



very
puzzled

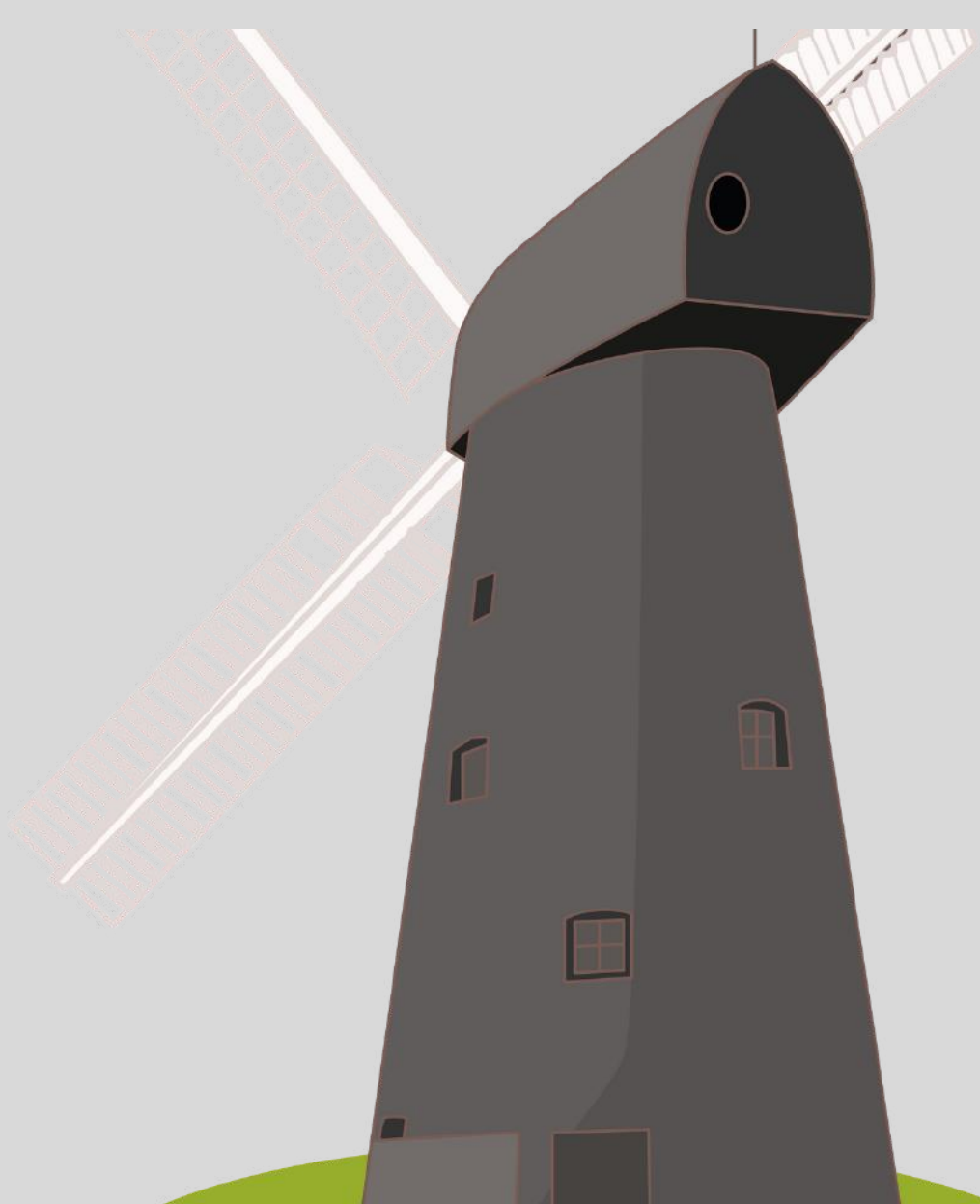
BRIXTON
JIGSAW PUZZLE
GUIDE

CONTAINING BIOGRAPHIES OF THE
PEOPLE FEATURED ON THE
BRIXTON MAP JIGSAW PUZZLE



TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. Introduction
2. The Benefits of jigsaw puzzles
3. C.L.R. James
4. Luol Deng
5. Brixton Windmill
6. Chuka Umunna
7. Ken Livingstone
8. Brixton Theatre
9. David Bowie
10. Ty
11. Stockwell Skate Park
12. Dave
13. Skin
14. Black Cultural Archives
15. Pearl Alcock
16. Nellie Roberts
17. African and Caribbean War Memorial
18. Aaron Pierre
19. Bunmi Mojekwu
20. Brockwell Park
21. Olive Morris
22. Len Garrison
23. Brixton Townhall
24. Rudy Narayan
25. Frank Reginald Carey
26. Ritzy Cinema
27. Ritzy Cinema
28. Cécile Nobrega
29. Terence MacSwiney
30. Electric Avenue
31. Questions





Welcome to

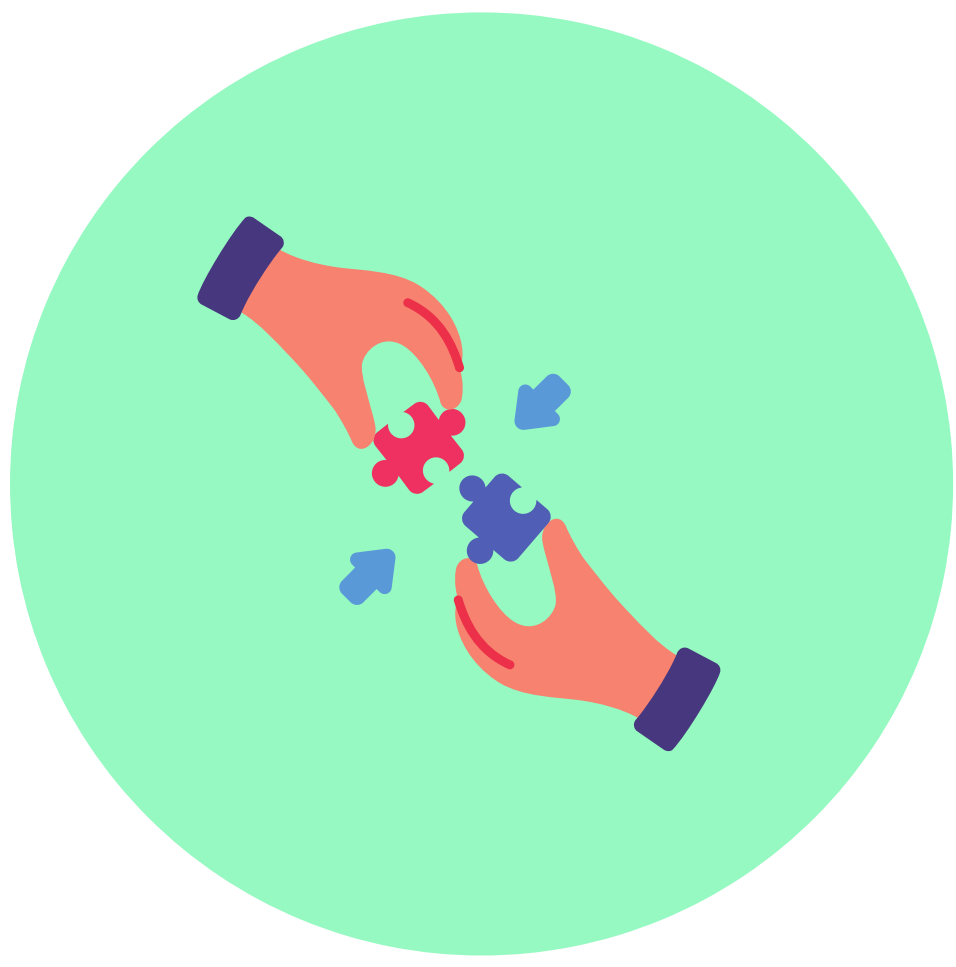
YOUR GUIDE

Brixton, a vibrant and diverse district in the heart of South London, is a place of strength, resilience, and courage. From its historic roots as a hub of Caribbean culture and community, Brixton has emerged as a beacon of hope and determination, inspiring countless individuals with its spirit of unwavering resolve.

Learn about notable residents such as Olive Morris, David Bowie, Pearl Alcock, Ken Livingstone, Bunmi Mojekwu, Ty, Cécile Nobrega as well as many others.

The Very Puzzled Brixton map jigsaw puzzle consists of 100 pieces and each ward of Brixton is represented with a variety of landmarks, monuments and attractions it will provide endless fun and topics of discussion that can be used as fun way to learn for both children and adults.

THE BENEFITS OF JIGSAW PUZZLES



HAND-EYE COORDINATION

Your child will develop a keen relationship between what their eyes see, what their hands do and what their brain relates to this information.



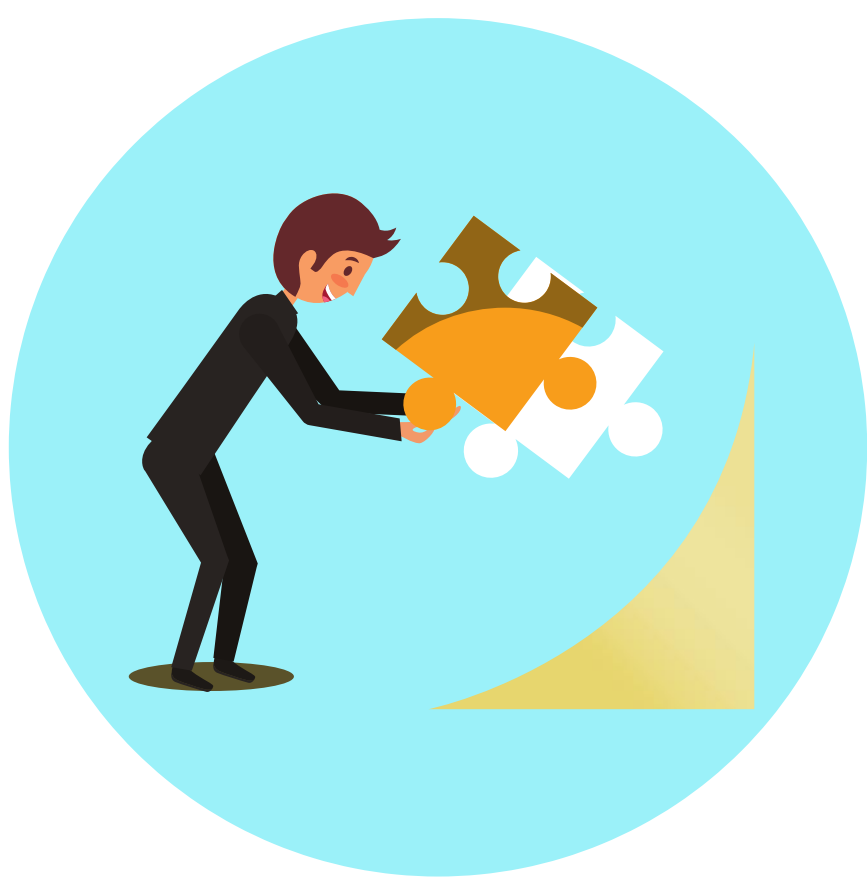
MOTOR SKILLS

Larger puzzle pieces and stacking puzzle games can enhance the large movements of your child to the point where they can then work on their fine motor skills.



UNDERSTANDING THE WORLD

There is no better way for your child to gain an understanding of the world around them than by letting them literally manipulate the world around them.



