

Y8 Industrial Revolution

Industrial Revolution		Key terms/words	
The period 1750-1900 in Britain is often referred to as the Industrial Revolution. There were lots of changes during this period.		13. Bow Street Runners	Set up by the Fielding Brothers in 1749 to solve some of the problems of Charlies.
1. Revolution	A period of rapid and significant change.	14. Night Watchmen	Patrolled towns at night.
2. Industrial	Major change in production- factories and industry could make goods quicker and cheaper than small workshops.	15. Robert Peel	Home Secretary who passed the Metropolitan Police Act in 1829 and established the Metropolitan Police Force.
3. Urbanisation	The mass migration to new towns and cities: As workers moved to work in factories, urban areas sprung up around them (like Manchester).	16. Jack the Ripper	A serial killer in Whitechapel during the period who murdered prostitutes. Never caught.
4. Transport	More goods and people needed to move from one place to another. Donkeys and dirt trails gave way to canals and railways.	17. Frederick Abberline	The detective in charge of catching Jack the Ripper.
5. Agriculture	Major change in farming creating more food with less work. Less people were needed on farms.	18. Economic effect	Effect of an event/incident on a person or countries financial situation.
6. Cottonopolis	Manchester became known by this name because textiles were so important to it.	19. Social effect	Effect of an event/incident on communities, individuals, families etc.
7. Push factor	Reason to leave a certain place, e.g. war, famine, no jobs.	20. Protest	Actions which show disapproval towards something or someone.
8. Pull factor	Reason to go to a certain place, e.g. job opportunities.	21. Luddites	Groups of English textile workers and self-employed weavers in 19 th Century that used destruction of machinery as a form of protest.
9. Cholera	One of the biggest killers during the period, caused by drinking unclean water.	22. Swing Riots	Widespread uprising by agricultural workers – began with destruction of machinery in summer 1830 and had spread throughout the whole of southern England and East Anglia by Dec 1830.
10. Public Health	Refers to the general state and promotion of health in general public. During IR main health problems were disease and lack of hygiene.	23. Spinning Jenny	Could be used in people's homes. Could produce 8 times more yarn (thread) than on a spinning wheel.
11. Factors for change	Factors which influenced change during the period, for example government, science and technology and individuals	24. Flying Shuttle	Invented by John Kay – it speeded up weaving so more cloth could be woven. Weavers saw this as a threat to their jobs.
12. "Charlies"	Initially used to prevent crime. Not particularly effective. Often volunteers.	25. Water Frame	Invented by Richard Arkwright this machine made a stronger and tougher yarn.