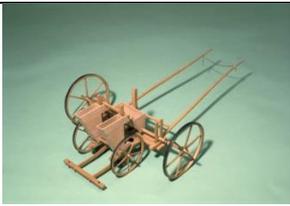


YEAR 8: The Industrial Revolution 1750-1900

Key Idea:	What you need to know
<p>1. Key Terms:</p>	<p>Revolution- rapid change- for eg in industry, agriculture, or transport Industrial Revolution- The period of history when industries and factories grew. Domestic Industry- small scale industry done within the home Textiles- relating to the manufacture of cloth and clothing Agriculture- to do with farming Rural-the countryside and villages Urban- towns/ cities Enclosure- When fences or hedges were put around open fields to fence them in Empire- A group of countries ruled by another country/ person Colony- A country or area ruled by another</p>
<p>2. What was the Industrial Revolution?</p> 	<p>Between 1750- 1900 a series of rapid developments was to change British farming, industry and transport to such a great extent that this period became known as the Industrial Revolution. One important reason for these changes was the expansion of British trade all over the world.</p> <p>There was all-round pressure on industry, especially textiles, coal and iron, to increase production and to do it quickly. Factories using water and then steam power replaced manual labour and the domestic industry.</p> <p>Inventors saw the possibility of making a fortune if they could provide the new machinery needed by industry to increase output and prizes were offered to encourage their efforts.</p>  
<p>3. What was the Agricultural Revolution?</p> 	<p>In 1750 the population of Britain was nine million. By 1900 the population was 1900. This rapid growth could not have happened without a dramatic increase in food production. During the agricultural Revolution there was a rapid increase in the amount of crops grown and meat farmed. This was made possible as a result of improved farming techniques.</p> <p>One key change was enclosure. This was when farmers enclosed fields with hedges, fences, or ditches, making it easier for each farmer to use his land as he wanted.</p>



Robert Bakewell encouraged the selective breeding of livestock which meant that only the strongest and healthiest of animals were allowed to breed with each other.

Turnip Townshend introduced the idea of four field crop rotation. Instead of leaving one field in three fallow turnips were grown. This increased food production.

Jethro Tull invented a seed drill, that dropped seeds into holes made by the machine, therefore reducing wastage.

4. What was the transport Revolution?

The industrial revolution could not have started without new forms of transport. Many canals were built to carry coal, cotton, wool and iron, which would otherwise have been carried on pack-mule or in horse-drawn carts and come to a halt too frequently in the mud and holes of poor roads. New turnpike roads and the road engineers, Telford, Metcalf and Macadam, helped people to move more quickly over longer distances Richard Trevithick and George Stephenson adapted the steam engine to land transport and so created the railways which by 1850 were reaching speeds of sixty miles (96 km) an hour.

In 1750 it took twelve days to travel from London to Edinburgh. By 1900 this journey took just nine hours.

3. What was the effect of the Industrial Revolution?

In 1750 nine out of every ten people lived in small villages. By 1900 nine out of every ten people lived in industrial cities. This led to significant political and social change. Many people lost their jobs as they were replaced by machinery. For a time many people had to work very long hours with no workers rights. Change was slow coming, Eventually laws were passed protecting the workers and giving every adult over the age of eighteen the vote, so they could make decisions about how their country was governed.



