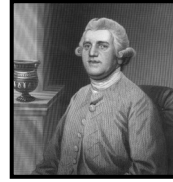


# The Workhouse of the World: The Potteries and the Industrial Revolution

Year 5 Autumn Term

## Vocabulary Dozen

<b>Industry</b>	The process of making products by using machines and factories.
<b>Revolution</b>	A huge change or a change in the way things are done.
<b>Invention</b>	A new object or idea that has been created.
<b>Mass produce</b>	Rapid (fast) production of identical objects.
<b>Urban</b>	Town or city.
<b>Rural</b>	The countryside.
<b>Factory</b>	A building or buildings where people use machines to produce goods.
<b>Potteries</b>	A name for Stoke-on-Trent given due to the pottery industry.
<b>Pot banks</b>	A name for a pottery factory.
<b>Colliery</b>	A coal mine and the buildings and equipment associated with it.
<b>Canal</b>	A man-made waterway for boats to transport goods.
<b>Railway</b>	A network of tracks made of steel rails along which trains run.



**Josiah Wedgwood (1730-1795)** was born in Burslem, Staffordshire, into a poor family with a long tradition as Potters. After working as a Potter's apprentice, Wedgwood set up his own business, and became one of the most famous Potters in the world. He is also remembered for actively campaigning for the end of slavery.

**James Brindley (1716-1772)** was born in Derbyshire and was one of the most famous engineers of the 18th Century. He worked on the Bridgewater canal and built the Trent and Mersey canal. It was his grand plan to build canals to connect the four main rivers of England: the Mersey, Trent, Severn and Thames.

