The curse of the photograph : Atjeh 1901 CHANGE INTERVENTION AVAIL PB NOW (Open University Set Text) Report on the analysis of the quality assurance and quality control data for the MISA iron and steel sect Getting the most out of the clinical experience The Lloyd: the Revolutions of Wisdon Illustrated guide to the nec Early Greek travellers and the Hellenic ideal Blur /Michelle Berry. Research in social psychology Video movie guide for family viewing Compassionate Carnivore Teaching-Learning Processes in Vocational Education Phantasies of a love-thief Maternity nursing care plan book Reincarnation A Biblical Doctrine? Fors clavigera: letters to the workmen and labourers of Great Britain. Anti-submarine warfare in World War I Malayalam novel oru sankeerthanam pole History of consumerism in America A Little Book of Prayers and Hymns Free college resource book Guide to New Brunswick for the use of settlers, tourists, and sportsmen Plague in London, 1665 National Velvet (Flare Original Novel) War paths, peace paths Farm animal matching worksheet