

**What should I already know?**

- Key human and physical features of Crawley.
- Significant places and transport systems in Crawley.
- What a monarch is/who is the current monarch.
- Know how **technology** has changed over time.

**What was the Industrial Revolution?**

The **Industrial Revolution** was a period of great change in British history. Before this, many people lived in **rural** areas and had jobs such as farming or weaving and spinning wool.

With the **invention** of new machines, people were left out of work and so they had to travel to cities or towns to find work in places like **factories** or **mills**.

It is called a **revolution** because it was such a huge change - the **Industrial Revolution** marked the beginning of **modern** Britain.

There were six main causes for the **revolution**:

- 1. Population** increase - more people needed to be fed and housed so people had to think of creative ways to do this quickly.
- 2. Factories** - **factories** in cities produced goods quicker. Goods such as clothes that used to be homemade were now beginning to be **mass produced**.
- 3. Steam Power** - Steam was being used to power **factories** and transport.
- 4. Agriculture** - **inventions** such as the seed drill meant that farmers could grow more food and a quicker rate to feed the growing **population**.
- 5. Transport** - Because of **steam** power, trains could use **steam** to move around the country quicker. This led to the **invention** of the railway system and the **locomotive**.
- 6. The British Empire** expanded which meant that goods such as silk and cotton could be brought back to the United Kingdom. These were then used to produce more goods.

**GENERAL KNOWLEDGE**



Famous Inventions

- John Calcott Horsely / Christmas Cards (1843)
- Henry Bessemer / Steel (1854)
- Christopher Sholes / Typewriter (1874)
- Alexander Graham Bell / Telephone (1876) Phonograph (1877)
- Thomas Edison / Lightbulb (1878)

Schools

After the Education Act of 1870 was passed, many schools were built with a focus on reading, writing and arithmetic. Boys and girls were separated with boys learning woodwork whilst girls were taught about housework. They wrote with chalk on slate and schools were very strict. They ensured all children wrote with their right hands and both the cane and a dunce's hat were used as punishments.

Rich and Poor

There was a big difference between rich and poor in Victorian times. Rich people could afford lots of treats like holidays, fancy clothes, and even telephones when they were invented. Poor people - even children - had to work hard in factories, mines (until the Mine Act of 1842) or workhouses. They didn't get paid very much money. Rich people didn't have dangerous jobs like these. In fact, some didn't even have to work! They could afford to buy the new inventions coming out like the telephone, the gramophone (for playing music) and electric light bulbs.

**Vocabulary**

agriculture	farming and the methods that are used to raise and look after crops and animals
empire	a number of individual nations that are all controlled by the government or ruler of one particular country
factory	where goods are made in large quantities
Industrial Revolution	the transformation in the 18th and 19th centuries of Britain and other countries
invention	a machine, device, or system that has been invented by someone
locomotive	a large vehicle that pulls a railway train
mass production	the production of something in large quantities
population	all the people who live in a country or area
reign	When a king or queen reigns, he or she rules a country
revolution	A revolution is an important change in that area of History
rural	places that are far away from large towns or cities
urban	belonging to, or relating to, a town or city
Victorian	of, concerning, or during the reign of Queen Victoria
workhouse	In Britain, in the 17th to 19th centuries, a workhouse was a place where very poor people could live and do unpleasant jobs in return for food



Queen Victoria (1819-1901)

Queen Victoria married Prince Albert and had 9 children. She created the biggest Empire in history including Australia, Canada, New Zealand, Jamaica and in 1877 she became known as the 'Empress of India'. Britain's laws were made in Parliament but she made all Prime Ministers explain their plans to her. After Prince Albert died in 1861 she entered a permanent state of mourning and wore black for the rest of her life.

**Timeline**

1837	1838	1840	1854-1856	1864	1870	1878	1888	1901
William IV dies and Victoria becomes Queen	Slavery is abolished in the British Empire	Queen Victoria marries Prince Albert	The Crimean War	It becomes illegal for children to work as chimney sweeps	The Education Act allows children to be schooled	Thomas Edison invents the lightbulb	The Football League starts	Queen Victoria dies