









History: Year 8 The Industrial Revolution

| Key Vocabulary... | | Key individuals... | | Picture this... |
|--|---|--|--|--|
| Domestic System | System in place before the Industrial Revolution where people would produce cloth in their own homes. | George Stephenson |  | Stephenson's Rocket  |
| Industrial Revolution | Period in British history in which society moved to a focus on machines, factories, and industry. Large factories and machines were built to do things people used to do by hand. Therefore many people moved from rural areas to urban areas seeking work. | Isambard Kingdom Brunel |  | Spinning Jenny  |
| Tenements | A new kind of cheap housing that was constructed. Here, dozens of families resided under one roof. | James Hargreaves |  | Child labour coal mining  |
| Cholera | A disease which is caused by bacterial infection of the intestines, and can kill within hours. It spreads through drinking water, which is infected with the bacteria or with sewage. | Sir Humphrey Davy |  | Inside a Victorian workhouse  |
| Social Reformers | People who wanted to improve public health, social conditions and the lives of the poor. | Child Labour | | |
| Workhouse | A place where poor people who wanted help from the government could go to get accommodation and employment. | <p>Children sometimes worked up to 19 hours a day, with a one-hour total break. This was the extreme, but it was not uncommon for children who worked in factories to work 12-14 hours with minimal breaks.</p> <p>Not only were these children subject to long hours, but also, they were in horrible conditions. It was very common for children to be using or working near large, heavy, and dangerous equipment. Many accidents occurred, injuring or killing children on the job.</p> <p>Not until the Factory Act of 1833 did things improve. Children were paid only a fraction of what an adult would get, and sometimes factory owners would get away with paying them nothing.</p> <p>Orphans suffered even more, factory owners justified this by saying that they gave the orphans food, shelter, and clothing, all of which were poor quality.</p> | | |
| Black Gold | | <p>Coal was needed in vast quantities for the Industrial Revolution. Before 1700 coal came from mines that were near to the surface and was relatively easy to get to. The development of factories further increased demand for coal. As a result, coal mines got deeper and deeper and coal mining became more and more dangerous.</p> | | |
| The BIG questions.. | | | | |
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> How far do you agree with the statement that "the railway was the most important invention of the industrial period?" Explain why the Industrial revolution changed some area more dramatically than others | | | | |
| Deeper Learning... | | | | |
| <p>In 1750, only about 15% of the population lived in towns. By 1900 it was 85%. This meant that there were far more people around to work in new industries but also caused problems because many more people needed foods and homes. This meant that poverty was increasing.</p> | | | | |
| <p>Activity – Create a timeline from 1700 to 1900 to show all the major developments of the industrial revolution in the UK. There should be at least one event for every 20 years.</p> | | | | |

The Suffragette Movement

In 1903, the Women's Social and Political Union (WSPU - the Suffragettes) was formed, led by Emmeline Pankhurst. It was run by Mrs Pankhurst and her daughter Christabel.

The Suffragettes believed in civil disobedience. They:

- disrupted Parliament
- chained themselves to railings
- broke windows
- burned down churches
- held huge marches and demonstrations
- attacked politicians
- set post-boxes on fire
- slashed paintings
- went on hunger strike when arrested



Emily Davison threw herself under the king's horse in the 1913 Derby race. In 1913, Emmeline Pankhurst declared that the WSPU were 'querrillists', who would destroy anything other than human life to get the vote.

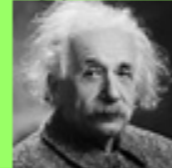
The Suffragettes, however, had not won the vote by 1914:

- Many bills were presented to Parliament between 1900 and 1914, but they were all defeated.
- In 1914, when the war broke out, Emmeline Pankhurst stopped the campaign and urged women to support the war instead.

In 1918, the Representation of the People Act gave the vote to all men over the age of 21 and women over the age of 30 who were householders or married to a householder. In 1928, women over the age of 21 were given the same voting rights as men

Some Key Individuals of the 20th Century...

