

# Year 5-6 The Industrial Revolution - a change for the better? 1760 - 1840

<p>What was industrialisation and what effect did it have on the changing landscape of Britain?</p>	<p>The Industrial Revolution was a time in British history where the country changed hugely from a mostly rural society to an industrial one.</p>  <p>The four main areas of change were: population, work, transport and health and medicine.</p>	<p> <b>Industrial Revolution</b> A huge change in Britain in which it moved from rural and agriculture to factories and towns and cities due to steam power.</p> <p><b>Industry</b> – making products in a factory. <b>Revolution</b> – a sudden and huge change.</p>
<p>How did the Industrial Revolution change Nottingham?</p>	<p>Cities, including Nottingham, became overcrowded and cramped. Nottingham became famous for many businesses such as Boots &amp; Co the manufacture of lace and the use of canals to transport goods. The rural and agricultural landscape changed into an urban one with factories, mills and railways.</p> 	<p> <b>Agriculture</b> Farming and the methods that are used to raise and look after crops and animals.</p> <p><b>Urbanisation</b> A shift from rural living to towns and cities.</p> 
<p>What was the cause of the Industrial Revolution?</p>	<p>Thomas Newcomen invented a steam engine that used coal to power machines. The Spinning Jenny, Steam Pump, Power Loom and The Rocket were invented. Companies using natural resources e.g. coal, wood, metals to manufacture products in factories created industries.</p> 	<p> <b>Manufacture</b> – To make something in factories, usually in large quantities.</p> <p> <b>Mechanisation</b> – Introduction of machines into a process that was previously done by hand.</p>
<p>The impact of the industrial revolution was the same for rich and poor people – was this true?</p>	<p>There was a huge divide between the rich and poor classes during this time. Rich people could afford lots of treats like holidays, fancy clothes, and even telephones when they were invented. Poor people had to work in factories, mines and warehouses for very little money.</p>	<p> <b>Poverty</b> – The state of being extremely poor.</p> <p> <b>Sanitation</b> – Keeping places clean and healthy, especially by providing a sewage system and a clean water supply.</p>
<p>What effect did reforms have on the lives of working Victorians, including children?</p>	<p>Lord Shaftesbury fought for reform by introducing the Factory Act and the Coal Mines Act and introduced schools for poor children to be educated. Changes during the Industrial Revolution led to reforms that improved life for poor Victorians.</p> 	<p> <b>Act</b> A written law passed by Government.</p>

James Hargreaves invented the Spinning Jenny.







George Stephenson built the first railway line and the 'Rocket' steam locomotive.




William Morris associated with the British Arts and Crafts Movements.

Key lens for the Industrial Revolution topic

## Lenses

<p><b>Cause and Consequence</b> Why things happened and their result</p> 	<p><b>Change and Continuity</b> (within and between periods) Developments over time</p> 	<p><b>Similarity and Difference</b> (within a period of history) Comparing experiences of different groups of people</p> 	<p><b>Historical Significance</b> How events or people brought change (good and bad)</p> 
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Chronology (within and between periods)



## Golden Threads

<p>City</p> 	<p>Revolution</p> 	<p>Rights</p> 	<p>Rules/Law</p> 	<p>Society</p> 
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