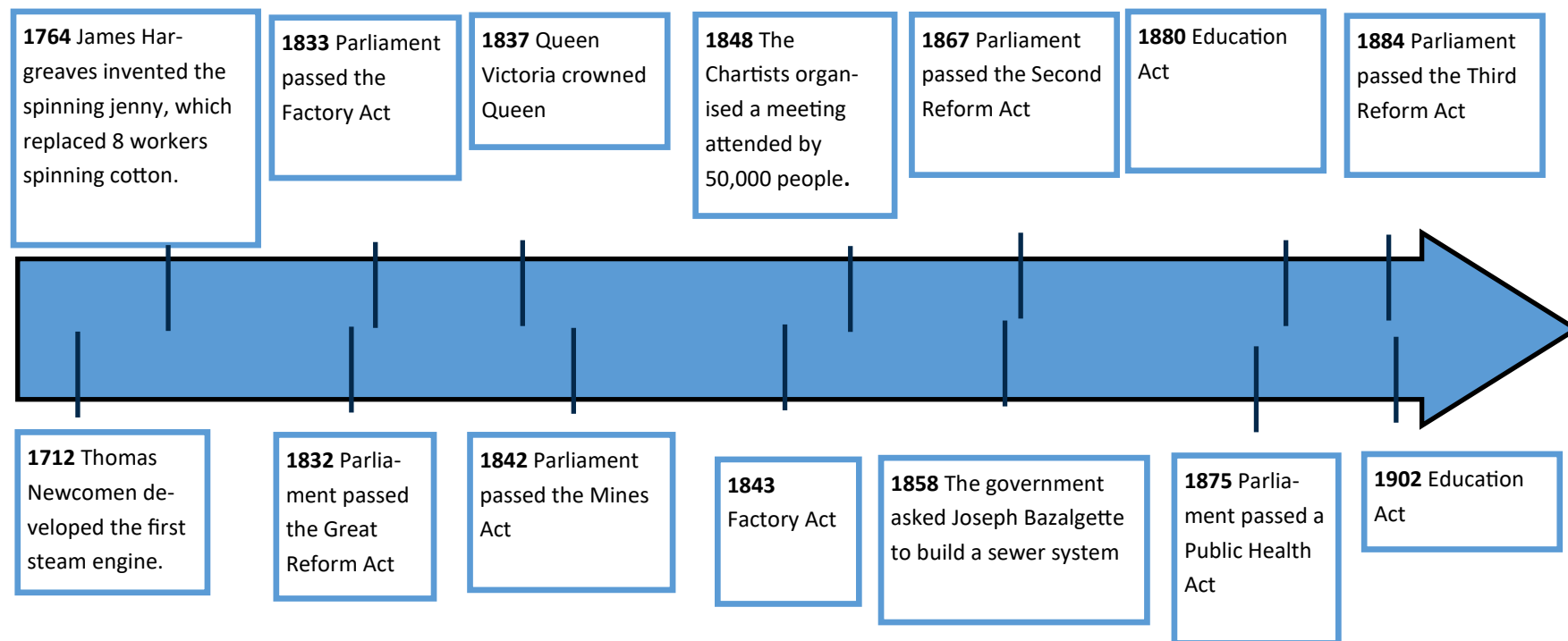


Unit 1: The Industrial Revolution

Knowledge Organiser



Keywords	
Activist —A person who campaigns to bring about political or social change.	Railway Mania —revolution in goods and people being transported round the country.
Agricultural —practice of farming, of soil for the growing of crops and the rearing of animals to provide food, wool, and other products.	Raw materials —Materials used to make other materials e.g. wood, wool and coal
Child labour —the employment of children in an industry or business, especially when illegal or considered exploitative.	Revolution —Rapid and dramatic change.
Economic — Relating to money or profit	Self-help — Working class people should help themselves to get in a better social and economic position.
Exploited —make use of (a situation) in a way considered unfair.	Society —People who live together in a community.
Four-source rotation —A farming agricultural technique to help produce grow e.g. wheat, turnips, barley and clover.	Suffrage —The right to vote in political elections.
Industrial —The use of machines to manufacture goods on a large scale	Vagrant - A beggar who walks from place to place.
Manufacturing —Making and selling goods	Wages —A fixed and regular payment earned for work or services.
Poor relief —Financial aid for the poor from community funds	Working class — Social group employed for wages in manual or industrial work
Poverty —the state of being extremely poor	Workhouse —Public institution lodging in return for work

Key concept: causation	
Causation	A process of understanding what causes big historical events, such as the Revolution.
Categories	Causes can often be categorised, or grouped together into categories such as political, religious, economical, social , etc.
Connections	Good historians see the connections between different causes and different categories of causes, they see that often an event can be caused by a combination of causes.
Key concept: change	
Continuity	This is an important aspect of studying change and is often trickier to identify. Where have things not changes? Where have they stayed the same? Why do you think this is?
Extent	When change comes from above i.e. from the king and the government, the extent of the change can be measured by whether it reaches the ordinary working class people and how they are affected.

