

Today & Tomorrow

1. Presentations* Hand in!
2. Reveal the vote results
3. Go over study guide
4. Review Activities/Games

Nominations that received votes:

4

The Parachute



The Flush Toilet

7

Vaccinations



4



AND THE
WINNER IS...



10

THE WHEEL!



For its many uses throughout history...





<https://www.superteachertools.net/millionaire/online/game1417980534.php>

Industrialized

Definition:

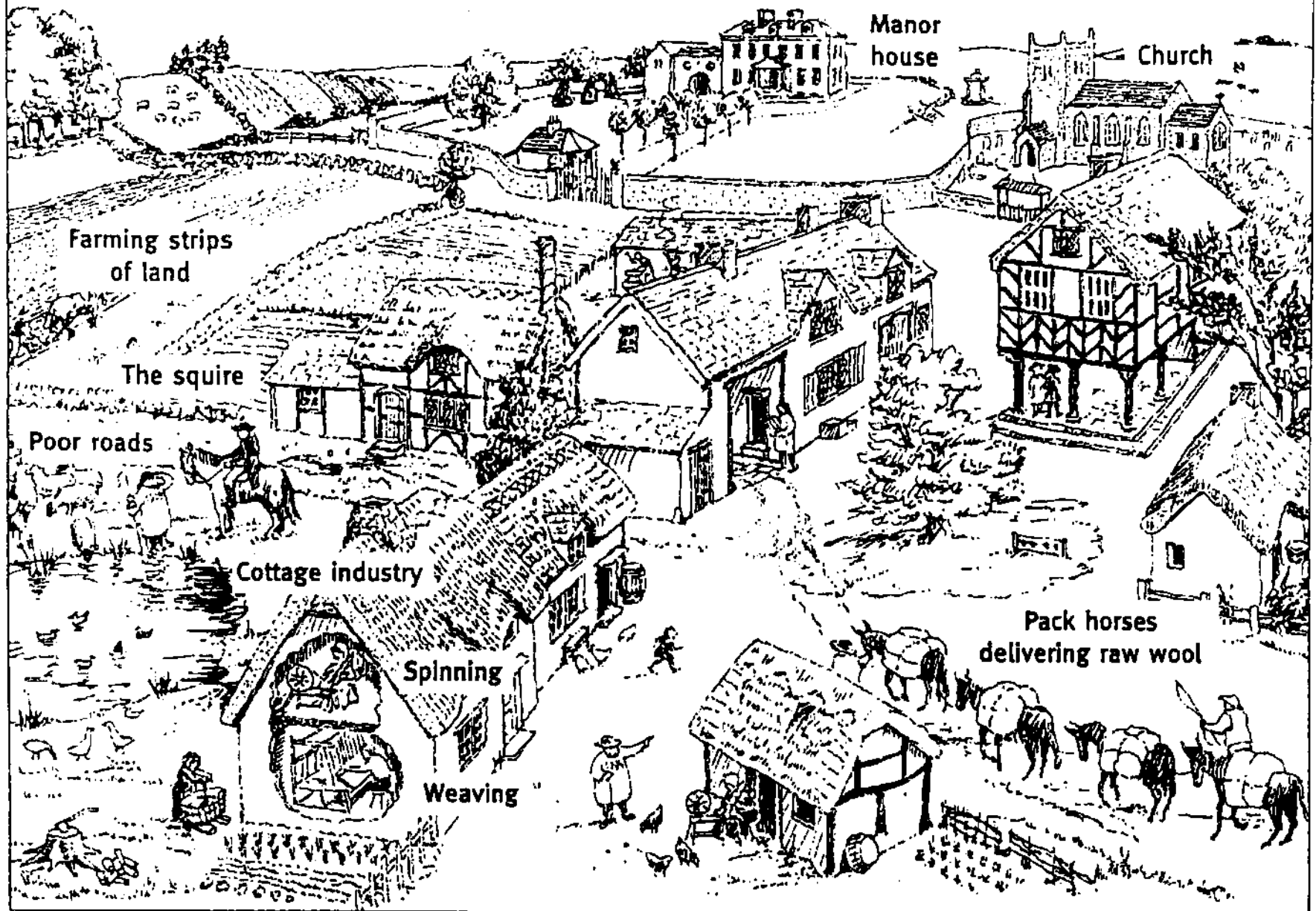
An economy based on industry*, not agriculture

(Industry = processing of raw materials and making goods in factories)



Source
D

A scene in Britain in about 1750.



