

**HISTORY - Links to:**

Year 2—Schools through the Ages

**ALDER COPPICE PRIMARY SCHOOL KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER****YEAR 5 - Unit 3 The Industrial Revolution****Unit Specific Vocabulary**

**Industry** – The process of making products by using machines and factories.

**Industrial Revolution** – A time of great change in Britain between 1760 – 1900: leading to mass production of products.

**Invention** – A new object or idea that has been created.

**Population** – The number of people living in a particular place.

**Manufacture** – To make something on a large scale using machinery.

**Poverty** – The lack of basic human needs such as clean water, food, healthcare, education and shelter.

**Era** – Period of time or history.

**Mass production** – Process of making multiple products of the same standard quickly, e.g. textiles.

**Sanitation** – Process of cleaning drinking water and getting rid of sewage (waste).

**Child Labour** – Employment of children in a business or industry.

**Census** – a survey which collects and records information about members of the population.

**Urbanisation** — the growth of cities due to the mass movement of people.

**What I Will Know by the End of the Unit:**

- \* The Industrial Revolution was a time of great change
- \* The Black Country was at the heart of the Industrial Revolution
- \* Many inventions were made during the Industrial Revolution
- \* Factories were able to manufacture goods quickly and cheaply which improved Britain's trade.
- \* People moved away from the countryside to the towns and cities in order to gain steady work
- \* Pollution was a big problem for those living in urban areas, especially in the Black Country
- \* Children were able to work in factories and coal mines to earn money for their families: Mining was a way of life in the Black Country

**BC (Before Christ)****AD (Anno Domini)****500 AD****1000 AD****1500 AD**

19th Century :  
January 1, 1801 -  
December 31, 1900

**2000 AD****Century**

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1st

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**Periods in British History**

**Romans in Britain**  
**55BC - 410AD**

**Saxon & Viking Britain**  
**410AD - 1066AD**

**Medieval Britain**  
**1066AD - 1485AD**

**Tudor Britain**  
1485AD—  
1603AD

**Stuart Britain**  
1603—1714AD





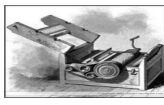
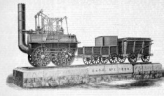






**Georgian Britain**  
1714—  
1837AD

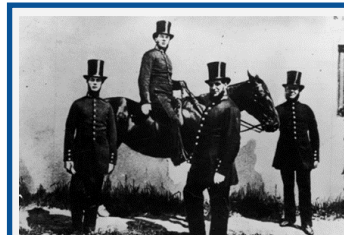
**Victorian Britain**  
1837—1901AD

**Living History**

Industrial Revolution  
1760—1900

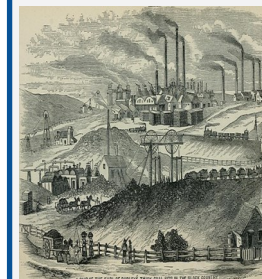
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1712	Thomas Newcomen invents the first steam engine – it introduces the idea of using steam to make machines go	
1764	The spinning jenny is invented – Spins more than one ball of yarn or thread at one time	
1769	James Watt improves the steam engine – Powers the first trains, steamboats and factories	
1771	Richard Arkwright invented the water-powered 'water frame' - produced yarn harder and stronger than that of the Spinning Jenny.	
1794	Eli Whitney patents the cotton gin – Separates cotton seeds from cotton fibre	
1825	Locomotion No. 1, built by the Stephenson family, was the first steam locomotive to carry passengers on a public rail line, the Stockton and Darlington Railway in 1825.	
1844	Samuel Morse invents the telegraph – Allows messages to be sent quickly over a wire	
1846	Elias Howe invents the sewing machine – Clothes could now be made in large factories	
1855	Henry Bessemer invents a process for making steel out of iron	
1870	Louis Pasteur develops vaccines for diseases – This helps people live longer	
1876	Alexander Graham Bell patents the telephone – This changes the way people communicate	
1879	Thomas Edison uses a light bulb to light a lamp	



