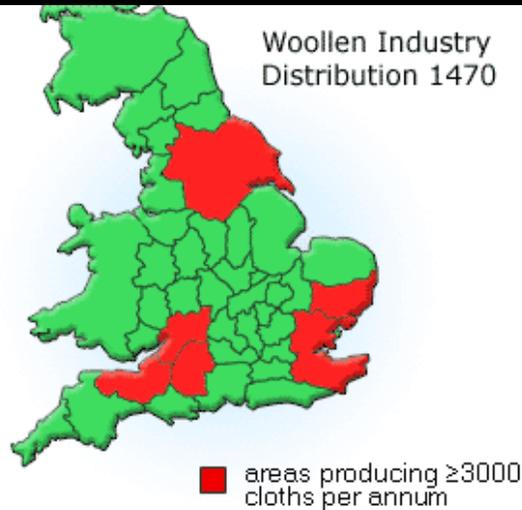


The Good Old Days? – Sparrowhawk Class

Timeline

- 1667** New law that dead bodies had to be buried in woollen cloth
- 1769** **RICHARD ARKWRIGHT – INVENTION OF WATER-POWERED SPINNING FRAME**
- 1769 – 1789** **JAMES WATT – STEAM POWER**
- 1770** The population in 1750 was 650
- 1782** A workhouse was built on the site of the old churchhouse which has been used for the poor.
- 1783** **STEAM POWERED COTTON MILL INVENTED BY SIR RICHARD ARKWRIGHT.**
- 1787** **INVENTION OF THE POWER LOOM BY CARTWRIGHT**
- 1796** **EDWARD JENNER INVENTED A VACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX.**
- 1815** In 1815 the workhouse housed 8 paupers.
- 1825** Poverty was later aggravated by depressions in the cloth industry but in 1825 the village was said to have “recently” emerged from the poverty and degradation of past years”
- 1833** In 1833 the mill (the Oil Mill) gave employment to c. 200 people, including the outdoor weavers.

Where produced cloth?



Spinning Jenny and Loom



Vocabulary

Textiles	a type of cloth or woven fabric.
Wool	the fine, soft curly or wavy hair forming the coat of a sheep
Outweaver	A person who weavers away from a factory, typically at home.
Beater	a weaving tool designed to push the weft yarn securely into place.
Loom	an apparatus for making fabric by weaving yarn or thread.
Felt	a kind of cloth made by rolling and pressing wool or another suitable textile accompanied by the application of moisture or heat
Yarn	spun thread used for knitting, weaving, or sewing
Fleece Wool	the woolly covering of a sheep or goat.
Poverty	the state of being extremely poor.
Century	100 years
Mill	a factory fitted with machinery for a particular manufacturing process.
Waterwheel	a large wheel driven by flowing water, used to work machinery or to raise water to a higher level.
Weft	the crosswise threads on a loom that are passed over and under the warp threads to make cloth.
Dye	a natural or synthetic substance used to add a colour to or change the colour of something.