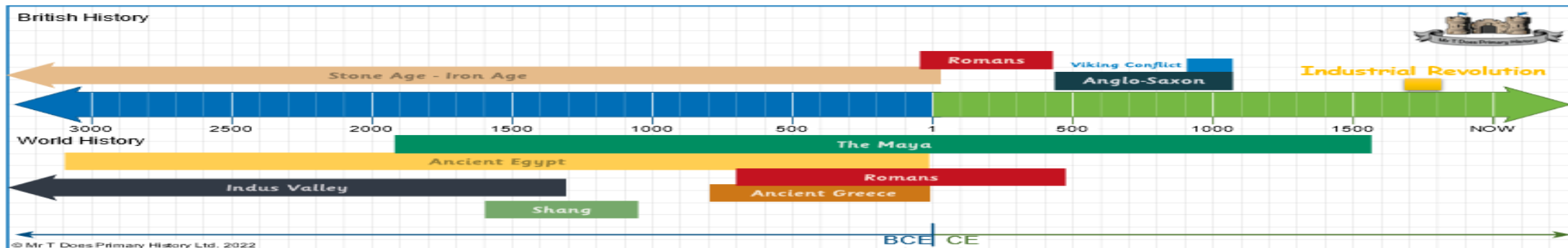


# Local History - Cromford Mill Y5/6

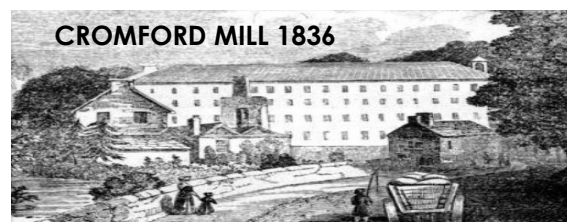
## Industrialisation: A Significant Turning Point in History



### DERWENT VALLEY MILLS

Derwent Valley contains a series of 18th- and 19th- century cotton mills. These are located all along the Derwent River with sites at Matlock Bath, Cromford, Belper and Ambergate. These are now **World Heritage sites**, which is given to places of outstanding universal importance.

Britain held centre-stage as the world's first **industrial** nation to a place where water power was first successfully harnessed for textile production a milestone in the **Industrial Revolution**. The modern factory owes its origins to the mills at Cromford, where Richard Arkwright's **inventions** were first put into industrial-scale production



CROMFORD MILL 1836



CROMFORD MILL TODAY

### WHAT WAS THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION?

Between about 1750-1900 Britain saw great changes in **agriculture**, transport and **industry**. This is called the **industrial revolution**. Britain was the first country to have an **industrial revolution**. The **population** doubled from 9 million to 18 million in the period 1800-1850. This created more workers and more consumers. The development of canals and later the railways meant transport became much quicker. By 1850 there was over 2,000 miles of rail connecting London to other major centres in England.

These changes affected how people lived and worked. Sadly, **child labour** was common place and the conditions for the workers were not very pleasant with many living in **poverty**.

### KEY FIGURE

Sir Richard Arkwright  
(1732-1792)



Named the 'Father of the factory' He **invented** a cotton spinning machine that sped up production and also a water frame that powered machinery. He built his first factory in 1771 and mass produced cotton - never been seen before! . He is often credited as being the man who started the Industrial Revolution. From humble beginnings Arkwright quickly became one of the wealthiest men in Britain.

