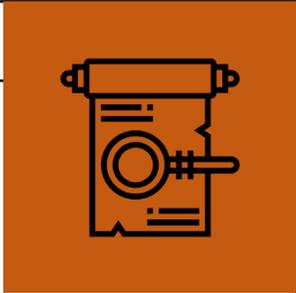




Objectives and Sticky Knowledge



Previous Knowledge Recap:

Identify buildings and landmarks in the local area
 Investigate, using a map from 100 years ago and date stones in buildings, whether those buildings were here 100 years ago.
 Compare photographs from 100 years ago to today identifying similarities and differences.

Land Objectives and Sticky Knowledge:

Know about a period of history that has strong connections to their locality and understand the issues associated with the period.

1. The Industrial Revolution occurred in Britain from 1750 – 1914.
2. Richard Arkwright (1732-1792) invented and used power-driven machinery and employed a factory system of production to enable mass production.
3. Cromford Mill was the world's first successful water-powered cotton mill, which paved the way for the factories of the British Industrial Revolution.
4. Children as young as 7 worked under machines and in factories for 13 hours per day for very little pay.

Know how the lives of wealthy people were different from the lives of poorer people during this time.

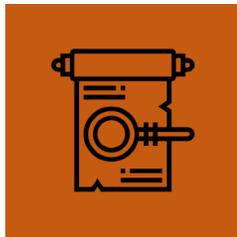
1. Poor people in cities during this period would be taken to workhouses if they were unable to pay rent.
2. The Industrial Revolution created an increase in employment opportunities. Wages at factories were higher than what individuals were making as farmers.
3. Poor workers were often housed in cramped, grossly inadequate quarters. Working conditions were difficult and exposed employees to many risks and dangers.

Sea:

Links with 'Freedom':

Links with CST and CKA Values Crown:

Year 5 Industrial Revolution Knowledge Organiser



Sky Objectives:

- Recognise when something is a primary or a secondary source of information to investigate the past.
- Using appropriate historical terms, examine causes and results of great events and the impact these had on people.
- Accurately order an increasing number of significant events, movements and dates on a timeline.

Key Vocabulary	
arithmetic	Learning about maths and numbers.
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.
livestock	Farm animals.
migrate	Move to a different area to find work or better living conditions.
reign	To control a country.
rural	The countryside.
revolution	A big change in something.
typhoid	A bacterial infection that can spread throughout the body.

Britain in 1750

The population was roughly 10 million.

Britain was ruled by George II followed by George III.

Goods were transported by horse and cart. It would take 12 days to get from Edinburgh to London.

80% of the population lived in rural areas (the countryside)

Rivers were the best way to transport goods longer distances but it was slow.

Any simple machines were powered by water, hand or animals.

Trade was based in Britain with some trade from abroad such as India, America and Africa.

Goods were mostly made by hand in small workshops.

The British Empire (the land which had been conquered abroad by Britain) was small.

Ships were wooden and sail powered.

Parliament was run by rich landowners with influence from the monarch.

Britain by 1900

Britain had been ruled by Queen Victoria from 1837 – 1901.

The population was roughly 42 million.

The railways could transport people and goods from Edinburgh to London in 9 hours.

Gas and electricity are a new source of power.

80% of the population lived in urban areas (towns).

Enormous steam powered machines made goods 24 hours in polluted towns.

Canals and railways became a quicker form of transport.

Trade was possible from all British colonies. Luxuries were brought to Britain from all around the world.

Goods were made in vast factories and mills in industrial towns.

The British Empire was at its peak. Britain owned 1/3rd of all land in the world and had a strong army.

Ships were becoming steam driven and made from iron.

Parliament was now democratic. All men (but no women) could vote.