

Year 6: Ravens History

Autumn 1

The Industrial Revolution

Key Vocabulary	Definition
blast furnace	(noun) A furnace in the form of a tower, used for smelting iron.
coalfield	(noun) An extensive area containing several underground coal deposits.
coalmine	(noun) An excavation in the earth for extracting coal.
cottage industry	(noun) A business or manufacturing activity completed in a person's home.
industrialisation	(noun) The development of industries in a country/ region on a wide scale.
invention	(noun) The action of inventing something.
manufacture	(verb) To make something on a large scale using machinery.
mass produce	(verb) Produce large quantities by an automated mechanical process.
mechanise	(verb) Use a machine to do something that was previously done by hand.
migrate	(verb) To move from one region to another.
mill	(noun) A building equipped with machinery for grinding grain into flour.
pre-industrial	(adjective) Relating to a time before industrialisation.
smelting	(noun) The extraction of metal from its ore by a process involving heating and melting.
society	(noun) The aggregate of people living together in a community.
textile	(noun) A type of cloth or woven fabric.
urbanisation	(noun) The process of making an area more urban (town/ city).
water frame	(noun) A spinning frame that is powered by water.

How steam engines worked:

steam

flywheel

cylinder piston Piston rod

Driving rod

The steam pushes the piston through the cylinder. The piston rod is then pulled into the cylinder, turning the flywheel which pulls the driving rod.

Richard Arkwright (23 December 1732 – 3 August 1792)

He was an English inventor and a leading entrepreneur during the early Industrial Revolution. He is credited as the driving force behind the development of the spinning frame, known as the water frame after it was adapted to use water power, and he patented a rotary carding engine to convert raw cotton to 'cotton lap' prior to spinning. He was the first to develop factories housing both mechanised carding and spinning operations.



Sir Richard Arkwright, oil on canvas, by Mather Brown, 1790.

Timeline of Key Events

c. 1750

Widely seen as the start of the Industrial Revolution.

1764

James Hargreaves invented the spinning Jenny.

1769

James Watt invents the steam engine.

1769

Richard Arkwright patented the water frame.

1770

Samuel Crompton created the spinning mule.

1771

Arkwright founded
Britain's first factory.

1825

First railway for passengers opens.

c. 1900

Widely seen as the end of the Industrial Revolution.