

Key Vocabulary

Cotton	A soft white substance which surrounds the seeds of a cotton plant. Made into textile fibre and thread.
Dependence	Relying on or being controlled by someone or something
Industry	Activity concerned with processing raw materials and manufacturing goods in factories.
Invention	The action of inventing a process or device.
Manufacture	Make something on a large scale using machinery.
Revolution (Industrial)	The change from handcrafting to machine manufacturing.
Population	How many people live in a place
Slave	A person who is the property of someone else and is forced to obey them.
Subsistence	The action of looking after and supporting yourself.
Transatlantic	Across the Atlantic. Countries on both sides of the Atlantic, typically Britain and America.

Knowledge Organiser

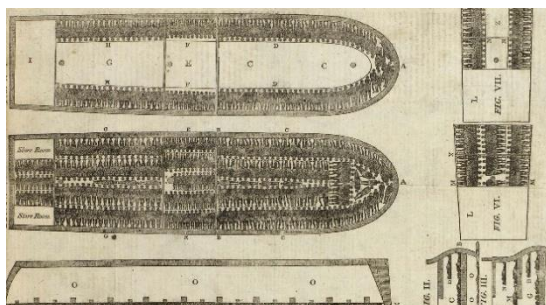
History: The Lancashire Cotton Industry and its links to the Transatlantic Slave Trade.



Worker inside Lancashire Cotton Mill



Horrockses Cotton Mill, Preston



The Slave Ships

Preston

Cotton, along with steam, transformed the north west of England that moved the balance of the population from the country to the town.

Cotton manufacturing became the largest employer in Preston in the 19th Century. It developed from the first mill in Preston in 1777 and by the middle of the 19th Century, 80% of the population of Preston depended on it. Not just making cotton but making the buildings and machines.

Tulketh Mill was built in 1905 at the height of the cotton boom. Hundreds of new jobs were created. The development of Tulketh Mill overlapped with the beginning of the end for Lancashire working mills. The outbreak of the First World War spelled disaster for mills across the North West. Cotton could no longer be exported to foreign markets, which led those countries to set up their own factories. There was no longer a demand for British cotton because those countries were now weaving their own. By the 1930s, 800 mills had closed across Britain and 345,000 workers had left the industry.

1768 John Horrocks (1768-1804) John Horrocks is probably the most important person in the history of Preston's cotton industry. He set up the Horrockses company, which made cotton goods in Preston that were sold all over the world for over 150 years.

1766 Samuel Horrocks (1766-1842) Samuel Horrocks was one of the most successful cotton manufacturers in Preston taking over from his brother John Horrocks. Samuel became a manager and partner in the cotton spinning and manufacturing business. In 1797 he built Lark Hill overlooking the River Ribble and close to the factories.

1732 Richard Arkwright (1732-92)

Arkwright was born in Preston. Richard Arkwright invented the Water Frame that enabled powered multi-spindled cotton spinning and took advantage of James Hargreaves Spinning Jenny.

1794 Henry Ashworth (1794-1880)

HENRY Ashworth was an employer who, by 19th century standards, really was a cut above the rest. He managed New Egley Mill Bolton in 1818.

Safe Websites for Researching

[Where do our clothes come from? - BBC Teach](#)

[When Eagley Mills' workers were treated like royalty by their boss | The Bolton News](#)
[Industrialisation - BBC Teach](#)

[Explore Watches Inspired by the Land \(youtube.com\)](#)