

Boarshaw Primary School – History

Topic: The Industrial Revolution

Year 6

What should I already know?

- Some key events in the chronology of British history
- How to place events on a timeline
- The impact and causes of historical change in Britain

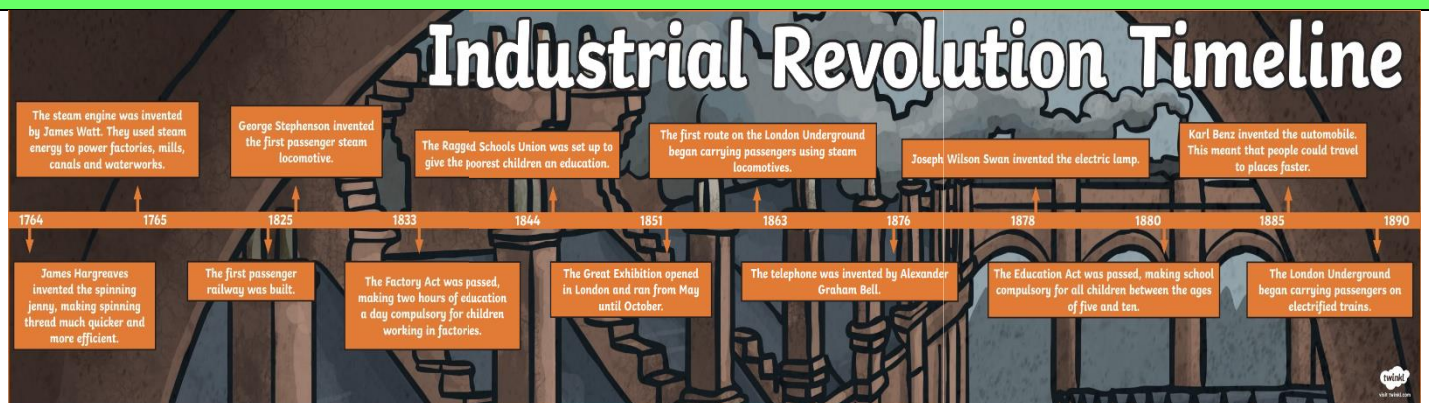
Key knowledge

- The Industrial Revolution was a period of great change in Britain, which lasted from around 1750 until around 1900 (approximately 150 years).
- The Industrial Revolution happened because people realized they could use coal and steam to power large machines.
- The new machines reduced how long it took to make something and increased the amount that could be made.
- It is considered to be the 'birth of the modern world' and Britain changed from a rural country to a highly industrialised and wealthy nation.
- In 1750 the population of Britain was less than 10 million people but by 1901 the population was around 30 million.
- During this time transporting goods across the country became much faster because of the development of canals, roads and railways.

Key vocabulary

- Agriculture** – farming including growing crops and rearing animals to provide other products
- Child labor** – the employment of children in industry that may be illegal or dangerous
- Cottage industries** – goods that are manufactured in people's homes (usually cottages) such as pottery and weaving.
- Cotton mill** – a building that contains weaving machinery used to produce cloth made from cotton
- Empire** – a group of countries ruled over by a single monarch
- Factory** – a building where goods are made or put together by machines
- Industry** – a collection of companies all involved in the same type of production or business.
- Invention** – an new thing that someone has made
- Machine** – something that uses mechanical power
- Migrating** – moving to a different areas to find work or better living conditions.
- Revolution** – a huge change in something.
- Rural** – the countryside
- Victorian** – something that happened or a person living during the reign of Queen Victoria
- Workhouse** – a building where very poor people in Britain worked in exchange for food and shelter

Timeline



Inventions and inventors

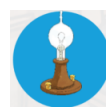
Steam Engine – James Watt (1765)

A machine using steam energy to power factories, flour mills, cotton mills, canals and waterworks.



Electric Lamp – Joseph Wilson Swan (1878)

The electric lamp allowed people to light their homes with more reliable lighting.



Telephone – Alexander Graham Bell (1876)

The telephone allowed people to communicate with each other.



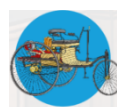
Spinning Jenny – James Hargreaves (1764)

This machine spun eight spindles instead of just one, making spinning thread quicker and more efficient. Before this invention, thread would be spun by hand as part of a cottage industry.



Automobile – Karl Benz (1885)

The first motorcar meant that people could travel to places faster.



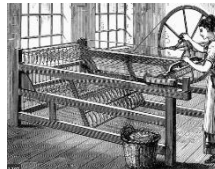
Passenger Steam Locomotive – George Stephenson (1825)

The passenger steam locomotive led to the building of the railway network, which connected towns and cities.



	Start of unit	End of unit
1) What does agricultural mean?		
2) What does industrial mean?		
3) What is a revolution?		
4) How were goods transported across Britain around 100 years ago?		
5) Why is a factory a dangerous place for a child to work?		
6) Which key inventions helped change Britain between 1750 and 1900?		

7) Label the following images:



Start:

Start:

Start:

Start:

End:

End:

End:

End: