

History

Chronology

1706	First turnpike trust set up.
1750	Considered to be the start of the Industrial Revolution
1769	Spinning frame was invented. They were too big to use as home and factories were created.
1781	James Watt developed a new steam engine that could turn a wheel.
1804	Richard Trevithick shows his new invention the steam train.
1830	Liverpool to Manchester railway opened.
1831	Faraday discovered how to generate electricity.
1833	Factory Act- Stopped children under 9 working in factories.
1833	Brunel opened the Great Western Railway
1851	Great Exhibition in Hyde Park London.
1876	Alexander Graham Bell invented the telephone.

Key Words	Definition
Enclosure	Areas of land were divided up into fields owned by one person.
Revolution	A great change
Domestic system	Families working at home producing goods together.
Selective Breeding	Allowing the best animals to breed, so only the best characteristics of animals are passed on.
Mechanised	Machines are used rather than just people.
Pauper Apprentice	Children often orphans that were sent to work in factories by local authorities.
Coal	A hard black rock that burns for much longer than wood.
Iron ore	A rock containing iron that can be dug from the ground. Could be used to create iron tools.
Turnpike Road	A road that is owned by a group of businessmen, who charge people to use it.
Canal	Long man made channels filled with water that could be used to transport heavy and fragile goods.
Luddites	Groups of people that rebelled over fear of losing their jobs, to new machines.
Great Exhibition	A show where great inventions, technology and workmanship was shown to the public.
British Empire	A collection of countries and colonies (areas) that Britain controls around the world.
Entrepreneurs	People that could turn new ideas and inventions into money.

Key People

Role

James Watt	Developed the steam engine so it could turn wheels, and power machines.
Robert Owen	Factory owner who believed in treating his workers well.
Richard Trevithick	Credited with inventing the steam train
George Stephenson	Inventor, who developed steam trains including the Rocket.
Michael Faraday	Inventor who was expert with electricity. Invented the electric motor.
Ada Lovelace	Programmer of an adding machine. Viewed as the world's first computer programmer.
Isambard Kingdom Brunel	Inventor, designed railways, bridges, ships and communication cables from Britain to America.
Henry Bessemer	Invented a cheap and easy way to make steel.
Alexander Graham Bell	Invented the telephone.

Reasons for the industrial revolution, factories, transport and inventions.

Key discoveries / ideas

Industrial Revolution

A time when the manufacture of goods moved out of people's homes into the new factories. Machine made goods in fraction of the time it would have taken a person by hand.

Factories create towns

Big factories are built in areas. These pull workers in from the surrounding countryside. Houses are built for these workers, and businesses develop to supply the workers with what they need.

Transportation

New and better forms of transport were needed to move goods and people. Transport was needed to take goods from factories to markets or ports so they could be shipped around the world.

Key Themes

Protest

Society

Economy

Empire

History

Chronology

1749	The Bow Street Runners set up
1823	Prison Reform Act. Jailers were paid by the government not the prisoners. Male and female prisoners were kept separately.
1829	The Metropolitan Police Force set up.
1831	First major Cholera outbreak in Britain.
1842	Chadwick's report into conditions in towns and cities
1848	The public Health Act allowed councils to spend public money on cleaning up towns and cities.
1854	John Snow finds that Cholera was caused by contaminated drinking water.
1870	London sewer system was completed.
1888	Jack the Ripper kills at least 5 women in Whitechapel London.

Key Words	Definition
Back to back houses	A housing system that was built around a courtyard where houses were built back to back.
Overcrowding	Large numbers of people living in a small area. 40 people were found to be living in one room in Liverpool in 1847.
Public health	The General health and well-being of ordinary people.
Typhoid	Disease caused by contaminated water. Gives headaches, fever and diarrhoea.
Tuberculosis	Disease of the lungs, causes shortness of breath and chest pains
Cholera	Caused by contaminated water. Gives diarrhoea, makes people turn black and blue.
Sewers	The system of underground pipes and tunnels that remove swage from towns and cities.
Classes	Divisions in society based on income, housing, family tradition and social life.
The watch	People in bigger towns that were paid to patrol the streets at night.
Magistrates	Volunteers that could question suspects in court and punish people for minor crimes. They would send more serious crimes to professional courts.
Constables	Unpaid volunteers who would organise the watch and help magistrates by catching criminals.
Capital offence	Crime that you could be executed for committing. Often by public hanging.
Transportation	Being sent overseas often to the USA or Australia after being convicted of committing a crime.
The Bow Street Runners	Group that would catch criminals around Bow Street in London. Especially good at stopping highway robberies.
The Metropolitan Police	Police force set up in London.

Key People

Role

Edwin Chadwick	Wrote a report about poor conditions in towns and cities, thought diseases were caused by bad air and deaths happen where there is polluted water.
John Snow	Made the link between contaminated water and Cholera.
Florence Nightingale	Led a team of nurses during the Crimean War, improved conditions for soldiers and then revolutionised nursing in Britain.
Joseph Bazalgette	Created the sewage system in London.
Henry and John Fielding	Set up the Bow Street Runners
Robert Peel	Set up the Metropolitan Police Force
Elizabeth Fry	Prison reformer. She taught women and children in prison and campaigned for better conditions in prisons
Jack the Ripper	Serial killer in Whitechapel who was never convicted.

Industrial revolution:
Living and working conditions, disease, crime and punishment

Key discoveries / ideas

The two biggest problems for public Health in Britain came from overcrowding in towns and lack of understanding of disease.

The setting up of the Metropolitan Police was a turning point in British History from the people policing themselves to being controlled and policed by the government.

Key Themes

Society

Economy

Democracy