



How have the key aspects of Leicester changed over time?

Word	Definition
hoisery	stockings, socks and tights
engineering	The use of engines, machines and structures.
council houses	A house owned by the council and rented out.
employment	Having paid work
slum	An overcrowded area where very poor people live
complex	Complicated
capacity	The maximum amount something can contain
prior	Coming before in time or order
subsequent	Coming after something in time
significant	Something great or important
economy	The way money is made and spent in a set area.
reliable source	Something based on strong evidence

Key Knowledge and Concepts



Leicester is one of England's largest and oldest towns. It was transformed in the 18th century by the industrial revolution. The Canal provided a way to transport coal and iron as huge amounts of heavy produce needed

Jobs

From the early 19th century to the end of the 20th century Leicester's main industries were hosiery, footwear and engineering. Many famous brands originated from Leicester and were known internationally.

After the second world war, more people were

working in engineering

especially electrical engineering. Today, there are less factories and

workshops in the centre of Leicester. Often these buildings have become offices, bars or restaurants.

Homes

After the second world war, 10 000 houses were urgently needed and were built in areas of Leicester including Eyres Monsell (over 2500).



Before 1945, many people lived in red brick terraced streets. New council housing was built between the wars on the Saffron Lane estate. A slum clearance programme demolished the older housing and moved residents into new housing, often on the outskirts of the city. Shops, doctors, cinema etc were often far away and took a long time to be built

