

Year 3 – History.

There's no place like home: Proud Preston.

The name Preston comes from the Old English and means
Priests' settlement.



By the middle of the 1800s, over 80% of the population of Preston worked in the cotton industry or an industry that was related to it.

It transformed the way people worked and the way people lived forever!



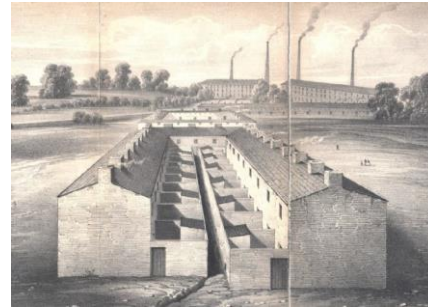
Preston 1770



Preston early 1900s.



Cotton



Plan for houses next to
Queen's Mill

Key vocabulary:

Expansion – To become larger and more extensive.

Migration – To move from one region to another.

Industrialisation – The development of industry in a region.

Cotton industry – The process of spinning and weaving cotton.

Agricultural labourers – Someone who works in farming on someone else's farm.

Weaver – Someone who weaves cotton or wool into cloth.

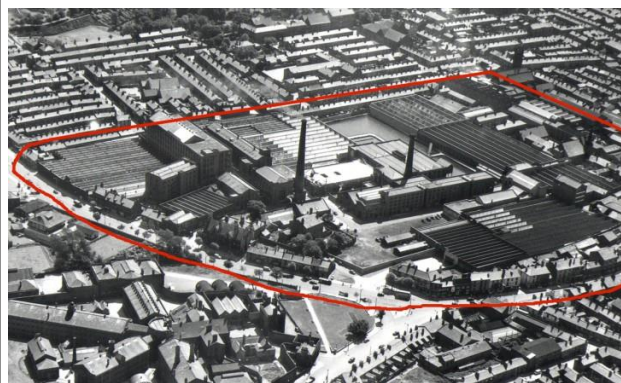
Spinner – Someone who makes thread by spinning.

Mill – A factory where cotton is spun or woven.

Engineering – The design, building or maintenance of engines and machinery.

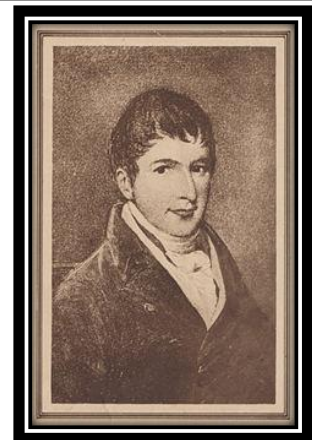
Poverty – having little money or income.

Sir Richard Arkwright was born in Preston in 1732. In 1768 invented the Water Frame in Preston. This was a machine that was powered by a water wheel to spin yarn into thread. Being able to power the spinner by water greatly improved how much could be spun.



Horrocks' Queen's Mill, Preston.

John Horrocks is probably the most important person in the history of Preston's cotton industry. He set up the Horrocks company which made cotton goods in Preston that were sold all over the world for over 150 years.



Spinning Jenny



Arkwright's House, Preston.

