

Local History Y2 Saltaire		
Links made with other subjects	Geography, Art, English, Science	
The BIG Question	How did Titus Salt make people's lives better?	
The BIG Outcome	Write a short explanation to answer the big question.	
History objectives	 Significant historical events, people and places in their own locality 	
(link to NC)	 Describe significant people from the past (Titus Salt) 	
	The lives of significant individuals in the past who have contributed to national and	
	international achievements	
	Place events in order of time	
Prior knowledge What prior knowledge is needed for children to be successful in this unit?	Children already know: What a factory is.	
Future learning	This unit gives prior knowledge to:	
Consider the conceptual	Y3 industrial revolution in Bradford (wool trade)	
knowledge within a subject that pupils need	Rivers and canals (Y4)	
for future learning not	Properties of materials (science)	
just the recall of facts but		
the importance of concepts		
Historical strands	Historical enquiry/ skills	
	Ask questions and find answers posed in the unit.	
	• Ask questions such as: what was it like for people in the factories? What happened?	
	How long ago? Etc.	
	 Use artefacts, pictures, stories, visits, online sources to find out about Titus Salt and Saltaire. 	
	 Sources – photographs, written accounts, comparing old and new photographs, visit to Saltaire 	
	Continuity, change, cause and effect	
	Describe key changes (now and then)	
	 Recognise why Titus Salt changed working conditions in mills and how this changed the future. 	
	Empathise with people of the time.	
	Governance/ Rulership	
	Victorian Era	
	Chronology	
	 Sequence the Industrial Revolution and place it on a timeline. 	
	Place key events on a timeline (Titus Salt).	
Vocabulary/ Glossary	Factory, mill, Titus Salt, Saltaire, village. Alpaca, canal, River Aire, spinning, machine, before, after, wool, textile, Industrial Revolution, unhygienic, technology, Victorian, century, Salt's Mill	
Knowledge	The knowledge that children will learn and remember:	
(see italics for knowledge to remember)	1. The industrial Revolution was a period of time in the 19 th century where new	
	technology meant that mills could produce far more produce than ever before.Bradford became one of the most important industrial cities in the world.	



History Scheme of V	Nork
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	3. Cheaply built housing for these mill workers was cramped and sanitary conditions
	were often appalling. Average life expectancy was 18 years of age.
	4. Sir Titus Salt was born in Morley in 1803.
	5. He is famous in Bradford for looking after his workers and developing the textile
	industry in Bradford.
	6. He built Salts Mill and the model village of Saltaire. In Saltaire he built worker's
	houses, hospital, bath and wash house, institute (Victoria Hall), Robert's Park,
	dining hall, church, almshouses. He planned to provide his workers with family
	homes and all the amenities that would meet their spiritual, moral, educational and social needs nearby.
	7. In 1836, Salt was creator of the lustrous and fashionable cloth called alpaca.
	8. In 1848 he became the mayor of \Bradford.
	9. Salt made sure that his workers were fairly treated and conditions in factories were
	of a good standard.
	10. Knowledge of working conditions for adults e.g. length of working day, types of jobs
	done in the mill, breaks given, safety
	11. Knowledge of everyday life in Saltaire – rules for living in Saltaire e.g no drinking, no
	animals to be kept, no washing hung out etc.
SEND expectations	1. Bradford became one of the most important industrial cities in the world.
	2. He is famous in Bradford for looking after his workers and developing the textile
	industry in Bradford.
	3. Cheaply built housing for these mill workers was cramped and sanitary conditions
	were often appalling. Average life expectancy was 18 years of age.
	4. He built Salts Mill and the model village of Saltaire.