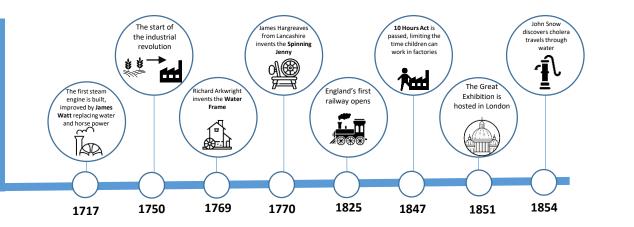
## **The Industrial Revolution**

## **Key people**

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Social Reformers	John Fielden Fielden was a wealthy industrialist from	Industrial	A time of great change in Britain	A time of great
	Todmorden, responsible for the growth of the town throughout the 19 <sup>th</sup> century. He was	revolution	between 1750 to 1900	change
	responsible for introduce the <b>10 Hours Act (1847)</b> which limited the amount of town children could	Population	The number of people living in a particular place	
	work in factories	Invention	Something new which is created, can be	
	Robert Peel Peel created and supported the Factories Act		an object or an idea	
	(1844) which restricted the number of hours that children could work in factories as well as setting	Economy	The system of how money is used within a particular country	
	safety standards for machinery	Agriculture	The process of producing food, and	
	Seebhohm Roundtree Rowntree was a English sociological researcher.		fibres by farming of certain plants or raising animals	
	He <b>researched people living in poverty</b> and argued that the government needed to do more to help them	Poverty	The lack of basic human needs such as clean water, nutrition, healthcare, education and shelter	Working in a factory
Inventors	Isambard Kingdom Brunel One of the most influential engineers of the Industrial Revolution. Brunel built railways and	Sanitation	Sanitation is the system that disposes of human waste	
	ships and opened up Britain to a new network of industry	Industry	The process of making products by using machines and factories	
	John Snow Snow was an English physician who discovered	Mass	The production of many products in one	
	that the water in his local area was making everyone ill. His work led to the discovery of	production	go e.g. textiles	

Key terms



cholera and improved fresh water for thousands

## Key events

conditions

•	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 and communications 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.
- Long working hours: normal shifts were usually 12-14 hours a day, with extra time required during busy periods.
- Low wages: a typical wage for male workers was about 15 shillings (75p) a week, but women and children were paid much less, with children three shillings (15p). For this reason, employers preferred to employ women and children.
- <u>Cruel discipline</u>: there was frequent "strapping" (hitting with a leather strap). Other punishments included nailing children's ears to the table, and dowsing them in water butts to keep them awake.
- Accidents: forcing children to crawl into dangerous, unguarded machinery led to many accidents and deaths.
- Health: The air was full of dust, which led to chest and lung diseases and loud noise made by machines damaged workers' hearing.
- Living Overcrowding: due to large numbers of people moving to the cities, there were not enough houses for all these people to live in.
  - Disease: typhus, typhoid, tuberculosis and cholera all existed in the cities of England. Overcrowding, low standard housing and poor quality water supplies all helped spread disease.
  - Waste disposal: gutters were filled with litter. Human waste was discharged directly into the sewers, which flowed straight into rivers.
  - Poor quality housing: houses were built very close together so there was little light or fresh air inside them. They did not have running water and people found it difficult to keep clean.
  - Lack of fresh water: people could get water from a variety of places, such as streams, wells and stand pipes, but this water was often polluted by human waste.