









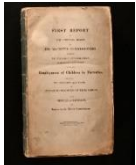


Spring 2 The Industrial Revolution

Key concepts:
Progress and Change
Significant Figures

Timeline

What were the effects of the Industrial Revolution on Victorian England?

1712	1774	1785	1792	1801	1804	1815	1838	1844
Thomas Newcomen invents the first steam engine.	James Hargreaves invents the Spinning Jenny.	The Power Loom was invented by Edmund Cartwright.	Thomas Edison invents the light bulb.	Richard Trevithick built the first full size road locomotive (Camborne).	The first railway journey took place using Richard Trevithick's train.	Cornish chemist Sir Humphrey Davey invented safety lamps for miners.	Queen Victoria crowned Queen at the age of 19	Factory acts means children (8-13yrs) can work no longer than 6½ hours per day.
								

The Industrial Revolution – A Turning Point in History

Agriculture

Prior to 1700, Britain was mainly an agricultural society, which relied on working by hand in the fields. With the improvements in technology, new tools and techniques were invented, which meant an increase in produce.

Industry

Across the country, huge factories and workhouses were built, improving the production of textiles, fuel and metal, like iron. This led to people migrating to cities for jobs.

Transport

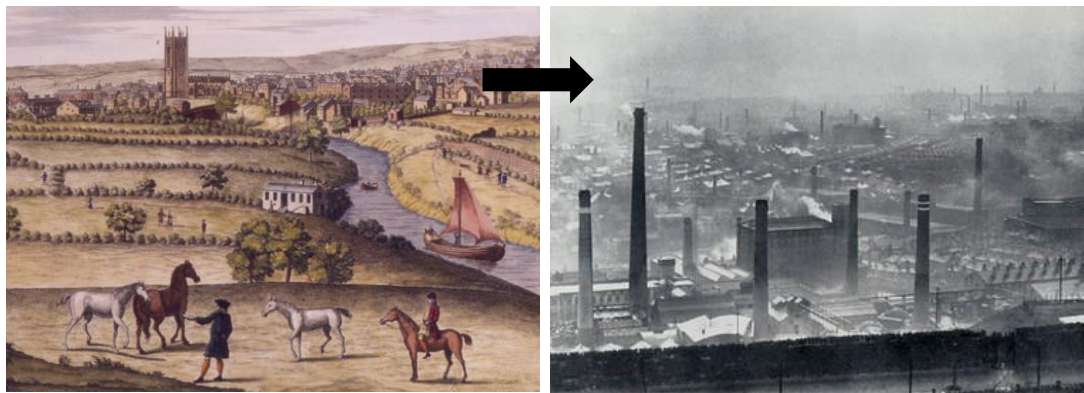
With the creation of new roads, canals and railways throughout the period, people were able to transport goods around the country more easily. People were also able to move around too and visiting different places became popular with the wealthy.

Technology

There were also many scientific inventions including the electric motors, modern light bulbs and the telegraph for communication.

Key Vocabulary

Industrial Revolution	A time of great change in Britain between 1750 to 1900
Population	The number of people living in a particular place
Invention	Something new which is created, can be an object or an idea
Economy	The system of how money is used within a particular country
Agriculture	The process of producing food, and fibres by farming of certain plants or raising animals
Urban	Widely populated areas like cities and towns
Rural	More sparsely populated areas with lots of green areas and agricultural land
Industry	The process of making products by using machines and factories
Mass production	The production of many products in one go e.g. textiles
Migration	The movement of people from one place to another.
Workhouses	A place that offered accommodation and employment to people in needs. These often had terrible living and working conditions.



Significant Figures

Richard Trevithick

Richard Trevithick was born in Tregajorran between Camborne and Redruth, Cornwall. He built a full-size steam road locomotive in 1801, on a site near present-day Fore Street in Camborne. Trevithick named his carriage *Puffing Devil* and on Christmas Eve that year, he demonstrated it by successfully carrying six passengers up Fore Street and then continuing up Camborne Hill.

Isambard Kingdom Brunel

Isambard is perhaps one of the most famous engineers in history. Brunel designed the **Great Western Railway**, the **Clifton Suspension Bridge**, the **Box Tunnel** (the longest tunnel in the world at the time) and **London Paddington Station**. All of these are still working today. His ship **SS Great Britain** was the first with a steam-powered propeller and this is now a museum.

Sarah Chapman

Throughout the Industrial Revolution, adults and many children were forced to work in terrible conditions in factories. One of these jobs was a matchgirl, whose job it was to dip matches into chemicals that made many of them sick. Sarah was one of the key leaders in the later Matchgirl Strike in response to poor working conditions and mistreatment. She is known for fighting for the rights of women and factory workers.