

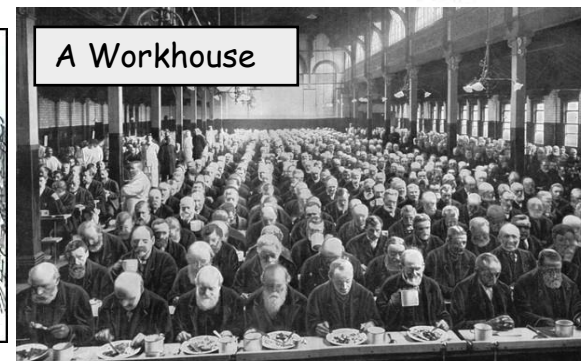
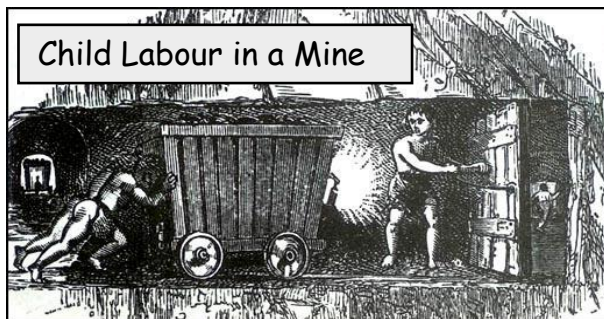
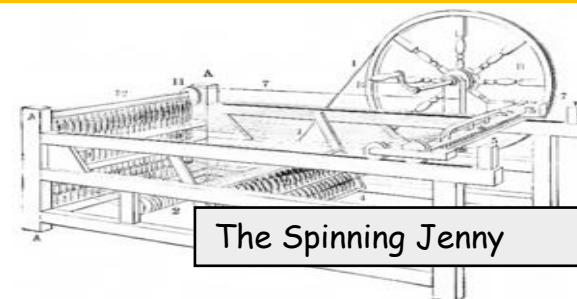
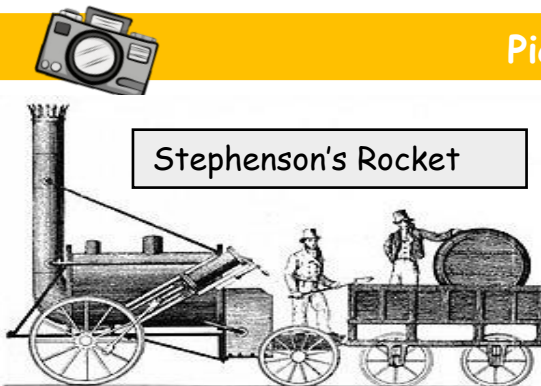
**Key Vocabulary...**

<b>Domestic System</b>	System in place before the Industrial Revolution where people would produce cloth in their own homes.
<b>Industrial Revolution</b>	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 to urban areas seeking work.
<b>Tenements</b>	A new kind of cheap housing that was constructed. Here, dozens of families resided under one roof.
<b>Cholera</b>	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.
<b>Social Reformers</b>	People who wanted to improve public health, social conditions and the lives of the poor.
<b>Workhouse</b>	A place where poor people who wanted help from the government could go to get accommodation and employment.

**Black Gold**

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.

**Picture this...**



**Child Labour**









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.

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. 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.

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.

**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.

Key individuals

<p><b>George Stephenson</b></p>		<p>A pioneering railway engineer and inventor of the 'Rocket', the most famous early railway locomotive.</p>
<p><b>Isambard Kingdom Brunel</b></p>		<p>One of the 19th-century engineering giants. He built dockyards, Railways, steamships and numerous important bridges and tunnels.</p>
<p><b>James Hargreaves</b></p>		<p>James Hargreaves was a weaver and inventor who lived in Lancashire, England. He is credited with inventing the spinning jenny in 1764.</p>
<p><b>Sir Humphrey Davy</b></p>		<p>He invented the Davy lamp used by miners to help detect gas and improve safety.</p>
<p><b>Queen Victoria</b></p>		<p>Queen of the United Kingdom and ruler of the British Empire from 1837 to 1901.</p>
<p><b>Millicent Fawcett</b></p>		<p>Prominent campaigner for women's rights and leader of the Suffragists, a peaceful protest movement.</p>
<p><b>Emmeline Pankhurst</b></p>		<p>Prominent campaigner for women's rights and leader of the Suffragettes, a peaceful protest movement.</p>
<p><b>Francis Egerton, 3<sup>rd</sup> Duke of Bridgewater</b></p>		<p>Known for funding the construction of the Bridgewater Canal, the first industrial canal in the UK.</p>

Deeper Learning

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 and homes were built very quickly and cheaply by rich landlords that made a fortune from the rents for these houses.

Industrial towns and cities grew, and this led to problems with hygiene and disease. In many cases, the water that people drank was drawn from the same source in which wastewater from people's toilets was emptied. This led to the rapid spread of diseases like cholera.

The proper management of sewage in these cities only began in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century after Dr John Snow discovered the link between water and the cholera and it took the government a long time to react to this problem.

In government, there was a feeling that they should not interfere in people's lives, even to try to help them. This 'laissez faire' attitude was common at the time and it was believed that if a person was to improve their situation, it must be their own work which achieved this.

These attitudes amongst the upper-classes led to many protest movements as people campaigned for the right to vote and to change the government.

Tasks 

**Red:**  
State three diseases that spread easily in cities.

State three important protest groups during the Industrial Revolution

**Amber:**  
Describe the conditions living in Industrial Cities.

**Green:**  
Explain why so many people were hurt or killed working in mines and factories during the Industrial Revolution.

**Purple:**  
The conditions in factories and mines was the biggest challenge for the working-class. Evaluate.

The conditions in factories was the biggest challenge because...

However, there were other challenges faced by the working-class such as...

Overall, I agree/disagree with the statement because...