Big Question...



What do you think this is picture of and why is it important to growth of St.Helens?

<u>Question : Do you think</u> at the Inductria evolution was good <u>s</u> olons?

<u>Key Skills</u>

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.

By the end of the Industrial Revolution:

- The British Empire had grown and by 1914 covered 1/5 of the world.
- Water and wind power had turned to steam power.
 Transport had moved away from horses and canals to railways.
- In 1700 it took 4 days from Manchester to London, by 1880 it took 4 hours.
- In 1750, 15% of the population lived in towns, by 1900 85% did.
- In 1833 the Factory Act was created. It became law that all children who worked in factories had to have 2 hours of education daily.

Population Growth

1801 – In 1801 the District of St.Helens had about 12,000 people living there.

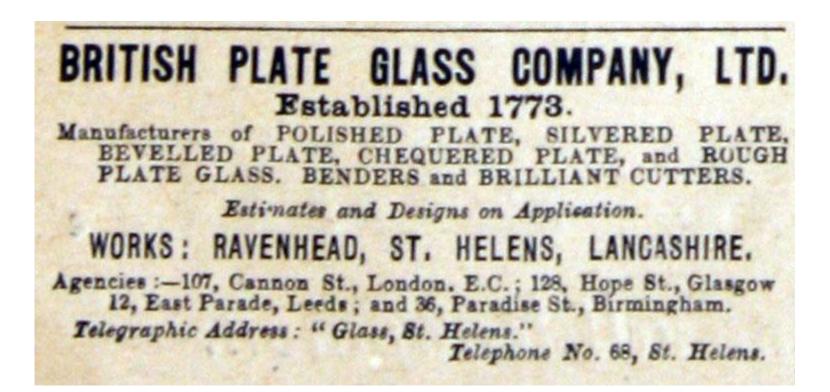
1839 – St.Helens was part of the township of Windle with a population of 5,825

1854 – St.Helens was now the town containing Sutton, Parr, Windle and Eccleston

In 1861 the number of people living in St.Helens increased from 37,631 to 55,523

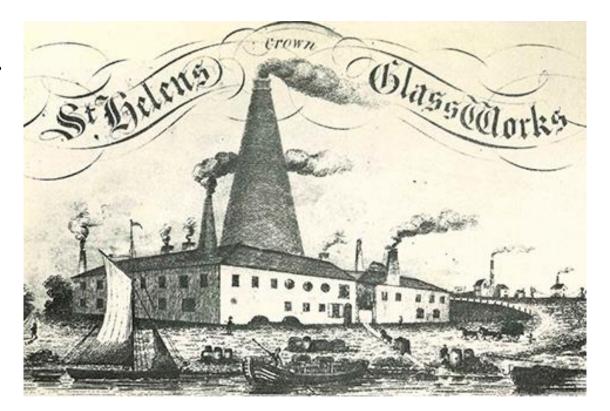
Industry in St. Helens

1773 – The British Cast Plate Manufactures opened in St.Helens



1780 – Copper foundry opened in St.Helens 1798 – Iron Foundry opened in St.Helens 1826 – William Pilkington opened the glass works

Foundry – a workshop or factory for metal.



Last week we looked at the positives and negatives of the Industrial Revolution on St.Helens.

Task I

Your task for today is to decide if you think the Industrial Revolution was good or bad for St.Helens.

Remember to use evidence from this lesson and previous lessons to support your opinion.

Task 2

Draw a picture of what do you think St.Helens would look like if they Industrial Revolution had not happened?

Which would you prefer to live in?