Dallam CP School Year 6
Key Knowledge t Summer Term
How did the Victorians Change the Wor?d

Key Vocabulary

Empire	a group of countries ruled by a single person, government or country
Industry	The process of making goods using machines and factories
Manufacture	to make something on a large scale using machinery
Mass production	rapid (fast) production of identical objects
Revolution	a huge change in the way something is done
Rural	countryside
Urban	town or city
Urbanisation	the growth of cities due to movement of people

Key Dates

- 1750-1900 The period called The Industrial Revolution .
- 15th September 1830 The Liverpool and Manchester Railway opened to passengers.
- June 1837 Queen Victoria became Queen.
- May to October 1851 - The Great Exhibition was held in Hyde Park , London .
- 1880 the Education Act made school attendance compulsory for children up to the age of 10.

Key Places

Key People

James Hargreaves 1720 †22 April 1778	James was an English weaver, carpenter and inventor who lived and worked in Lancashire, England. He was one of three men responsible for the mechanisation of spinning: Hargreaves is credited with inventing the spinning jenny in 1764 .

Key Facts

- The Industrial Revolution was a period that saw great change in the way that products were made.
- Queen Victoria is the longest reigning British monarch; becoming Queen at the age of 18 and ruling until her death at 81 .
- Victorian engineers used the power of steam to develop bigger, faster and more powerful machines that could run whole factories.
- In 1837, 80% of the UK population lived in the countryside; by the middle of the nineteenth century over 50% lived in towns or cities.
- Amongst the new inventions were The Spinning Jenny which was used in textile mills to produce yarn more quickly; the steam engine which was the main power source in mills and factories and the telegraph and telephone.
- Many working people lived, worked and died in very poor conditions; including young children who were expected to work in a variety of jobs.
- Warrington became a manufacturing town and a centre of steel (wire), soap, copper and pin industries.