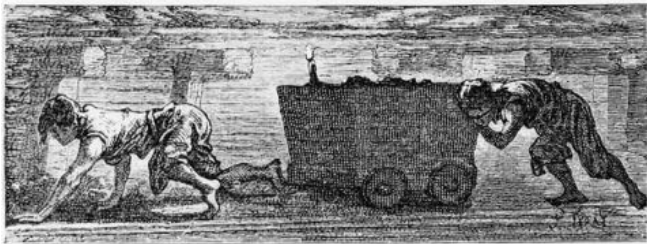
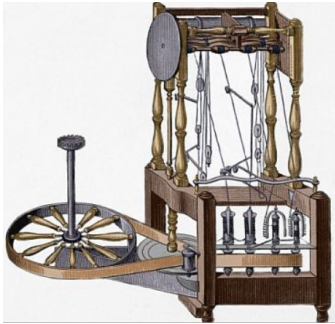


Key Vocabulary

Industrial Revolution	A time of great change in Britain when people started to make things by machine in factories. It spans from 1750 to 1900
urban	Built-up areas in which people live in close proximity. This refers to either towns or cities
rural	Countryside areas in which the population is spread thinly
population	The number of people living in a particular place
invention	Something new which is created, can be an idea or an object
Factories	Places where goods are made on mass
Workhouse	An institution which would house and look after the poor. In return for food and lodging inmates would be expected to work to produce goods.
Manufacture	To make something on a large scale using machinery
coal	Coal is a hard rock which can be burned as a solid fossil fuel.



EUREKA!

The Industrial Revolution
1750-1900

Golden Eagles Year 6
Summer term Year A

Key Knowledge-The Main Changes during the Industrial Revolution

By 1914, England had become a great trading nation with a worldwide empire, which covered a fifth of the globe

New farming machinery was the main reason for people moving to towns and cities.

Children were able to work in factories and coal mines to earn money for their families.

a 260 % growth in population

☑ a change from agriculture to industry

a move from domestic industry to factory work

a move from water and wind power to steam engines

a revolution in transport and communications, from canals and pack horses, to railways and the telegraph

The growth of towns:

In 1750, only about 15 per cent of the population lived in towns.

By 1900 it was 85 per cent. This meant that there were far more people around to work in new industries but also caused problems because many more people needed foods and homes. This meant that poverty was increasing.

By 1900, London had 4.5 million inhabitants. The biggest other towns were Glasgow with 760,000 inhabitants and Liverpool with 685,000. Manchester and Birmingham had more than half a million people each. Much of the population had moved from the South-East to the industrialised coalfield areas in the North and the Midlands.

The increase in the number of steam engines meant that more coal needed to be mined. Mining was a very dangerous and difficult job.

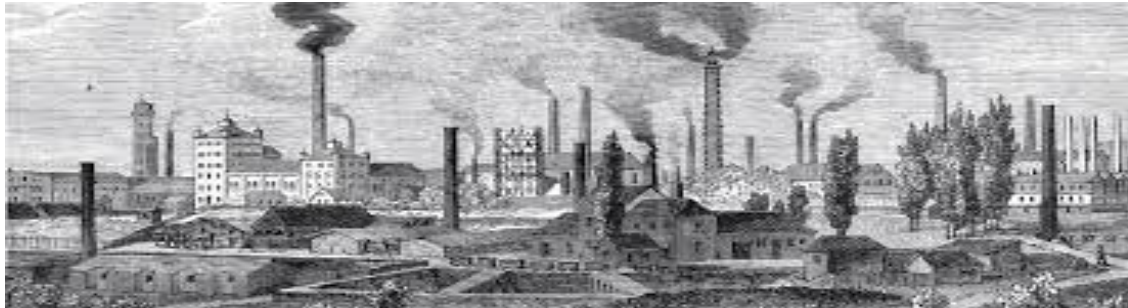
The Spinning Jenny was a new invention. It was used in textile mills to produce yarn more quickly.

Richard Arkwright invented the spinning frame which meant cotton could be spun in greater quantities and faster than ever before.

Isambard Kingdom Brunel developed railways, bridges and tunnels to improve transport during the Industrial Revolution.



Key Concepts
What caused the Industrial Revolution to take place?
Did life improve for everyone?
Which invention had the biggest impact?
Why did people move into the towns and cities during the Industrial Revolution?
What were children's roles during the Industrial Revolution?
Did Great Britain become a better place to live?
Why was coal such an important resource during the Industrial Revolution?
Why was better transport key to the success of businesses during the Industrial Revolution?



Key Skills Year 6

History

- Sequence up to 10 events
- Write another explanation of a past event in terms of cause and effect using evidence to support and illustrate their explanation.
- Know key dates, characters and events of the time studied on a timeline.
- Link sources and work out how conclusions were arrived at.
- Confidently use the library and internet for research.
- Be aware that different evidence will lead to different conclusions.

Geography

- Distribution of natural resources focussing on energy (link to coal mining)
- 6 figure grid referencing