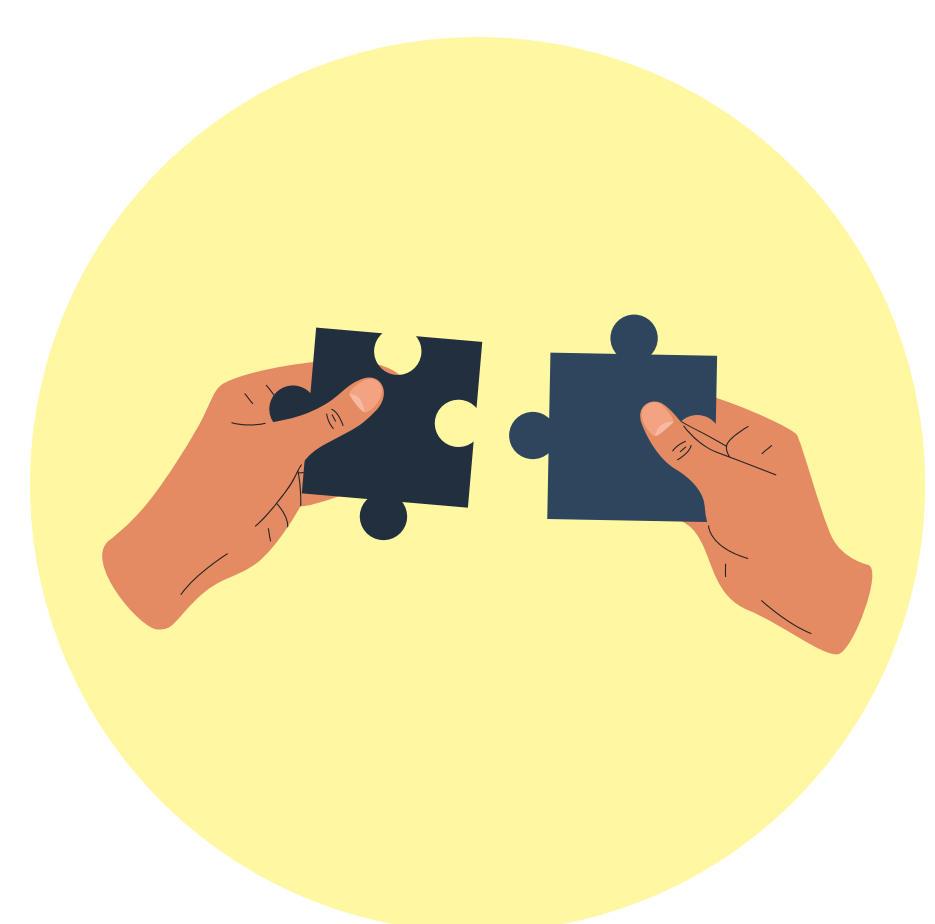
SHAPE RECOGNITION

The first puzzles we use are simple shapes — triangle, squares and circles. From there more complex shapes are used until the abstract jigsaw puzzles are used.



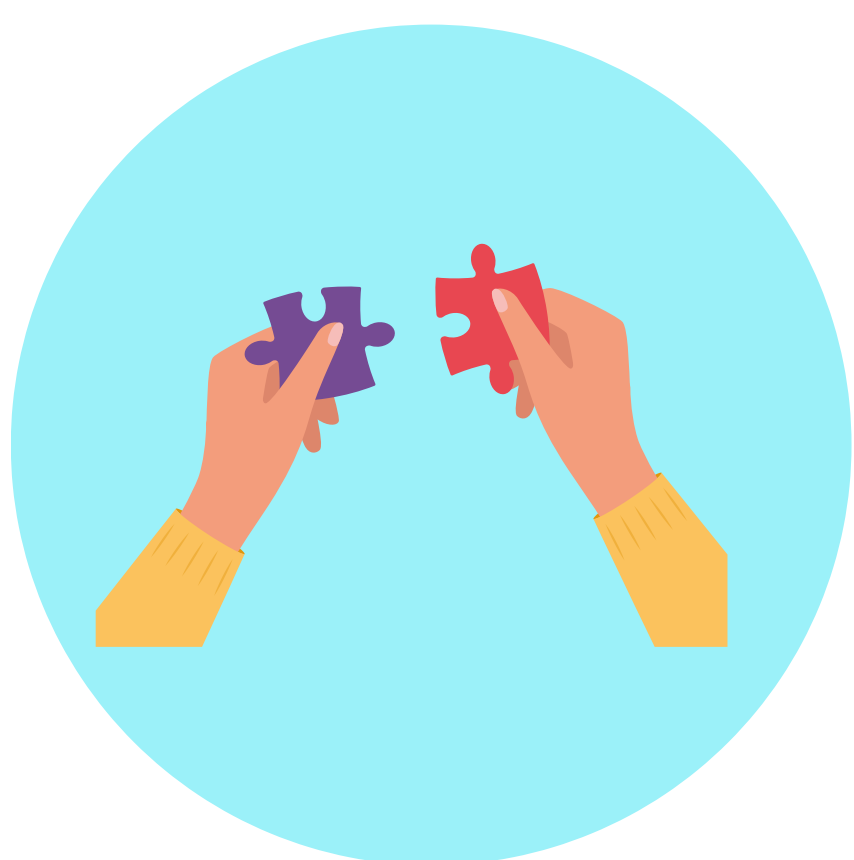
MEMORY

Your child has to remember the shape of pieces that don't fit for when they will fit later on.



PROBLEM SOLVING

Either the puzzle piece fits or it does not. Your child uses critical thinking skills to solve the puzzle and, best of all, you can't cheat a puzzle!



SETTING GOALS

The first goal is to solve the puzzle, the next goal will be a series of strategies your child comes up with to solve the puzzle. Such as putting familiar shapes or colors in one pile for future reference.

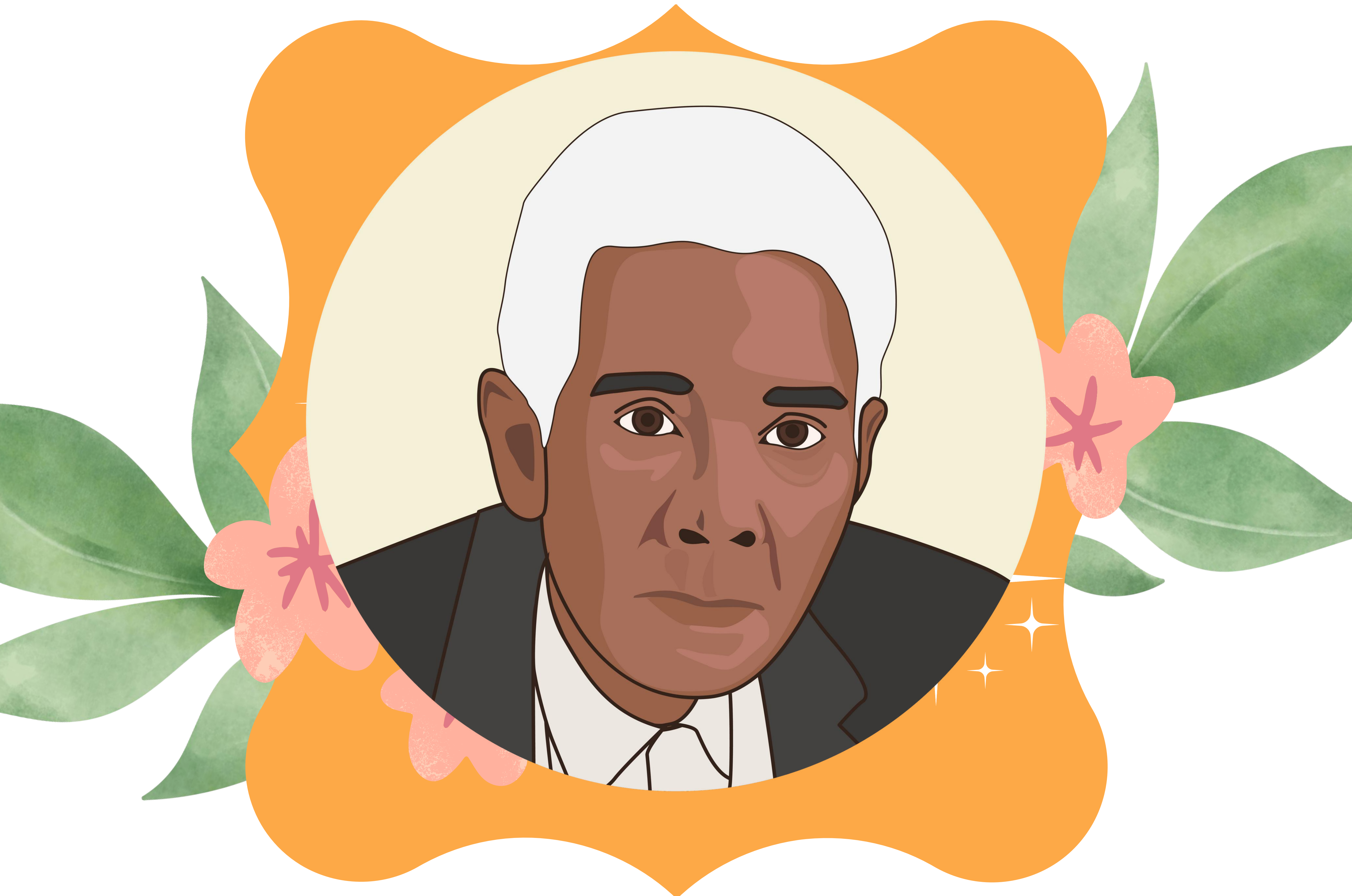


PATIENCE

Puzzles are not like sports, you can't just step up to the plate and swing until you knock it out of the park. You must practice patience and slowly work through the puzzle before you reach the ending.

C.L.R. JAMES

(4 January 1901 – 31 May 1989)



C.L.R. James (1901-1989) was a Trinidadian historian, journalist, Marxist theorist, and activist who made significant contributions to the fields of Caribbean and African history, Marxist theory, and anti-colonialism.

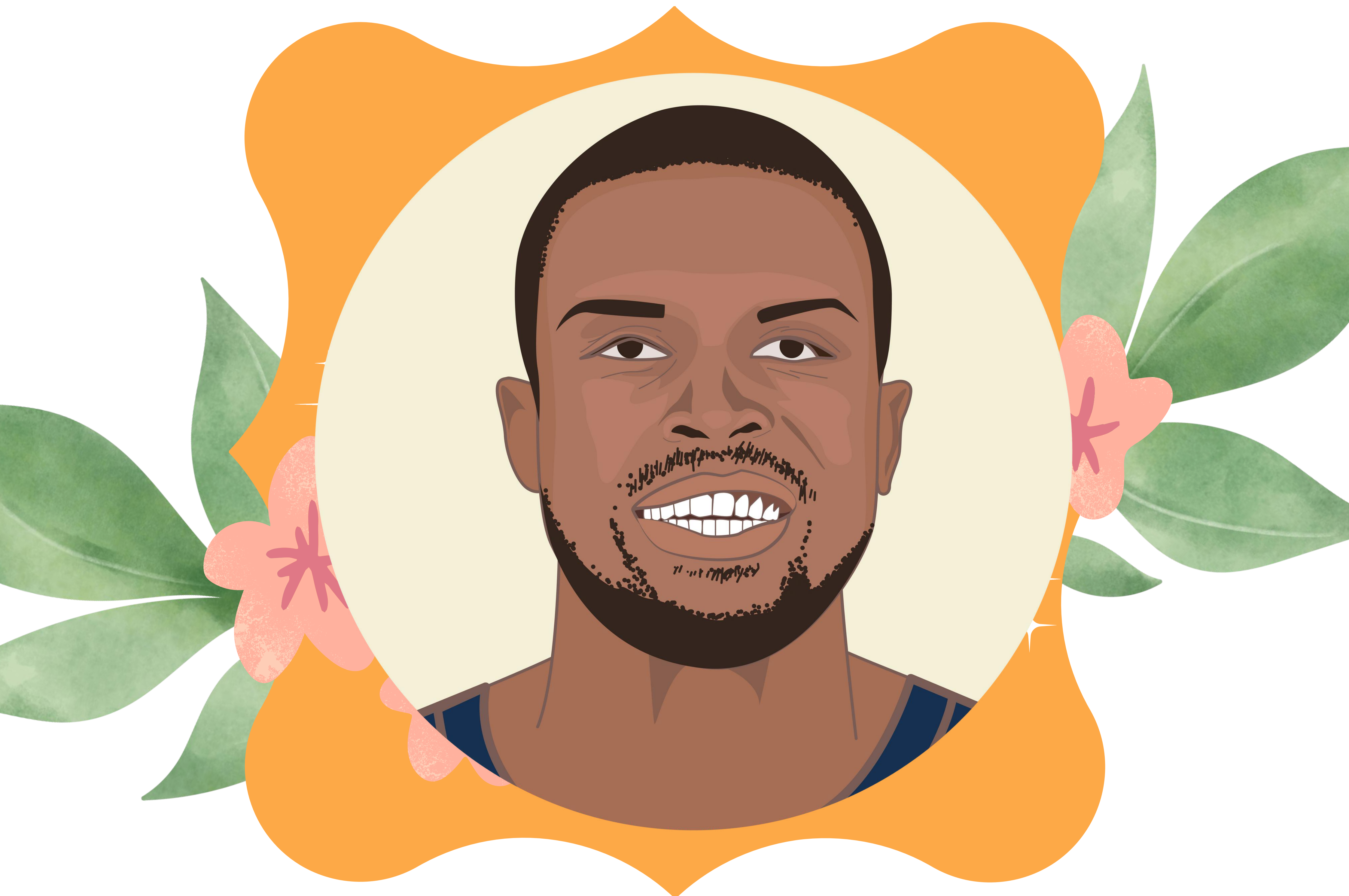
James is perhaps best known for his book "The Black Jacobins" (1938), a seminal work on the Haitian Revolution that challenged prevailing Eurocentric views of the event and highlighted the crucial role of enslaved people in the fight for their own freedom. He also wrote extensively on cricket, using the sport as a lens to explore issues of race, identity, and politics.

Throughout his life, James was deeply involved in leftist politics and activism, and was a vocal critic of imperialism and colonialism. He was a member of the Trotskyist Fourth International and spent time in the United States, where he was active in the civil rights and Black Power movements.

Today, James is remembered as a pioneering figure in the fields of postcolonial and Black studies, whose ideas continue to influence scholars and activists around the world. His legacy as a writer, thinker, and political activist remains a powerful inspiration to those fighting for social justice and equality.

LUOL DENG

(16 April 1985)



Luol Deng is a South Sudanese-born British former professional basketball player who had a successful career in the National Basketball Association (NBA). He was born on April 16, 1985, in Wau, South Sudan and later moved to Egypt, and then the United Kingdom as a child, where he was raised in London. Deng began his basketball career in the United Kingdom, where he played for the Brixton Topcats before moving to the United States to attend high school. He then played college basketball at Duke University before being selected seventh overall in the 2004 NBA draft by the Chicago Bulls.

Over the course of his 15-year career in the NBA, Deng played for the Chicago Bulls, Cleveland Cavaliers, Miami Heat, Los Angeles Lakers, and Minnesota Timberwolves. He was a two-time NBA All-Star and earned All-Defensive Second Team honors in 2012. Deng was known for his versatile play, strong defense, and leadership on and off the court.

Today, Deng is widely regarded as one of the most successful basketball players to come out of the United Kingdom and has played a significant role in raising the profile of basketball in the country. His humanitarian work has also made a significant impact in South Sudan and beyond, making him a respected and admired figure both on and off the court.



BRIXTON WINDMILL

Brixton Windmill is a historic windmill located in Brixton, South London. It was built in 1816 and is one of the few surviving windmills in London. The windmill was originally used for grinding corn into flour and was a vital part of the local community's food production. In the mid-19th century, the windmill was converted into a steam mill, and later a gas engine mill. However, by the 20th century, the windmill had fallen into disuse and was in a state of disrepair.

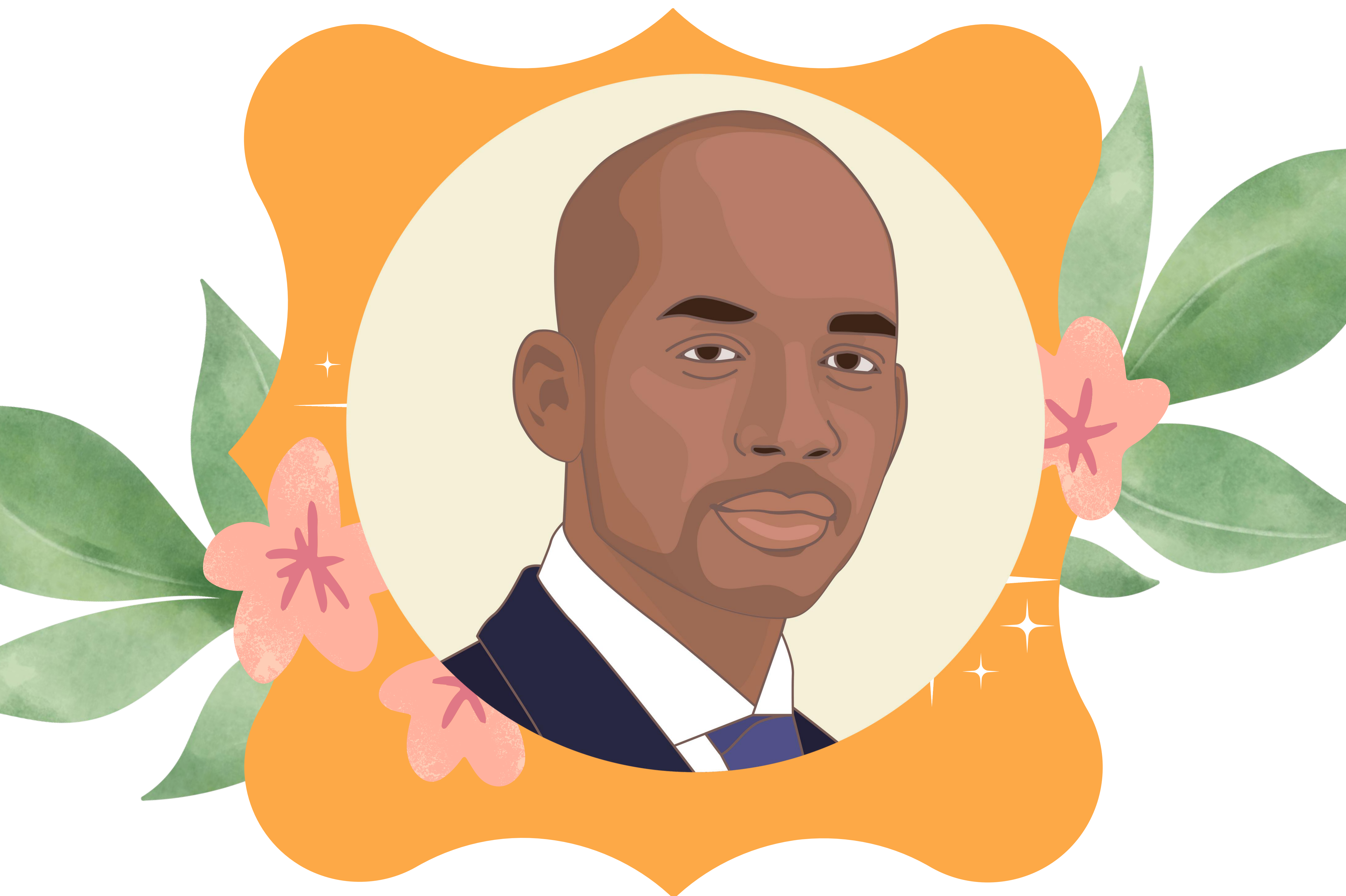
In the 1960s, a local campaign was launched to save the windmill from demolition, and in 2011, a restoration project was undertaken to restore the windmill to its former glory. Today, the windmill is once again fully operational and is open to the public as a museum and educational center.

Visitors can tour the windmill and learn about its history and the process of milling flour. The windmill also hosts a range of events and activities throughout the year, including baking workshops, craft fairs, and music festivals.

The Brixton Windmill is not only a beloved local landmark, but also an important reminder of the area's agricultural past and its ongoing commitment to sustainability and community engagement.

CHUKA UMUNNA

(17 October 1978)



Chuka Umunna is a British lawyer and politician who was born on October 17, 1978, in London, England. He is of Nigerian and Irish descent and has become a prominent figure in British politics in recent years.

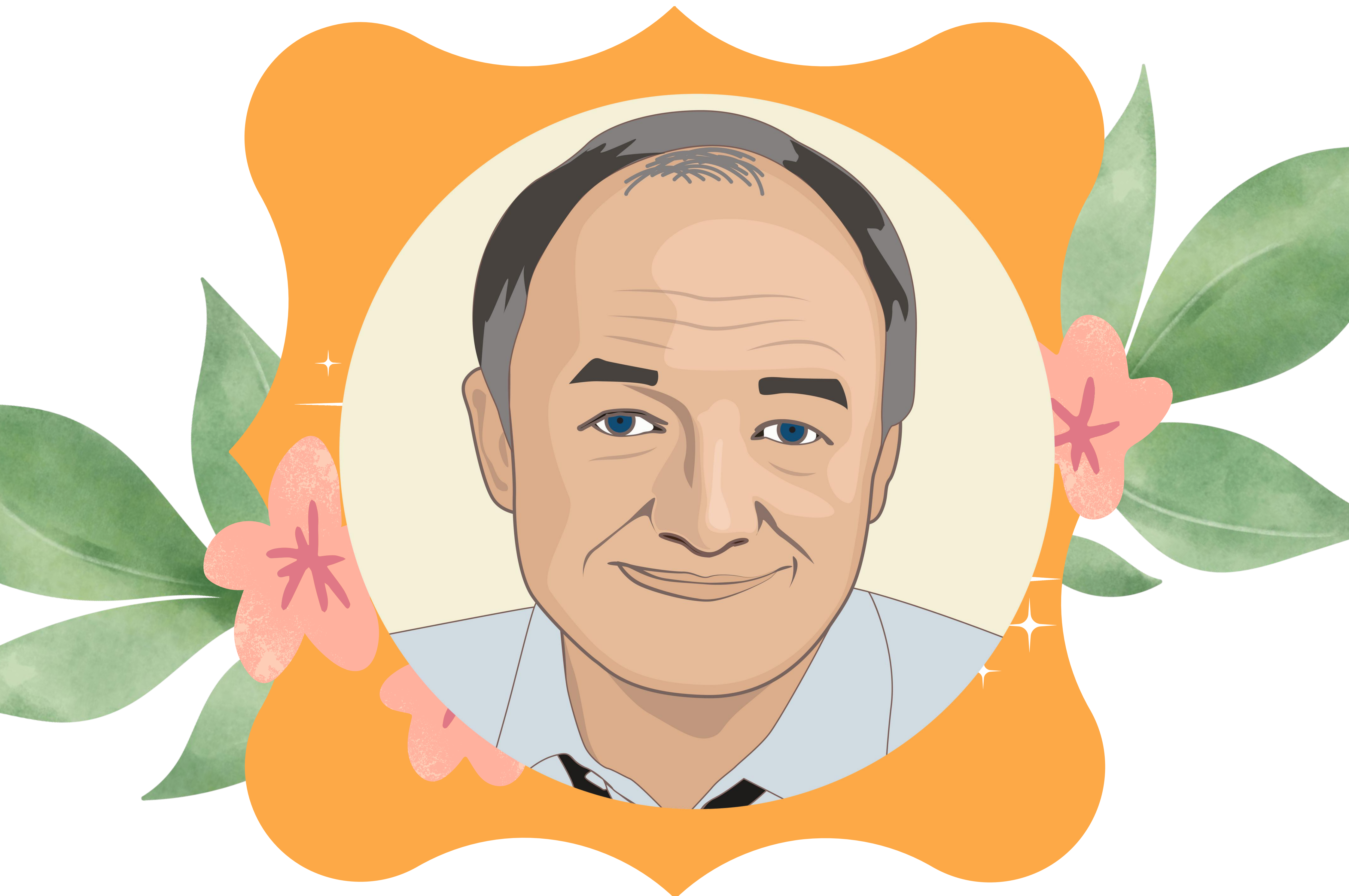
Umunna began his career as a solicitor, specializing in employment law, before entering politics in 2006 as a member of the Labour Party. He was elected as a Member of Parliament (MP) for Streatham in south London in the 2010 general election and held the seat until 2019.

In 2019, Umunna left the Labour Party to join the newly-formed Change UK party, which aimed to promote a pro-European and centrist agenda. He later joined the Liberal Democrats and was their candidate for the Cities of London and Westminster constituency in the 2019 general election.

Today, Umunna remains an influential figure in British politics and is widely respected for his commitment to social justice and equality. He has also been a vocal advocate for the creative industries and has worked to promote London as a hub for tech and innovation.

KEN LIVINGSTONE

(17 June 1945)



Ken Livingstone is a British politician and former Mayor of London. He was born on June 17, 1945, in Lambeth, London, and began his political career as a member of the Labour Party in the 1970s.

Livingstone first came to prominence in the 1980s as the leader of the Greater London Council (GLC), where he championed progressive policies on issues such as affordable housing, public transportation, and LGBT rights. However, the GLC was abolished by the Conservative government in 1986, and Livingstone returned to local government in 2000 as the first elected Mayor of London.

