## Year 8 Knowledge Organiser – The Industrial Revolution

 Between 1750 and 1900 a dramatic changed occurred in Britain. It affected how people lived and worked. Factories began to replace farming as the main form of business. This change is referred to as the 'Industrial Revolution'. This was caused by many reasons such as a dramatic rise in the population, new inventions, changes in power, growth of the British Empire, smart business people and more raw materials. People began to move from the countryside to work and live in towns, often in overcrowded and dirty conditions. They would work in noisy and unsafe factories with young children often doing very dangerous jobs.

In the bigger cities such as London crime was a major problem and in the late 1800s police tried to solve the most famous of cases – Jack the Ripper.

## **Key Events/Individuals**

2.	1700s – Abraham Darby (I,II,III) were all involved in developing the iron industry in Shropshire
3.	<b>1768</b> - Scottish inventor <b>James Watt</b> meets businessman <b>Matthew Boulton</b> at a science club called the Lunar Society in Birmingham where they develop a new kind of steam engine Watt had been working on. It transformed how goods were made in factories . Steam power began to replace water power
4.	<b>1769</b> – <b>Richard Arkwright</b> invents the <b>Spinning Frame</b> which could produce good, strong thread very quickly. But it was big and heavy and couldn't fit in people's homes and had to be powered by a water-wheel. New buildings called 'factories' or 'mills' had to be built for these new machines.
5.	1829 – Politician and Home Secretary Robert Peel set up the Metropolitan Police
6.	1804 – Richard Trevithick builds the first railway locomotive
7.	<b>1830</b> – George Stephenson designs and builds locomotives for the Liverpool to Manchester railway
8.	${\bf 1840s}$ – Ada Lovelace , a mathematician , begins the first work on computer programming
9.	<b>1840s</b> - Lord Shaftesbury, Richard Oastler, John Fielden, Michael Sadler were all <b>Reformers</b> who wanted to improve working conditions in factories
10.	<b>1858</b> – Isambard Kingdom Brunel designs <i>The Great Eastern,</i> the largest ship at the time
11.	1876 – Alexander Graham Bell invents the telephone
12.	1888 – a series of grisly murders are reported in London's East End

## **Key Vocabulary** Orphan who worked in a factory in return for a bed and food 13. Pauper apprentice Rows of houses built very close together without room for a garden 14. Back-to-back housing An early police force . Groups of men were paid to catch as many 15. **Bow Street Runners** criminals as possible The system where people would work in their home or small 16. Domestic system workshop rather than in a factory 18. Entrepreneur A business person who takes risks, often with their own money, to make a profit 19. Epidemic Rapid spread of a disease 20. Factory System System where people worked in factories to produce goods in large numbers, replaced the domestic system A collection of areas of land (or whole countries) that are ruled by 21. Empire another country 22. Cast iron/wrought iron Heated iron , poured into a mould to make a shape. Heated iron which is hammered into shape The work and methods involved in making things in factories 23. Industry Mechanised Done by machine 24. The raw material from which iron can be obtained 25. Iron ore Natural substance such as coal, iron ore, gold, oil, clay etc 26. Raw material A steam engine that moved wheels along a set of rails or tracks 27. Locomotive A crime where punishment is execution, often hanging from the 28. Capital crime gallows (a wooden frame) A newspaper or magazine which has small pages, lots of articles and 29. Tabloid photographs - focuses on sensational crime stories, gossip etc An organisation of workers formed to protect their rights and working 30. Trade Union conditions A punishment where the guilty were sent to a faraway country like 31. Transportation Australia A disease caused by a germ living in dirty water 32. Cholera