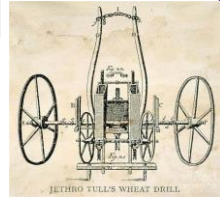


## Week 1



### What is the Industrial Revolution?

- **The Industrial Revolution** was a time of great change in Britain.
- The population of Britain increased during a time known as a '**population boom**'
- This was caused by many things:
  - **Agriculture** increased due to the seed drill and Crop Rotation
  - The **Factory System** meant things could be made quicker.
  - Edward Jenner had created a vaccine for **smallpox**.
  - The sewer systems were improved to provide a healthier environment.

## Week 2



### The Factory System:

- Richard Arkwright introduced a new way to work within factories.
- This was known as the **Factory System**.
- This **increased the labour** and therefore, allowed them to produce more within the factories.
- He introduced the use of **women and child labour in factories**.
- The **water wheel** allowed the factory to have a constant water supply
- The **Spinning Frame** was used 24 hours a day meaning more cloth could be made.

## Week 3



### Child Labour:

- During the Industrial Revolution there was a massive increase in children working.
- Usually aged from 10, but sometimes younger, children would be put to work in **mines and factories**.
- Due to their smaller size, they were able to fit into spaces adults could not, such as underneath the **Spinning Frame to collect fallen cotton**.
- Often children would be punished for not working quick enough.
- Many would be **injured, disfigured or killed** during this time due to the terrible conditions they had to work in.

## Year 8 History: Topic 3 The Industrial Revolution

## Week 4



### Housing and Transport

- Cities - Rubbish was left in the streets, the water supply was **contaminated** and many lived in **Slums**.
- Due to this diseases like **cholera and tuberculosis** were spread quickly.
- **Cellar Dwellings** and **Back-to-Back** housing became common during this period.
- Prior to the Revolution people rarely travelled as roads were in bad conditions and there was no other way to travel.
- They now had;
  - **Canals** – water ways through cities that transported people and good
  - **Steam Train** – due to being motorised by a **steam engine** it allowed for a quicker and easier transport method.
  - **Railways** – connected Britain easily.

## Week 5



### Mining

- **Coal** became a necessity during the Industrial Revolution.
- The **Steam Engine** had been invented which required coal to be burnt and produce steam to work.
- Additionally, coal **heating** the homes on most people.
- The answer was the mine coal from the ground, which came with many issues:
  - Bad lighting meant many could barely see
  - Underground **gas leaks** were common and could sometimes cause explosions.
  - **Cave-ins / collapsing** of the mine shaft killed or injured many
  - The spaces were very cramped and small with little space to work.

## Key words:

**Agriculture** – another word for farming, to do with the growth of crops.

**Smallpox** – a contagious disease that caused small bumps and rashes, deadly to many.

**Child Labour** – the use of children for work, usually in bad conditions.

**Disfigured** – to damage the appearance of someone permanently

**Contaminated** – something that is dirty or has unsafe or harmful within it.

## Week 1

Questions	Answers
What is a population boom?	When there is a quick growth in the population.
How did agriculture improve?	Seed Drill and Crop Rotation – more crops
How did Edward Jenner help population growth?	Smallpox vaccine
What is smallpox?	A contagious disease that caused small bumps and rashes, deadly to many.
What happened to sewer systems?	They were improved.

## Week 2

Questions	Answers
Who introduced the Factory System?	Richard Arkwright
What did it do?	Increased production of factories
What was the water wheel?	A power source for the factories
Why did the spinning frame increase production?	It ran for 24 hours a day
Who did Arkwright employ?	Women and children

## Week 3

Questions	Answers
What is child labour?	The use of children for work,
How old were the children?	10 or younger
Why were children used?	They fit into smaller gaps
Where did they commonly work?	Mines and Factories
What happened to many children/	Injured, disfigured or killed.

# Year 8 History: Topic 3 The Industrial Revolution

## Week 4

Questions	Answers
What were industrial cities like?	Dirty, rubbish and waste all over.
What did people live in?	Slums, Cellar Dwellings, Back-to-Back housing.
What was the issue with much of the water?	It was contaminated with diseases and dirt.
Name a common disease of the time.	Cholera, Tuberculosis
Name the three improvements to transport.	Canals – water ways Steam Trains – early trains Railways – connected Britain

## Week 5

Questions	Answers
What product came from mining?	Coal
Why was it important?	Heated homes and steam engines needed it.
Name one issue with Coal Mining.	Gas leaks, cave-ins, bad lighting, small spaces
Why was gas an issue in a mine?	It could cause explosions within the mines
What are the tunnels within mines called?	Mine Shafts

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