As Mayor of London, Livingstone oversaw significant changes to the city's transport infrastructure, including the introduction of the Congestion Charge and the expansion of the London Underground network. He also promoted affordable housing and green energy initiatives, and worked to increase funding for public services such as education and healthcare. Livingstone remains a significant figure in British politics, and his legacy as Mayor of London continues to be felt today. He is widely regarded as a champion of progressive politics and an advocate for the needs of ordinary Londoners.



BRIXTON THEATRE

Brixton House, formerly known as the Ovalhouse, is a theatre and arts venue located in Brixton, South London. It was originally founded in 1961 as the Oval House Theatre, a small community theatre located in a former hat factory in Kennington.

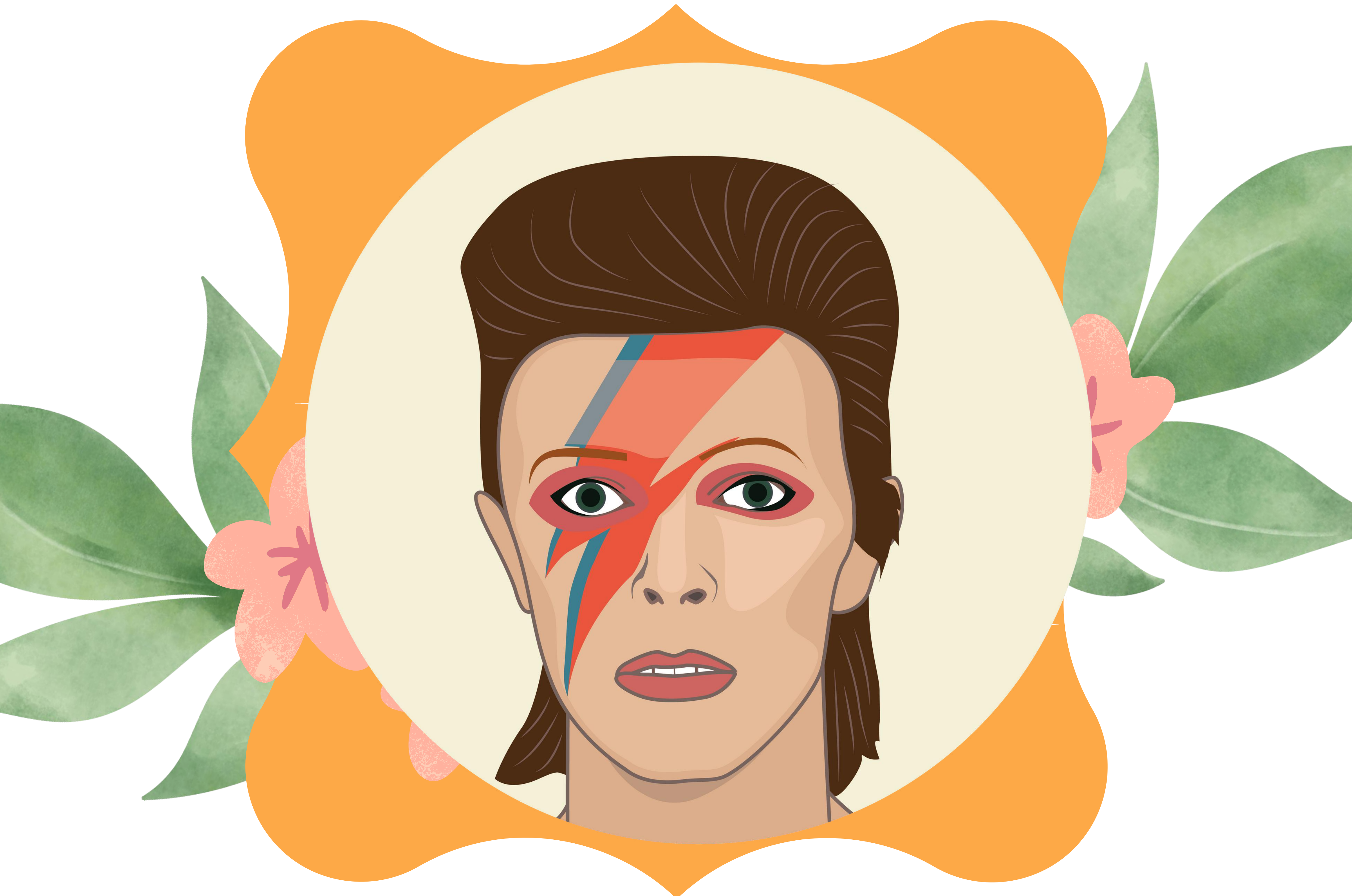
In the 1970s, the theatre moved to a larger location in nearby Oval, where it became known for its commitment to experimental and politically-engaged theatre. The Oval House Theatre played an important role in the development of contemporary theatre in the UK, and hosted early productions by many well-known British playwrights, including Caryl Churchill and David Edgar.

In 2019, the theatre relocated to its current location in Brixton and was renamed Brixton House. The new venue features two performance spaces, rehearsal rooms, and a café bar, and continues to be a hub for innovative and socially-engaged theatre.

Brixton House is committed to supporting emerging artists and promoting diversity and inclusivity in the arts. The venue hosts a range of productions and events throughout the year, including new plays, dance performances, and community projects. It is an important part of the vibrant arts scene in Brixton and continues to be a catalyst for creative expression and social change.

DAVID BOWIE

(8 January 1947 – 10 January 2016)



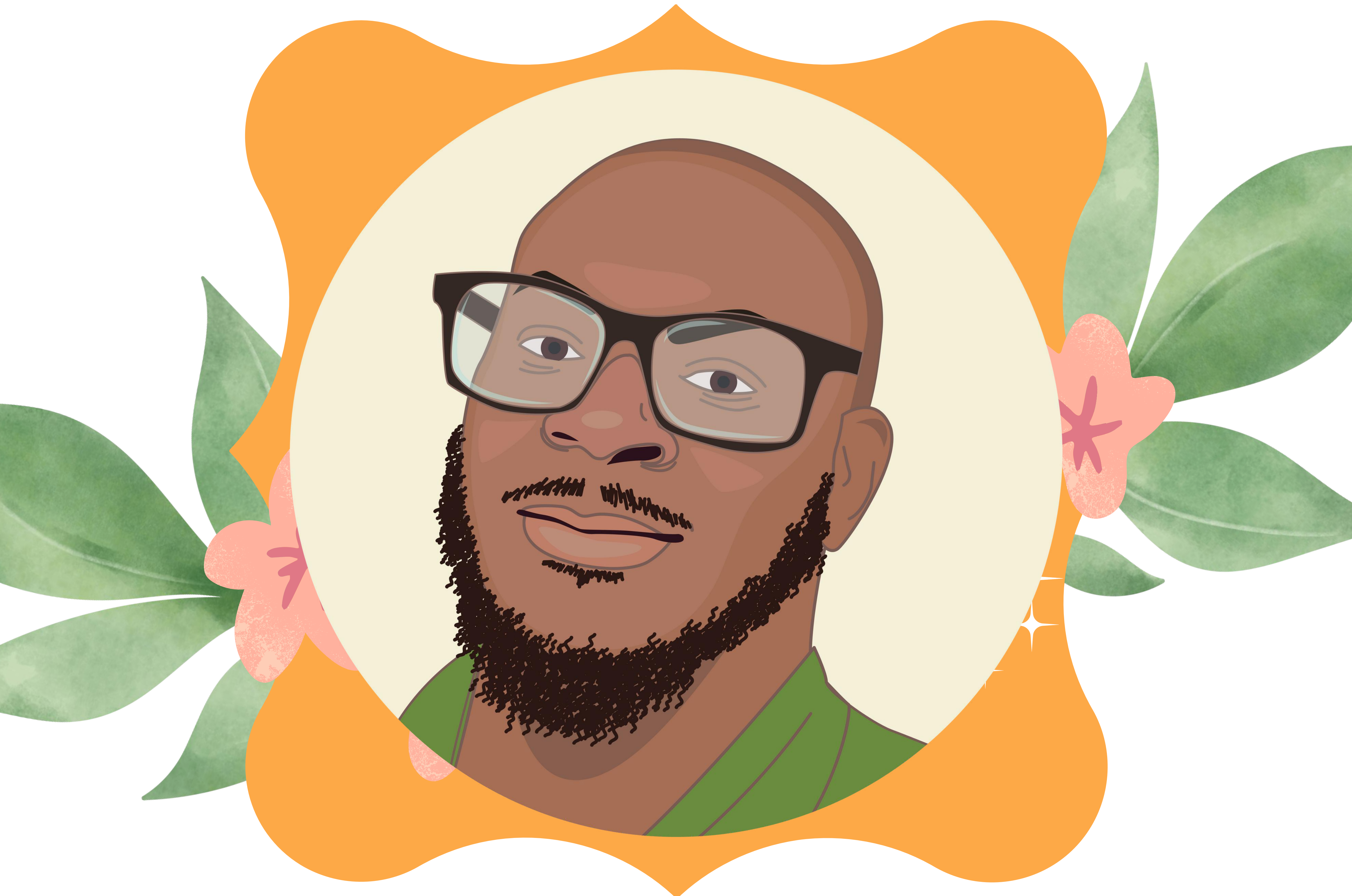
David Bowie was an English musician, songwriter, and actor, who was born on January 8, 1947, in Brixton, South London. He was one of the most influential and innovative artists in the history of popular music, and his career spanned over five decades. Bowie first rose to fame in the late 1960s and early 1970s, with a string of hit singles including "Space Oddity", "Changes", and "Life on Mars?". He was known for his flamboyant style, theatrical stage performances, and his ability to constantly reinvent himself and his music.

Throughout his career, Bowie experimented with a wide range of musical genres, including rock, pop, soul, funk, and electronic music, and collaborated with a diverse array of musicians and artists. He was also a prolific actor, appearing in a number of films and television shows, including the cult classic "The Man Who Fell to Earth".

Bowie was a cultural icon and a major influence on generations of musicians and artists. His music and style continue to inspire and captivate audiences around the world, and his legacy as a boundary-pushing artist and cultural icon remains as strong as ever, even after his death in 2016.

TY

(17 August 1972 – 7 May 2020)



Benedict Okwuchukwu Godwin Chijioke, known professionally as Ty, was a British rapper and spoken word artist. He was born on August 17, 1972, in London, UK, to Nigerian parents.

Ty began his music career in the late 1990s and gained widespread recognition with his debut album, "Awkward," which was released in 2001. The album was critically acclaimed and received a Mercury Music Prize nomination. He went on to release several more albums over the course of his career, including "Upwards," "Closer," and "A Work of Heart."

In addition to his music, Ty was also a respected spoken word artist, and his performances were known for their mix of social commentary, humor, and poetic lyricism. He was a champion of independent music and worked to promote and support emerging artists throughout his career.

Ty was an important figure in the British hip-hop scene and was known for his conscious lyrics, his commitment to social justice, and his unique blend of hip-hop, jazz, and soul music. He passed away on May 7, 2020, at the age of 47, leaving behind a legacy as a trailblazing artist and a champion of independent music.



