

### 1. The Industrial Revolution

1	What was Britain like before the revolution?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The population was smaller and spread out in rural areas</li> <li>2. Agriculture was the main work for most people and they would provide for their village/town</li> <li>3. Any production of goods was done in the home – the domestic system</li> </ol>
2	What caused the Revolution?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. With inventions like the Spinning Jenny, production of materials like cloth sped up</li> <li>2. Richard Arkwright developed the spinning frame and then created the first factory</li> <li>3. This was the beginning of the end of the domestic system</li> </ol>

### 2. How did the Revolution affect the country?

1	Growth of cities-urbanisation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. People began to move to the cities to find work in new factories</li> <li>2. This made cities grow rapidly and the population exploded</li> </ol>
2	Change in transport	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Steam engines allowed faster transport between places</li> <li>2. The need to transport goods around the country led to the invention of canals – This connected towns and cities and allowed them to grow bigger and richer</li> </ol>
3	New inventions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Steam powered engines allowed machines to work reliably all day instead of relying on water power</li> <li>2. The discovery of how to generate electricity allowed new inventions like the first telephones improving communication</li> <li>3. New construction methods allowed bigger and stronger structures like iron bridges.</li> </ol>

### 3. Life during the Industrial Revolution

1	What were cities like?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Cities were over-crowded and dirty</li> <li>2. House-building wasn't regulated and back to back housing meant lots of houses were built close together</li> <li>3. Disease was common</li> </ol>
2	What was it like to work in a factory?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Factory work was tough with long hours, low wages, no breaks and strict rules</li> <li>2. Working around the machines was dangerous and losing limbs was common</li> <li>3. There was no accident compensation or sick pay</li> </ol>
3	What was it like to work in mines?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Mining work was as hard as factory work</li> <li>2. Children were often used as 'trappers' because they were small</li> <li>3. Cave ins and deaths from gas exposure were common</li> </ol>
4	The workhouse	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The workhouse would give the poorest people food and shelter in exchange for work</li> <li>2. People were separated from their families and kept in horrible conditions</li> <li>3. This reflected Victorian attitudes towards the poor – they thought poverty was their own fault.</li> </ol>
5	The rich	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Britain in the 1800s was a highly divided society</li> <li>2. Most rich people at this time didn't have to work as they owned factories, land or trading companies</li> <li>3. They would have lovely houses out of the dirty city centres, servants and the children would go to a good school</li> </ol>

### 4. Key word Definition

<b>Agriculture</b>	Farming, growing food & looking after animals
<b>Back to back housing</b>	Houses built with another house attached to the back
<b>Canal</b>	Built to move goods from factories to other towns and cities
<b>Class</b>	A system of dividing society by wealth
<b>Domestic system</b>	A production system that is based in the home
<b>Factory</b>	A building built for production using new machines.
<b>Industrial revolution</b>	When Britain changed from an farming nation to an industrial one from the 18 <sup>th</sup> Century
<b>Industry</b>	Producing man made goods – often in factories or with machines
<b>Mine</b>	Where natural resources are taken from the ground
<b>Population</b>	The number of people living in an area or country
<b>Poverty</b>	The state of being extremely poor
<b>Railway</b>	Spread across the country to move goods and people
<b>Sanitation</b>	Clean living conditions
<b>Steam engine</b>	Invention that used steam to move parts & wheels
<b>Urbanisation</b>	Increasing number of people living in towns and cities
<b>Workhouse</b>	A place where the poor could go for work & shelter

### 5. Beginnings of change

1	What changes did Reformers make?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Various Factory acts put different limits on working hours for women and children of different ages.</li> <li>1833 Factory Act – banned children under 9 working</li> <li>1842 Mining act – banned women and girls working in mines and put an age limit on boys</li> <li>1871 Trade Unions Act – set up Trade Unions to protect workers</li> </ol>
2	The Chartists	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Working class people were unhappy they couldn't vote because of rules about owning property</li> <li>The Chartists made the People's Charter demanding the right to vote and MPs to be paid so working class people could be MPs</li> <li>They collected signatures on a petition, which was rejected.</li> <li>They encouraged strikes and marches, but were stopped by the government</li> </ol>

### 6. Bradford case study

1	Why was Bradford rich in this time?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Bradford became the centre of the wool trade in the whole country</li> <li>Canals allowed Bradford to be connected to the rest of the country and transport its products around.</li> <li>Bradford benefited from immigration from Germany bringing new workers and expert businessmen</li> </ol>
2	What were conditions like?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Bradford was known for being one of the worst polluted cities at the time</li> <li>Life expectancy in Bradford was just over 18, one of the lowest in the country.</li> <li>Bradford grew quickly and there were lots of facilities, including the Bradford Exhibition</li> </ol>

### 7. Saltaire

1	Who was Titus Salt?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A business man who owned factories and wanted to change the conditions of his workers</li> <li>He was elected mayor of Bradford at one point</li> </ol>
2	Why did he build Saltaire?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Salt wanted to bring workers out of the polluted city centre</li> <li>Salt wanted to make a new model of factory work and living</li> <li>There were lots of natural resources around the area</li> <li>The canal made the area easy to access</li> </ol>
3	What was it like to live in Saltaire?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Titus Salt had strict rules for living in Saltaire – these rules were punishable by fines and eviction</li> <li>The rules included not being late, not swearing or being drunk, washing on a regular basis, not being out too late</li> <li>Living conditions were much better than other towns – every workers house had a living room</li> <li>There were shared bath houses for the residents of the village</li> <li>Wages were fairer than other factories in the country</li> </ol>

### 9. Key word Definition

<b>Chartist</b>	A movement to give the working class the vote
<b>Petition</b>	A formal letter to ask parliament for something
<b>Strike</b>	When people refuse to work to protest something
<b>Trade Union</b>	An organisation of people from the same job

### 8. Salt - Hero or Villain?

Hero	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>He was the first Bradford the first employer introduce the ten-hour day</li> <li>He gave away around £500,000 to good causes</li> <li>Salt took some of his workers on holidays</li> <li>Salt supported the working class right to vote</li> <li>In 1835 Salt helped to start the Bradford Reform Association</li> </ol>
Villain	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Salt did not allow any of his workers to strike for better pay.</li> <li>Salt employed young children in his factories and was totally opposed to the 1833</li> <li>He may have been motivated by money when he made his workers more comfortable</li> <li>Salt refused permission for his workers to join trade unions</li> </ol>