

Who Were the Wellington Weavers?

Year 4

Key vocabulary	
Energy	Use of water and wind as sources of energy instead of people or animals.
Coal	People started to use coal for fuel instead of peat or wood . Coal gave out more heat and allowed better quality iron and steel to be made.
Steam engine	Coal was used to heat water to make steam for the new steam engines.
Oil and natural gas	Used for heating and lighting.
Technology	New machines were invented and the steam engine could provide more energy for large factories.
Spinning jenny	A multi spindle spinning frame used in textiles manufacturing.
Power loom	A mechanized loom invented in the industrialization of weaving.
Steam locomotive and railways	Travel was quicker and goods could be transported more easily.
Canals	Horse drawn transport was not fast enough and could not deal with the amount of freight so canal boats were introduced.

Significant historian



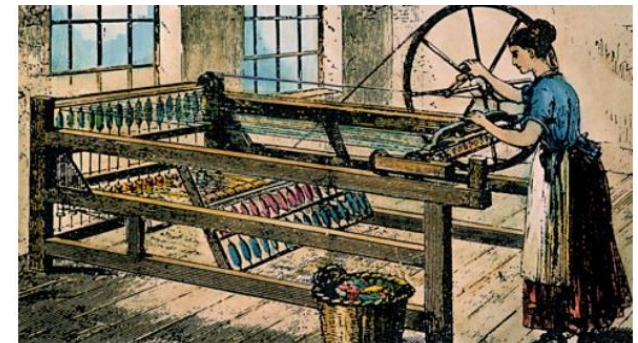
Edmund Cartwright (1743-1823)

English inventor, and member of the Anglican clergy. Cartwright invented the power loom which significantly increased the efficiency of textile production. He also developed a wool-combing machine.

The Industrial Revolution heralded the coming of the Grand Western Canal to Wellington in 1835



Fox Brothers Cotton Mill, Wellington, Somerset,...



A woman operating a spinning jenny in a factory

The Tone Works Mill in Wellington, Somerset was one of two sites in the area and was part of the woollen manufacturing 'empire' of [Fox Brothers & Co.](#) now reinvented and relocated in the town of Wellington itself.