



Knowledge Organiser for Year 5 & 6

Local History Topic

Key questions:

- I can compare historical periods with local significance; explaining things which changed and things which stayed the same.
- I can identify and explain differences, similarities and changes between different periods of history, and different localities.
- I can investigate the lives of significant people, and understand the significance of local landmarks, towns and cities.

Key facts and figures

UNESCO	The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization is an agency of the United Nations (UN). UNESCO says its purpose is to help keep peace and security. It is supposed to do this by promoting nations helping one another, through education, science, and culture.
Sir Titus Salt	Sir Titus Salt , first baronet (20 September 1803 – 29 December 1876), was born in Morley near Leeds. He was a manufacturer, politician and a philanthropist (someone who supports the welfare of others) in Bradford, West Yorkshire.
1853	Sir Titus Salt moved all of his Yorkshire textile businesses to Saltaire.
1851	Construction of Saltaire was started by Sir Titus Salt. The name of the village is a combination of the founder's last name and the name of the Aire River which runs through it.
1986	The mill closed down.
800	The number of dwellings (homes) that Saltaire village grew to.
2001	Saltaire named a World Heritage Site.
Myths	Many myths exist about the rules and regulations that Titus Salt placed on his village and its inhabitants, including: Sir Titus Salt destroyed the records of Salts Mill to hide his "ruthlessness" No evidence has been found to support this. It was said in a published article that Titus Salt destroyed the paperwork of Salts Mill to hide his ruthlessness. Titus Salt died in December 1876. Salts Mill continued to operate under the Salt family name until 1892, when it went into administration. Records didn't survive. Why records didn't survive - no evidence has been found, to date.
Street names	The streets of Saltaire are named after Sir Titus Salt's children, extended family (daughters-in-law), Queen Victoria and Prince Albert, Upper and Lower School Street (self explanatory), and the architects Lockwood and Mawson. There are also three streets which bear the names of popular Victorian plants: daisy, fern and myrtle.

Beyond Saltaire:

The most surprising fact perhaps is that Saltaire was not the only settlement built by the Salt family. Titus had come into possession of land in Dayton, Tennessee and Titus's son decided to develop the coal and iron potential of the site, due to the proximity of the Chattanooga to Cincinnati railway line. However it was not a successful venture and not only did that fail, but it led to the end of the Salt involvement in the Saltaire woollen mill. A teapot in the Salt Archives at the Mill witnesses this episode in the Salt story! Titus's sons were perhaps more inclined to farming – model farms were developed at Milner Field and Ferniehurst.

Did you know...?

- Queen Victoria wore some of Sir Titus Salt cloth.
- One of the 'New Mill' has a chimney design based on the bell tower of the Santa Maria Gloriosa dei Frari in Venice.

Key vocabulary or people

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sir Titus Salt • Saltaire • Salt's Mill • Textiles • Donskoi wool | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mill • Alpaca • Manufacture • Leeds Liverpool • Cholera epidemic • UNESCO |
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- River Aire