

Cycle 2 Homework Booklet

Subject: History



Year 8

This cycle you are learning:
Industrial Revolution

Revision focus for the week	Week of cycle
Industrial Revolution - Factors	2
Industrial Revolution – Key Individual	3
Industrial revolution – Conditions	5
Industrial Revolution – Revision	7

Expectations

- Complete a revision task each week in preparation of the knowledge assessment.
- Your homework will be marked by a mix of peer, self and teacher assessment.

Rationale for home work this term:

- To consolidate in class learning
- To secure your knowledge of key topics
- To practice skills related to your assessment

Name:

Teacher:

Task 1: Week 2

Due: Week 3 date: _____

Draw a mind map listing the reasons for the Industrial Revolution.

SC:

- **Use words and pictures**
- **Excellent presentation**
- **Include at least 6 reasons**

**Reasons for the
Industrial
Revolution**

Task 2: Week 3

Due: Week 4 date: _____

Find out about a key invention of the industrial revolution and create a fact file. Include:

- Details about the inventor
- Dates
- Description of this invention /how it worked.
- Labelled diagram
- How this invention helped progress.

The inventor:

The invention (diagram):

The invention (description):

How it helped progress:

Task 3: Week 5

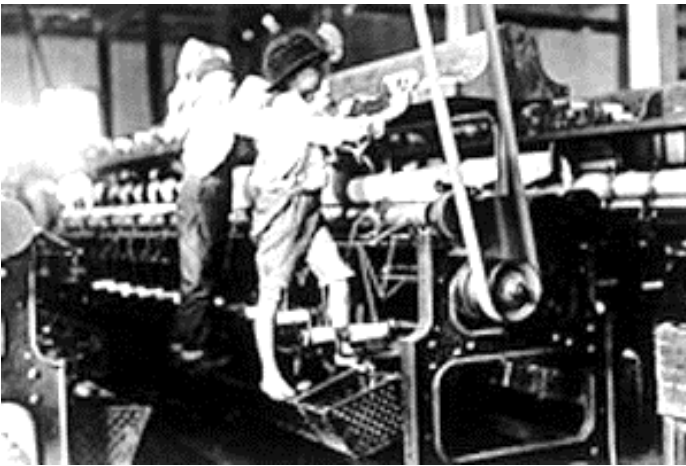
Due: Week 6 date: _____

Study the sources about living and working conditions during the Industrial Revolution. Complete the activity on the next page.

Source A

In factories and brick works, children were made to work long hours and do dangerous jobs. For instance, in match factories, children were made to dip matches in a chemical called Phosphorous. This phosphorous chemical caused the children's teeth to rot and also resulted in the death of few of the children due to the continuous inhalation of the chemical. (Victorian-era.org)

Source B



Source C



Source D

Revision Task : Week 7

Due: Week 8 **date:** _____

Produce a revision resource demonstrating what you have learnt about the Industrial Revolution. It could be a poster, learning mat, or mind map.

SC: include key information on each aspect of the topic, key words, good presentation.
Alternatively complete the learning mat below.

Why was there an Industrial Revolution?	What were the main inventions that helped progress?	Why did factories grow?
Describe working conditions.	Describe living conditions.	What was it like to be a child at this time?
What was health like in the towns?	Who were the Luddites?	Key words

Year 8 knowledge organiser: Industrial Revolution

The **Industrial Revolution** was a time (approx. 1760 to 1840) when the **manufacturing** of goods moved from small shops and homes to large factories. This shift brought about changes in culture as people moved from rural areas to big cities in order to work.

Key knowledge:

The Industrial Revolution is normally said to have occurred in Britain between 1750 and 1900. It was a period of rapid economic and social change. It was made up of many **different factors** which all interlinked. These included:

