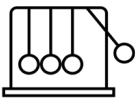


# Year 5 - History - Summer Term

## The Industrial Revolution 1750-1900 AD (Approx.)

### Concept:

Cause and consequence



### What I already know

That technology now is very different to how it looked in the Victorian era.  
I know about James Brindley and what canals are used for (Y1).  
I know that stone age people created tools (Y3)  
I know about Josiah Wedgwood and the pottery industry including the

### What I will learn

#### Factory working conditions

**Long working hours:** normal shifts were usually 12-14 hours a day, with extra time required during busy periods.

**Low wages:** a typical wage for male workers was about 15 shillings (75p) a week, but women and children were paid much less, with children three shillings (15p). For this reason, employers preferred to employ women and children.

**Cruel discipline:** there was frequent "strapping" (hitting with a leather strap). Other punishments included nailing children's ears to the table, and dowsing them in water butts to keep them awake.

**Accidents:** forcing children to crawl into dangerous, unguarded machinery led to many accidents and deaths.

**Health:** The air was full of dust, which led to chest and lung diseases and loud noise made by machines damaged workers' hearing.

### Vocabulary

### Definition

|                 |   |
|-----------------|---|
| Invention       | Something new which is created, can be an object or an idea                                     |
| Economy         | The system of how money is used within a particular country                                     |
| Agriculture     | The process of producing food, and fibres by farming of certain plants or raising animals       |
| Poverty         | The lack of basic human needs such as clean water, nutrition, healthcare, education and shelter |
| Sanitation      | Sanitation is the system that disposes of human waste   |
| Industry        | The process of making products by using machines and factories                                  |
| Mass Production | The production of many products in one go e.g. textiles   |
| Telegraph       | A device that used electronic signals to send messages  |
| Urbanisation    | The growth of cities due to movement of people from rural areas to cities.                      |

### Chronology



#### Before Christ

Ancient Egyptians  
5000BC - 30BC



Ancient Greece 776-146 BC

Viking 793 AD



The Tudors and Henry VIII 1445 AD

The Industrial Revolution  
1750-1990 AD (Approx.)



WWI 1914 AD

Anno Domini

### Inventions of the Industrial Revolution

#### The Locomotive - 1814

Richard Trevithick was a pioneer in early steam engine technology. He developed a new high-pressure steam engine which could be used to reliably move goods and passengers. This invention made transport much easier and quicker.

### Inventions of the Industrial Revolution

#### The Steam Engine - 1712

Thomas Newcomen invents the first steam engine. It would later be improved by James Watt which meant steam engines could replace water and horse power in a wide variety of industries, which in turn allowed factories to be built anywhere.

### Connecting Concepts

#### Significance



The Industrial Revolution was a significant era, where there were great advances in technology.

#### Legacy



Explore the impact that the Industrial Revolution has had on our modern society. The impact has not always been positive—climate change. Is it time for a new renewable revolution?