Year 8 Industrial Revolution Knowledge Organiser

Rationale: In this unit we will study one of the most important periods in Britain's history, the Industrial Revolution. We will study how Britain went from being a largely rural country to a largely urban one and the impact of this huge change on the public.

Key concepts

1.	**Industrialisation**	When Britain's main work moved from farming to manufacturing in factories and mills.
2.	**Urbanisation**	When there was a large growth in the number and size of towns and cities in Britain.
3.	**Public health**	The health and hygiene of the population and what the government did to try to improve it.

Key people

4.	**John Snow**	Through investigation he discovered that cholera was caused by dirty water. He worked in Soho in London and his discovery saved lives in this area.
5.	**Florence Nightingale**	A nurse who saved lives in the Crimean War through improved cleanliness. She set up a training school for nurses and was heavily involved in hospital reform in Britain.

Key events

6.	**Industrial Revolution**	A dramatic change that occurred in Britain between 1750 and 1900. It involved the change from working on farms to working in factories and led to changes in the population, transport and living conditions.
7.	**Invention of the Flying Shuttle, 1733**	Invented by John Kay, it speeded up weaving and produced wider cloth.
8.	**Invention of the Spinning Jenny, 1767**	Invented by James Hargreaves, it produced 8x more yarn than a spinning wheel.
9.	**Invention of the Water Frame, 1769**	Invented by Richard Arkwright, it made a stronger yarn more quickly. It was operated by water and could not be used in a home. It had to be put in a factory.
10.	**Invention of the Spinning Mule, 1779**	Invented by Samuel Crompton, it had 48 spindles so could produced more cloth than earlier inventions.
11.	**Invention of the Power Loom, 1785**	Invented by Edmund Cartwright, it produced cloth of the same quality as handlooms so weaving could now take place in factories.
12.	**Attack on Westhoughton Mill, 24ᵗʰ April 1812**	A group of Luddites attacked and destroyed Westhoughton Mill in a protest against the new machines.
13.	**Peterloo Massacre, 16ᵗʰ August 1819**	Soldiers attacked a peaceful protest about voting rights n Manchester, 18 people killed, hundreds injured.
14.	**Pretoria Pit Disaster, 21ˢᵗ December 1910**	Major mining disaster in Westhoughton. 344 people killed.

Key vocabulary

15.	**Population**	The number of people living in a country.
16.	**Agriculture**	Anything involved in farming.
17.	**Rural**	Describes countryside areas.
18.	**Urban**	Describes towns and cities
19.	**Textile Industry**	The production of cloth and clothing.
20.	**Domestic System**	When cloth and clothing was produced in peoples' homes.
21.	**Factory system**	When machines were invented and the production moved into larger buildings- mills or factories.
22.	**Working conditions**	The hours, pay, rules, health and safety for workers.
23.	**Pauper apprentice**	An orphan who worked in a factory in return for a bed and food.
24.	**Scavenger**	A child who crawled under machines in factories to clean the dust and cotton that had fallen onto the floor.
25.	**Reform**	Making changes in order to improve something.
26.	**Legislation**	The making or enacting of new laws.
27.	**Living conditions**	The conditions of housing, health and hygiene people live in.
28.	**Disease**	An illness or sickness that affects a person.
29.	**Epidemic**	An outbreak of disease that affects many people at the same time.
30.	**Sanitation**	Keeping water and the streets clean and free from disease.
31.	**Cess pit**	A pit in the ground for sewage and waste.
32.	**Cholera**	A disease causing vomiting, diarrhoea, could be fatal
33.	**Colliery**	A place where coal mining takes place.
34.	**Fire damp**	Methane, especially as forming an explosive mixture with air in coal mines.
35.	**Choke damp**	A suffocating gas, typically carbon dioxide, that is found in mines
36.	**Protest**	An action showing you are against something that is happening.
37.	**Luddites**	People who protested against new machines by smashing up factories.
38.	**Democracy**	A system that allows people to vote for who should be in the government.