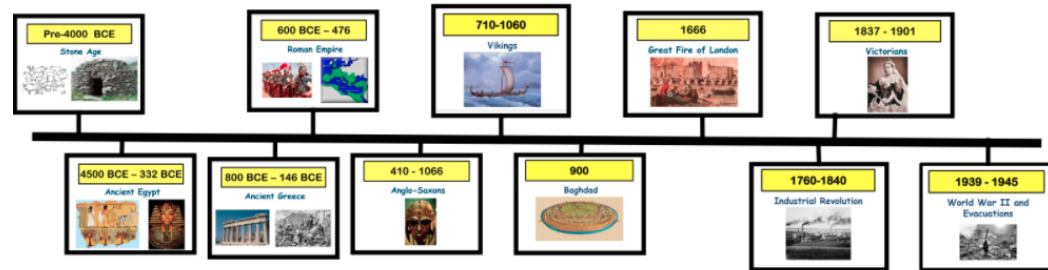




Year 6 - Local History Study












The Industrial Revolution

- A period of huge change in Britain between 1750 and 1900.
- Before the **Industrial Revolution**, Britain was a **rural** country, most people lived off the land with **livestock**.
- People began to realise that coal and steam could be used to power factories, large machines, flour and cotton mills. This reduced the time it took to make something and increased the amount that could be made and so the **Industrial Revolution** began.
- Huge factories were built and towns expanded.
- People would **migrate** to the towns attracted by reliable work and pay from the factories.
- Houses for workers were built closer to the factories.
- Better transport links helped boost trade by transporting people and goods quickly and cheaply all across the country.



Key Inventions

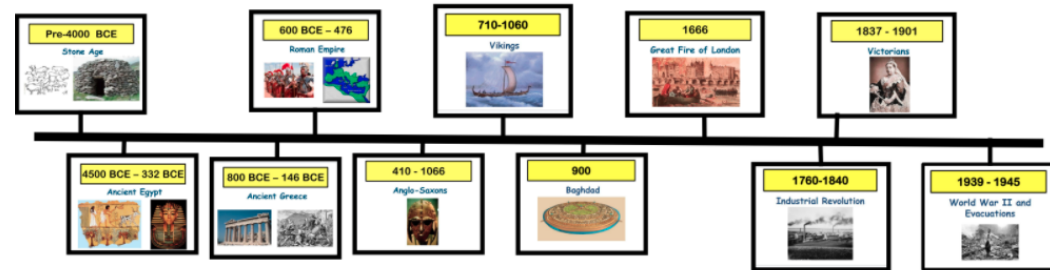
1800s- Railway Network 	1838- Photography 	1840- Penny Black Stamp 	1843- Christmas Cards 
1852- British Pillar Post Box 	1852- Public Flushing Toilet 	1863- London Underground Railway 	1872- The Penny-Farthing Bicycle 
1876- Telephone 	1879- Electric Bulb 	1885- Petrol Motor Car 	1895- X-rays 

Vocabulary

- Empire - a group of countries ruled over by one Monarch
- industry - a group of companies that all produce the same thing
- Industrial Revolution - a time of major change in the way products were made
- invention - a new thing that someone has made
- migrate - move to a different area to find work or better living conditions
- rural - the countryside
- revolution - a big change in something
- workhouse - huge buildings built to house very poor people and orphans (who couldn't afford the basic necessities of life) to live and work



Year 6 - Local History Study



What were the hardships faced by workers in the mills?

You will analyse the primary source -
Poverty, poverty knock

- Unregulated environments
- Long hours
- Safety
- Child labour

What was the significance of opening the Bridgewater Canal and the Liverpool to Manchester Railway in contributing to Manchester being King of Cotton?

- Think about your work in Y3
- The cotton trade was very important to Manchester - for jobs, money (money helped other inventions at the time, and took over from the wool industry where weavers worked at home).

Local Study

Quarry Bank Mill - in Styal, Cheshire England
A cotton mill founded by Samuel Greg who employed child labour. The children lived in the apprentice house where they were given food and board in exchange for their labour. You will consider what kind of mill owner Samuel Greg was.