### Key Vocabulary

### Definition

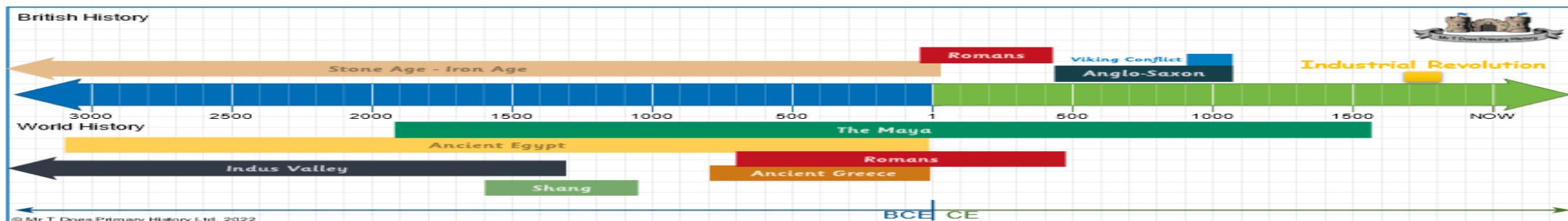
<b>Agriculture</b>	Farming e.g. growing crops.
<b>Child Labour</b>	The employment of children in industry/work.
<b>Invention</b>	The process of creating something new.
<b>Population</b>	The people who live in a particular place.
<b>Poverty</b>	The lack of basic human requirements like clean water, nutrition, healthcare, education and shelter.
<b>Revolution</b>	A change in the way a country works, usually to a different political system or way of life
<b>Industrial</b>	Related to industry, using machinery often in factories

### SEQUENCE OF LEARNING

- World heritage sites and their significance.
- What makes a person historically significant? (Chronology and timelines)
- Who was Sir Richard Arkwright and what were his achievements? (Analysing and evaluating sources).
- What was life like in the mills?
- Cromford Mill Visit.
- Was Arkwright's work a significant turning point in history?

# Local History - Cromford Mill Y3/4

## Industrialisation: A Significant Turning Point in History

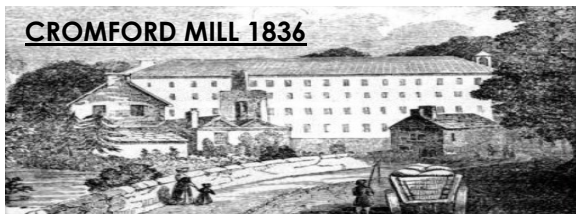


### DERWENT VALLEY MILLS

Derwent Valley contains a series of 18th- and 19th- century cotton **mills**. These are located all along the Derwent River with sites at Matlock Bath, **Cromford**, Belper and Ambergate. These are now **World Heritage sites**, which is given to places of outstanding universal importance.

Britain held centre-stage as the world's first **industrial** nation to a place where water power was first successfully harnessed for textile production a milestone in the Industrial Revolution. The modern **factory** owes its origins to the mills at Cromford, where Richard Arkwright's inventions were first put into industrial-scale production

### CROMFORD MILL 1836



### CROMFORD MILL TODAY



### WHAT WAS THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION?

Between about 1750-1900 Britain saw great changes in the way products were made. This was called the **industrial revolution**. Britain was the first country to have an industrial revolution and greatly affected the way people lived as well as the way they worked. It was a time of huge change in industry, technology and science.

These changes affected how people lived and worked. Sadly, the conditions for the workers were not very pleasant with many living in **poverty**.

### KEY FIGURE

**Sir Richard Arkwright**  
(1732-1792)



Named the 'Father of the **factory**' He created a cotton spinning machine that sped up production and also a water frame that powered machinery. He built his first factory in 1771 at Cromford which had never been seen before! . Although his factories often used **child labour**, employing children as young as 6 years old! People say he helped to start the **Industrial Revolution**.

### Key Vocabulary

### Definition

<b>Factory</b>	A building or group of buildings where goods are made
<b>Mill</b>	A factory fitted with machinery for making different products.
<b>Invention</b>	The process of creating something new.
<b>Population</b>	The people who live in a particular place.
<b>Poverty</b>	The lack of basic human needs like clean water, food, healthcare, education and homes
<b>Revolution</b>	A change in the way a country works, usually to a different political system or way of life
<b>Industrial</b>	Related to industry, using machinery often in factories
<b>Child Labour</b>	The employment of children to work.

### SEQUENCE OF LEARNING

- World heritage sites and their significance.
- What makes a person historically significant?
- Who was Sir Richard Arkwright and what were his achievements?
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