

Year 8 Autumn 1 Knowledge Organiser – The Industrial Revolution



Summary

1.	Between the 18 th and 19 th century Britain's economy was transformed from an agricultural economy to one based on industry. Many people moved from the countryside to work in factories which mass produced goods.
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Key Events

2.	1769: Richard Arkwright invented a machine, powered by water, to spin cotton into yarn, quickly and easily.
3.	1770: James Hargreaves invented the spinning jenny, which replaced 8 workers spinning cotton.
4.	1814: Richard Trevithick was a pioneer in early steam engine technology. He developed a new high-pressure steam engine which could be used to reliably move goods and passengers.
5.	1830: The Liverpool to Manchester railway line opens for the public.
6.	1833: Parliament passed the Factory Act. This was the first piece of legislation that improved conditions in factories.
7.	1854: Cholera outbreak in London.
8.	Autumn 1888: A serial killer is murdering women in Whitechapel London.

Key Individuals

11. Queen Victoria	Queen of England and Ireland from 1837-1901
12. George Stephenson	Mechanical engineer, who developed the steam engine used for trains.
13. Chartists	A political reform movement, active between 1838 and 1850. Their main aim was to achieve universal male suffrage. They gained mass protests hoping to put pressure on politicians.

Key Terms

14.	Agriculture	Another word for farming and includes the production of crops and livestock
15.	Industry	Jobs that involve making raw materials into something useful. It is usually done in factories
16.	Domestic System	Work that was done in the home by a small number of people. It included spinning thread.
17.	Factory System	A type of manufacturing that included using machines in factories and involved lots of workers.
18.	Pauper apprentices	Children who were bought from workhouses and orphanages and were set to work in factories.
19.	Child labour	Children worked in the factories usually because they were cheaper to employ and could fit into the small spaces underneath the machines
20.	Poverty	Lack of basic human needs such as clean water, nutrition, healthcare, education and shelter.
21.	Poor relief	Financial aid for the poor from community funds
22.	Railways mania	Revolution in goods and people being transported round the country.
23.	Privy	A public toilet found outside houses
24.	Back-to-back	Houses that are built with one entrance, the back is the back of another
25.	Serial killer	A person who commits a series of murders, often with no apparent motive and typically following a characteristic, predictable behaviour pattern.
26.	Alcoholism	A condition in which a person has a desire or physical need to consume alcohol, even though it has a negative impact on their life.