



Year 6 History Knowledge Organiser

How did an invention on Museum Street change Britain?



Key Individuals

- John Kay** – clockmaker and inventor
- Richard Arkwright** – business owner and entrepreneur
- Thomas Patten** – business owner



Joseph Crosfield
– business owner

Subject Specific Skills

- Order significant events, movements and dates on a timeline.
- Identify and compare changes within and across different periods.
- Use different sources to collect evidence about the past.
- Communicate ideas about from the past using different genres of writing, drawing, diagrams, data-handling, drama role-play, storytelling and using ICT.
- Plan and present a self-directed project or research about the studied period.

Prior Learning

- Look at and different sources to find out about how the past is represented.
- Understand that a timeline can be divided into BC and AD.
- Describe objects, people or events in history.
- Use timelines to order events or objects or place significant people.
- Communicate ideas about people, objects or events from the past in speaking, writing, drawing, role-play, storytelling and using ICT

Key Vocabulary

- Cottage industry** – Small-scale industries
- Industrial Revolution** - Machines take the place of people and animals.
- Industry** - The process of making products by using machines and factories.
- Invention** - A new object or idea that has been created.
- Manufacture** - To make something on a large scale using machinery.
- Mass production** - Rapid (fast) production of identical objects.
- Pollution** - Harmful gases, smoke and chemicals in the environment.
- Population** - All the inhabitants of a particular place.
- Inferior** - Less worthy, less valuable.
- Revolution** - A huge change or a change in the way things are done.
- Rural** - Countryside.
- Trade** - Buying and selling goods.
- Urban** - Town or city.
- Urbanisation** - The growth of cities due to movement of people.

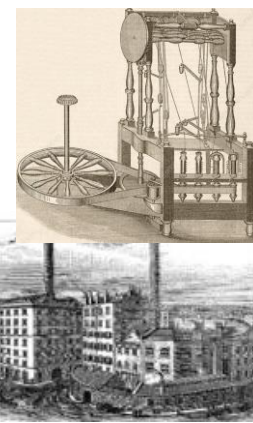
What was the Industrial Revolution?

The Industrial Revolution was a period of major changes in the way that products were made. It took place more than 200 years ago and affected the way people lived and worked. In earlier days, people made products by hand and worked mostly in their own homes or in small workshops. However, during the Industrial Revolution, many factories were built and the way that products were produced changed. England was the first country in which these changes took place.

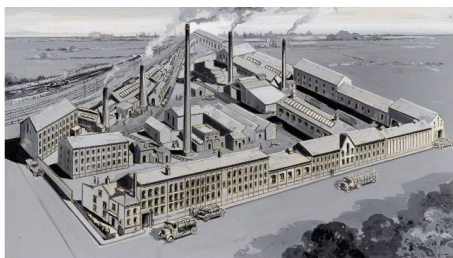
How did the factory system develop?

New inventions were used in industries to make the manufacturing process quicker. Big and powerful steam engines were developed and used to run factories.

The increase in the number of steam Engines meant that more coal needed to be mined. Mining was a very dangerous and difficult job. Black smoke from factory chimneys polluted the towns and cities.



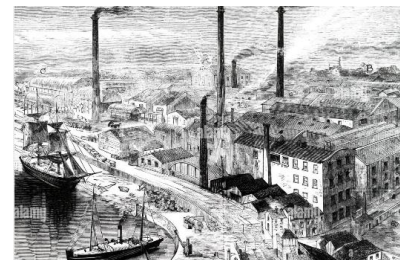
Industry in Warrington - Whitecross Factory



Dates: 1820
Location: Sankey Wire Mills

Specialities: steel wire, rope wires for ships, piano wire, chain wire, spring wire for bicycle saddles, cycle spoke wire, brass and steel wire (for clocks and watches).

Industry in Warrington - Crosfield Soap Works



Dates: 1815
Location: Bank Quay

Specialities: household soap, powders, glycerine and chemicals.