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| **Alderley Edge Community Primary School** |
| **What Would Alderley Edge Be Like Without The Railway?** | **Strand: Post 1066 Period / Local History Study** | **Year 5** |

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| **What I already know** |
| What should I already know? * Significant events, people and places in Alderley Edge.
* Key human and physical features of Alderley Edge.
* How land use in Alderley Edge has changed over time.
* Features of rural and urban areas in the United Kingdom
* Where Manchester is in relation to Alderley Edge.
* The chronology of British history.
* Know how technology has changed over time.
* What agriculture is and that Cheshire is famous for it.
* Styal Mill and the Styal estate built by the Gregg family during the industrial revolution
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| **What will I know by the end of the topic?**  |
| The **Industrial Revolution** was a period of great change in British history. Before this, many people lived in **rural** areas and had jobs such as farming or weaving and spinning wool. The **invention** of new machines, people were left out of work and so they had to travel to **cities or towns** to find work in places like factories or mills. It is called a **revolution** because it was such a huge change - the **Industrial Revolution** marked the beginning of modern Britain. There were six main causes for the revolution: 1.**Population** increase - more people needed to be fed and housed so people had to think of creative ways to do this quickly. 2.**Factories** - factories in cities produced **goods** quicker. Goods such as clothes that used to be homemade were now beginning to be **mass produced**. 3.**Steam Power** - Steam was being used to power **factories and transport**. 4.**Agriculture** - inventions such as the seed drill meant that farmers could grow more food and a quicker rate to feed the growing population. 5.**Transpor**t - Because of steam power, trains could use steam to move around the country quicker. This led to the invention of the **railway system** and the **locomotive**. 6.The British Empire **expanded** which meant that goods such as silk and cotton could be brought back to the United Kingdom. These were then used to produce more goods. |

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| **Vocabulary**  |
| agriculture  | farming and the methods that are used to raise and look after crops and animals  |
| census  | an official survey of the population of a place  |
| century  | a period of a hundred years that is used when stating a date.  |
| chronology  | the order of events in time  |
| conditions  | The conditions in which people live or work are the factors which affect their comfort, safety, or health  |
| empire  | a number of individual nations that are all controlled by the government or ruler of one particular country  |
| factory  | where goods are made in large quantities  |
| generated  | to cause something to begin and develop  |
| Industrial Revolution  | the transformation in the 18th and 19th centuries of Britain and other countries  |
| industry  | the work and processes involved in collecting raw materials, and making them into products in factories  |
| invention  | a machine, device, or system that has been invented by someone  |
| locomotive  |  a large vehicle that pulls a railway train  |
| Mass production  | the production of something in large quantities  |
| mill  | a factory used for making and processing materials  |
| mine  | a place where deep holes and tunnels are dug under the ground in order to obtain a mineral such as coal, diamonds, or gold  |
| modern  | relating to the present time, for example the present decade or present century  |
| monarch  | The monarch of a country is the king, queen, emperor, or empress  |
| population  | all the people who live in a country or area  |
| reign  | When a king or queen reigns, he or she rules a country  |
| revolution  | A revolution in a particular area of human activity is an important change in that area  |
| rural  | places that are far away from large towns or cities  |
| technology  | devices which are the result of scientific knowledge being used for practical purposes.  |
| urban  | belonging to, or relating to, a town or city  |
| Victorian  | of, concerning, or during the reign of Queen Victoria  |
| wealth  | a large amount of money or property  |
| workhouse  | In Britain, in the 17th to 19th centuries, a workhouse was a place where very poor people could live and do unpleasant jobs in return for food  |

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| **Historical enquiry skills I will develop** |
| * Examine what life was like for all groups of people during the Industrial Revolution and Queen Victoria’s life.
* Describe how the Factory Act had impacted children during the Industrial Revolution and Queen Victoria’s reign.
* Describe in detail what life was like for different Victorian children.
* Discuss which of the changes brought around by the revolution are still evidenced today.
* Examine why and how Alderley Edge changed during the Industrial Revolution.
* Locate where there may have been factories and workhouses in Victorian Alderley Edge area
* Locate where factories still exist in Alderley Edge area - explain how these are different to those built in the 18th and 19th centuries.
* Look at a census from Victorian Alderley Edge and compare it to the most recent census. What do you notice about the population? Can you explain why?
* Examine how Queen Victoria was able to expand the British Empire.
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| **I will know the impact of the Industrial Revolution?** |
| * Despite the increasing wealth that was generated from the Industrial Revolution, many people lived in very poor conditions.
* There was a housing crisis in cities and towns because of the increasing amount of people moving to them to work.
* Many houses did not have running water and toilets. Up to 100 houses had to share an outdoor pump to get their water and share an outside toilet. To make things worse, the water from the pump was often polluted.
* The household rubbish was thrown out into the narrow streets and the air was filled with black smoke from the factories’ chimneys.
* Dirty streets and cramped living was a perfect breeding ground for diseases.
* Many factory owners put profit above the health and safety of their workers.
* Children and women were employed in terrible conditions in mills and mines.
* Mill owners from Manchester funded the railway to Alderley Edge and developed the town
* The large ‘villas’ in Alderley Edge were built by the rich mill owners from Manchester
* Our school was built by the mill owners now living in Alderley Edge
* Styal Mill was a product of the industrial revolution (year 1 link)
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