



St Bernadette's Catholic Primary School -Eucalyptus Class

Lancashire Cotton Industry

Gospel Value
Service

What I should know- Learie

Constantine experienced racism in England and his grandparents were enslaved. In Tudor times clothes showed how wealthy people were. Poor people in Tudor times had difficult lives. Evidence of Roman industrial activity has been found at Warton Cragg-Hill Fort. People who lived in the Iron Age left behind many elaborate pieces of jewellery, weapons or pottery.



Timeline

1777 Preston's First Cotton Mill opens

1822 Guild, Procession of the Cotton Trades

1862 Cotton Famine

1882 Guild celebrated Preston's strength and world-wide importance as a cotton town.

1960s-1970s One Lancashire mill closes every week.

Key Knowledge

- Clothes are made from either natural or man-made fabrics. In the past, clothes were made in the UK too.
- The Industrial Revolution was a period of major changes in the way products were made. During the Industrial Revolution, many factories were built and labourers began making large numbers of things using machines powered by engines.
- Two of the most important products of the Industrial Revolution were cotton cloth and cotton yarn made in mills and Lancashire was the county where most of these mills were. Conditions in the factories were very poor and they used child labour.
- The 1850s was a period of extraordinary growth for the cotton industry in Lancashire. Having flooded the American market with printed cottons, the population of some mill towns in Lancashire and the surrounding region almost doubled.
- Henry Ashworth was an English cotton manufacturer who took over the management of a cotton spinning mill (New Eagley in Bolton, Lancashire) in 1808. He was unusual at the time as he treated his textile workers with a great deal of respect, even building homes, libraries and a social club for them. He also educated the children who grew up around his workplace.
- He warned that the fast and rapid growth of the cotton industry was dangerous. It was vital to so many people's survival and that if the mills were stopped it would ruin employers and cause famine for workers.
- In 1861, supplies of raw cotton from America virtually stopped and the mills began to shut causing a four year Cotton Famine.

Key Vocabulary

Cotton -thread or cloth made from the fibres of the cotton plant

Industry -the companies and activities involved in the process of producing goods for sale

Mill -a factory where a particular substance is produced

Yarn -thread used for making cloth or for knitting

Cloth -a type of woven material

Natural fabrics -fabrics made from fibres that are obtained from plants, animals or mineral sources.

Profit -money that is earned in trade or business after paying the costs of producing and selling goods and services

Subsistence - the state of having what you need in order to stay alive, but no more

Dependence - the situation in which you need something or someone all the time

Census - a count for official purposes

Insurrection - an organised attempt by a group of people to defeat their government and take control of their country

Famine - a situation in which there is not enough food for a great number of people,

Slave - a person who is legally owned by someone else and has to work for that person

Racial - Race can mean a person's colour, nationality, ethnicity or citizenship

Equality -the right for different people to receive the same treatment