STOCKWELL SKATE PARK

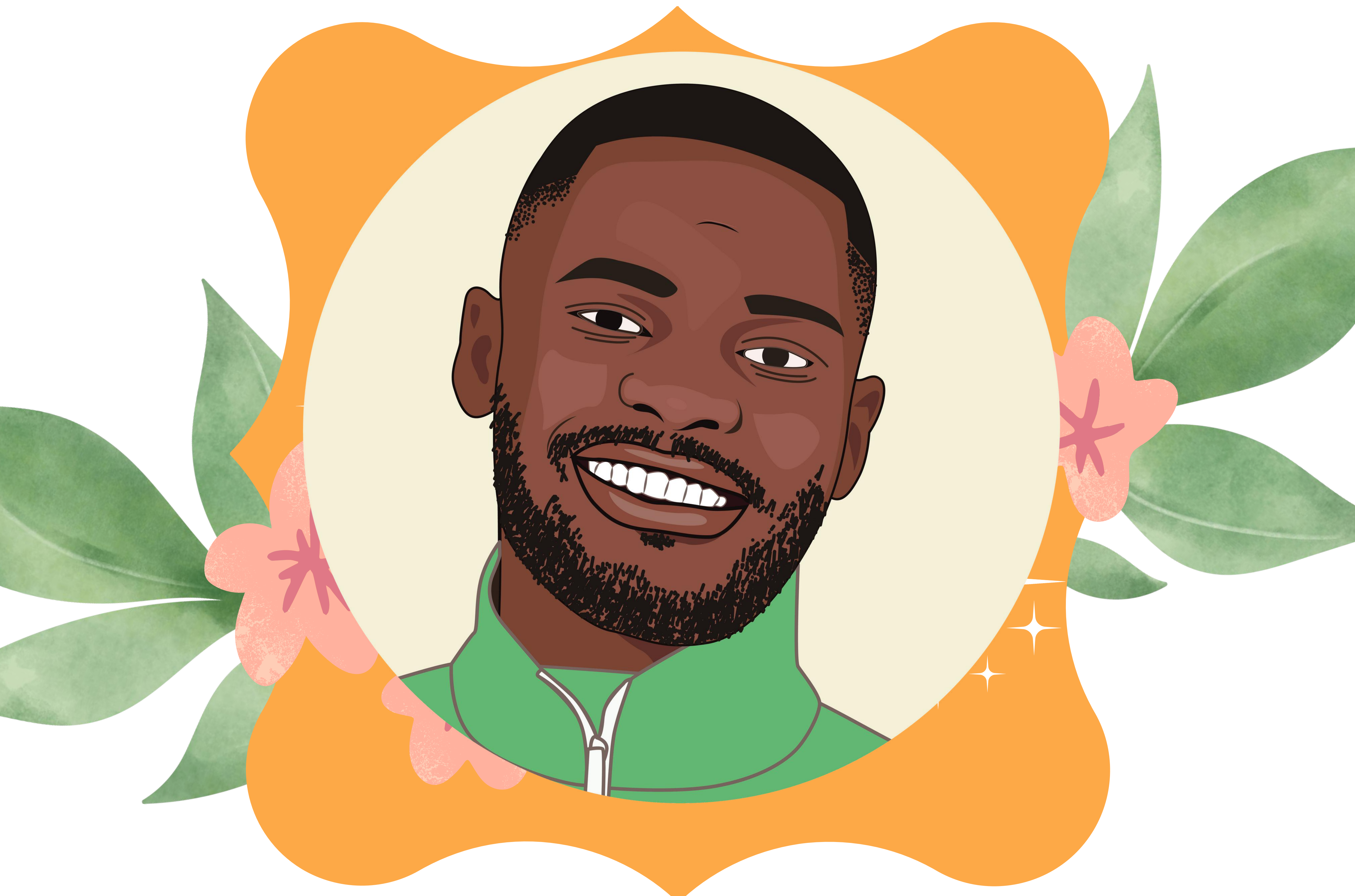
Stockwell Skate Park is a popular skateboarding and BMX park located in Stockwell, South London. The park was originally built in the late 1970s and was one of the first purpose-built skateboarding facilities in the UK.

Over the years, the park has undergone several renovations and expansions, and is now one of the largest and most well-equipped skate parks in London. The park features a range of obstacles and features, including a large bowl, a mini ramp, a street course, and various rails, ledges, and banks.

Stockwell Skate Park has a vibrant and diverse community of skaters and BMX riders, and is a popular destination for both recreational and competitive riders. The park hosts a range of events and competitions throughout the year, and has been the site of several major skateboarding and BMX competitions, including the UK Skateboarding Championships and the X Games.

The park is known for its smooth concrete surface and well-designed features, and is a must-visit destination for anyone interested in skateboarding or BMX riding in London. It is also a testament to the rich history and culture of skateboarding in the UK, and the importance of public spaces for promoting creativity, self-expression, and physical activity.

DAVE
(5 June 1998)



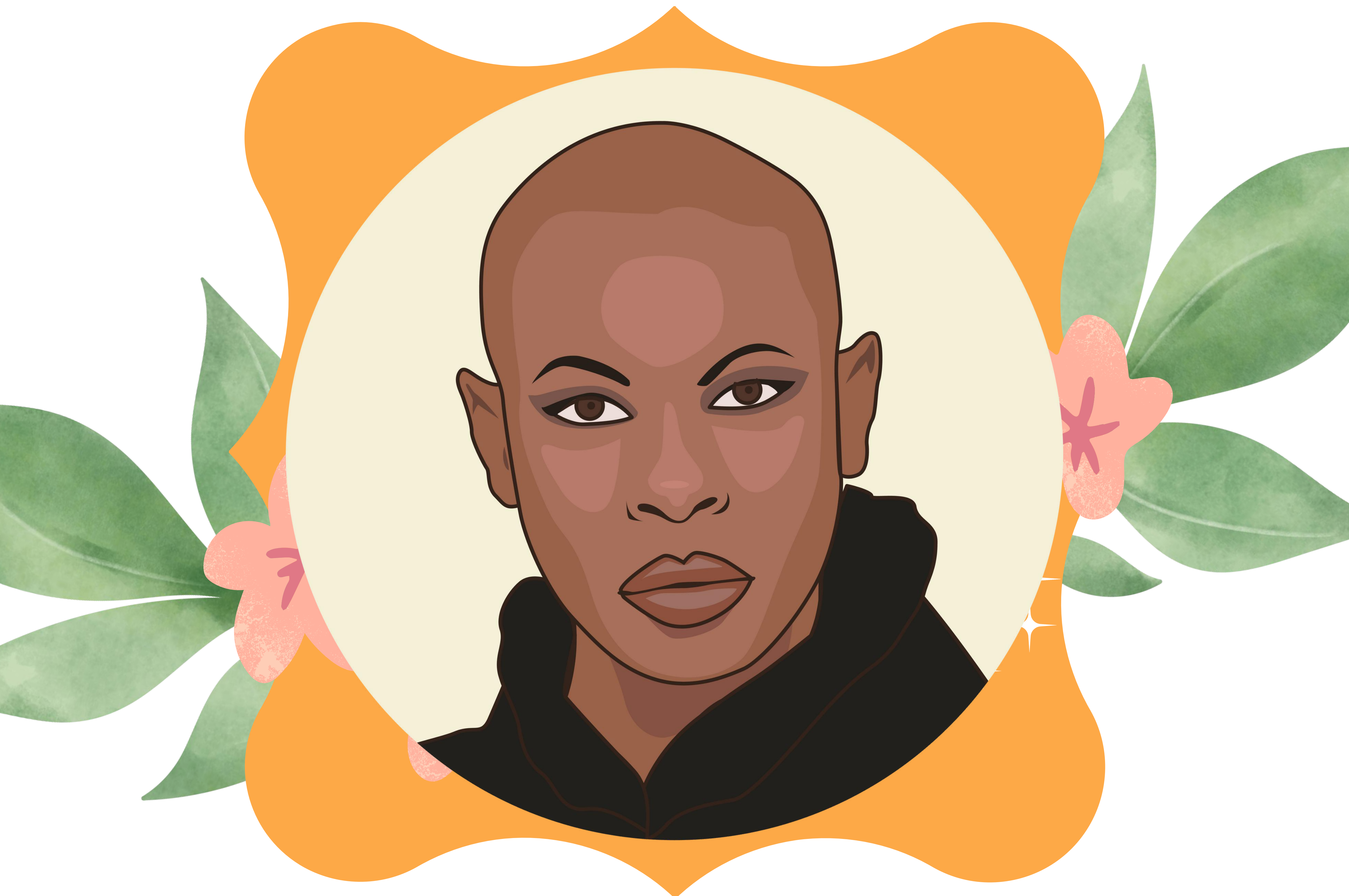
David Orobosa Omoregie, known professionally as Dave, is a British rapper, singer, songwriter, and musician. He was born on June 5, 1998, in Brixton, London, to Nigerian parents. Dave rose to fame with his debut single, "Thiago Silva," which he released in 2016. The song went viral and quickly became a hit, earning him widespread recognition and critical acclaim. He went on to release several more successful singles, including "Wanna Know," "No Words," and "Location," which featured on his debut album, "Psychodrama."

"Psychodrama" was released in 2019 and was a critical and commercial success, debuting at number one on the UK Albums Chart and earning widespread acclaim for its raw, introspective lyrics and innovative approach to storytelling. The album won the Mercury Prize in 2019 and cemented Dave's status as one of the most exciting and important new voices in British music. In addition to his music, Dave is also known for his activism and social commentary, and has been a vocal advocate for social justice and racial equality. He has used his platform to speak out on issues such as police brutality, institutional racism, and the impact of poverty and inequality on young people.

Dave's innovative approach to music and his commitment to social justice have made him a powerful voice in the UK music scene, and he continues to inspire and captivate audiences around the world with his powerful and emotive music.

SKIN

(3 August 1967)

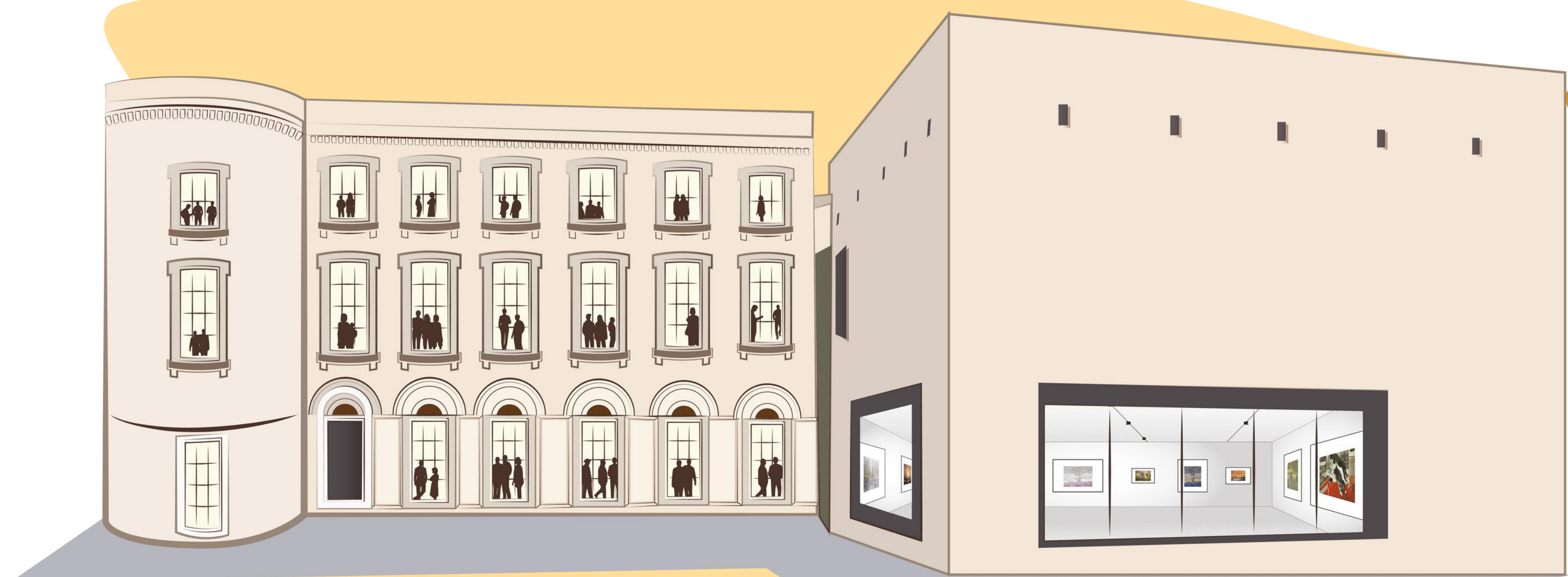


Deborah Anne Dyer, known professionally as Skin, is a British singer, songwriter, and musician. She was born on August 3, 1967, in Brixton, London. Skin rose to fame in the 1990s as the lead vocalist of the rock band Skunk Anansie. The band's music blended elements of rock, punk, and funk, and Skin's powerful vocals and dynamic stage presence helped to make them one of the most exciting and influential bands of the era.

Skunk Anansie released several successful albums in the 1990s, including "Paranoid & Sunburnt," "Stoosh," and "Post Orgasmic Chill," and toured extensively throughout Europe and the UK. They were known for their electrifying live shows and their powerful, politically charged lyrics, which tackled issues such as racism, sexism, and homophobia.

After Skunk Anansie disbanded in 2001, Skin embarked on a successful solo career, releasing several albums and collaborating with a range of artists and musicians. She has also worked as a TV presenter, appearing on shows such as "Later... with Jools Holland" and "The Voice UK," and has been a vocal advocate for a range of social and political causes, including LGBT rights and anti-racism.