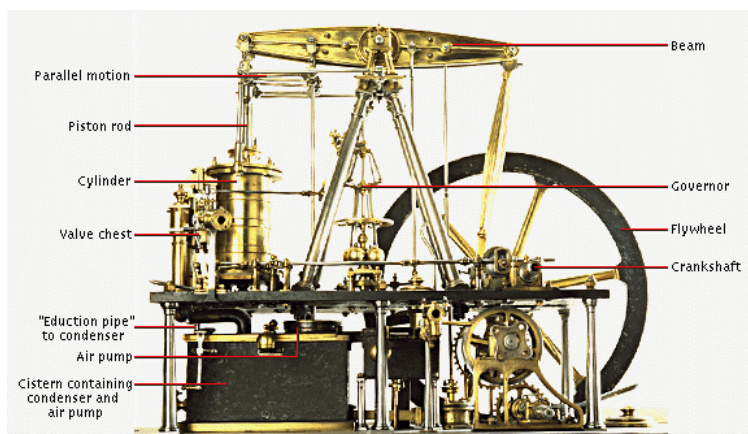
- For centuries roughly 80 % of the British **population** had lived and worked on the land mainly as subsistence farmers. Before the Industrial revolution, Britain had experienced an Agricultural Revolution. This had made farming methods more efficient and less labour intensive. Although this was good news for the farm owners it meant that there was less demand for farm workers. As a result there were more people looking for work and willing to move into cities and into factories.
- Another development that provided more **manpower** was improvements in medicine. This meant that more children survived beyond child birth and people were living longer healthier lives. Children provided a major source of manpower needed for the Industrial Revolution.
- The Industrial Revolution took place during a time of relative peace in the United Kingdom. Britain was also the world's leading **colonial power** largely thanks to the British Navy. British colonies could be used as a source for raw materials, as well as a marketplace for manufactured goods.
- An **abundance of coal**, particularly in the North and Wales helped improve the ability to manufacture iron, a metal needed to make machines and build factories.
- The UK had lots of rivers and increasing number of canals to help with the transportation of material and products. This made transporting goods faster and easier.
- By 1750, the British **banking system** was probably the most advanced in the world. London was a center for trade and finance. Money was available for men with 'big ideas' to borrow for new technology and engineering projects.
- **Key Individuals:** A number of British inventors played a major role in the Industrial revolution. In 1733, an English wool manufacturer, John Kay invented the 'Flying Shuttle'. This helped speed up the process of manufacturing of textiles and also reduced the number of people needed to work the looms. Englishman Abraham Darby found a cheaper, better way to make cast iron using coal rather than charcoal as a source of power.

Key words:

- Industrial Revolution – changes in **manufacturing** and transportation that began with fewer things being made by hand but instead made using machines in larger-scale factories.
- Manufacturing – making goods by machine
- Mass production - manufacturing many identical goods at once
- Canal – a manmade river used to transport goods.
- Textile industry – factories that make wool or cotton.
- Entrepreneur – an inventor / business person.
- Protest – to act against something.
- Raw materials – natural materials that are used in the production of goods e.g. cotton, coal
- Working and living conditions – the environment in which people work or live.
- Marketplace – a place where you can buy and sell goods.
- Banking – a business that specialises in lending, borrowing and investing money.
- Colonial power – a country that controls other countries.

Later, in 1856 British engineer Henry Bessemer invented a better, cheaper way to mass produce steel. The first practical steam engine was made by Englishman Thomas Newcomen in 1712 and this engine was greatly improved upon by Scottish inventor James Watt c1783.

- **Steam engines** were the first successful engines invented and were the driving force behind the industrial revolution. They have been used to power the first trains, ships, factories. They also pumped water out of the mines.
- **Factories** were located in the towns and attracted the rural population with new jobs. Growth of population led towns to develop into cities. In fact, the Industrial Revolution brought more people into the cities than ever before.
- The **working conditions** were terrible during the Industrial Revolution. As factories were being built, businesses were in need of workers. With a long line of people willing to work, employers could set wages as low as they wanted because people were willing to do work as long as they got paid.
- In both factories and mines **children** were expected to work in hot and dangerous conditions for low amounts of pay and long gruelling hours.
- Rapid **growth of towns and cities** brought significant challenges, as overcrowded cities suffered from pollution, inadequate sanitation and a lack of clean drinking water.
- **Cholera** was a greatly feared disease. Caused by contaminated water, it could spread with speed and with devastating consequences. Not for nothing did the disease get the nick-name "King Cholera".
- **Luddites** were textile workers during the Industrial Revolution in Great Britain. They protested against the introduction of machines that threatened to take their jobs. The term 'luddite' continues to be used today and refers to someone who is opposed to new technology.



Key dates

- 1709- Abraham Darby discovered a method of producing pig iron fuelled by coke rather than charcoal
- 1712- Thomas Newcomen invents the first steam engine
- 1733- The simple weaving machine is invented by James Kay known as the Flying Shuttle.
- 176 The Bridgewater Canal opens, the first of its kind in Britain.
- 1764- Invention of the Spinning Jenny by James Hargreaves
- 1769 James Watt's improvement of the steam engine will revolutionise transport and manufacturing.
- 1801- Richard Trevithick, a mining engineer and inventor drove a steam powered locomotive down the streets of Camborne in Cornwall. He was a pioneer of steam-powered transport and built the first working railway locomotive.
- 1803- Cotton becomes Britain's biggest export, overtaking wool
- 1811- The first large-scale Luddite riot took place in Arnold, Nottingham resulting in the destruction of machinery
- 1816- The engineer George Stephenson patented the steam engine locomotive which would earn him the title of "Father of the Railways"
- 1833- The Factory Act is passed to protect children under the age of nine from working in the textile industry.
- 1842- A law applied to miners, banning children under the age of ten as well as women from working underground.
- Outbreaks of cholera in 1831-32, 1848-49, 1854 and 1867.