

## Dominoes: British leisure, transport and communication in the '20s and '30s

- Cut out the domino cards and distribute to students randomly around the class. Any spare cards should be given to students who can cope with more than one, or kept by the teacher.
- Explain to students that each domino contains one question and an answer to a different question.
- The student with the 'start' card begins the chain by reading out their question. If a student thinks that their domino answers the question, they should read it out, followed by their question. If the chain 'breaks down' because a question has not been answered, the class should discuss what the answer might be so that the student can recognise their answer.
- The game ends when all dominoes have been read out – this should be when the first student reads out 'end'.
- The sequence could then be read through again, this time against the clock!

To escape higher rates, to be nearer the consumers they were providing for, to escape old trade unionism of towns: <b>END!</b>	<b>START:</b> Why was there an increase in leisure in the 1930s?	Deflation. Wages were going further as prices dropped. This was great for those in work but a different story for areas still dependent on old industries, like Jarrow.	How many cars were there in Britain by 1930?
1 million	What new creature was created in the late 50s/early 60s that had never existed before and why?	The teenager, because suddenly this age group had disposable income.	How many cars were there in Britain by 1939?
2 million	Why were there more cars on the road?	Mass production made cars cheaper.	Name two things that provided entertainment for the masses in the 1930s

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<p>The cinema (this was the age of Chaplin) and Butlins holiday camps (many workers had two weeks paid holiday per year).</p>	<p>What was a key breakthrough which allowed for a range of mod-cons to alleviate women's chores in the home?</p>	<p>The National Grid, which provided much improved access to electricity.</p>	<p>When did wireless broadcasting begin?</p>
<p>1920</p>	<p>What did the cinema represent?</p>	<p>A hunger for romance; it was escapism. 40% of Liverpool's population went twice a week.</p>	<p>What changed cities?</p>
<p>The bus (more so than the car). Houses started to built alongside roads rather than railway tracks, and suburbs were created.</p>	<p>When did tram lines reach their peak?</p>	<p>1928</p>	<p>What replaced the tram line and used electricity rather than imported oil?</p>
<p>The trolley bus</p>	<p>In general, how was the English man travelling in 1932?</p>	<p>by bus</p>	<p>Why did factories set up outside of urban centres?</p>

