

Y8 Knowledge Organiser – Term 3: Industrial Britain



How far did the Industrial Revolution transform British life?

Enquiries

1. How did Britain change during the Industrial era? [4]
2. How successful were challenges to the franchise in Britain, 1800-1848? [4]

Key Words

Term	Definition
Act	A law that has been voted on and agreed on by Parliament, then given Royal Assent.
Agriculture [Ag-ri-cult-cha]	The process of producing food, and fibres by farming of certain plants or raising animals
Ballot [Bal-lot]	A vote; an election; the paper on which people mark their choice of candidate.
Bill	A proposed law. It is called an 'Act' once it is passed by parliament.
Bobbin [Bob-bin]	The cylinder for thread in a sewing machine
Boroughs [bu-ruh]	An division (area) of land in the UK. e.g. Dacorum borough; a local council.
Chartism [Chart-ism]	19 th Century campaign to gain political representation and working class rights.
Cholera [col-er-ra]	A disease caused by dirty or contaminated water. It caused vomiting, diarrhoea and death. It first arrived in Britain in 1831. There were epidemics in 1833, 1848 & 1854.
Constituency [con-stit-u-en-see]	An area of voters who elect a representative (MP) to a 'seat' in the House of Commons.
Democracy [Dem-oc-ra-see]	A political system in which citizens elect a new government every few years. Democracy can be direct or representative.
Domestic system [Dom-est-stick]	A system where people worked in their homes or small workshops rather than factories.
Economy [Ec-co-on-om-ee]	The system of how money is used within a particular country
Enfranchisement [En-fran-chise]	To be given the vote or the state of having the vote.
Epidemic [Ep-id-em-ic]	An infectious disease which spreads rapidly across an area, i.e. a country. A 'pandemic' is an epidemic that spreads globally or across several countries.
Equality [Ee-qual-it-ee]	The state of being equal, especially in status, rights, or opportunities.
The franchise [Fran-chise]	The right to vote in political elections.
Industrial revolution [Ind-dust-tree-al Rev-ol-oo-tion]	A complete change in the way things were made. The factory system replaced farming and the domestic system as the UK's main source of income. The term also describes the population boom and urbanisation between 1750 and 1900.
Industry [Ind-dust-tree]	The process of making products by using machines in factories.

Term	Definition
Invention [In-ven-tion]	Something new which is created, can be an object or an idea
House of Commons	The lower House of Parliament. Elected MPs debate and agree to laws before passing them to the House of Lords.
House of Lords	The upper House of Parliament. Lords are not elected but selected for their knowledge and experience.
Labour [Lab-bah]	Work, especially hard work. It is used in different ways. For example, 'child labour' means children working, 'in labour' means giving birth (because it's hard work) and 'the Labour Party' (with a capital L) is a political party who traditional represent workers.
Laissez-faire [Les-A Fair]	French for 'leave alone'; attitude towards government intervention throughout the 19 th century; people believed it was not the government's job to look after people.
Life expectancy [ex-pect-an-see]	How long someone lives for on average.
Loom	A machine for weaving cloth.
Manufacture [man-u-fact-ure]	To make goods in a factory
Mass production [Prod-uct-tion]	The production of many products in one go e.g. textiles
Middle Class	A social class, traditionally business-owners, merchants or educated professionals.
Mill	A building with machinery for grinding grain into flour.
Mortality rate [Mort-al-it-tee]	Death rate; the number of deaths in a given area or period, or from a particular cause.
MP	Members of Parliament. They are elected by people in their community (constituency) to represent them in the HoC. They have a 'seat' in the House of Commons.
Parliament [Parl-i-a-ment]	The group of people who discuss and make laws
Petition [Pet-i-tion]	A formal written request , signed by many people.
Population	The number of people living in a particular place at a particular time.
Poverty	The lack of basic human needs such as clean water, nutrition, healthcare, education and shelter
Prime Minister	The leader of a government
Property	Things belonging to someone; land or a building owned by a person.

