

# History: How has Farsley changed over time?



## Prior Learning:

I know the difference between the [British Isles](#), Great Britain and the UK (Y4).

I am able to identify **physical** and **human** geographical features of a place.

I know that West Yorkshire is in England, which is a country.

I know that England, which is in the United Kingdom, is in the continent of Europe.

I know that Farsley is a village near Leeds and that it has a range of amenities including three primary schools, and [Town Street with lots of small shops, many pubs, cafes and restaurants.](#)

In year 2, we learnt that Farsley has lots of Victorian buildings. We looked at how different Town Street looked in the Victorian times.



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## Sticky Knowledge:

I know that Farsley changed over time and that the standard of living for people in Farsley has also changed due to a number of factors.

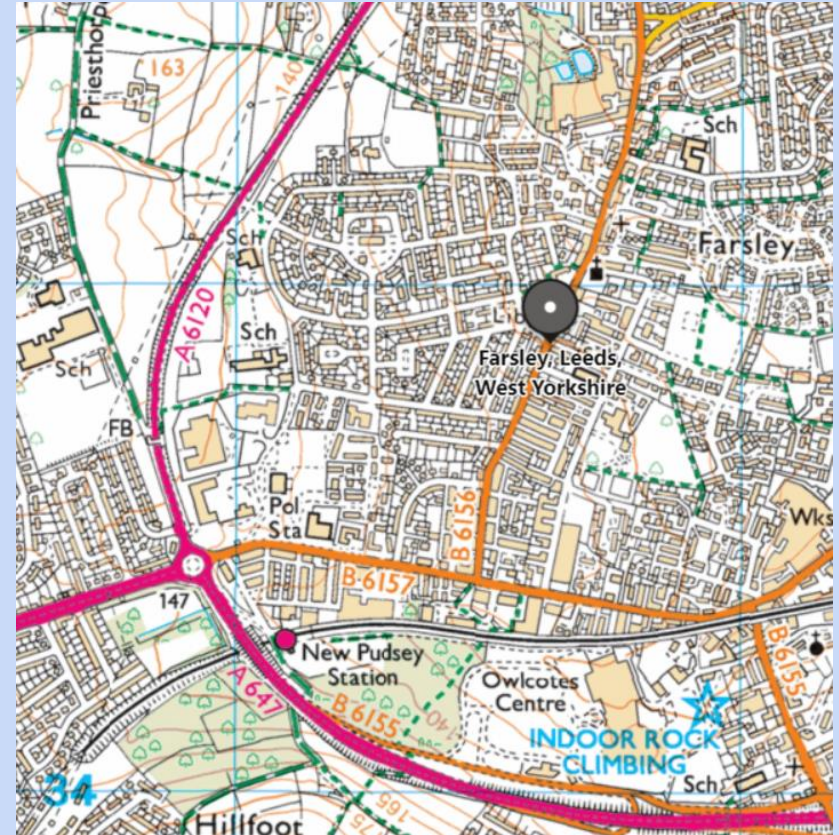
I know that Farsley developed in the industrial revolution and grew as a result of the wool trade.

I know that Sunny Bank Mill was an important building and employer in Farsley during the industrial revolution.

I understand the criteria for places that are on the of [World Heritage site](#).

I understand the definition of a [listed building](#).

I know Samuel Marsden( Born Farsley 1764- Died Australia 1838) was an important figure from Farsley who emigrated to Australia but returned to Farsley with important Merino wool.



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## Farsley Timeline

Sunny Bank Mill  
founded in 1825



Farsley in 1900.  
Many people worked  
in the mills



The Tram closed in  
1959



1700



Farsley was a small  
group of farms.

1800



St John's Church Built  
in 1842

1900



Where our  
school is now,  
was an airfield  
for WW1.

Farsley  
Farfield  
was  
Built and  
opened  
1953

2000



Farsley today

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## Key Vocabulary:

<b>village</b>	a group of houses and associated buildings, larger than a hamlet and smaller than a town, situated in a rural area.
<b>amenity</b>	a desirable or useful feature or facility of a building or place.
<b>heritage</b>	The features belonging to the culture of a particular society, such as traditions, languages, or buildings, that were created in the past and still have historical importance.
<b>Industrial revolution</b>	The <b>Industrial Revolution</b> was a period of major innovation that started in Great Britain and spread around the world during the 1700s and 1800s.
<b>wool-mill</b>	A building where the spinning of wool and the weaving of woolen cloth are carried on.
<b>population</b>	all the inhabitants of a particular place.
<b>transport</b>	a system or means of conveying people or goods from place to place.
<b>employment</b>	having paid work
<b>employer</b>	A person or organisation that employs people (pays them to work).

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## Key Vocabulary:

<b>emigration</b>	The act of leaving one's own country to settle permanently in another; moving abroad.
<b>import</b>	Bringing goods (or services) into a country from abroad for sale.
<b>pollution</b>	The presence in or introduction into the environment of a substance which has harmful or poisonous effects
<b>census</b>	an official count or survey, especially of a population.
<b>listed building</b>	A building of special architectural or historic interest considered to be of national importance and therefore worth protecting.
<b>Standard of living</b>	The level of income, comforts and services available in a location or area.