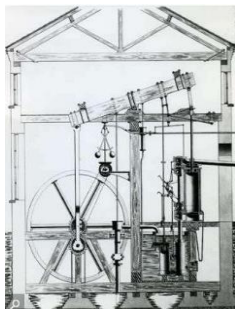
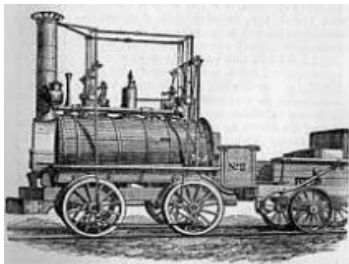


Year 5 – History

The Industrial Revolution

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Industrial Revolution	The 'Industrial Revolution' began in the 18 th century and describes the transition from a society based on hand manufacturing and human or animal power, to a society based on machinery.
Locomotive	The engine of a train that pulls the other coaches
'Cottage industry'	A small business run from home
Factory	A building, or groups of buildings, where goods are made using machines
Cotton spinning machinery	Cotton-spinning machinery refers to machines which process (or spin) prepared cotton into workable thread
Mass production	When lots of products/ goods are made at the same time

Steam engine	Steam Train
	

Inventors	
Richard Arkwright 	In 1769, Richard Arkwright discovered how to use water to power cotton spinning, so that a machine could make thread. He built the first modern factory in England and died one of the richest men in Britain.
James Watt 	Watt is the inventor who has received the greatest recognition for being the inventor of the steam engine. His engines could be smaller and use less coal. By 1776, he had formed a partnership with Matthew Boulton, their steam engines were used in factories throughout England.
George Stephenson 	George Stephenson was an engineer who built the first public railway to use steam trains in 1825. He is known as the "Father of Railways". In 1828 the Railway Board announced a competition to determine the best engine. Stephenson's 'Rocket' beat all four other entrants and could reach a speed of 29 mph.
Abraham Darby 	Abraham Darby invented a new process for producing strong, cheap iron during the 1700s. The invention was called the blast furnace. The blast furnace was used to smelt iron (smelting is a process which produces iron from iron ore)