LITHERLAND HIGH SCHOOL

LIVO CATCH-UP 10
Year 8 – History

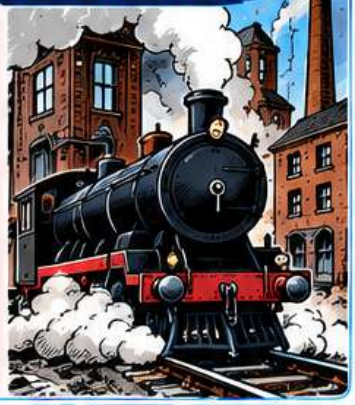
THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION AND C19TH PROTEST

You have missed some lessons. Don't worry – this will give you the essential knowledge you need to join back in.

1 WHAT WAS THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION?

The Industrial Revolution was a time of huge change in England between 1750 and 1900.

It saw new machines, factories, towns and transport, and changed how people lived and worked.



2 WHY DID IT HAPPEN IN BRITAIN FIRST?

- Rich natural resources (coal and iron).
- A strong empire and trade.
- New inventions and entrepreneurs.
- A stable government and a good transport network.



3 HOW DID IT CHANGE ENGLAND?

- Growth of factories and cities.
- More jobs in industry.
- Mass transport (railways).
- Changes to housing and living conditions.
- New leisure activities.
- A much bigger population.



4 LIVING CONDITIONS – WHY WAS LIFE EXPECTANCY SO LOW?

Industrial towns were often crowded, dirty and unhealthy. In Liverpool the average life expectancy was only 15 years.




Dirty water


Disease (cholera)


Back to back housing


Poor sewage and sanitation


Long hours and dangerous working conditions.

5 LIVERPOOL CHOLERA RIOTS (1862)

- Cholera was a deadly disease spread through dirty water.
- People mistrusted doctors and the government.
- 'Burkers' stole bodies to sell to medical schools.
- Discovery of bodies in Hope Street led to anger and riots in Liverpool.
- Shows how poor living conditions and lack of medical knowledge caused fear and unrest.



6 FACTORY WORKING CONDITIONS

- Children often worked in factories.
- Work was long, tiring and dangerous.
- Risks included fire, getting caught in machines, exhaustion and poor health.
- Employers used child labour because it was cheap and they could be controlled.



7 KEY PEOPLE AND INVENTIONS


James Watt (improved steam engine)


Richard Arkwright (textile factories)


Steam engine (transport)


Factory (new way of working)


Railways (faster travel and trade)

8 IMPORTANT IDEAS

Industrialisation – the move from hand production to machine production.

Urbanisation – growth of large towns and cities.

Mechanisation – use of new machines.

Global trade – Britain's empire helped sell goods.

Change – new jobs, new inventions, but also new problems.

9 KEY VOCABULARY

Industrial Revolution	a time of huge change between 1750–1900
Agriculture	farming
Inventor	a person who creates a new machine or idea
Factory	a building where goods are made using machines
Leisure	free time activities
Cholera	a deadly disease spread by dirty water
Slums	very poor and overcrowded housing
Back to back housing	houses with no gardens and shared walls
Sewers	underground drains for waste water
Burking	stealing bodies to sell to medical schools
Exhume	to dig up a dead body
Life expectancy	the average age people lived to
Child labour	children working, often in dangerous conditions
Overseer	a person who managed workers in a factory

10 YOUR CATCH-UP 10

Answer these without looking back!

1. What was the Industrial Revolution?
2. Give three reasons why it happened in Britain first.
3. Name two ways it changed England.
4. What was the average life expectancy in Liverpool and why was it so low?
5. Give two problems with living conditions in industrial towns.
6. What was cholera and how was it spread?
7. Why did people mistrust doctors in the C19th?
8. What were 'Burkers' and why were they important?
9. Give two dangers children faced in factories.
10. Name one key invention and explain its impact.

FINAL CHECK

I now know:

- ☐ what the Industrial Revolution was
- ☐ why it happened in Britain first
- ☐ how it changed England
- ☐ why life expectancy was so low
- ☐ the causes of the Liverpool cholera riots
- ☐ key vocabulary
- ☐ and I feel ready to rejoin the lesson!

NOW I'M READY TO REJOIN THE LESSON!