

VOCABULARY!

**Agricultural**

Related to farming: growing crops or raising animals.

**British Empire**

Group of countries that was taken over and ruled by Britain.

**Colonies**

Countries or areas that are ruled and occupied by another country.

**Era**

Period of time in history.

**Industrial Revolution**

Time of great change in Britain between 1760 and 1900, during which mass production began.

**Industry**

Process of making products in factories using machines.

**Mass production**

Process of making multiple products of the same standard.

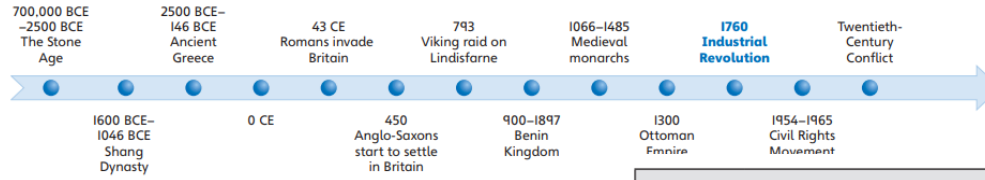
**Poverty**

State of being poor; often involves a lack of basics such as clean water, food or healthcare.

**Sanitation**

Supply of clean water and removal of waste.

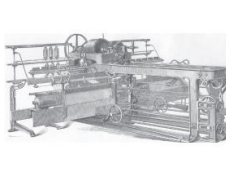
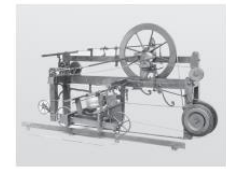
Key facts, places and dates



The Industrial Revolution was a time of technological advances that began around 1760 and lasted until around 1900. Before the Industrial Revolution, most people lived in villages and worked on farms or made products in their homes. Farm work depended on the time of year, so many families struggled for money and food in the winter months. Before this, large amounts of running water were used to turn wheels and cogs in machinery in the small factories that had existed. The Industrial Revolution changed the ways things were made and the ways people lived. Instead of families and small businesses making things slowly by hand, new machines meant many items could be made cheaply, more quickly and all to the same standard. This is called mass production. Mass production meant lots of work was available in mills, factories and mines all year round, so people began moving to cities.

Legal acts	
1829: Metropolitan Police Act	Created the Metropolitan Police (the first police force) with headquarters in Scotland Yard, London
1832: Great Reform Act	Removed rotten boroughs; allowed new cities such as Birmingham to elect MPs; allowed men to vote if they owned land or paid a minimum of £10 a year in rent

Parliamentary laws	
1833: Factory Act (applied to big textile factories)	Banned children under 9 from working; ensured two hours of education a day for children under 11; reduced working hours
1842: Mines Act	Banned boys under 10, all women and all girls from working in mines
1844: Factory Act	Ensured three hours of education a day for children under 13; reduced working hours
1850: Ten Hour Act	Set maximum working hours for all to ten hours per day
1867: Factory Act	Applied previous rules to all workshops with over 50 workers



The Victorian era

Queen Victoria ruled the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland from 1837 to 1901. During this time, living and working conditions for people in Britain changed a great deal. Developments in healthcare and technology led to an increase in wealth and a huge growth in population.



Important people	
Robert Peel	Created the Metropolitan Police Force in London in 1829, to try to reduce crime
Dr John Snow	Proved in 1854 that cholera spreads through contaminated water
Queen Victoria	Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland 1837-1901

Inventions	
1712: Steam engine	A machine that replaced water and horse power in transport and industry
1764: Spinning jenny	A machine that spun many cotton threads at a time, allowed workers to make cloth more quickly and cheaply, and led to an increase in the number of cotton mills
1767: Water frame	A water-powered machine that spun cotton into thread more quickly and easily, could be used by unskilled workers, and allowed more mills to be built
1775: Spinning mule	A spinning machine that combined elements of the spinning jenny and the water frame for spinning
1780s: Carding machine	A machine that untangled and brushed wool to prepare it for spinning into thread
1825: Locomotive	A high-pressure steam engine for moving goods and passengers on railway tracks
1830: Self-acting spinning mule	An automated version of the spinning mule