

January 6th 2021

L.O. : I understand how the Industrial Revolution changed St.Helens - Mining

Key Skills

Year 3: I can identify primary and secondary sources
I can draw meaning about what life was like in the past from a range of sources and artefacts.

Year 4: I can identify primary and secondary sources and use them to infer meaning about the past.
I can draw meaning about what life was like in the past from a range of sources and artefacts.

Dec 30-12:53

Quick Quiz

1. When did the Industrial Revolution happen in Britain?
2. Why did the revolution happen?
3. Write a positive and a negative point about the revolution.

Dec 30-19:09

Today's Knowledge

- Sankey Canal is Britain's first man-made industrial canal
- More coal was needed for furnaces and to fuel steam engines
- St.Helens's population increased as more people worked in industry
- Working in mines was hard and dangerous.

Today's Vocabulary

Mining, coal, peat, clay, colliery, steam engine

Dec 30-17:13



"St Helins" Chapel as recorded on a map of 1610 showing the surrounding towns and villages and the [River Mersey](#).

Dec 30-12:50



The town we know as St.Helens was originally a small number of houses around a chapel. This area is now Church Street in St.Helens.

Dec 30-13:31

Before the Industrial Revolution, St.Helens was in the township of Windle.

Most of the area was farming; small scale mining for coal, peat and clay and home based industries such as linen weaving



Dec 30-13:04

The demand for coal was increasing.

Why do you think this was happening?

Liverpool
1834

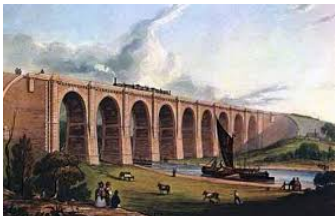


Dec 30-15:52

The start of St.Helen's growth was the building of Sankey Canal in 1757



Dec 30-13:12



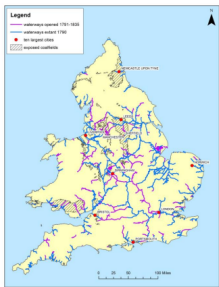
Dec 30-13:45

This was Britain's first fully man-made canal.
It enabled coal from Ravenhead, Haydock and Parr to be transported to Liverpool.
It also allowed raw materials to be shipped to St.Helens.



Dec 30-13:47

Between 1755 and 1835, 20 million pounds was invested in the building of canals.
By 1850 the canal network was 4000 miles long.

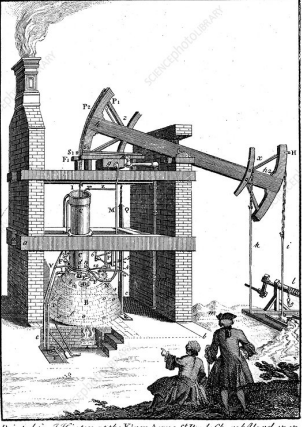


Dec 31-01:00

The major problem with early mining was that mines would often flood making them unusable.



Dec 30-13:59

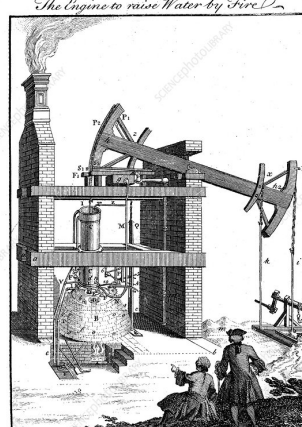


Printed for L. Gordon at the Kings Arms, & Paulo Church, York 1747.

Then, Thomas Newcome created this in 1712.

Tell your talk partner what you think it is and what it does?

Dec 30-15:28




Printed for L. Gordon at the Kings Arms, & Paulo Church, York 1747.

It was a steam engine used to pump water out of mines.

What impact would this have on mining?

Dec 30-15:44




Mines could now be dug deeper underground which increased the amount of coal.

People moved to St. Helens to work in mines.

Dec 30-15:52

It was a hard life for the miners. They were paid by the amount of coal they could bring up in one day called a 'work' which was normally 3 tons.

To bring up as much coal as possible and to make a living, the miner's family often worked together. The men would dig the coal at the face and the women and children would drag the coal up to the surface to be weighed and loaded into wagons.



From Prescott Museum

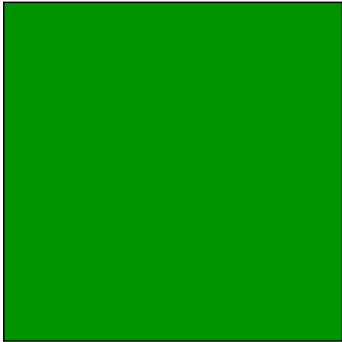
Dec 30-16:05

What are the dangers of mining?

