
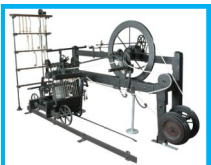








History: How does my local history makes me proud?

What should I already know?

In Year 2, I have made comparisons with Tudor villages and houses. In Year 3, I have learned about Ancient Egyptians, the first civilisation in Britain and the Roman invasion. I know when these civilisation begun and ended, the significant events during the civilisations such as the River Nile, Stone Age, Ice Age and Bronze Age period and the transition between all three, the Roman empire and the power of its army and the fall of the western Roman empire, and significant people during these periods such as Tutankhamen and his father, Julius Cesar and Boudicca. I also explored the legacies that are alive today from each period in history such as food, hieroglyphics, mummification, clothing, farming, trading, religion, art and culture and beliefs.

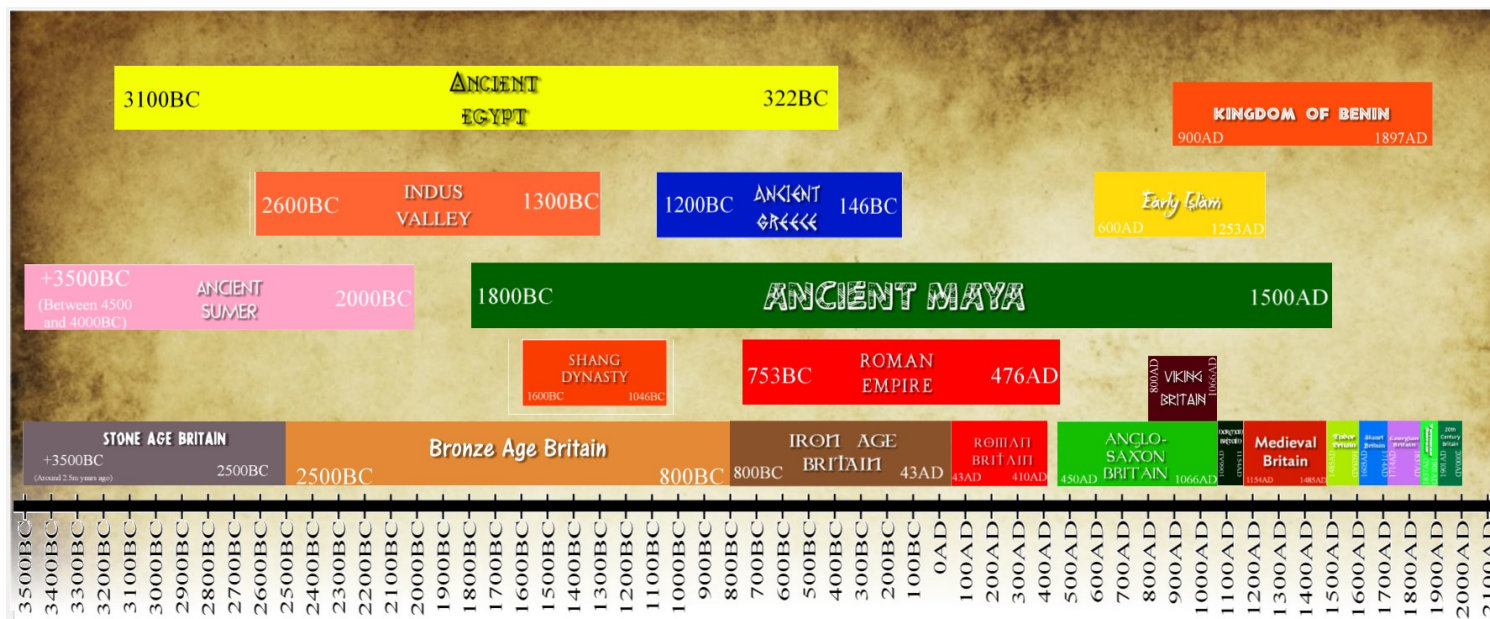
Industrial revolution	Spinning Mule	Spinning Jenny	Yarn	Cotton	Water frame	Child labour	Slavery
relating to or characterized by industry, a forcible overthrow of a government or social order, in favour of a new system	is a machine used to spin cotton and other fibres and was invented by Samuel Crompton in 1779	a machine for spinning with more than one spindle at a time, patented by James Hargreaves in 1770	spun thread used for knitting, weaving, or sewing	a soft white fibrous substance which surrounds the seeds of the cotton plant and is made into textile fibre and thread for sewing	A spinning machine powered by <u>water</u> that produced a cotton yarn suitable for warp (lengthwise threads). Patented in 1769 by R. Arkwright	The employment of children in an industry or business, especially when illegal	A condition of having to work very hard without proper appreciation
							

Industrial revolution

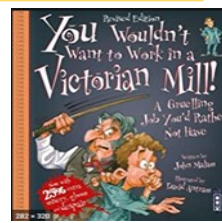
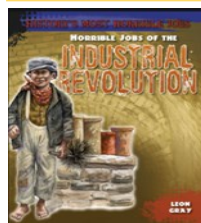
It started in Britain around 1760. During industrial revolution lot of inventions were made and Britain became to be known as 'the workshop of the world'. Bolton flourished with cotton industries, opening up jobs for people who moved from countryside to get jobs and settle in town. The reason for settlers to move to Bolton was the rivers and the valley, which made easier to produce cotton.

William Hesketh Lever

Lord Leverhulme purchased Hall I' th' Wood and opened it in 1902 as a memorial to Samuel Crompton and to the contribution he made to Bolton and the textile industry. In 1885 along with his brothers, he entered a small business buying small soap and cleaning product works in Warrington. Bolton's largest park was built on the land donated by Lord LeverHulme in 1914. Leverhulme was made Baronet in 1911, becoming Sir William.



Books we will be reading



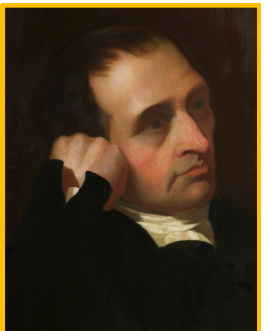
Legacies

- Spinning mule
- Children's act
- Hall i' th' Wood
- Driveways

A boy would start work as a 'little piecer', that is, an assistant to the spinner.

Samuel Crompton

He invented the Spinning Mule in 1779. He worked on the Spinning Jenny first and then took the task of working out how to mass-produce fine strong cotton yarn. The spinning mule had combined features of rollers and spindles to produce strong yarn. Samuel Crompton didn't make much money with his invention and struggled to get workers.



A young girl would start half-time as a 'tenter', that is a weaver's assistant, learning all the different skills involved.

The people working in the mills were treated like slaves. The children from the working class families started working in the mills at a very young age.