Key People	
Emmeline Pankhurst —founded the Women’s Social and Political Union and campaigned for women and working class suffrage.	Sir Humphrey Davy - Invented the Davy lamp used by miners to help detect gas and improve safety.
Edmund Cartwright —English inventor who invented the power loom which significantly increased the efficiency of textile production.	George Stephenson —Mechanical engineer, who developed the steam engine used for trains.
Robert Owen —Welsh social reformer who attempted to build a socialist movement to help the welfare of his workers.	Queen Victoria — Queen of England and Ireland from 1837-1901
The Luddites —a group of 19th century English skilled workers who were concerned about losing their skilled job in the textile industry. They saw power looms as a threat and destroyed machines in	Chartists —A political reform movement, active between 1838 and 1850. Their main aim was to achieve universal male suffrage. They gained mass protests hoping to put pressure on politicians.

How do I use my knowledge organiser?

Have you learnt the key dates of this unit?
Can you put the dates into chronological order?

Have you mastered the keywords?
Can you spell them?
Can you define them?

Have you understood the key concept?
Can you categorise and link causes?
Can you identify continuity?

Knowledge Outcomes					
1	How much of the population lived in towns in 1750?	15%	21	Why was it important that the Education Act of 1880 was compulsory?	So protection for children was enforced so they could stay in school longer and receive a better future through education.
2	By 1900 how much of the population lived in towns?	85%	22	Which known author was inspired by the horrific conditions of the mines and factories?	Charles Dickens
3	How did England's landscape change ?	England's landscape changed from agricultural to factory dominated.	23	What health problems could a chimney sweep contract?	Burnt, respiratory issues, broken limbs, getting stuck and suffocation
4	What did the Industrialisation see an increase in?	Industrialisation saw an increase in demand for food, homes and poverty.	24	Why did many children in poverty or working class children not access education?	Education was too expensive for many children to access.
5	How did the Industrial Revolution change society?	More people, including women and children, could earn a wage. The class structure allowed movement where people could get richer.	25	What education was offered to poor children in 1750?	Sunday school
6	What formed the bulk of the landed class' income?	Agricultural land formed the most of the landed class' income	26	Did girls and boys receive the same education?	Boys received better education.
7	Who belonged to the bourgeoisie?	Bankers, merchants, lawyers, high officials, investors.	27	What was the consequence of the 1902 Education Act?	Literacy improved amongst the working class.
8	Who were the largest class in society?	The working class	28	Why did working class people try to avoid the work-house?	The conditions were horrific and it had a terrible stigma resulting in being rejected by the community.
9	What employer needed larger numbers of men to produce and transport goods?	Mills, factories and quarries needed large numbers of men to produce and transport goods.	29	Why were cellar dwellings the worst homes?	They were poorly ventilated, damp, dark and cramped.
10	Where did the majority of women in the Industrial period get employed?	Textile mills and coal mines.	30	Who lived in back-to-back housing?	Lower classes.
11	Why did women enter the work force?	To support their family	31	Where did servants live in the 19th century?	Cramped quarters in their employers house
12	How much less would women be paid compared to their male colleagues for the same job?	Half the amount of men.	32	What percentage of the British population lived below the poverty level at the end of the 19th Century?	25%
13	What did women face when they entered the workplace?	Discrimination and poor treatment.	33	What did slum landlords replace broken glass windows with?	Paper
14	What was the life expectancy for working class men?	30 years.	34	How did agriculture change?	New inventions meant that farms could grow more food using fewer workers
15	How long did women have to work in the factory and mines?	12 hour shifts, 6 days a week	35	How did population change after the Industrial Revolution?	The population of Britain increased rapidly increasing the demand for food
16	Why did Parliament not want to give women the vote?	Parliament did not want to give women the vote as they did not think they could vote responsibly	36	How did technology change after the Industrial Revolution?	New machines and technology, such as the steam engine, were invented so goods could be manufactured more quickly
17	What inspired Emmeline Pankhurst to found the Women's Social and Political Union?	After hearing working-class stories and experiences of their mistreatment	37	How did productions of goods change?	Goods began to be manufactured in factories using machines, rather than by hand in the home
18	Why was suffrage so important?	Gave women a political voice to change their circumstances.	38	Why did Britain experience urbanisation?	Many people moved to towns and cities to work in factories.
19	Why were children older when they started work in the countryside?	Children in the countryside worked later than those in cities as there were less jobs available in the countryside.	39	How much did the population of London increase to from 1810 to 1911?	1 million people in 1810 to 7 million people in 1911
20	Did the Factory Act (1843) and Mines Act (1842) improve child working conditions?	No, children still remained unprotected to work long hours for little pay.	40	Why were coal mines important for the 19th Century?	Deep coalmines were dug to provide enough coal to power steam engines.