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Public Health	The health of a nation as a whole.
Radical [Rad-i-cle]	Beliefs, ideas, attitudes that want extreme political, economic or social change.
Representation [Rep-ree-sent-a-tion]	Speaking or acting on behalf of someone / a group of people i.e. Our local MP represents us in the House of Commons.
Reform [Re-form]	To make changes to something to improve it.
Reformer	Someone who wants to make changes to something to improve it.
Rotten Borough [bu-ruh]	A very small area able to elect an MP based on a few (sometimes just one) voters. They were undemocratic.
Rural [rur-ral]	Relating to the countryside.
Sanitation [san-it-ta-tion]	Sanitation is the system that disposes of human waste
Sewage [Soo-ige]	Waste water and excrement (human waste). Pipe systems = <i>sewerage</i> .
Spinning wheel	A machine that spins wool or cotton into fine threads (yarn).
Standard of living	The level of comfort, material goods, and other things available to a person or group in society. i.e. having everything you need (including health and education) to live a good life.
Steam engine	An engine that uses steam to power it.
Suffrage [Suff-ridge]	The right to vote in political elections.
Ventilation [Vent-til-a-tion]	The provision of fresh air to a room, building, etc.
Upper class	The highest social class in status. Traditionally, the upper class own land or property and are often called 'the landed elite' or 'landed gentry'. Before 1832, this group held all political power on Britain; 2% of Britain's population.
Urban [Ur-ban]	Relating to a town or city
Urbanisation [Ur-ban-eye-za-tion]	Process where large numbers of people move to urban areas, creating larger towns and cities
Universal [U-ni-verse-sal]	For all; something everyone has.
Waterborne	Something carried or transmitted by water. E.g. Cholera is a waterborne disease.
Working class	The lowest social class. Traditionally, the working class worked for a living and did not own land or a property. Before 1867, the working class could not vote.

Timeline	
1733	The 'Flying Shuttle' was invented, which sped helped weavers make cloth much more quickly. This eventually led to the growth of the factory system (as opposed to the domestic system, weaving at home).
1764	Further improvements were made in the cloth industry: the 'Spinning Jenny' in 1764 and the 'Spinning Frame' in 1769. These machines helped weave stronger thread very quickly.
1768	James Watt improved the steam engine, revolutionising power and industry (boats, factories and trains).
1771	Richard Arkwright built the first 'factory'. In one week, a machine operator could produce over 60 times more cloth than a whole family at home, for a fraction of the wages. He could sell cloth more cheaply and therefore make a bigger profit.
1789	The French Revolution: fall of the Bastille (14 th July); The Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen (August 26 th).
1793	King Louis XVI is executed by guillotine; The Reign of Terror begins.
1819	The Peterloo Massacre took place at St Peter's Field, Manchester, England on Monday 16 August when cavalry charged into a crowd of 60,000–80,000 who had gathered to demand the vote. At this time, only 2% of the British population were allowed to vote. Within 10 minutes, 600 were wounded and 15 dead. Laws were then passed to stop people meeting.
1831	Cholera first arrived in Britain. The outbreak killed over 30,00 people.
1832	'The Great Reform Act' gave <i>some</i> middle-class men (merchants and industrialists) the right to vote. It extended the franchise for the first time in 400 years. Anyone who earned over £150 a year could vote, some 'rotten' boroughs were removed and large towns were given more MPs. One in seven men could now vote.
1833	The first 'Factory Act of 1833' was passed, placing limits on working hours for children.
1839	The Chartists presented their first petition, 'The People's Charter' to parliament. It demanded – votes for all men, equal-sized constituencies, voting in secret, wages for MPs, no property to vote, an election every year.
1847	The 'Ten Hour Act' set maximum working hours for women and children under 18 (10 hours).
1848	Another cholera outbreak in London; 60,000 died.
1848	'The First Public Health Act' was passed. It set up a Board of Health and allowed local authorities to make improvements to public health (e.g. sewers) if they wanted to. It was ineffective because it was not compulsory.
1854	John Snow proved that cholera was waterborne (spread through water) by investigating another epidemic using a map of Soho, London (where 500 had died of cholera in just 10 days). He took the handle off of the water pump in Broad Street to prove his theory. Unfortunately, he was unable to convince the government to make any reforms.
1858	'The Great Stink' caused MPs in the House of Commons to suspend meetings for 6 months.
1858	Joseph Bazalgette was granted funding for his sewer project. The Metropolitan Board of Works agreed to give him £3 million (roughly £1 billion in today's money). He built 1,300 miles of sewers, which could remove 420,000,000 gallons of sewage day.
1861	Germs were discovered by a French scientist called Louis Pasteur ('Germ Theory'). This had little impact in Britain at the time.
1866	Bazalgette finished building London's sewer system; cholera never returned to London.
1867	'The Second Representation of the People Act' was passed. This gave some working class men the vote for the first time (those paying £10 rent a year). This increased the franchise from 1 million to 2.5 million. 52 seats were also redistributed.
1872	The Secret Ballot Act was passed. People could vote in secret. Bribery and intimidation in elections decreased.
1875	'The Second Public Health Act' was passed and was compulsory. This forced councils to clean up their towns.