Explosive gas - a spark from a pick axe or candle could be disastrous

Poisonous gases

Pit collapses - pits were only held up by wooden beams and often collapsed



Dec 30-16:07

1830s

Date	Colliery	Location	Notes	Deaths
24 April 1830	Pemberton Colliery ^[6]	Pemberton	An explosion killed nine workers. ^[5]	9
May 1831	Haydock Collieries	Haydock	An explosion at one of the coal pits in Haydock killed up to twelve workers. ^[5]	12
May 1832	Haydock Collieries	Haydock	An explosion killed up to six workers. ^[5]	6
10 July 1835	Ladyshore Colliery	Little Lever, Bolton	Ten men and seven boys were drowned after water from the River Croal inundated the pit workings. The colliery was situated on both sides of the Manchester Bolton & Bury Canal near where the Croal meets the River Irwell. ^{[7][8]}	17

1840s

Date	Colliery	Location	Notes	Deaths
24 November 1846	Coppull Collieries	Coppull	Burgh Colliery was one of numerous pits and shafts that were collectively known as Coppull Collieries. Four years after the Mines and Collieries Act 1842 had passed into law, three of the nine victims of an explosion were girls. ^[9] A collier lit a candle in the workings before the fireman had inspected them causing accumulated gas to explode. ^[9]	9
June 1847	Kirkless Hall Colliery	Aspull near Wigan	Thirteen men and boys were killed after a shot was fired causing an explosion of firedamp. ^[10]	13

Dec 30-16:33

Name	Age	Year of accident	Colliery	Owner
Anderton Henry	10	1806	Whiston	Moss & Co
Anderton Thomas	8	1806	Whiston	Moss & Co
Anderton William	33	1806	Whiston	Moss & Co
LEA John		1852		Henry Yates
MOLYNEAUX Thomas	17	1853		James Yates
SMITH J		1853	Prescot	David Bromilow and Co.
MANCROSS W	16	1854		John Yates and Co
STOCKLEY William	43	1854	Prescot	David Bromilow and Co.
DUCKWORTH T		1855		Richard Willis
YOUD T		1855	Prescot	David. Bromilow and Co.
BALDWIN George	18	1856		John Yates
TATLOCK Jonathan	52	1859		Executors of John Yates
LAWRENSON Thomas	13	1860		Executors of Richard Willis
RIMMER William	14	1864		Daniel Willis
ALLERTON John		1868		Wigan and Whiston Coal Co Ltd
SHERIDAN Patrick	26	1871		Wigan and Whiston Coal Co Ltd
CROSS John	70	1873		Lea Williams and Pugh
BURNSIDE James	40	1874		John Lancaster and Co
COTTINGHAM John	30	1874		John Lancaster
GLOVER Thomas	15	1874		Lea Williams and Pugh
MASON William	72	1874		Lea Williams and Pugh
ROSCOE John	20	1874		Lea Williams and Pugh
BALDWIN James	35	1875		Wigan and Whiston Coal Co
HOWARTH William	33	1875	Prescot	Carrs Colliery Company Limited
EDWARDS Thomas	32	1876		Wigan and Whiston Coal Co Ltd
EVANS John	32	1877		Wigan and Whiston Coal Co Ltd

Dec 30-16:36

Look at the increase in coal mining in England!

1700: 2.7 million tonnes

1750: 4.7 million tonnes

1800: 10 million tonnes

1850: 50 million tonnes

1900: 250 million tonnes

Dec 30-16:38

How did miners overcome the dangers?

Ventilation 1807 air pump



1815 - Davey Safety lamp, to reduce explosions

Dec 30-16:40

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/clips/z73b4wx>

Dec 30-16:50

In 1842, Parliament published a report about the state of coal mining – the Mines Report – and its contents shocked the nation. The report informed the public that children under five years of age worked underground as trappers for 12 hours a day and for 2 pennies a day; older girls carried baskets of dug coal which were far too heavy for them and caused deformities in these girls.

One girl – Ellison Jack, aged 11 – claimed to the Commission of Enquiry that she had to do twenty journeys a shift pushing a tub which weighed over 200 kilos and if she showed signs of slacking, she would be whipped. Children had to work in water that came up to their thighs while underground; heavily pregnant women worked underground as they needed the money. One unnamed woman claimed that she gave birth on one day and was expected by the mine manager to be back at work that very same day!! Such was the need to work – there was no social security at this time – she did as the manager demanded. Such a shocking report led to the Mines Act of 1842.

Dec 30-16:51



St.Helens coal field



Parr Mill Colliery



Bold Colliery

Dec 30-16:56



Ravenhead Colliery

Dec 30-17:01



Application Task

Write a diary entry as a miner working in a local mine. Where do you work? What do you do? Where is the coal being taken? How do you feel about the dangers of your job?

Dec 30-17:03