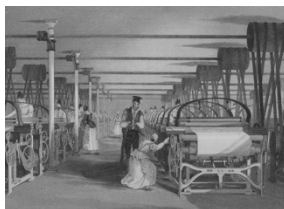


Year 5: History Industrial Revolution



What should I already know:

- Queen Victoria was the longest reigning monarch before Queen Elizabeth II and ruled during Victorian times.
- Lord Leverhulme was a philanthropist who in 1888 founded Port Sunlight where he built a village to house workers and improve their living conditions.

National Curriculum:

Pupils will study an aspect or theme in British history that extends pupils' chronological knowledge beyond 1066 – a significant turning point in British history.

By the end of this unit children will:

- Learn when and what the Industrial Revolution was.
- Learn who was on the throne at the time of the Industrial Revolution.
- Understand the changes the Industrial Revolution brought about to British society – changes in living conditions, trade and working conditions.
- Understand there was a movement of people that fought for human rights during this period.

Key Events & Dates

1770 – James Hargreaves invents the spinning jenny.

1784 – Quarry Bank Mill was built and established by Samuel Greg.

1787 to 1868 - William Rathbone VI was an English merchant and businessman noted for his philanthropic and public work. A Liberal politician who sat in the House of Commons variously between 1868 and 1895.

1833 – The Factory Act forbid children under 9 working in factories.

1880 – The Education Act makes schooling compulsory for all children aged 5-10.

Vocabulary

Act of Parliament	Creates a new law or changes an existing law.
Agriculture	The process of producing food, and fibres by farming of certain plants or raising animals.
Child labour	Employment of children in a business or industry.
Industrialised	Where industries have been developed on a wide scale.
Industry	The process of making products by using machines and factories.
Invention	Something new which is created, can be an object or an idea.
Legislation	A group of laws (e.g. factory legislation).
Manufacture	The process of making products or goods.
Poverty	The lack of basic human needs such as clean water, nutrition, healthcare, education and shelter.
Revolution	A change in the way a country works, usually to a different political system or way of life.
Slum	A poor area of a big city, usually overcrowded & dirty.
Spinning jenny	A machine used for spinning wool or cotton.

Key Facts at the end of this Unit:

The Industrial Revolution was a time of great change.	Before the Industrial Revolution Britain was a rural country with approximately 80% of the population living in the countryside and farmed the land.
Many inventions were made during the Industrial Revolution.	The Industrial Revolution led to huge population increases in towns and cities.
The factory system was developed enabling the manufacture of goods quickly and cheaply.	Many children worked in factories and coalmines leading to new laws to protect them.
William Booth and William Rathbone and other activists fought for human rights.	The Factory and Education Acts forbade children working in factories and also made school compulsory for children aged between 5 to 10.