

Knowledge Organiser History-KO Year 8 HT3

Industrial Revolution 1750-1900

Causes of the Industrial Revolution

Empire

- Bigger British Empire meant more people to sell goods to and resources to use.

Inventors

- New inventions meant that tasks became cheaper and more efficient.
- This encouraged people to invest in new technology

Population Growth

- Population grew from 6 million in 1761 to 26 million in 1881. More workers meant factories were needed.

Banking

- There was now a banking system. This meant that people could loan money to fund new ideas.

Industrial Revolution and Empire

Empire

- Britain had an empire from 17th Century. By the 19th century, it was growing very fast.

How did Industrial Revolution grow Empire?

- There were new products made in England to sell and trade with new overseas colonies.

How did Empire help Industrial Revolution?

- The Empire had lots of raw materials which England needed for its factories, e.g. cotton, tobacco, wood, coal. Britain could get this very cheaply.

Industrial Revolution, Inventions and inventors.

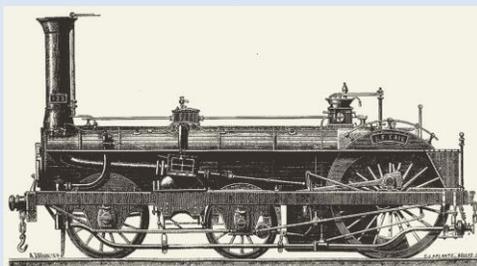


Fig. 91. Locomotive à grande vitesse : 1825, Gurney.

Industrial Revolution and Living conditions

How did living conditions get worse?

- Many people moved from the countryside to cities to work in new factories.
- They moved quickly, and into over crowded housing. This led to dirtier living conditions and disease spread easily, e.g. Cholera and Typhoid.

How did living conditions improve?

- Medicine was improving at this time. People were starting to research new illnesses.
- Some people were making money and therefore working less.

Impact of Industrial Revolution on leisure

Work patterns

- Work patterns changed because of factories. People used to work all day, however now they had regular times to work.
- This meant that people had more days off work and more disposable income.

Leisure activities.

- Better transport meant that people could now go on Holiday to the seaside.
- Music Hall-an early form of theatre
- Public Parks built in cities
- Sports clubs were established.



Key dates, people and vocabulary.

Agricultural Revolution	Revolution in farming, machinery allowed mass farming and therefore cheaper food.
Industrial Revolution	A change to industry. Instead of farming, people worked in factories.
Living conditions	Refers to how people lived e.g. food, houses, water, healthcare
Combustion Engine	An engine which ran on tiny internal explosions. Allowed more energy to be produced with less fuel.
Slums	A term for a very run down area. Often very dirty, inhabitants below poverty line and lots of crime.
Migration	When people move places.
Empire	When one country rules other countries. E.g. Roman Empire, British Empire.
Steam engine	An engine which had incredible power, allowed moving large things more easily.