

How have children's rights changed in Manchester since the Industrial Revolution?

Skills

What caused the Industrial Revolution in Britain?

- Know and sequence key events of time studied.
- Use relevant terms and period labels
- Make comparisons between different times in the past.

Compare life in early and late 'times' studied

Why was Manchester so important to the Industrial Revolution?

- Examine causes and results of great events and the impact on people.

What was life like for children at Quarry Bank Mill?

- Compare accounts of events from different sources – fact or fiction.
- Offer some reasons for different versions of events.

How did life improve for the children?

- Begin to identify primary and secondary sources.

Compare an aspect of life with the same aspect in another period

Knowledge

Timeline of key inventions and Quarry Bank Mill

Comparison of manufacturing and cities pre and post the Industrial Revolution

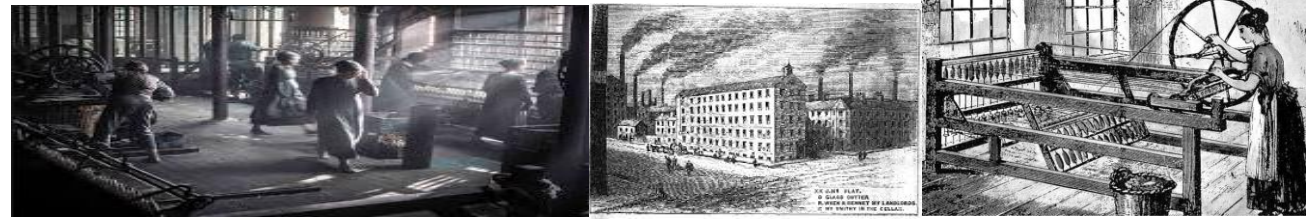
Examine reasons why IR happened in Manchester

Study accounts of working conditions for children and living standards in Manchester

Factory owners, workers and legislation

Y5 KS2 Knowledge Mat: How have children's rights changed in Manchester since the Industrial Revolution?

Vocabulary	
Industrial revolution	A time of great change in Britain between 1750 to 1900
Population	The number of people living in a particular place
Invention	Something new which is created, can be an object or an idea
Economy	The system of how money is used within a particular country
Agriculture	The process of producing food, and fibres by farming of certain plants or raising animals
Poverty	The lack of basic human needs such as clean water, nutrition, healthcare, education and shelter
Sanitation	Sanitation is the system that disposes of human waste
Mass production	The production of many products in one go e.g. textiles
Industry	The process of making products by machine or in a factory



Key Facts
In 1733, the Flying shuttle was invented by John Kay. It was an improvement to looms that enabled weavers to weave faster.
In 1764, the Spinning jenny invented by James Hargreaves. It was the first machine to improve upon the spinning wheel.
In 1764, the Water frame is invented by Richard Arkwright. It was the first powered textile machine.
In 1779, Crompton invented the spinning mule that allowed for greater control over the weaving process.
In 1784, Samuel Greg tours Cheshire looking for a place for a new spinning mill, he chooses Styal. Quarry Bank Mill is built in Styal and begins operating in the same year.
Manchester now developed as the natural distribution centre for raw cotton and spun yarn, and a marketplace and distribution centre for the products of this growing textile industry. Richard Arkwright is credited as the first to erect a cotton mill in the city.
During the mid-19th century Manchester grew to become the centre of Lancashire's cotton industry and was named 'Cottonopolis'.

Factory working conditions:

Long working hours: normal shifts were usually 12-14 hours a day or more.

Low wages: a typical wage for male workers was about 15 shillings (75p) a week, but women and children were paid much less, with children three shillings (15p).

For this reason, employers preferred to employ women and children.

Cruel discipline: there was frequent "strapping" (hitting with a leather strap). Other punishments included nailing children's ears to the table.

Accidents: forcing children to crawl into dangerous, unguarded machinery led to many accidents and deaths.

Health: The air was full of dust, which led to chest and lung diseases and loud noise made by machines damaged workers' hearing.