Throughout her career, Skin has been a pioneering and influential figure in the UK music scene, known for her powerful vocals, her dynamic stage presence, and her commitment to social justice and equality.



BLACK CULTURAL ARCHIVES

The Black Cultural Archives is a national institution located in Brixton, London, dedicated to collecting, preserving and celebrating the heritage and history of black people in Britain. It was established in 1981 by a group of community activists and historians who recognized the urgent need to document and preserve the rich history of black people in Britain.

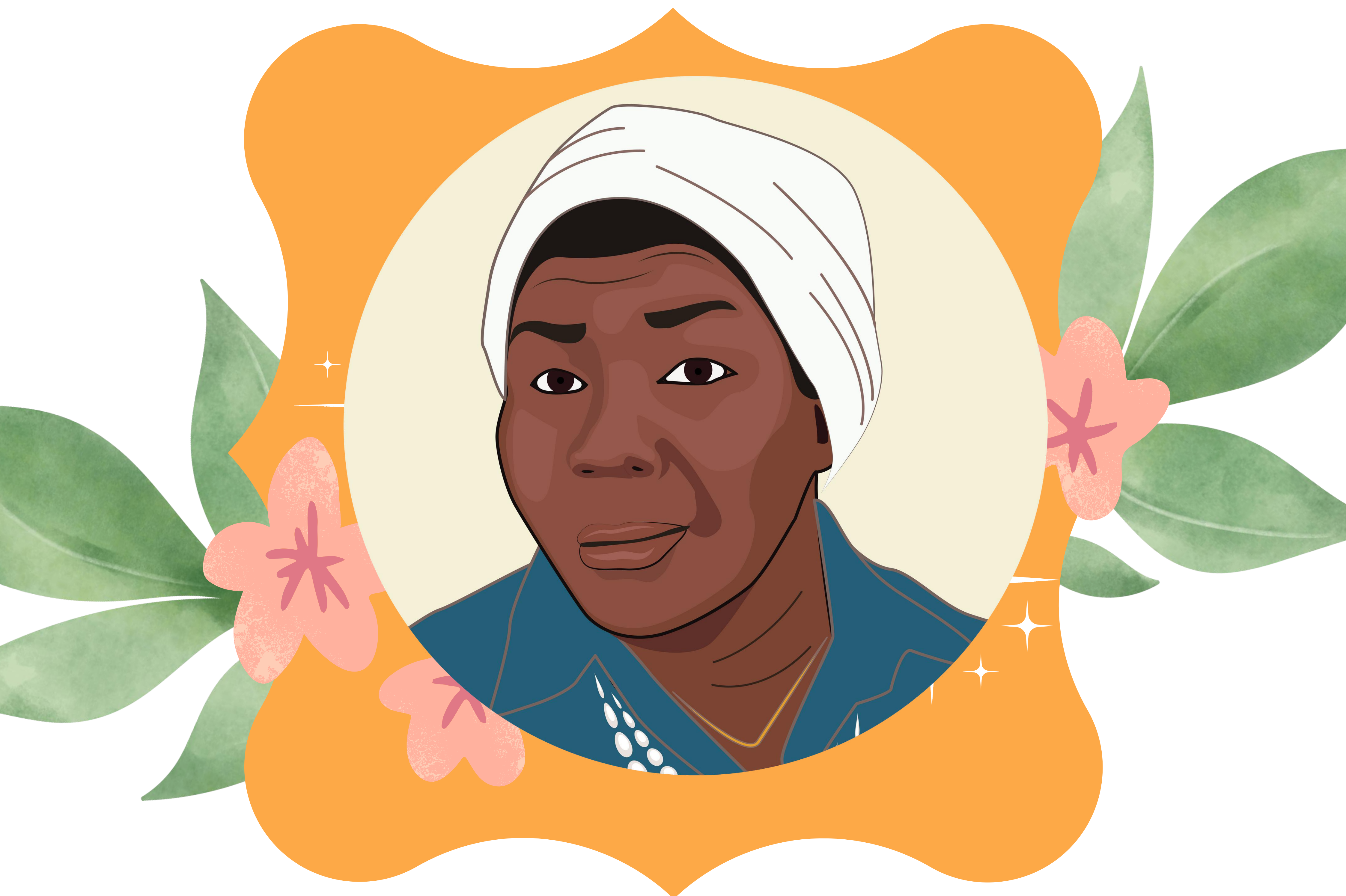
The archives contain a wide range of materials, including photographs, documents, oral histories, artwork, and artifacts, dating back to the 16th century. These materials are used to educate and inspire people about the contributions of black people to British society, and to promote understanding and appreciation of the cultural diversity of Britain.

The Black Cultural Archives also hosts a range of exhibitions, events, and educational programs throughout the year, including talks, workshops, and film screenings. These activities aim to engage and empower people from all backgrounds to learn about and celebrate black history and culture.

The Black Cultural Archives is an important institution in the UK and has played a vital role in preserving the history and culture of black people in Britain. Its work is essential in promoting social justice and racial equality, and it continues to be a valuable resource for researchers, scholars, and the wider public.

PEARL ALCOCK

(1934 – 2006)



Pearl Alcock was a club owner and artist, best known as a British outsider artist. Pearl's journey with art began when she was unable to afford a birthday card for a friend so she drew one.

By the late 80s she was getting more recognition, her art being exhibited at the 198 Gallery, the Almeida Theatre and the Bloomsbury Theatre. Then in 1990 her work was included in the London Fire Brigade calendar. She gained mainstream recognition a year before her death when in 2005 her work was included in Tate Britain's first exhibition of art shown under the term Outsider Art.

In 2019 she was the subject of the retrospective at the Whitworth Art Gallery, Manchester.

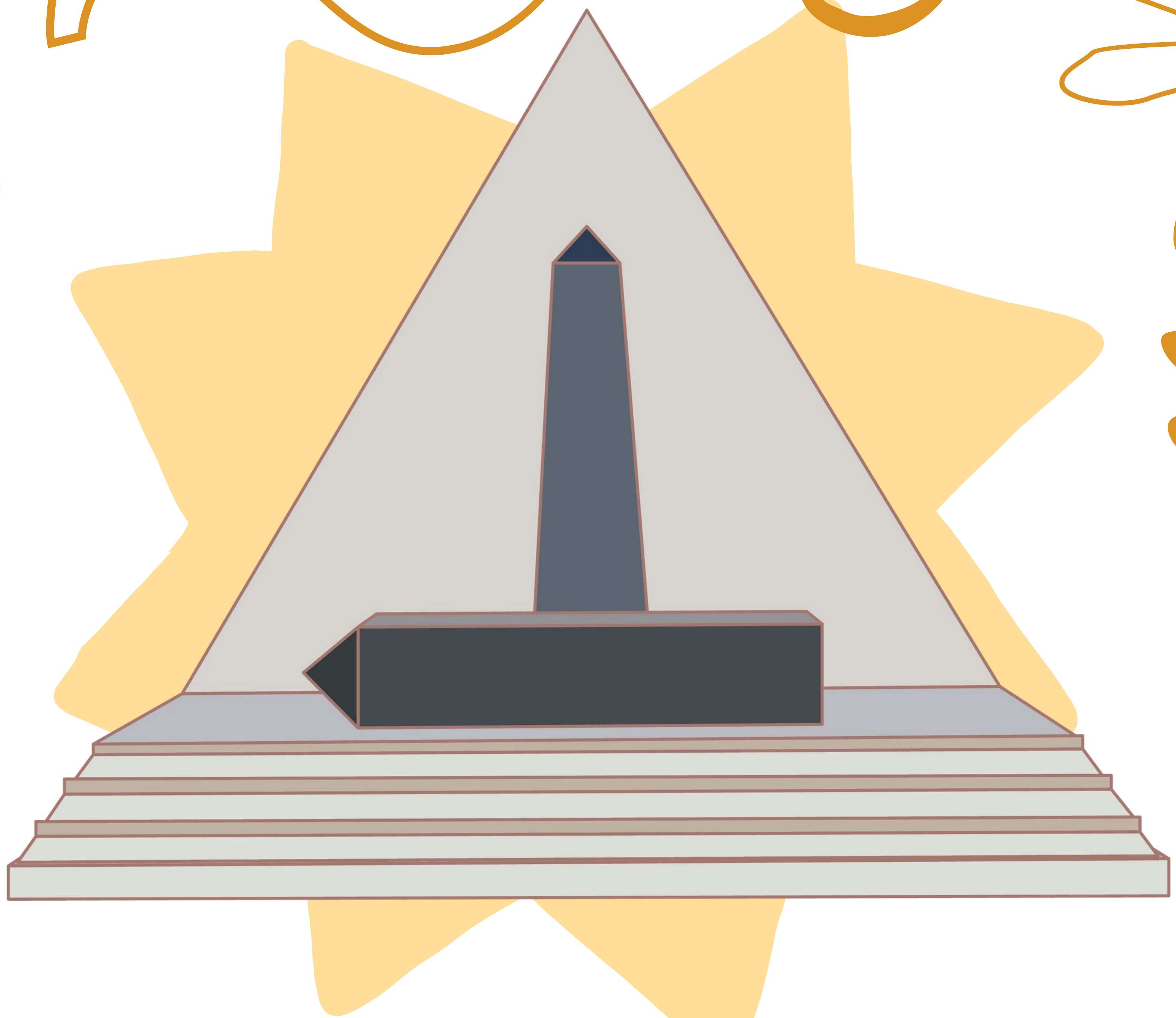
NELLIE ROBERTS

(15 October 1872 – 29 March 1959)



Nellie Roberts was an English botanical and scientific illustrator. Roberts was brought up in Brixton, London and lived there throughout her life. Her father was a watchmaker and she lived and did most of her painting above what was originally his shop in Loughborough Road.

She was the first and longest serving Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) orchid artist. Roberts was employed from 1897 until 1953 to paint life-sized illustrations of orchids that had gained RHS awards. These built a reference collection of images of cultivars and hybrids for the Society [4] that are held within the RHS Lindley Library. She also made duplicates for use by the owner of the orchid. She was also commissioned to provide some illustrations required by the Manchester and North of England Orchid Society. She is estimated to have made at least 4500 illustrations of orchids.