Manor house

Church

Farming strips of land

The squire

Poor roads

Cottage industry

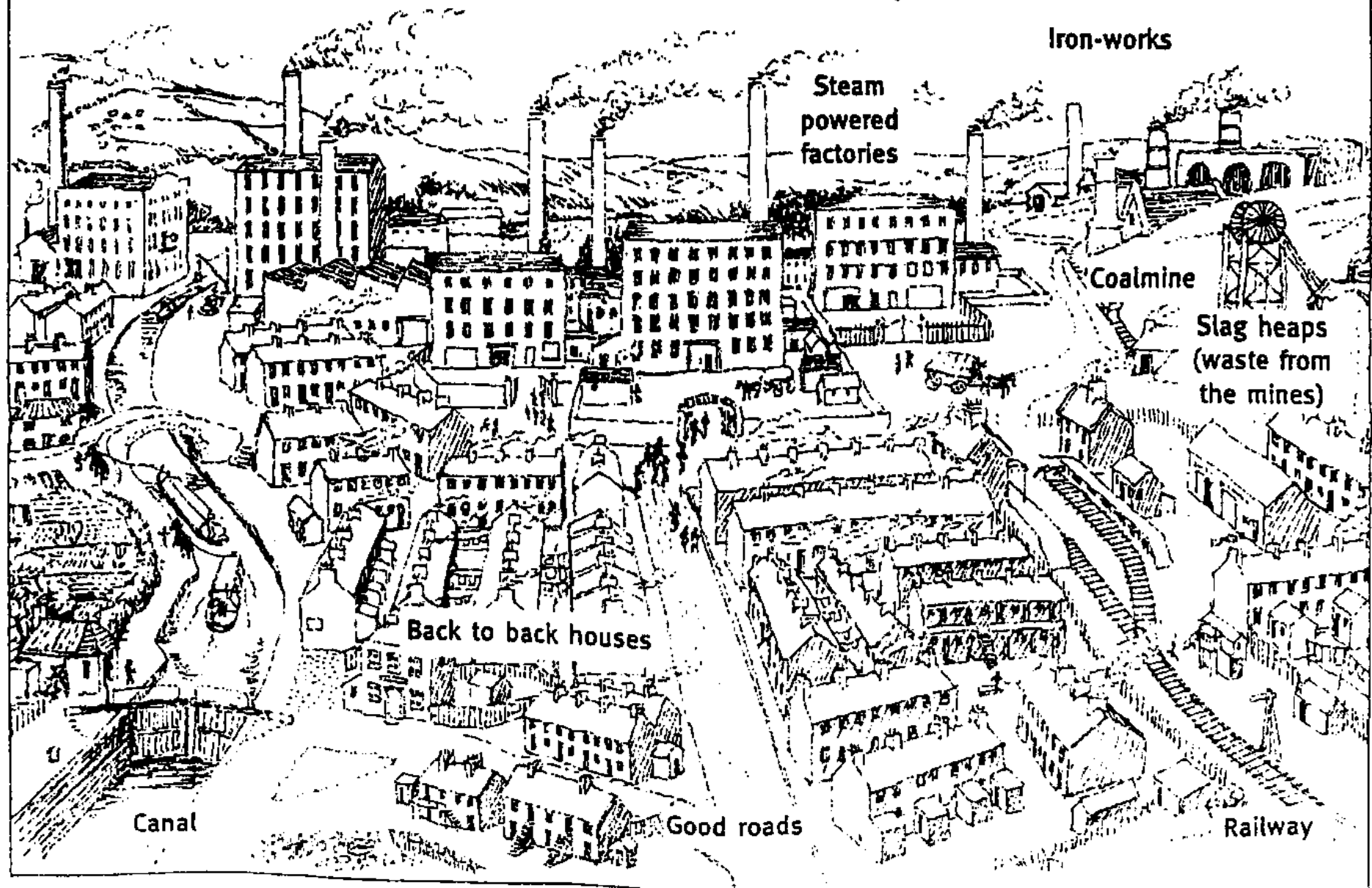
Spinning

Weaving

Pack horses delivering raw wool

Source
E

A scene in Britain in about 1900.



Iron-works

Steam
powered
factories

Coalmine

Slag heaps
(waste from
the mines)

Back to back houses

Canal

Good roads

Railway

Factors that led to Industrial Revolution...

You will have to list the 6 main causes/factors and describe why they were needed to help Britain industrialize

Factors that led to Industrial Revolution...

- 1. New technology**
- 2. Raw materials**
- 3. Lots of labourers**
- 4. Capital**
- 5. Transportation**
- 6. Government Support**

Factors that led to Industrial Revolution...

New technology

New technology and inventions made the production of goods more efficient. For example, the spinning jenny could spin yarn much faster than previously, which would speed up the production of textiles.

Factors that led to Industrial Revolution...

Raw materials

In order to produce goods, you need to have access to the raw materials to make those goods. For example, Britain had a good climate for raising sheep, which meant that they had lots of wool to produce textiles.

Factors that led to Industrial Revolution...

Lots of labourers

To produce large amounts of goods, you need a labour supply. The agricultural revolution led to population growth and fewer jobs in agriculture, so there were more people in cities looking for work.

