

Vocabulary	
mill	A building where raw materials like cotton are made into basic products such as cloth
chimney sweep	A person, often a small child, who would clean chimneys using a long brush
reform	Changing something to improve it.
civilisation	Society, culture and way of life in a particular area
workhouse	A building where poor people received a bed and food in return for work.
peasant	A poor person of low social status.
slum	An overcrowded and unpleasant area of a city where poor people live.
reign	The length of time that a person is King or Queen for.
canal	A channel of water made by humans for travelling by boat or for bringing water to crops and factories. Also used to ship goods from the factories to sell in other cities.
monarchy	A system of having a king or queen rule over the country. As one king or queen dies, the power is passed to another member of the family.
coal	A hard, black material that is found in the earth and burned as fuel
cotton	Cotton is a soft fluffy fibre which grows in America and imported to the UK

Facts	
Industrial revolution	The industrial revolution was a time of change. Products that were often made by hand began to be made by machines in factories and mills.
The Pennines	Range of Hills and mountains that separate North-West England from Yorkshire. The Pennines have damp air which stopped the cotton fibres from snapping.
Coal mines	Coal is a rock found underground made from dead plants. It is excavated from the ground at a coal mine.
Saltaire	A village built by Titus Salt, around a mill in Bradford, to provide workers with houses, garden space and a community.
British Empire	
An empire is a group of countries ruled over by a single king or queen. The British empire was the largest the world had ever seen. Victoria rules over these countries: India (known as the jewel in the crown of the empire) Australia New Zealand Pakistan Parts of Africa including Egypt and Kenya Parts of South America	
Characteristics of the Industrial revolution	
Five changes characterised the Industrial revolution: 1) The use of new materials such as iron and steel. 2) The use of new energy sources such as electricity, steam and coal. 3) The invention of machines to increase production. 4) Building of large factories. 5) Developments of transportation including steam, locomotives, cars and planes.	

Year 5 The Victorians

Victorian Figures	
Queen Victoria	Queen of the UK from 1837 to 1901. She is one of the longest serving monarchs in British history (63 years). The Victorian era is named after her.
Prince Albert	Husband of Queen Victoria, died in 1861.
Charles Dickens	Famous Victorian author. He wrote: Oliver Twist, A Christmas Carol and Great Expectations.
Lord Shaftesbury	Responsible for bringing about reform of Britain's factories improving working conditions.
Titus Salt	Manufacturer and politician. Built Salts Mill and Saltaire village providing a better life for his workers.
William Mawson and Henry Lockwood	Architects who designed Saltaire village, St George's Hall in Bradford and Bradford City Hall.
Dr Barnardo	Founder of the charity Barnardo's in 1867 - providing homes and education for poor children. The charity still exists today.
Acts of Parliament	
1847 Ten Hour Act - No child to work more than ten hours a day	
1847 Factory Act - No child to be employed in a factory	
1851 Mines Act - No child under ten to work in mines	
1848 Public Health Act - aimed to decrease the death rate due to pollution and disease	