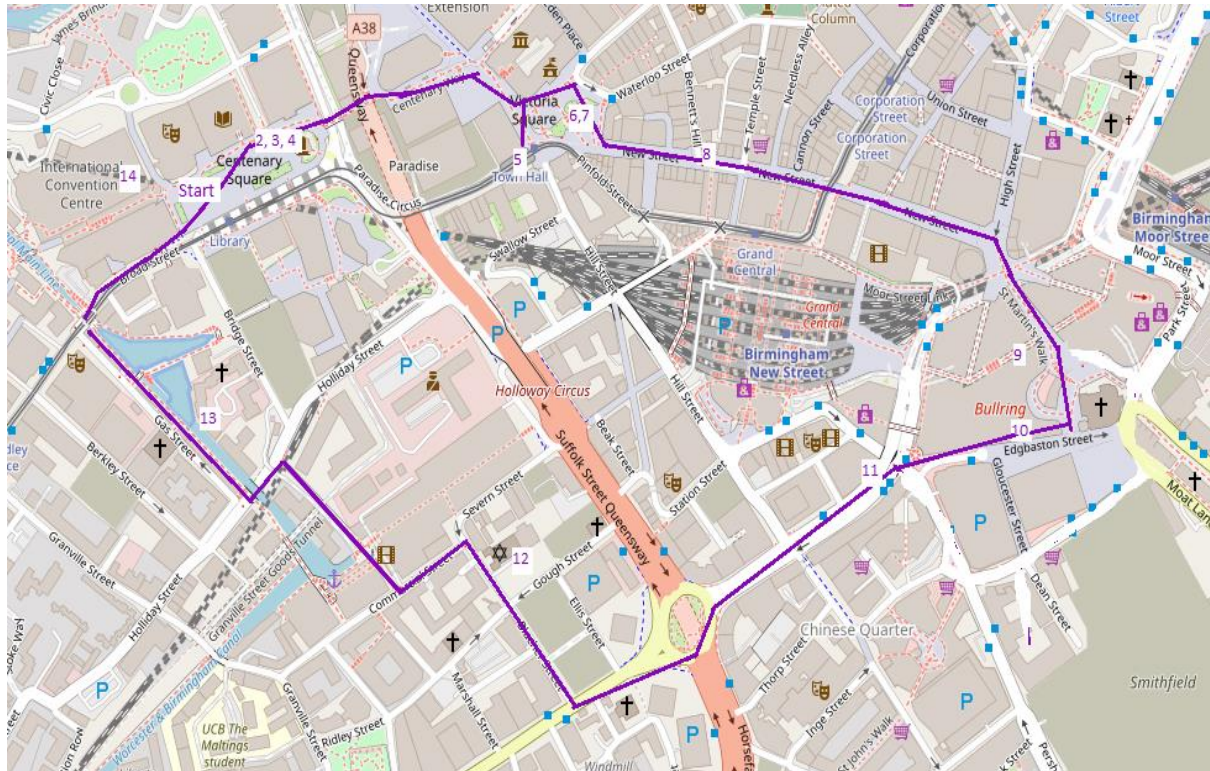


If you go on our **learning walk** around Birmingham city centre, you will see from the people around you what a diverse community we have become. Follow the map to see how our city has evolved from *City of Empire* to *City of Diversity*:



1. The Hall of Memory, Centenary Square

The Hall of Memory is a memorial to honour those from Birmingham who gave their lives in the First World War, Second World War, and in active service since 1945. You can search the records to see if anyone you know is remembered there.

1. 'Golden Boys' Statue, Centenary Square

The 'Golden Boys of Birmingham' statue shows Matthew Boulton, James Watt, and William Murdoch, leaders of our industrial 'city of 1000 trades.' The plaque on the statue explains how the trio are linked to the slave trade.

2. Chamberlain Memorial, Chamberlain Square

Joseph Chamberlain (1836-1914) was Birmingham's Mayor and an MP. In 1895, he became Colonial Secretary, in charge of managing the British Empire.

3. Thomas Attwood, Chamberlain Square

Thomas Attwood (1783-1856) was Birmingham's first MP. He stood up for poor and unemployed people in our city. He argued against the East India Company, which made a lot of money by buying goods cheaply from across the Empire, rather than buying goods made in Birmingham.

4. Town Hall

The Birmingham Town Hall was built in 1834. In the 1830s it hosted anti-slavery meetings.

5. Forward Together Statue, Victoria Square

This statue was designed to celebrate the diversity of Birmingham by artist Luke Perry. It includes quotes from Benjamin Zephaniah's poem *We Refugees*: 'Nobody's here without a struggle' and 'We all came here from somewhere'.

6. Queen Victoria, Victoria Square

Queen Victoria (1819-1901) reigned for 63 years. In 1876, she was declared Empress of India. Under her rule, the British Empire grew to include over a quarter of the world's population.

7. Macdonald Burlington Hotel, New Street

This hotel used to be called the Midland Hotel and it was where Conservative MP Enoch Powell made a racist, anti-immigration speech in 1968, known as the 'Rivers of Blood' speech.

8. The Bull

Outside the Bullring Shopping Centre stands The Bull. Laurence Broderick designed it to be 'powerful and strong', representing 'everything that Birmingham is'.

9. Bull Ring Market

The outdoor market sells fresh produce from all over the world, showing the tastes of Birmingham's diverse communities.

10. Chung Ying Cantonese

Chung Ying is the oldest Chinese restaurant in Birmingham. It was opened in 1981 in a building that used to be a synagogue.

11. Chinese Pagoda

This 12 metre tall pagoda was carved in Fujian, China. It was given to our city by the Wing Yip brothers, local supermarket owners, to thank the people of Birmingham for supporting their communities.

12. Singer's Hill Synagogue

Singer's Hill Synagogue was built in 1856 as a place of worship for the Jewish community.

13. Gas Street Basin

Birmingham's canal network spans out from the Gas Street Basin. Goods were imported and exported from here until the 1960s. Cadbury, for example, received cocoa from Ghana and cane sugar from the Caribbean.

14. International Convention Centre

The ICC has hosted 110 international conferences since its opening in 1991, and been visited by important world leaders, such as Nelson Mandela. The ICC stands on the same site where Bingley Hall used to be. In 1886, Bingley Hall held an exhibition which showcased Birmingham as 'the workshop of the world'.