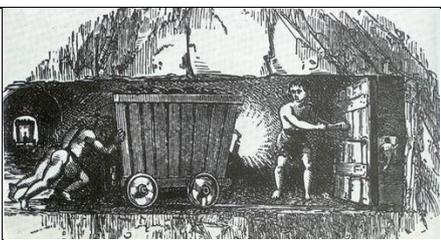
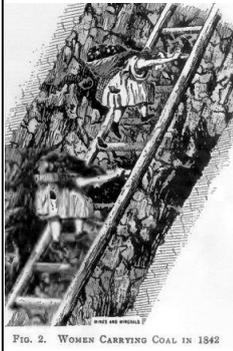


YEAR 8: The Industrial Revolution 1750-1900

How and why did the Coal Industry impact on the Industrial Revolution?

The information here is what

Key Idea:	GENERAL INFORMATION- IDENTIFY & KNOW		Tick when confident
1. Key Terms:	<p>Industrial Revolution- The period of history when industries and factories grew.</p> <p>Manual Labour- people/ animals were the power by which work was done</p> <p>Colliery- a coal mine, the buildings and equipment linked to it</p> <p>Rural-the countryside and villages</p> <p>Urban- towns/ cities</p> <p>Luddite- a person who opposed the changes and often broke up the new machines</p> <p>Laissez faire- government policy of leaving business owners alone</p> <p>Reform- to change things for the better</p>		
2. Where were the Coal mines located?	<p>The fact that Britain had such a plentiful source of coal was one of the main reasons that she was the leading nation driving the industrial revolution. There were significant deposits of coal in South Wales, the Midlands and the North of England and these areas became the industrial centres of Britain.</p>	<p>Towns with over 20,000 people are shown</p> <p>50 Thousand 400 Thousand 2.4 Million</p> <p>Cities with over 100,000 people are labeled</p> <p>Exposed coalfields (Green)</p> <p>Industrial areas (Hatched)</p> <p>Principal railroads (Black lines)</p> <p>0 50 Km / 0 50 Mi</p>	
3. How and why did the coal industry change?	<p>The development of steam power increased the demand for coal. The textile factories, steam powered ships and railways all needed coal. The growing population needed coal to heat their homes. This meant that mines had to be dug deeper. Deeper mines meant more problems such as flooding, collapsing shafts, and poisonous gases.</p>		

<p>4. What were working conditions in coal mines like?</p>	 <p>Children as young as five worked as trappers opening and closing the air doors to let wagons through. They worked between 12- 14 hours a day. They spent hours a day sitting in complete darkness with only rats for company, as a candle cost too much money.</p>  <p>Older children and women had to carry coal to the surface in huge baskets strapped to their backs. Sometimes they pulled huge wagons along the underground tunnels. The tunnels were often flooded so the workers were in wet clothes all day long. Accidents were common.</p> <p><small>FIG. 2. WOMEN CARRYING COAL IN 1842</small></p>  <p>The first ponies were introduced into the mines in the 1700's. By 1913 there were 70,000 ponies in the mines. From being taken down into the mines the ponies would then spend the rest of their lives there. Many of the ponies went blind as a result of the darkness.</p>  <p>The men worked at the coal face getting coal out of the seams. Miners would often have a bird in a cage with them because deeper mines meant poison air was a problem. The bird being so small would die first. The miners then had time to get out of the mine before they</p> <p>too would die.</p>	
<p>5. How and why did conditions in the mines change?</p>	<p>For many years the government had left the owners to run mines as they wished. Coal mining had made these people very rich indeed. But working conditions were very hard. Accidents were common. Many of the miners suffered from ill health and life expectancy was short.</p> <p>In the 1830's a number of leading people began to campaign for a 10 hour day. They were led by Richard Oastler and Michael Sadler. In 1842 parliament published a report about conditions in the mines. Many of the middle and upper classes were shocked to hear of the conditions, particularly the fact women and children working like that. The Mines Act was passed which meant no women or children under 10 could work in mines.</p>	
<p>Challenge:</p>	<p>Research Lord Shaftsbury and mine reform; The Felling Colliery Disaster 1812; the different jobs done by children, women and men in the mines. Remember to use a minimum of three sources for your research and include them in your bibliography.</p>	