Factors that led to Industrial Revolution...

Capital

To be able to open factories and invest in new technology, you need to have people with capital (money to invest).

Factors that led to Industrial Revolution...

Transportation

Efficient transportation is essential because you need a way to transport the raw materials to produce goods, as well as a way to transport goods to markets.

Factors that led to Industrial Revolution...

Government Support

Government passed laws that supported business. An example of this is that the government passed laws that prevented workers from organizing for their rights; this meant that businesses could pay lower wages and make more profit.



Changes:



- New technology
- Increased population
- Towns and cities grew
- Guaranteed employment
- Economy grew
- Many became wealthy

- Bad working conditions
- Dirty, crowded cities
- Diseases spread quickly
- Child labour
- Workers struggle for rights
- Pollution

The Industrial Revolution

- Spread to other countries
- Economy became more global



The Industrial Revolution

Changed the way that **humans** interacted with **nature**



The exploitation of the earth's resources would greatly improve the material well-being of humanity...

Task:

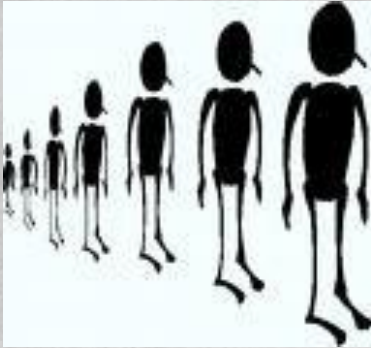
In groups of 3 or 4, you will look at the changes that occurred in Britain between 1750 and 1900.



	1750	1825	1900
Population			
Transport			
Work			
Health & Medicine			
Living conditions			

Task:

Arrange your cards into the following groups:



1. Population



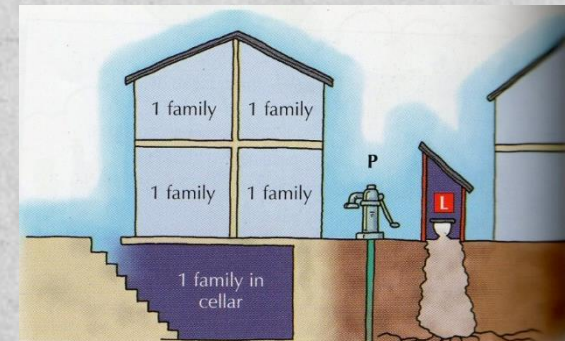
2. Work



3. Transport



4. Health & Medicine



5. Living conditions

**Britain
1750-1850**

Population growth

Living conditions

Factories

Transportation

Working conditions

Public Health

Task:

1. Decide which cards are about 1750, 1825 & 1900.
2. When you have decided you can stick them on to the correct place on your chart.

TRANSPORTATION

1750

At this time

The only ways to travel around Britain were on foot, by horse or by boat.

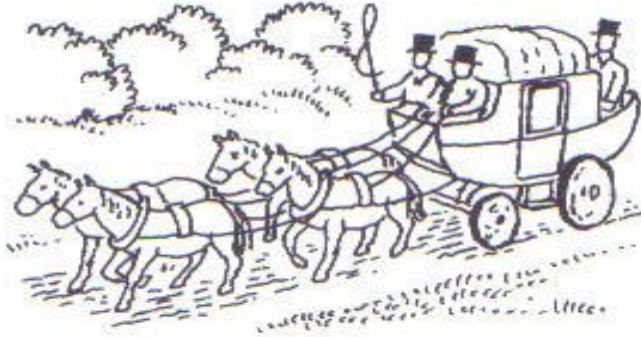


It took twelve days to get from London to Edinburgh by road.

1825

At this time

Many canals had been built. Roads had been improved.

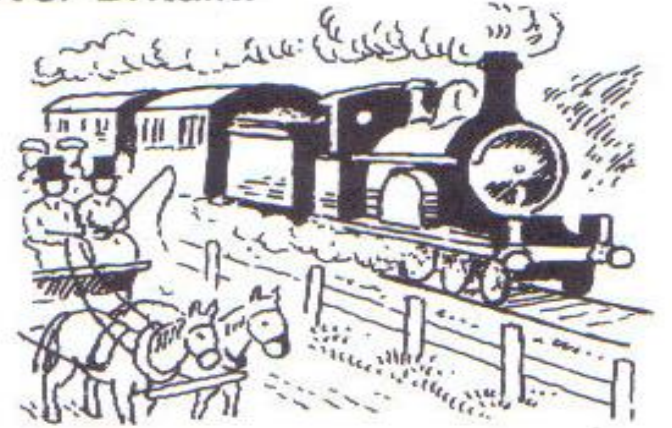


It took two days to get from London to Edinburgh by road.

