

I should already know:

- How to identify 'centuries'
- How to think about 'change and continuity'

I will learn:

- What life was like before the industrial revolution
- The factors which contributed to poor living standards during this time, i.e. jobs, housing, sanitation, leisure time
- The efforts significant people took to improve these negative impacts
- How to write a strong essay on change and continuity

This will help in the future:

- Crime and punishment through time
- More complex essay writing

Key Words Abyss	1) A very deep hole 2) Describing a very bad situation which people are unable to escape
Blast furnace	Heats iron ore to extract the metal as hot liquid. When this cools, solid iron is made
Cholera	A deadly illness that affects poorly sanitised (mostly urban) areas
Factory	A large building used to produce goods. They offered employment opportunities to the poor as the industrial revolution exploded
Poverty line	The minimum amount of money a family needs to live on. Families were poor if they fell below it (30% of London's population)
Sanitation	Efforts to improve public health with better sewage and cleanliness in buildings
Slum	A very poor and highly crowded area. Mostly in cities
Vermin	Small mammals and insects that occur with bad sanitation (i.e. lice or rats)
Workhouse	Used to house and employ people who would otherwise be homeless



This period saw a faster growth of technology than had ever gone before. Britain transformed from an agricultural economy (based mostly on farming), to an industrial economy (based mostly on factories and machines, making things to sell around the world)

Greater Depth Challenge
How important was the industrial revolution for the British Empire? By becoming wealthy, and in a more connected world, Britain was able to control a quarter of the globe

Further Reading
Horrible Histories Vile Victorians, by Terry Deary

Summarise your learning

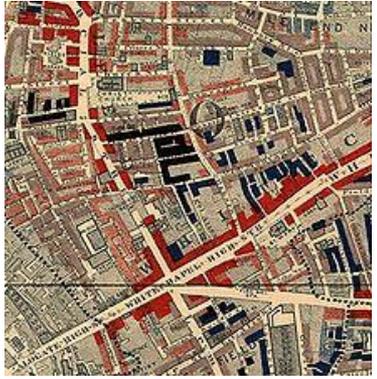
Jobs	Low pay and terrible conditions awaited the working class. Many needed the worst jobs to feed their families
Housing	A lot of accommodation for the poor was dirty and overcrowded
The poor	Even above the poverty line, life for many was very tough
Eating, drinking, leisure	Street sellers helped feed the poor. Drinking and violence plagued the poorest urban centres. Entertainment in such places could be blood sports
The role of government	In a time where many lived and died in poverty, debates raged about how much the government should step in
Victorian culture	Whilst the 'Great Exhibition' showcased what Britain was capable of, huge numbers lived in poverty

Chronology: what happened on these dates?	
1764	The 'spinning jenny' lets workers produce multiple threads at once
1832	London experiences its first cholera outbreak
1837	Queen Victoria Crowned
1839	Charles Dickens published ' <i>Oliver Twist</i> '
1851	The 'Great Exhibition' was the first major showcase of invention, art and culture
1854	John Snow tackles a cholera outbreak, confirming that the disease is waterborne
1889	Charles Booth created his color code map of poverty

Who or what were these people/events?

Charles Booth	Invented the poverty line. A social reformer and researcher
Dr John Snow	Proved that cholera was caused by poor sanitation in water, not miasma (bad air)
Joseph Bazalgette	An engineer who developed London's first modern sewer system, greatly improving sanitation in the city
Charles Dickens + Mary Shelly	Famous 19 th century authors. Dickens' writing often critiqued the society of the time, while Shelly's a few decades earlier, challenged human nature with ' <i>Frankenstein</i> '
The 'Great Stink'	In 1851, the hot summer met the poorly sanitised River Thames, full of human waste
Jack London	A social reformer who wrote ' <i>The People of the Abyss</i> '

Booth's poverty map showed how a research-based approach could help discussions on helping Britain's industrial population



New innovations like London's sewer system helped create the quality of life we enjoy today



The press (newspapers), acted as one way of social commentary, for example the filth of London's water



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Jobs		1764		Poverty maps
		1832		
		1837		
Housing		1839		
		1851		
The poor		1854		Improved sanitation
		1889		
Eating, drinking, leisure		Who or what were these people/events?		Social commentary
		Charles Booth		
		Dr John Snow		
The role of government		Joseph Bazalgette		
		Charles Dickens + Mary Shelly		
Victorian culture		The 'Great Stink'		
		Jack London		