

Local History Y3 The Wool Trade in Bradford	
Links made with other subjects	Geography, English,
The BIG Question	What difference did the textile industry make for Bradford e.g. prosperity, education, population? How did Bradford become the wool capital of the world?
The BIG Outcome	Write a short explanation to answer the big question.
History objectives (link to NC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How an aspect of national history is reflected and significant in the locality • To develop a chronologically secure knowledge and understanding of British, local and world history • Note connections, contrasts and trends over time and develop the appropriate use of historical terms • Understand how our knowledge of the past is constructed from a range of sources
Prior knowledge What prior knowledge is needed for children to be successful in this unit?	<p>Children already know:</p> <p>About Titus Salt and Saltaire</p> <p>Living conditions in the 1800s</p> <p>Changes in Idle</p> <p>Industrial Revolution</p> <p>Properties of materials</p>
Future learning Consider the conceptual knowledge within a subject that pupils need for future learning not just the recall of facts but the importance of concepts	<p>This unit gives prior knowledge to:</p> <p>Bradford during WW2 (Y4)</p> <p>Mining (Y5)</p>
Historical strands	<p><u>Historical enquiry/ skills</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ask and answer question about the topic • Use a range of sources to find out about the past • Use artefacts, pictures, stories, visits, online sources, photographs, newspaper articles, written accounts • Primary and secondary sources <p><u>Continuity, change, cause and effect</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe how Bradford changed during this time – from farming town to industrial city, cultural diversity • Compare Bradford now and then e.g. buildings, jobs, schools, everyday life • Describe the effect of the mills on health e.g. pollution <p><u>Governance/ Rulership</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Victorian Era • Describe how the government tried to improve conditions (e.g. Factory Act) <p><u>Chronology</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sequence important dates on a timeline using a dated scale
Vocabulary/ Glossary	Mills, canal, factories, machines, worsted, wool, railway, canal, population, pollution, rural, town, city, industrialisation, industrial revolution, scavengers, piecers, sorter, acts, trade
Knowledge (see italics for knowledge to remember)	<p>The knowledge that children will learn and remember:</p> <p>1. <i>Bradford was once Britain's fastest growing industrial city. Over the first half of the 19th century, Bradford was transformed from a small market town, where people spun wool in their own homes, into the woollen textile capital of the world.</i></p>

History Scheme of Work

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <i>A beautiful green dale became a landscape dominated by huge mills and smoking chimneys. Between 1800 and 1850 Bradford changed from a rural town amongst the woods and fields to a sprawling town filling the valley sides. Bradford was nicknamed 'Worstedopolis' because the district grew rich making worsted, a fine wool fabric used in top quality clothing.</i> Bradford was granted city status on 9 June 1897 due to the rapid growth and impact of the wool trade. The first mills were water powered but steam power took over. These were the first factories but they were still called mills. The Leeds Liverpool canal meant that wool could be transported easily to ports and the all over the world. Railways also meant the wool could be transported easily. By 1841 there were 38 worsted mills in Bradford town and 70 in the borough and it was estimated that two-thirds of the country's wool production was processed in Bradford. Less than ten years later, Bradford had become the wool capital of the world with a population of 100,000 Over 100,000 people were crowded into a smoke polluted town which lacked street cleansing, sanitation or adequate housing provision. People moved from the countryside into the towns to work in the mills. People also came to work in the mills from other countries, mainly Ireland and Germany, and the population grew very quickly which is why the houses were built so quickly and cheaply. <i>Everyday life of children working in the mills. Children worked as scavengers, piecers and sorters. Conditions were dangerous. Started work age 4. Long days. No education. Impact on health.</i> The effect of the Factory and reform acts. Shorter hours, compulsory schooling, age restrictions etc.
SEND expectations	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Bradford was once Britain's fastest growing industrial city. Over the first half of the 19th century, Bradford was transformed from a small market town, where people spun wool in their own homes, into the woollen textile capital of the world.</i> By 1841 there were 38 worsted mills in Bradford town and 70 in the borough and it was estimated that two-thirds of the country's wool production was processed in Bradford. Less than ten years later, Bradford had become the wool capital of the world with a population of 100,000 People came to work in the mills from all over Europe and the population grew very quickly which is why the houses were built so quickly and cheaply. <i>Everyday life of children working in the mills. Children worked as scavengers, piecers and sorters. Conditions were dangerous. Started work age 4. Long days. No education. Impact on health.</i>