1900

At this time

There were fast railways all over Britain.



It took nine hours to get from London to Edinburgh on the train.

POPULATION

1750

At this time

There were eleven million people in Britain.



1825

At this time

There were 21 million people in Britain.



1900

At this time

There were 40 million people in Britain.



WORK

1750

At this time

Farming was the most common job.



Even people who had other jobs also did some farming to grow their own food.

1825

At this time

There were a lot of farmers. But many people worked in coal mines, iron works or factories.



1900

At this time

Most of the machines in factories were driven by steam power. Hardly any used water wheels.



Steam power was more reliable than water power.

Living conditions

1750

At this time

No one knew that dirt and germs made them ill.



A lot of babies died before their first birthday. A lot of women died having babies.

1825

At this time

People did not know that dirt and germs made them ill.



In towns and cities people lived in dirty, crowded places. Killer diseases were spread through dirty water and germs.

1900

At this time

People now knew that dirt and germs made them ill.



Water was piped to towns. Streets were cleaned up. Sewers were improved. Killer diseases were less common.

HEALTH & MEDICINE

1750

At this time

There were lots of killer diseases, such as smallpox.



Operations were painful, because patients were awake when they were done!

1825

At this time

A doctor found a way to stop people catching smallpox.



This was the only important change in medicine since 1750.

1900

At this time

Doctors could stop people catching many of the killer diseases.



Doctors knew how to put someone to sleep during an operation!

SIGNIFICANCE

WHY it is an important event or time period.

What kind of **long-term impacts** were there?

Examples: New inventions and technology led to further developments

Shaped our world and economy: factories, mass production of goods, “working day,” transportation systems, etc.

Eventually led to improved working and living conditions (unions, minimum wage, sanitation, etc.)

Your Task

On your test, you will have to write a paragraph about the **positive** and **negative** impacts of the Industrial Revolution.

How did things change because of the Industrial Revolution?

Copy and Complete:

POSITIVE impacts of the Industrial Revolution	NEGATIVE impacts of the Industrial Revolution



Changes:



- New technology
- Increased population
- Towns and cities grew
- Guaranteed employment
- Economy grew
- Many became wealthy
- More goods produced
- More machinery

- Bad working conditions
- Dirty, crowded cities
- Diseases spread quickly
- Child labour
- Workers struggle for rights
- Pollution

Trashketball Instructions

1. Before each question, one person from your group will come up to the front: they are responsible for answering (must be a **new** person each time)
2. AFTER hearing the question, they will say “beep” to answer (first beep answers and if they get it wrong, the other team has a chance to answer)
3. A correct answer means that player can throw the ball in to the trash can to earn an extra point for their team.

Trashketball Questions



True/False?

Industrialization is the use of machines.

2 points

True/False?

Laissez-faire policy means that business and industry are free from government control.

3 points

True/False?

Money used to invest in business is called raw materials.

2 points

Significance

State two **long-term impacts** of the Industrial Revolution.

4 points

Knowledge

What was it that made the air quality so bad in industrial cities?

3 points

True/False?

The steam engine was first used to pump water out of coal mines.

1 point

Knowledge

This invention made the planting of seeds more efficient.

2 points

Cause/Consequence

What did poor living conditions often lead to?

2 points

True/False?

Industrialization meant that the cottage weaving system was no longer useful.

2 points

Knowledge

What was the job of a
nightsoil man?

2 points

True/False?

Railways became the most important means of transportation during the 1800s.

2 points

Impact

List **three negative impacts** of the Industrial Revolution.

3 points

Knowledge

This invention reduced the amount of work needed to spin yarn.

2 points

True/False?

Most children died before the age of five in Industrial Britain.

1 point

List

List 4 of the factors that led to the Industrial Revolution in Britain.

4 points

True/False?

Working as a “match maker”
was fairly safe.

1 point

Knowledge

**Children often did this job,
which required them to crawl
under machines.**

3 points

True/False?

Many women and children worked during the Industrial Revolution.

1 point

Impact

List **three positive impacts** of the Industrial Revolution.

3 points

Knowledge

Why were houses built so close together?

2 points

True/False?

Most homes in industrial Britain had toilets and running water.

1 point

Knowledge

Name three things that helped revolutionize agriculture in Britain.

3 points

Cause/Consequence

What did 'Enclosures' and
'Clearances' lead to?

3 points

Knowledge

Britain had a lot of this raw material which helped power machines and transport

3 points

True/False?

Working conditions during the Industrial revolution were fair, and were controlled by workers' unions.

2 points

Knowledge

This invention by James Watt helped power many machines.

2 points

Cause/Consequence

What did the agricultural revolution lead to?

3 points

Knowledge

Children often did this job which required hours of sitting in the dark alone.

3 points

Knowledge

Name two diseases that were commonly borne through human waste in industrial cities.

4 points