Albert Einstein was a German-born theoretical physicist who developed the theory of relativity, one of the two pillars of modern physics (alongside quantum mechanics). His work is also known for its influence on the philosophy of science.



Mohandas Gandhi was an Indian lawyer, anti-colonial activist, who employed nonviolent resistance to lead the successful campaign for India's independence from British Rule, and in turn inspired movements for civil rights and freedom across the world.



Franklin Delano Roosevelt, often referred to by his initials FDR, was an American politician who served as the 32nd president of the United States from 1933 until his death in 1945. He won a record four presidential elections and became a central figure in world events during the first half of the 20th century. Roosevelt helped America recover from the Wall Street Crash/Great Depression with his 'new deal'.



Nelson Mandela was a South African anti-apartheid revolutionary, political leader, and philanthropist who served as President of South Africa from 1994 to 1999. He was the country's first black head of state and the first elected in a fully representative democratic election. His government focused on dismantling the legacy of apartheid by tackling racialism and fostering racial reconciliation.

Adolf Hitler was a German politician and leader of the Nazi Party. He rose to power as the chancellor of Germany in 1933, and as Führer in 1934. During his dictatorship from 1933 to 1945, he initiated World War II in Europe by invading Poland on 1 September 1939. He was closely involved in military operations throughout the war and was central to the Holocaust. Hitler's actions and ideology are almost universally regarded as evil.



Winston Churchill was a British politician, army officer, and writer. He was the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom from 1940 to 1945, when he led Britain to victory in the Second World War, and again from 1951 to 1955.



Martin Luther King Jr. was an American Christian minister and activist who became the most visible spokesperson and leader in the Civil Rights Movement from 1955 until his assassination in 1968. King is best known for advancing civil rights through nonviolence and civil disobedience, inspired by his Christian beliefs and the nonviolent activism of Mahatma Gandhi.



The Wright brothers - Orville and Wilbur - were two American aviation pioneers generally credited with inventing, building, and flying the world's first successful motor-operated airplane.



Sir Timothy Berners-Lee is an English engineer and computer scientist best known as the inventor of the World Wide Web.



Margaret Thatcher, also known as the Iron Lady, was a British stateswoman who served as prime minister of the United Kingdom from 1979 to 1990 and leader of the Conservative Party from 1975 to 1990. She was the longest-serving British prime minister of the 20th century and the first woman to hold that office.

Technology/Inventions

- 1903 - First Airplane flight
- 1905 - Plastic
- 1927 - TV and the first 'talkie' (movie with sound)
- 1939 - Helicopter
- 1945 - Nuclear Bomb
- 1959 - First car seat belt
- 1961 - First man in space
- 1969 - First man on the moon (Neil Armstrong)
- 1973 - First cell phone
- 1979 - Personal Stereo
- 1981 - First PC (personal Computer)
- 1984 - First Mac computer
- 1989 - World Wide Web invented by Tim Berners Lee
- 1992 - First text messages
- 1997 - DVD



Medicine and Surgery

- 1901 - Karl Landsteiner discovers different blood-types
- 1907 - First successful blood transfusion
- 1922 - Insulin used to treat diabetes
- 1927 - Vaccine discovered for Tuberculosis (TB). The first of many vaccines in this decade.
- 1928 - Alexander Fleming discovers penicillin - the first anti-biotic.
- 1937 - The first blood bank used outside of a war.
- 1945 - Flu vaccine used successfully.
- 1953 - Dr Watson and Dr Crick discover DNA. This leads to many treatments for genetic diseases.
- 1967 - Dr Barnard performs the first successful heart transplant.
- 1978 - The first test-tube baby is born.



Wars and Conflict

- 1899-1902 - Second Boer War
- 1914-18 - World War One
- 1939-1945 - Second world War
- 1947-91 - The Cold War
- 1950-53 - Korean War
- 1959-75 - Vietnam War
- 1990-91 - Gulf War



Activity - Create a 'Top ten' list of inventions from the 20th Century. This must include information about each invention and the impact they had. You must be able to explain and justify why your no.1 made it into that position.