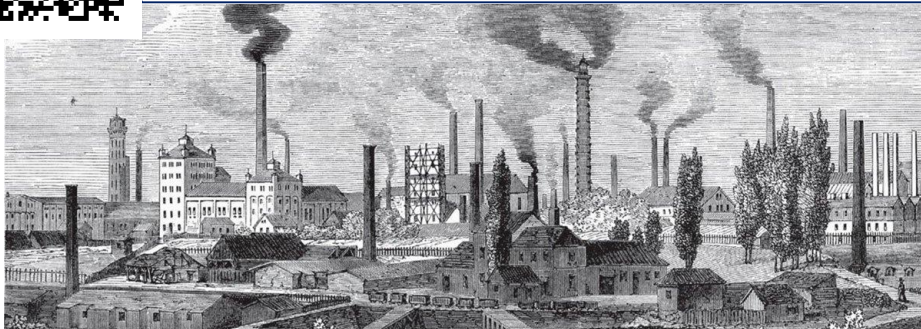




This topic investigates the key events which shaped the period of 1750-1900 in Britain. The unit will look at housing and job conditions, public health and diseases. It will also investigate advancements in science, medicine and technology.



Industrial revolution	A time of great change in Britain between 1750 to 1900
Population	The number of people living in a particular place
Invention	Something new which is created, can be an object or an idea
Economy	The system of how money is used within a particular country
Agriculture	The process of producing food, and fibres by farming of certain plants or raising animals
Poverty	The lack of basic human needs such as clean water, nutrition, healthcare, education and shelter
Sanitation	Sanitation is the system that disposes of human waste
Industry	The process of making products by using machines and factories
Mass production	The production of many products in one go e.g. textiles

Areas of Progress from 1750-1900



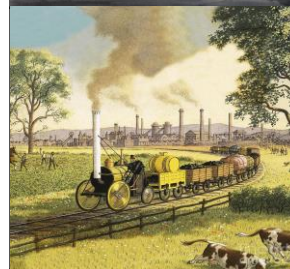
Agriculture

New tools, fertilizers and harvesting techniques were introduced, resulting in increased productivity and agricultural prosperity.



Industry

Factories sprung up all over the country creating more efficient ways to produce goods such as wool, cotton and coal. The increase in factories brought thousands of new jobs.



Transport

Thomas Telford built roads and canals in the 1700s and George Stephenson and Isambard Kingdom Brunel oversaw the 'Railway Mania' of the 1800s. There had previously been no very fast way of transporting goods and people around the country.



Technology

There were also many scientific discoveries and technological inventions that changed society and industry. Changes to sanitation and medical treatment such as the work of John Snow and Edward Jenner improved people's quality of life.

Important individuals of the Industrial Revolution

Robert Peel

Peel created and supported the Factories Act of 1844 which restricted the number of hours that children could work in factories as well as setting safety standards for machinery.

John Snow

Snow was an English physician who discovered that the water in his local area was making everyone ill. His work led to the discovery of cholera and improved fresh water for thousands.

Edward Jenner

Jenner discovered vaccination in 1796. he discovered that if you placed a small amount of disease in a human they were then able to fight it off in the future. This discovery saved millions of lives.

Seebohm Rowntree

Rowntree was a English sociological researcher. He researched people living in poverty and argued that the government needed to do more to help.