**1829 The First Metropolitan Police Force introduced by Sir Robert Peel**

**In 1842, the Mines Act banned boys under 10, all girls and women from working in mines.**

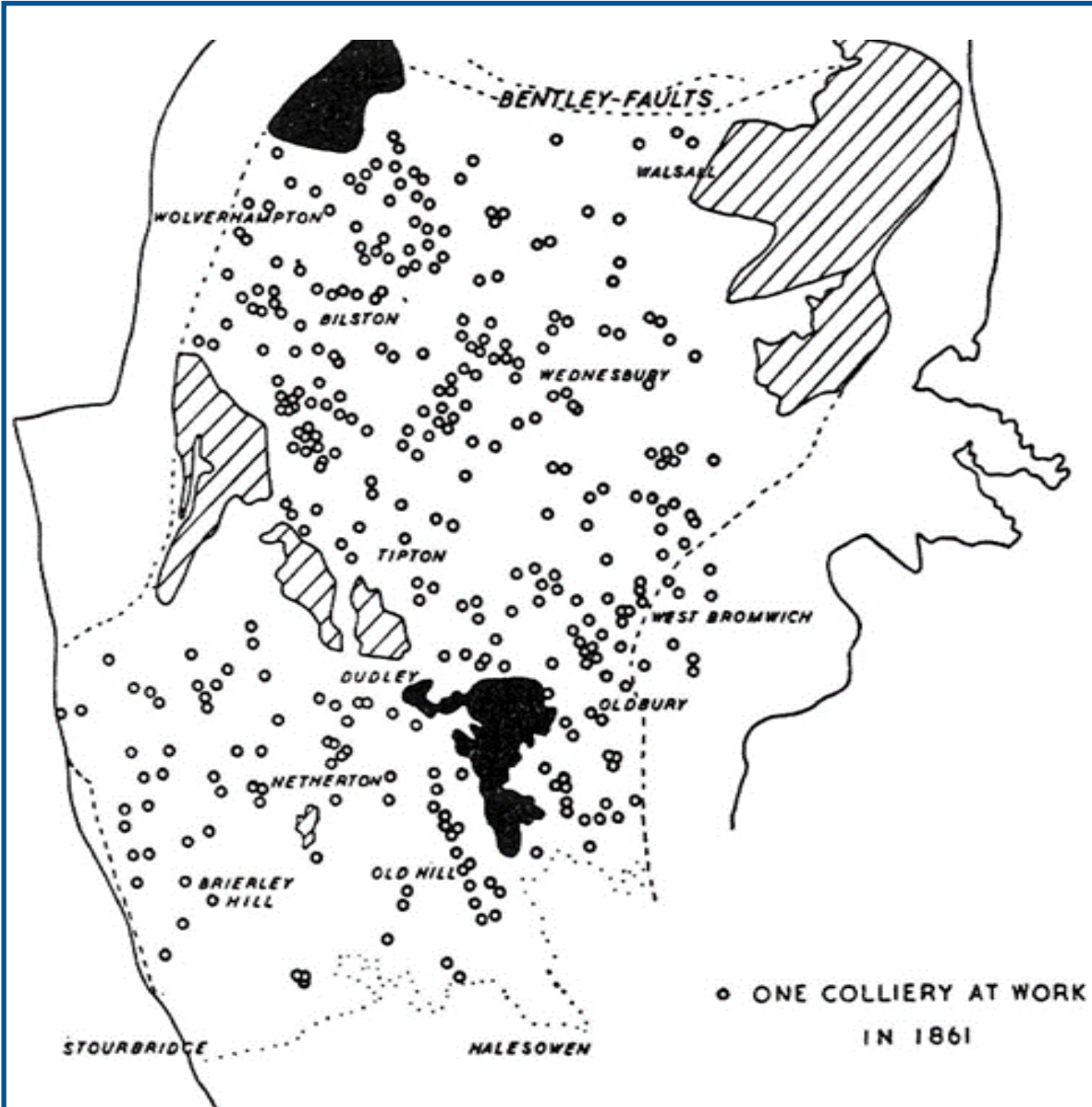


**In 1833, the Factory Act banned working children under nine and children under eleven had two hours of education per day.**

**Skills & Enquiry**

- Place people, events and objects in chronological order.
- Know that we can find out about the past from a variety of different sources.
- Ask and answer questions about the past.
- Know and understand significant aspects of British History and the impact it has on society today.
- Identify some similarities and differences between ways of life from different times.

## BLACK COUNTRY - CENTRE OF COAL MINING INDUSTRY



SOURCE: BIRMINGHAM AND ITS REGIONAL SETTING - A SCIENTIFIC SURVEY

### FATAL 19th CENTURY DISEASE!

**Cholera** symptoms were: sickness and diarrhoea; extreme dehydration (lack of fluid in the body); and often led to death within 24-48 hours - caught through drinking contaminated water.

In 1832 over 2000 people in the Black Country died of cholera.

In 1849 an even more devastating outbreak occurred causing over 3000 deaths in the Black Country area.