



History – Could you be the next great inventor? (Year 5)



Key Vocabulary

revolution – a change to the way things are done.

industry – the process of making products by using machines and factories.

rural – countryside

urban – town or city

pollution – harmful gases, smoke and chemicals in the environment.

population – people who live in a particular place.

manufacture – to make something on a large scale.

trade – buying and selling goods

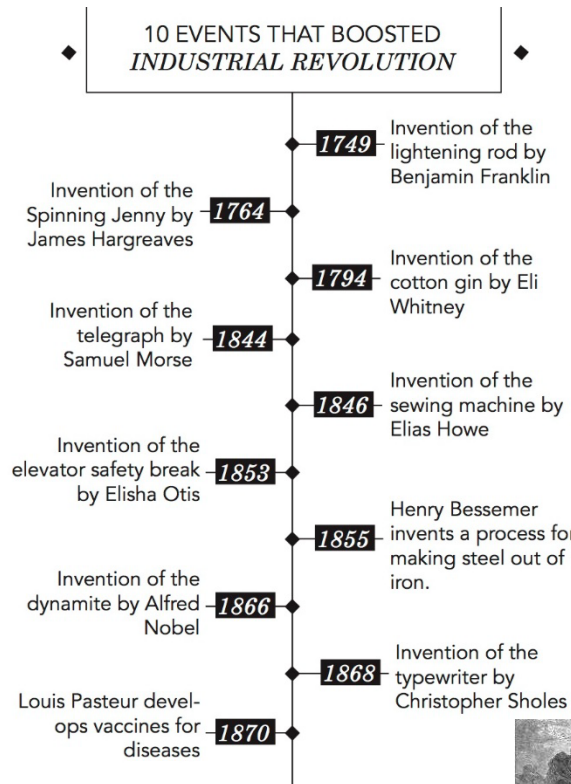
urbanisation – the growth of cities due to the movement of people.

invention – a new object or idea that has been created

<https://www.littleinventors.org/ideas/>

A Journey Through History at Christ Church

Timeline



Industrial Revolution - 1712 to 1908

The Industrial Revolution was a **period of major changes in the way products are made**. It took place more than 200 years ago and greatly affected the way people lived as well as the way they worked. In earlier days, people made products by hand. They worked mostly in their own homes or in small workshops. Before the Industrial Revolution, Britain was a rural country, most people lived off the land with livestock.

People began to realise that coal and steam could be used to power factories, large machines, flour and cotton mills. This reduced the time it took to make something and increased the amount that could be made and so the Industrial Revolution began.

Huge factories were built and towns expanded. People would migrate to the towns attracted by reliable work and pay from the factories. Houses for workers were built closer to the factories. Better transport links helped boost trade by transporting people and goods quickly and cheaply all across the country.

Queen Victoria

Work Houses

Huge buildings built for very poor people to live and work. Whole families would move in together but men, women and children were all kept separate. Jobs for men included working the field, breaking stones and chopping wood. Jobs for women included laundry, sewing and scrubbing the floors. Food was very basic including bread, porridge (gruel), watered down milk and occasionally meat and potatoes. Children had to have 3 hours of reading, writing, arithmetic and Christian religion lessons. Girls' education was learning to sew, knit and how to be a servant. In 1930, workhouses were closed for good. Some of the buildings were used as part of the National Health Service.



Queen Victoria reigned over Britain between 1837 to 1901. She was born on 24 May 1819 in Kensington Palace in London, England. Her full name was Alexandrina Victoria. She had an English father, Edward, Duke of Kent, and a German mother, Princess Maria. Victoria became Queen of England in June 1837, when she was just 18 years old. Her coronation took place at Westminster Abbey a year later in June 1838, where everyone cheered "Long live the Queen!" During her 63 year reign, there was a huge contrast between how the rich and poor Victorians lived. Queen Victoria led the expansion of the British Empire and saw major changes to all aspects of Britain due to exciting discoveries and inventions.

Queen Victoria's husband was Albert (her first cousin) who she married in February 1840.

The royal couple first met four years earlier, a few days before Victoria's 17th birthday party. They had nine children together – their names were Victoria, Edward, Alice, Alfred, Helena, Louise, Arthur, Leopold and Beatrice.

Albert died in December 1861, when the Queen was 42 years old. The Queen never recovered from his death, and dressed in black as a sign of mourning for the rest of her life.

Ruling for over 60 years, Victoria would become the longest reigning British Monarch, and Queen of the biggest empire in history.



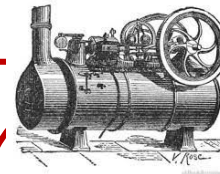
Impacts



The Industrial Revolution brought rapid urbanization (the movement of people to cities).

Changes in farming, soaring population growth, and an ever-increasing demand for workers led masses of people to migrate from farms to cities. Almost overnight, small towns around coal or iron mines grew into cities.

People had access to healthier diets, better housing, and cheaper goods. In addition, education increased during the Industrial Revolution.



Inventions

The Most Important Inventions of the Industrial Revolution

The Steam Engine created by **James Watt**

One of the first steam engines was invented by Thomas Savery in 1698. It wasn't very useful, but other inventors made improvements over time. The first useful steam engine was invented by Thomas Newcomen in 1712. The Newcomen engine was used to pump water out of mines. Steam power really took off with improvements made by James Watt in 1778. The Watt steam engine improved the efficiency of steam engines considerably. His engines could be smaller and use less coal. By the early 1800s, Watt steam engines were used in factories throughout England.

James Hargreaves' 'Spinning Jenny',

The machine used eight spindles onto which the thread was spun, so by turning a single wheel, the operator could now spin eight threads at once.

