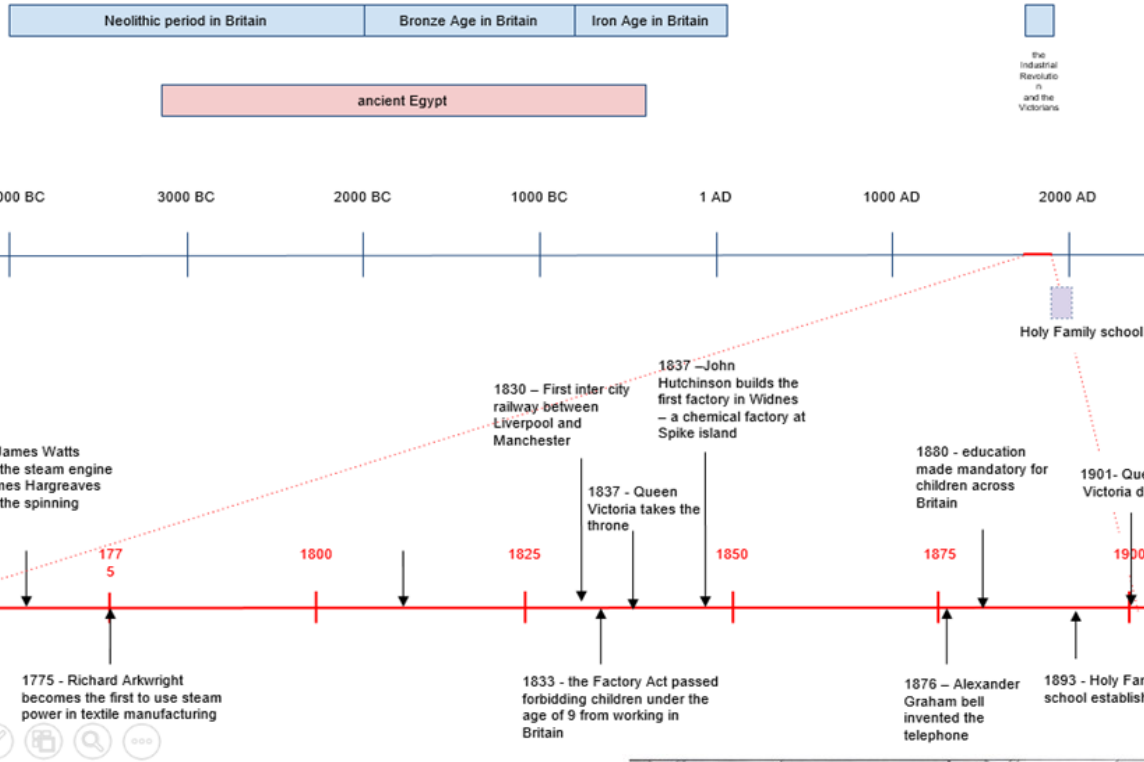


Y3 - How the Victorians Shaped Our World: the Industrial Revolution

Changes in an aspect of social history



Vocabulary

- Europe - a continent in the Northern Hemisphere.
- Authority - the power or right to give orders, make decisions, and enforce obedience.
- Colony - a country or area under the full or partial political control of another country and occupied by settlers from that country.
- Employment—having paid work.
- Engineering— Science and Technology concerned with the design,, building and the use of engines, machines and structures.
- Entrepreneur - a person who sets up a business.
- Gender –male or female.
- Goods—items to be transported from one place to another.
- Infrastructure—systems that help to run the structure of the economy, e.g. transportation facilities or water supplies.
- Investment –the action or process of investing money for profit.
- Machinery—a group of machines.
- Profit—a financial gain from money earned, when spend has been deducted.
- Property—items which belong to someone.
- Suffrage—the right to vote in political elections.
- Territory—an area of land under the jurisdiction of a ruler or state.

Causes



Agricultural revolution led to wealthy farmers and landowners buying all the common land, forcing smaller farmers out.



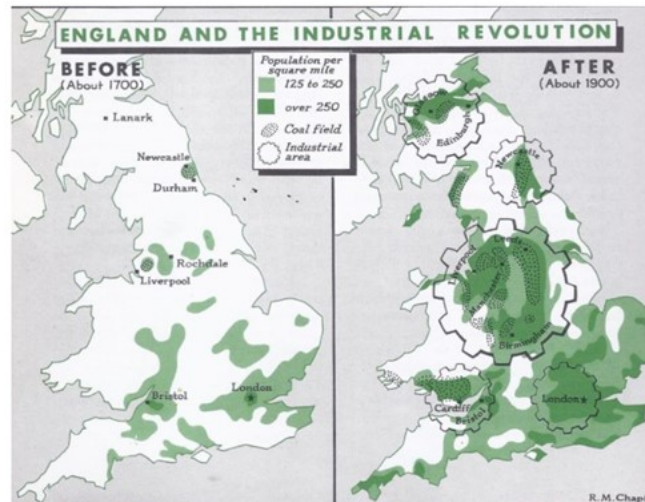
Capitalism. People used their wealth to create factories and mines, creating jobs. Their only aim was to make profit.



Demand for coal increased with the rise of steam engines and their use in trains, ships and machinery.



European farming strategies came to Britain, forcing farmers away from farming.



Significant changes came about in England as a result of the Industrial Revolution (1) What urban centres (areas with over 250 people per square mile) existed in England about 1700? Notice the many urban centres scattered over the island 200 years later. (2) Around what cities had great industrial areas grown up by 1900?

Inventions



The Spinning Jenny. A spinning frame for multiple balls of yarn. It was invented by James Hargreaves in Lancashire. A single worker was able to work eight or more balls of yarn at once. This grew to 120 as technology advanced.

The Water Frame. Invented by Richard Arkwright, it produced yarn harder and stronger than the Spinning Jenny. It was installed at a factory built to house machinery. This can be seen as the beginning of the factory system.

Steam Engine. Thomas Newcomen invented the steam engine, used throughout Britain and Europe to pump water out of mines. They replaced water and horsepower in a range of industries including on trains, ships and in factories.

Locomotive. They burned combustible material, usually coal or wood, to produce steam in a boiler. Locomotion No1 was built by Stephenson family. They also built the first inter-city railway line in the world, the Liverpool to Manchester Railway.

Railways

Coal became further in demand with holidays becoming possible and communication improving with newspapers and post being sent around the country.