

Knowledge Organiser: Local History

Year 2 Term 3.2

Important Topic Vocabulary

mill – A mill is a factory which is used to make and process materials like wool and cotton.

textiles – These are types of cloth or fabric.

cotton-spinning– The fibres of the plant are spun into a thread on a spindle.

port - This is a harbour area where goods are loaded and unloaded so they can be transported to different places.

climate – This refers to aspects of weather that a place has over a period of time.

working class – These are a group of people who do not own much property and who usually do physical work.

gender - This relates to whether something is linked to males or females.

What should I already know?

I should know that I live in Chadderton, Oldham.

I should know the key physical and human features that make up the local area where I live.

I should be able to locate Burnley Brow and other key human features on a map of the local area.

I should be able to explain what toys my grandparents used to play with in the past.

I should be able to explain what schools were like when my grandparents were younger.

What was Oldham like long ago?

In the 1800's and 1900's, Oldham was a mill town because it was able to spin cotton and process or make textiles.

Oldham's damp climate helped the skilled workers in the mills as it stopped the cotton from snapping.

The raw cotton was sent to the port of Liverpool before it was transported to the mills in Oldham.

Throughout the 1900's the use of mills for making textiles decreased.

Some mills were knocked down and replaced with housing. Some of the streets in our local area have been named after mills that used to be there. For example, Hawthorn Grove.

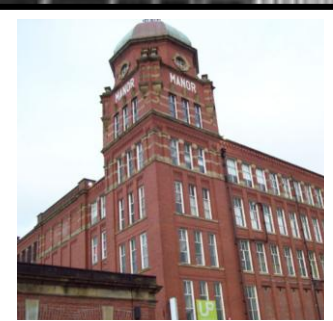
Other mills in our local area are still standing but are not used for making textiles. Manor Mill and Falcon Mill are examples of this.

Burnley Brow has been built on the site where Kent Mill used to be.

Before the 1900's, most working-class children would have been working full-time in a mill by the time they were twelve years old.



Manor Mill in the past.



Manor Mill in the present.

Schools in the 1920's

- By the late 1920's, children had to go to school until the age of fourteen.
- Primary education was now free for all children and they started school at the age of five.
- The school day lasted from 9 o'clock in the morning until half past four in the afternoon.
- Pupils practised writing in a tray of sand using a stick. They also used a slate and chalk when writing.
- Children learned by rote. This means they practised things over and over again until these things were stored in their memories.
- Children were taught nature study, sewing and country dancing.
- In the 1920's, children did not have to take exams.
- There were very few books and children who were poor did not learn to read and write properly.



A 1920's classroom.



A slate with chalk.

Wonderful Websites

[Detailed Old Victorian Ordnance Survey 6 inch to 1 mile Old Map \(1888-1913\) , Oldham, Greater Manchester Co-ordinates 53.532592, -2.122164 \(archiuk.com\)](#)

[School Learning Zone - History of Oldham \(school-learningzone.co.uk\)](#)

Schools in the present

- Today children attend school from the age of three until the age of eighteen.
- Most school days start at 9 o'clock and finish at quarter past three.
- All children have their own pens and paper to record their learning. Children are also able to use iPad's and laptops too.
- There are exams at the end of primary and secondary school.
- All children have equal access to the curriculum. There are not subjects for girls and subjects for boys.

What toys did children play with one hundred years ago?

One hundred years ago, most toys were homemade.

Whip and top and skipping were popular past times.

In the 1920's, miniature boats, cars and trains were popular toys.

There were lots of gender orientated toys so girls were given cuddly toys, sewing kits, dolls and tea sets to play with whereas boys were given engineering sets, science kits and army figures.

Board games such as snakes and ladders were used by both boys and girls.

Outdoor toys and games were encouraged so bikes, scooters and pogo sticks were also popular.



A whip and top toy.

In 1771, the first mill was built in Oldham by William Clegg.

In 1908, Kent Mill was built.

In 1994, Kent Mill was demolished.

2023

In 1906, Manor Mill was built.

By the late 1920's children had to go to school until they were aged 14.

In 2001, Burnley Brow was built where Kent Mill used to be.