



Key Vocabulary

Industrial Revolution	A time of great change in Britain when people started to make things by machine in factories. 1750 – 1900.
Urban	Built up areas in which people live in close proximity. Towns or cities.
Rural	Countryside areas in which the population is spread thinly.
Population	The number of people living in a particular place.
Invention	Something new which is created, either an idea or an object.
Mill	Places where goods are made on mass by machines.

Powerful knowledge

- The Industrial Revolution was a period of scientific and technological development in the 18th century that transformed largely rural societies into industrialised, urban ones. Goods that had once been crafted by hand started to be produced in large quantities by machines in factories, thanks to the introduction of new machines and techniques in textiles, iron making and other industries.
- Between 1750 and 1901, Leeds expanded from a village with a population of 16,000 to a city of 429,000. Leeds grew its industrial power through factories, mills and transport links with other cities. Leeds changed from rural to urban during the Industrial Revolution. The landscape changed from mainly woodland and parkland where farmers could grow crops, to industrial buildings where machines created items.
- Canals were technically a pre-industrial invention, but their development during the 1700s was vital to the industrial revolution. A horse can only carry a small amount of heavy goods such as iron or coal on its back. However, it can transport 400 times more if it pulls such heavy goods in a floating barge, as the water takes most of the weight. For this reason, manmade rivers called canals spread through cities and around the country. This single innovation greatly expanded Britain's capacity for transporting goods such as bricks, iron and pottery, allowing for the further spread of industry.
- Up until the 1770s, cotton was spun into thin threads by hand. This changed with a series of inventions, which led to cotton spinning becoming a mechanised process in factories. Spinning cotton using machines was far faster and cheaper than spinning cotton by hand, and cities such as Leeds made enormous amounts of money.
- Benjamin Gott built his first woollen mill on a field called Bean Ings on the west side of Leeds. Gott had already embraced the evolution of steam power and industrialised a number of spinning processes that enabled him to mass produce wool cloth and Gott's factories supplied blankets and cloth for army uniforms during a war. He also built or developed Burden Mills (1798), Armley Mills (1804) and St Ann's Mill

Skills:

- H: Research
- G: Research

What I should already know

- Leeds is a city in the UK. Leeds is where we live.
- Leeds is linked to many parts of the UK by the railway and canal systems.
- Map skills and some knowledge of human and physical geography

History Learning Journey

- To understand what the Industrial Revolution was and why it was important to Britain.
- To understand the impact that canals had on trade and transport in Leeds.
- To recognise the significance of mills in Leeds.

Geography Learning Journey

- To identify Leeds on a UK map
- Use digital maps to explore how the landscape of Leeds changed during the Industrial Revolution
- To review physical and human characteristics before and after the Industrial Revolution- consider how the change in human geography effected the type of settlement, land use, economic activity and trade links

NC coverage

History: A local history study.
 Geography: Ge2/1.1b name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time. Ge2/1.4a use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied. Ge2/1.3b describe and understand key aspects of human geography, including: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade

