

Key Stage 3 –Second year unit C Knowledge Organiser: The Industrial Revolution

Sub-topics: Understanding History 2 p 72 - 93	
C.1	<u>The Situation in 1700 and Agriculture 1700-1900</u> -How industrialised was Britain in 1700? - The Agricultural Revolution 1700-1850 -The Golden Age of Farming 1846-1870 - The Agricultural Depression 1870-1914.
C.2	<u>The Industrial Revolution 1750-1900</u> - Industrialisation re Coal , Iron and textiles . - Living and Working Conditions.
C.3	<u>The Transport Revolution;</u> - River and Canal Transport - Road Transport - The Development of the Railways.

Stretch and Challenge – wider reading / independent tasks:

- Visit to Quarry Bank Mill in Styal
- Research into local evidence of the industrial Revolution in Manchester eg) Textiles Factories and the Bridgewater Canal

END OF UNIT TEST ON THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION ;

Three source and knowledge based questions on primary and secondary source material on the period you have studied. This unit test will be one hour long and will require you to have revised the topics you have studied in the unit Eg) One of the questions will ask you the question;
How useful are sources A and B to a historian studying ? and will require you to refer to the content of the sources as well as the origins of the sources as well as your background knowledge.

e.g How useful are Sources A and B on p 76 – 77 to a student studying changes brought about by the Industrial Revolution.

What can you learn from Sources A and C about how the textile industry changed in this period.

- Complete a mind map on how different industries fared during the industrial revolution eg) Textiles, coal and iron.

Key Terms	
Enclosure	A system of 'enclosing' or fencing off common land for private profit requiring an act of parliament mainly between 1750 and 1810.
Agricultural Revolution	A period of rapid and sustained improvement In a number of different areas of agriculture between 1750 and 1820. eg) Land usage, selective breeding of animals and rotation of crops.
Industrialisation	A period of rapid industrial growth in a number of different areas of the economy eg) Textiles, coal and transport and leading to many more people living in towns and cities.
The Domestic System	Workers produced cloth and other goods in their own houses and workshops.
Factory Reform	Improvements in the Factory System mainly in the form of Acts of Parliament after 1819.
Overseer	Someone in charge of factory workers on the factory floor often accused of brutality against children or other factory workers.
Turnpike Trusts	A private group or trust set up to build and maintain a private road for profit which would charge coaches and other vehicles to use the road.
Canal	Long straight waterways constructed to carry heavy goods and raw materials mainly between Britain's main cities eg) The Bridgewater Canal connected Manchester and Liverpool.
Railway Mania	A massive increase in the amount of railways built eg) In 1846 5000 miles of railway were started .
Trappers	The youngest workers employed in coal mines before 1842 to sit by trap doors open and close them in order to maintain safe levels of ventilation.

Key facts

C/1 In 1750 Britain was a mainly agricultural country with a population of only 7 million by 1850 it was 21 million.

- Before 1750 most land was under the Open Field System. Between 1750 and 1810 there were 4000 Act of Parliament enclosing 5 million acres of land.
- Jethro Tull invented the Seed Drill and horse drawn hoe. Robert Bakewell developed a new breed of sheep called the New Leicester and experimented with selective breeding. Arthur Young wrote books explaining the new farming methods.
- Between 1840 and 1870 there was a period known as the Golden Age of Farming where new techniques of high farming were used with the production of food increasing by 70%.
- However between 1870 and 1914 there was a series of bad harvests and cheaper imports from abroad which sent Britain into an agricultural depression.

C.2 In the early 18th century most industries were based upon the Domestic System. In the Textile industry workers produced the cloth in their own homes.

- New machines were introduced into the main areas of textiles which were Lancashire and Central Scotland. In 1733 John Kay invented the Flying Shuttle. In 1764 James Hargreaves invented the Spinning Jenny and in 1769 Richard Arkwright invented the Water Frame.
- Coal Mining after 1750 was very dangerous with many accidents such as Choke Damp, Fire Damp, flooding and explosions. After an Act of 1842 women and children under 10 years of age were banned from working down the mines.
- The first iron bridge was opened in 1781 at Coalbrookdale in Shropshire by Abraham Darby 1.
- Between 1819 and 1878 a series of Factory reforms were passed to improve conditions in mines and factories such as the 1847 Fielden's Factory Act which introduced a maximum ten hour working day for under 18's and women.

C.3 Most people and goods in the 18th century were transported by road on horses, carts, or stage coaches;

- By 1830 most roads were built by Turnpike Trusts and a 1000 trusts controlled 23000 miles of road about a sixth of Britain's total.
- The turnpike Trusts employed expert road builders to repair or replace the old roads. The most famous of the time were John Metcalf, Thomas Telford and John Macadam.
- The first major canal built in Britain was built in 1761 from Worsley to Manchester by James Brindley in order to take coal more cheaply into the Manchester textile factories. It was later extended from Manchester and Liverpool .The first canal to connect two major cities in Britain.
- The first major railway in the UK was between Stockton and Darlington. In 1830 a railway opened between Liverpool and Manchester.
- Between 1825 and 1835 Parliament agreed to the building of 54 new railways. The period of 1836-7 became known as Railway Mania as many people speculated in building new railways.