AFRICAN AND CARIBBEAN WAR MEMORIAL

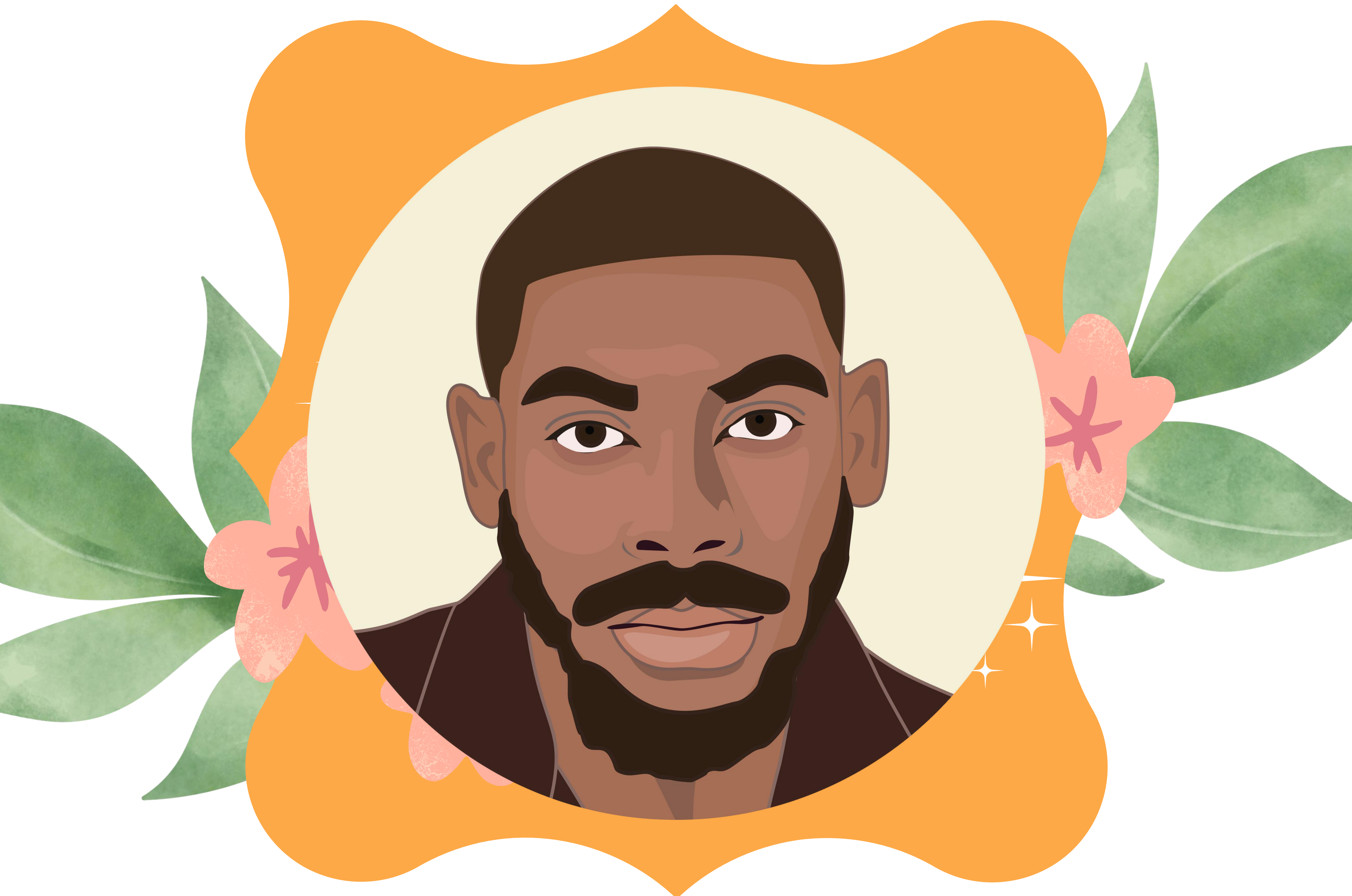
The African and Caribbean War Memorial is a monument located in Windrush Square in Brixton, London, that commemorates the contributions of African and Caribbean soldiers and service personnel who fought for Britain in World War I and World War II.

The memorial was designed by British artist and architect, Carl Turner, and features two bronze soldiers, one from the First World War and the other from the Second World War. The soldiers stand atop a plinth made of Portland stone, and the names of African and Caribbean regiments and units are inscribed on the sides of the plinth.

The memorial was unveiled on June 22, 2017, in a ceremony attended by veterans, community leaders, and members of the public. The monument serves as a tribute to the sacrifices and contributions of African and Caribbean soldiers and is seen as an important symbol of recognition for the role these soldiers played in defending Britain's freedom during the wars.

AARON PIERRE

(7 June 1994)



Aaron Pierre is a British actor who was born on April 10, 1994, in London, England. He is best known for his roles in the TV shows "The A Word" and "Krypton," as well as the movie "The Underground Railroad." Pierre began his acting career in theatre, performing in various productions in London's West End. He then moved on to television and film, making his screen debut in the TV show "Doctors" in 2013. He has since appeared in a number of popular TV shows, including "Tennison," "Britannia," and "Gangs of London."

In 2021, Pierre starred in the Amazon Prime series "The Underground Railroad," which was directed by Barry Jenkins. The show is based on the Pulitzer Prize-winning novel of the same name by Colson Whitehead and follows the story of a young woman named Cora who escapes from slavery on a plantation in Georgia and embarks on a dangerous journey to freedom.

Pierre's performance in "The Underground Railroad" was widely praised by critics, with many noting his powerful portrayal of the character Caesar, who helps Cora on her journey. He has been hailed as a rising star in the entertainment industry, and his career is expected to continue to grow in the coming years.

BUNMI MOJEKWU

(February 10, 1989)



Bunmi Mojekwu is a British actress, writer, and director of Nigerian descent. She was born on September 22, 1984, in London, England.

Mojekwu began her acting career in theatre, performing in various productions in London's West End. She then moved on to television and film, making her screen debut in the TV show "Doctors" in 2008. She has since appeared in a number of popular TV shows, including "Casualty," "Silent Witness," "Doctor Who," and "Father Brown."

In 2019, Mojekwu wrote and directed her debut short film, "I Am Samuel," which explores the complexities of same-sex relationships in Africa. The film has been screened at a number of film festivals and has won several awards.

Mojekwu is also known for her role as Mercy Olubunmi in the BBC soap opera "EastEnders." She joined the cast in 2019 and played the role until 2020. Her portrayal of Mercy was praised for its authenticity and for shedding light on issues facing the Nigerian community in the UK.

Overall, Bunmi Mojekwu is a talented actress and filmmaker who is known for her captivating performances and thought-provoking work.



BROCKWELL PARK

Brockwell Park is a public park located in the Brixton area of South London, England. It covers an area of 50.8 hectares (125.5 acres) and is owned and managed by the London Borough of Lambeth.

The park features a wide range of facilities, including a large children's playground, a water play area, a walled garden, a BMX track, a miniature railway, and several sports facilities, including tennis courts, a bowling green, and a football pitch. There is also a lido, which is a popular outdoor swimming pool that is open during the summer months.

Brockwell Park is known for its beautiful landscape, which includes rolling hills, flower gardens, and mature trees. The park also offers stunning views of the London skyline from its elevated position.

Throughout the year, Brockwell Park hosts a variety of events and festivals, including music concerts, food markets, and cultural celebrations. One of the park's most popular events is the Lambeth Country Show, which takes place annually and features live music, agricultural shows, and a variety of food and drink stalls.

OLIVE MORRIS

(26 June 1952 – 12 July 1979)



Olive Morris (1952-1979) was a British activist and community leader of Caribbean descent. She was a prominent figure in the Black British Civil Rights Movement and the feminist movement of the 1970s.

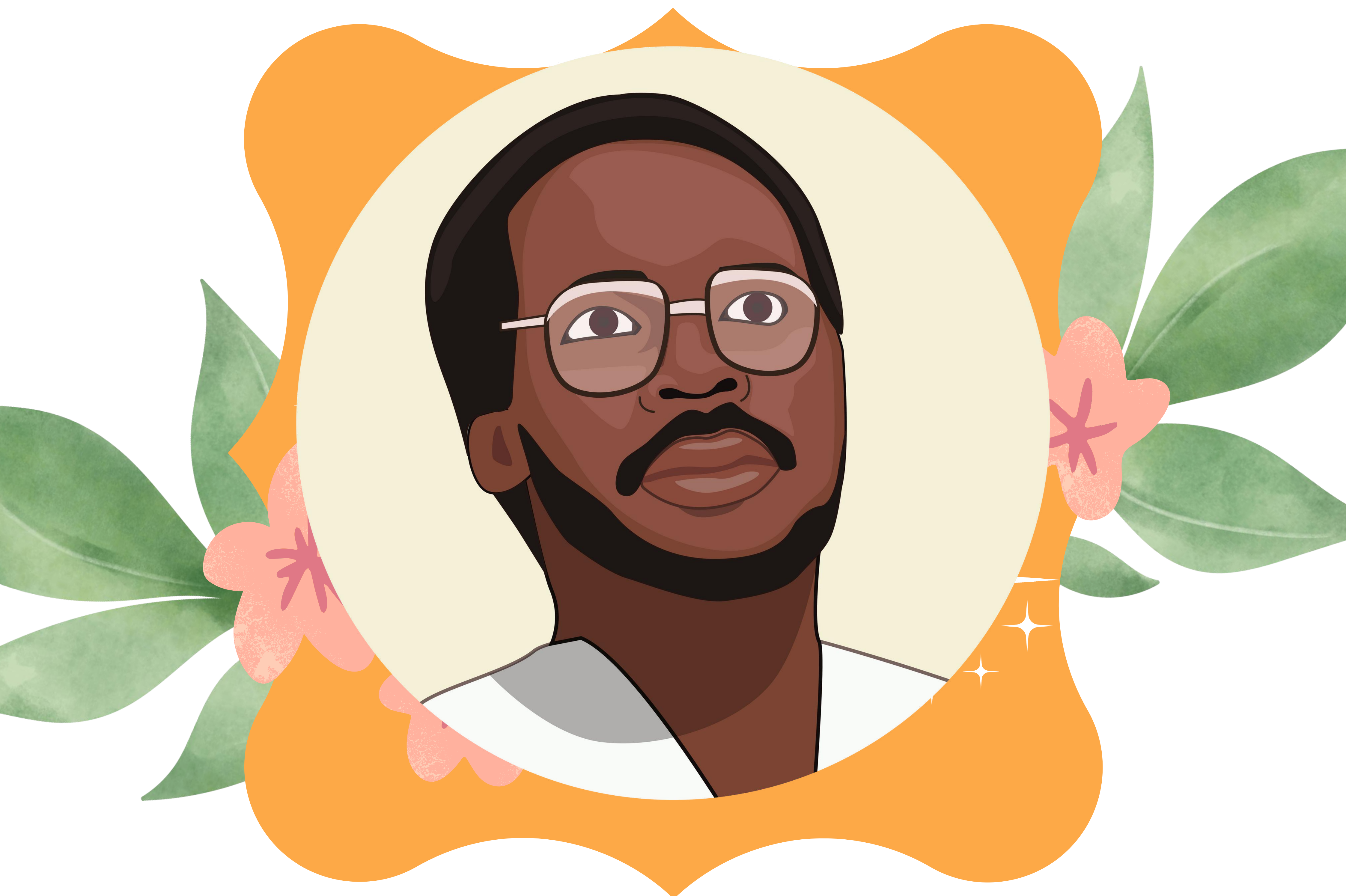
Morris was born in Jamaica and moved to the UK with her family at the age of nine. She grew up in the Brixton area of South London and became involved in activism as a teenager. Morris was a founding member of several activist organizations, including the Organization of Women of Asian and African Descent (OWAAD) and the Brixton Black Women's Group.

Morris was a tireless campaigner for racial and social justice, and was involved in a wide range of issues, including education, housing, and police brutality. She was also an advocate for women's rights and worked to challenge sexism and discrimination within the Black community and beyond.

Morris tragically passed away at the young age of 27 from cancer. Despite her short life, Morris had a lasting impact on the Black British community and the wider social justice movement. Her legacy continues to inspire and inform activists and community leaders today.

LEN GARRISON

(13 June 1943 – 18 February 2003)



Len Garrison (1934-2003) was a British political activist and historian of African and Caribbean descent. He was a leading figure in the Black British Civil Rights Movement of the 1960s and 1970s. Garrison was born in Jamaica and moved to the UK in 1953. He became involved in political activism soon after his arrival and was a founding member of several organizations, including the Caribbean Artists Movement and the Black Unity and Freedom Party. Garrison also established the Bogle-L'Ouverture Publications, which published works by Black writers and thinkers.

Garrison was a passionate advocate for the rights of Black people in the UK and was involved in campaigns against racism, police brutality, and discrimination in housing and employment. He also played a key role in the establishment of Black Studies programs at British universities.

In addition to his activism, Garrison was a historian and author, and his work focused on the experiences of people of African and Caribbean descent in the UK. He was particularly interested in the history of slavery and the impact of colonialism on Black communities. Garrison's writing helped to promote a greater understanding of Black British history and culture. Garrison passed away in 2003, but his legacy continues to inspire and inform activists and scholars today.



BRIXTON TOWNHALL

Brixton Town Hall is a municipal building located in the heart of Brixton, a district in the London Borough of Lambeth. The building serves as the headquarters of the Lambeth Council and houses a range of council services and departments.

