



# Leeds Industrial Revolution Knowledge Organiser

Enquiry Question: What impact did the industrial revolution have on Leeds?

**History Focus      Year 3      Autumn 1**

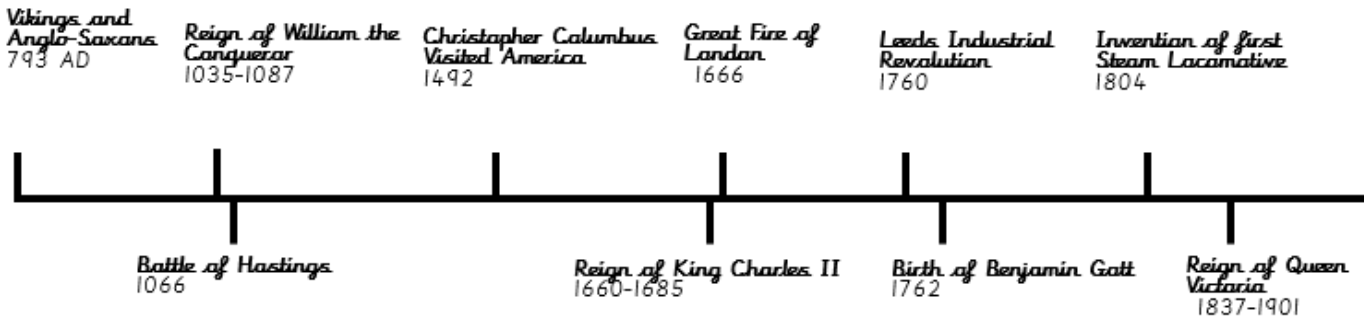
### What should I already know?

- I understand that in society there are poor and wealthy people. (Y1)
- I understand that “significant” means an event or person that is important and has had impact. (Y1)
- Queen Victoria reigned from 20th June 1837 to 22nd January 1901 and these years are known as the Victorian era. She visited Leeds in 1858 to open the new Town Hall. (Y2)
- Poor Victorian children were made to work in dangerous jobs such as in mills or coal mines or as chimney sweeps. They worked long hours for very little money. (Y2)
- After the Great Fire of London, streets were widened and buildings were rebuilt using brick. (Y2)

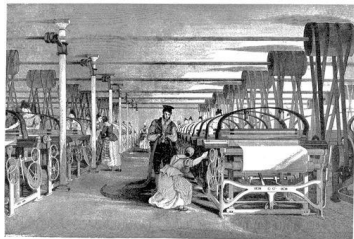
### Key Information Learnt by the End of the Topic

- Leeds is famous for many things including the invention of fizzy drinks, Marks & Spencers, the first moving image films and the development of the woollen cloth trade in Yorkshire.
- Industrialisation is the change from a mainly agricultural society into a society based on larger scale manufacturing in mills and factories.
- The industrial revolution impacted society in many ways including the migration of people from rural areas to larger towns and cities.
- Children as young as age four were made to work in dangerous conditions in factories throughout Britain.
- Many children worked long days and were not given the opportunity to go to school.
- Children also worked as chimney sweeps, selling newspapers on street corners and breaking up coal in the coal mines.
- Businesses hired children as they were paid less than adults, worked hard and were able to do some jobs that adults couldn't do.
- Benjamin Gott (1762 – 1840) was one of the leading figures in the industrial revolution, in the field of textiles.
- His factory at Armley Mills, Armley, Leeds, was once the largest factory in the world.

Key Vocabulary	Definition
agriculture	Growing and harvesting crops and raising animals.
diseases	An unhealthy state where something bad happens to the body or mind.
industrialisation	A societal change that transforms a traditional, mainly farming society into a modern, manufacturing economy.
factories	Buildings where workers use machines to make things for sale.
manufacturing	Manufacturing is the process of making products or goods.
mass production	The manufacture of a product in large numbers and at a low cost .
migration	The movement of people from one place to another.
mills	A building where raw materials are changed into basic products.
pollution	When gases, smoke and chemicals are introduced into the environment in large doses that makes it harmful for humans, animals and plants.
revolution	A very sharp change made to something.
urbanisation	The movement of population into cities and away from rural areas.



**Benjamin Gott**



**Textiles industry**