

## Knowledge organiser: The Industrial Revolution

Between 1750 and 1850, Britain changed dramatically from being an agricultural to an industrial country. Factories mass produced goods using steam-driven machines. Some people became rich as a result. Life for poor workers was hard.		<b>Chronology: what happened on these dates?</b>		<b>Vocabulary: define these words</b>	
		<b>1740 onwards</b>	Steep rise in the population triggers changes in farming and industry.	<b>Enclosure</b>	Process of putting together strips of land into fields that were fenced off.
<b>Summarise your learning</b>		<b>1833, 1842, 1847</b>	Factory Acts passed to control children's hours of work.	<b>Crop rotation</b>	System of rotating crops in a field to avoid exhausting the soil and so that yields increase.
<b>Topic 1:</b> Farming, fences and food	Enclosure made it possible to use new techniques of farming and new machinery to increase production to feed a rapidly growing population.	<b>1851</b>	The Great Exhibition showcased Britain's industrial successes.	<b>Apprentices</b>	A person who agrees to work for an employer for a fixed period while learning a trade.
		<b>1856</b>	Law passed to enforce all cities and counties to set up police forces.	<b>Trappers</b>	Small boys who opened and closed trap doors in coal mines.
<b>Topic 2:</b> Canals, coal and cotton	Factories mass produced cotton cloth, steam powered machines needed coal. Canals then railways carried goods and raw materials around the country.	<b>1870, 1880, 1899</b>	Education Acts made education compulsory (1880) and free (1899) for working-class children.	<b>Climbing boys</b>	Small boys who were sent up chimneys to sweep.
		<b>1867, 1884</b>	Working men given the vote.	<b>Workhouse</b>	A place of shelter for the destitute, poor, abandoned children and the elderly. Very harsh conditions.
<b>Topic 3:</b> How hard was children's work?	Children were employed to work in cotton mills and coal mines. Many were orphans or abandoned children.	<b>Who were these people? What were these events?</b>		<b>Rookeries</b>	Poorest, most deprived areas of cities, where criminals could hide and flourish.
		<b>Swing Rioters</b>	Farm workers put out of work by machines. They burnt hay ricks in protest.		
<b>Topic 4:</b> Dirt and disease	Poor quarters of industrial towns were overcrowded and filthy. Diseases spread rapidly.	<b>Luddites</b>	Handloom weavers in the woollen industry. Smashed the machines that put them out of work.	<b>Killer diseases</b>	Diseases such as tuberculosis, typhoid, cholera, that thrived in poor living conditions.
		<b>John Snow</b>	Doctor who discovered that cholera was a water-borne disease in 1853.	<b>Slums</b>	Overcrowded and filthy houses lived in by very poor people.
<b>Topic 5:</b> Crime in the cities	Crime thrived in overcrowded areas of cities. The police force was established to enforce law and order.	<b>Sir Robert Peel</b>	Home Secretary who established the Metropolitan Police Force in 1829.	<b>Peelers</b>	Members of the Metropolitan Police Force established by Sir Robert Peel.
		<b>Arthur Conan Doyle</b>	Creator of Sherlock Holmes, a fictional detective who solved crimes by reason and logic.	<b>CID</b>	Criminal Investigation Department, set up in 1878 to solve crimes.
<b>Topic 6:</b> Production and prosperity	The Industrial Revolution made some people rich, but thousands were left living in poverty.	<b>Francis Galton</b>	Identified fingerprint patterns in 1892.	<b>Forensics</b>	The application of science to solve crimes.