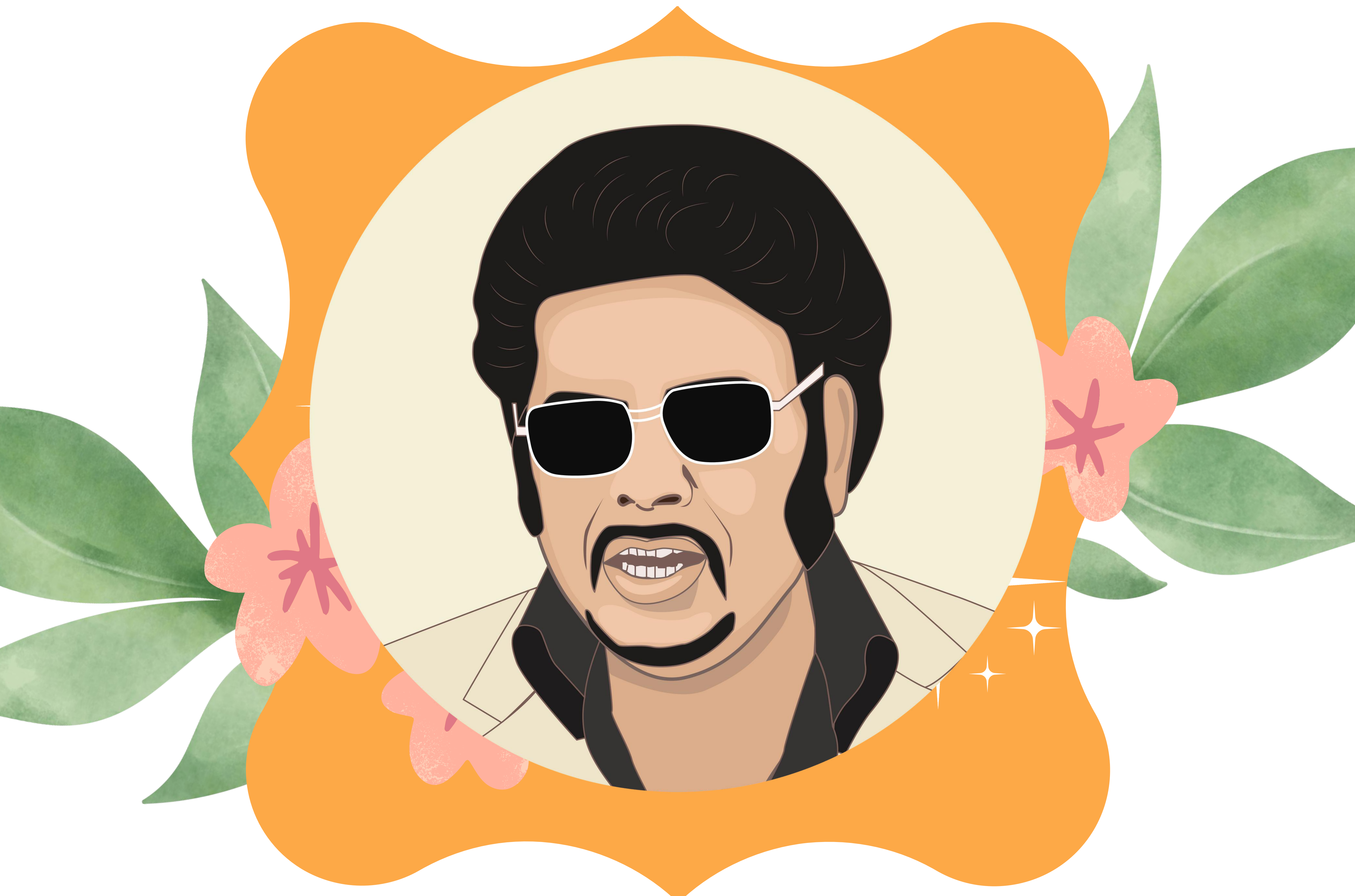
The current Brixton Town Hall building was constructed in the late 1950s, replacing an earlier building that was destroyed by a fire in 1930. The new building was designed by architect George Finch and features a distinctive modernist style. The building is characterized by its clean lines and extensive use of glass and concrete.

Over the years, Brixton Town Hall has played an important role in the political and social life of the local community. It has hosted a range of public events and meetings, including political rallies, music concerts, and cultural celebrations. The building has also been the site of numerous protests and demonstrations, particularly during the 1980s and 1990s when Brixton was at the center of a wave of political activism and social unrest.

Today, Brixton Town Hall remains an important symbol of civic pride and community engagement in the area. The building continues to serve as a hub for local government and community activities.

RUDY NARAYAN

(11 May 1938 – 28 June 1998)



Rudy Narayan, was indeed a barrister and civil rights activist in Britain. He was born on May 11, 1938, in Guyana, and migrated to Britain in the 1950s.

Narayan played a significant role in campaigning against racial discrimination and police brutality towards the black community in Britain. He was a founding member of the Campaign Against Racial Discrimination (CARD) and the Black People's Alliance, which later became the Black Sections of the Labour Party. Narayan also served as a legal adviser to the Mangrove Nine, a group of black activists who were wrongfully arrested and charged with incitement to riot in 1970.

Narayan was highly respected for his work as a barrister and was known for representing clients who were discriminated against on the basis of their race or religion. He was also a vocal critic of the legal system and its treatment of minority communities.

Narayan passed away on June 28, 1998, at the age of 60, but his legacy as a tireless campaigner for civil rights and racial justice continues to inspire activists and lawyers today.

FRANK REGINALD CAREY

(7 May 1912 – 6 December 2004)



Frank Reginald "Chota" Carey (7 May 1912 – 6 December 2004) was a Royal Air Force (RAF) fighter pilot and flying ace during World War II. He was born in Brixton, London, and grew up in the nearby area.

He joined the RAF in 1933 and saw action during the Battle of Britain, where he flew the Hawker Hurricane. Carey is credited with 25 enemy aircraft destroyed, five shared destroyed, three unconfirmed destroyed, and six damaged. He was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross (DFC) with two bars, the Air Force Cross (AFC), and the Distinguished Flying Medal (DFM). After the war, Carey remained in the RAF and served in various roles until his retirement in 1966 with the rank of group captain. He passed away in 2004 at the age of 92.



RITZY CINEMA

The Ritzy Cinema is an independent cinema located in Brixton, London, and is one of the UK's oldest cinemas. It was first opened in 1911 and has undergone several renovations over the years, most recently in 2011. The cinema is known for showing a diverse range of films, from mainstream blockbusters to independent and foreign language films, and for hosting various cultural events and film festivals. It is also known for its art deco style and its iconic frontage

CÉCILE NOBREGA

(1 June 1919 – 19 November 2013)



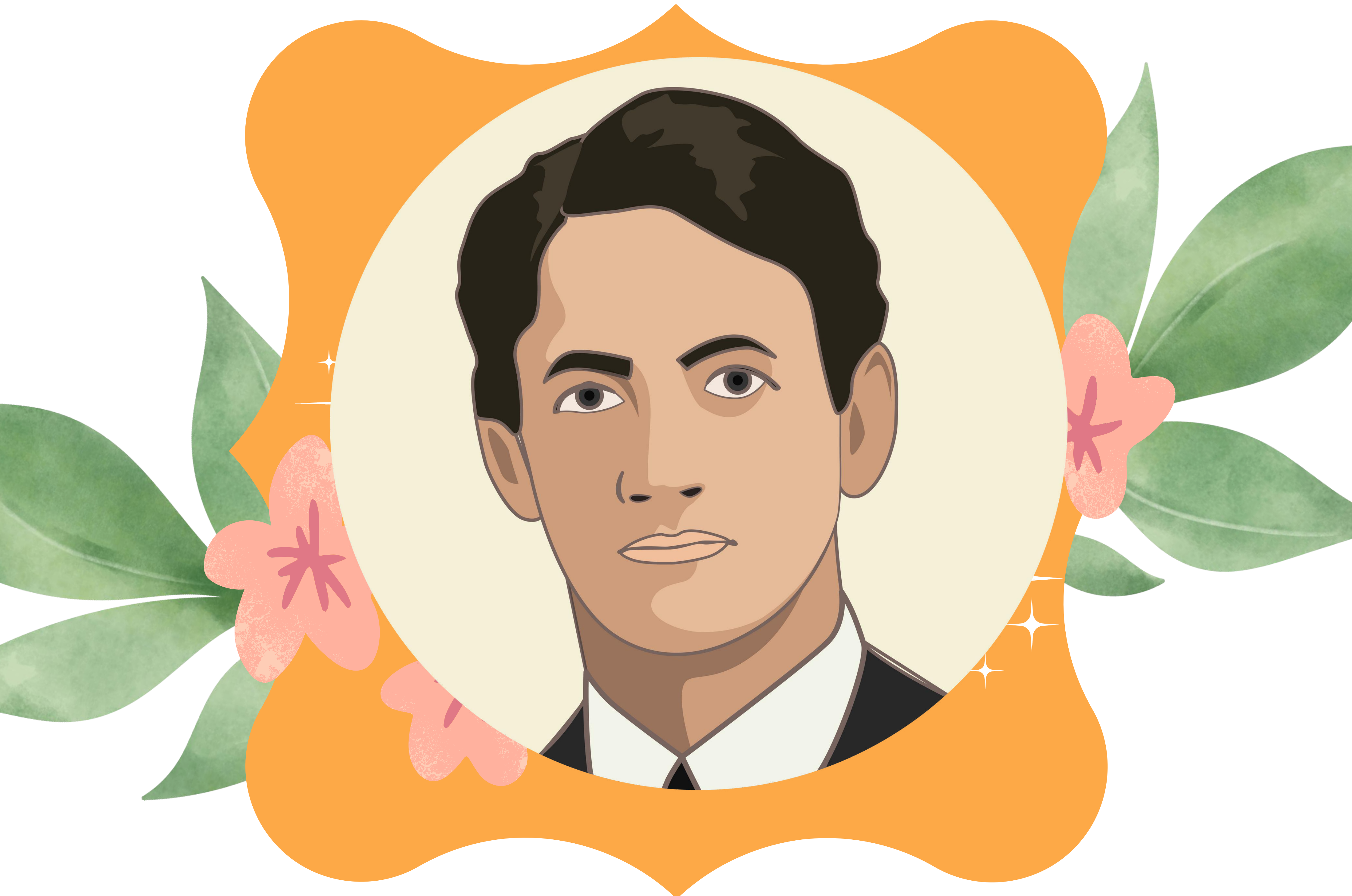
Cécile Nobrega (born 1949) is a Guyanese artist based in London. She is known for her vibrant and colorful paintings that explore themes of identity, memory, and displacement. Nobrega's work draws on her experiences growing up in Guyana and her life in London, and often incorporates imagery and symbols from both cultures.

Nobrega studied at the Byam Shaw School of Art in London and has exhibited her work in numerous galleries and museums in the UK, Guyana, and other parts of the world. Her work is part of the permanent collections of institutions such as the Victoria and Albert Museum in London and the National Gallery of Jamaica.

Nobrega has also been involved in community-based arts initiatives, working with young people and marginalized communities in London to promote artistic expression and cultural exchange. In 2008, she was awarded an MBE for her services to art and education.

TERENCE MACSWINEY

(28 March 1879 – 25 October 1920)



Terence MacSwiney (1879-1920) was an Irish playwright, poet, politician, and revolutionary. Born in Cork, Ireland, he grew up in a family that was active in the Irish nationalist movement, and he became involved in nationalist politics at an early age. He joined the Gaelic League and the Irish Republican Brotherhood (IRB), and he helped to found the Cork Brigade of the Irish Volunteers in 1913.

In August of that year, MacSwiney was arrested by British authorities for his political activities and was held in Brixton Prison in London. He began a hunger strike to protest his imprisonment and the British government's refusal to recognize the Irish Republic. Despite pleas from world leaders, including the Pope, MacSwiney died after 74 days on hunger strike, becoming a symbol of the Irish struggle for independence.

MacSwiney's death was widely mourned in Ireland and around the world. His funeral in Cork was attended by tens of thousands of people, and he was hailed as a martyr to the cause of Irish independence. His legacy continues to inspire generations of Irish nationalists and those who believe in the power of nonviolent resistance in the face of oppression.



ELECTRIC AVENUE SW9

ELECTRIC AVENUE

Electric Avenue is a famous street in the Brixton area of south London, England. It was named after the first market street to be lit by electricity, and was built in the late 19th century.

The avenue has been an important center of Brixton's African and Caribbean community since the 1950s, and is known for its vibrant street market, music venues, and nightlife.

It gained fame with the release of the 1983 hit song "Electric Avenue" by Eddie Grant, which was named after the street. The song's lyrics reflect the social and economic struggles faced by residents in the area during the early 1980s. The street has a rich history, including being the site of the Brixton Market and a hub for Caribbean immigrants who settled in the area after World War II. Today, it remains a popular destination for locals and tourists alike.

QUESTIONS

Who is your favourite icon?

What did your favourite icon achieve to put Brixton on the global map?

Which icon has had the most impact?

Where is your favourite icon from?

When was your favourite icon born and when did they achieve their success?

Why do you think your favourite icon's achievements/ work is important or useful to the world today?