

Timeline	
1700	Jethro Tull introduces his seed drill.
1771	Richard Arkwright begins his first factory at Cromford.
1785	Edward Cartwright introduces the power loom.
1831	50,000 people die of Cholera within England.
1833	The government passes the Factory Act.
1848	The government introduces the First Public Health Act.
1854	John Snow discovers cholera is transferred by water.
1901	The population of England is 38 million.

Key people	
Richard Arkwright	Arkwright was an inventor and businessman who introduced the factory system into Britain. At his mill in Cromford, he introduced the water frame to spin cotton faster. He set up houses for his workers close to the factories to increase production.
John Snow	Snow was a doctor who investigated how cholera spread. After an outbreak in London in 1854, Snow examined deaths in Soho and found that those who died from cholera had drunk from a local pump. He concluded that cholera was transmitted through infected water.
Government	Although not an individual, the government was important in revolutionising Britain. The belief of the government at the start of the 19th century was 'laissez-faire' which meant not getting involved in the public's business. However by the mid-19th century the government passed laws to improve public health.

Key Terms	
Industrial	The practice of turning raw materials into manufactured goods on a large scale. For example, turning cotton into cloth.
Agriculture	The practice of farming, including the growing of crops and the rearing of animals to provide food, wool and other products.
Revolution	A massive change. Also, may be used to describe a change of government, by force.
Enclosure	An area surrounded by a barrier. In the 16th century, the British government began to place walls around land and gave control to one person.
Factory system	The creation of goods on a large scale using machines in factories, introduced in Britain in the late 18th century.
Slums	Houses that were built in rows, back to back, to save space and money. This led to overcrowding. Often families would have one room between five.
Seed drill	This was a machine that allowed farmers to plant several rows at a time.
Power loom	This was a machine that sped up the production of cloth through weaving fabrics together.
Cholera	An infectious disease which is transferred through infected water. This caused severe vomiting and diarrhoea.
Sewers	An underground channel for dirty water and sewage. In the 19th century, this water and sewage would go to the sea.

Key Topics	
The Agricultural Revolution: 1750 to 1830	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Enclosure movement began. Jethro Tull introduced the seed drill. New foods were introduced. 'Turnip' Townshend brought the turnip to Britain which was effective in killing weeds, became a key item of food and provided food for cows. Robert Bakewell used selective breeding to develop the New Leicester sheep. 	

Key Topics	
The Industrial Revolution: 1750 to 1850	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The population of Britain exploded. In 1801 the population was 8 million and in 1901 it was 38 million. The population began to move from the countryside to towns and cities; the population of Bradford rose from 13,000 in 1801 to 280,000 in 1901. Inventions like the power loom and the steam engine sped up production. These led to the rise of the factory system. 	
Conditions in Industrial Towns	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As population rose massively, more people moved to towns and cities to find work. Cities became overcrowded and many people lived in slums. The rise of factories in all major cities meant thick smoke blocked the sun. Houses had no running water or toilets. The people had to share a water pump and a street toilet. Some families used a bucket to get rid of waste and threw this into the river, which they used to wash clothes. 	
Industrial Revolution and Disease	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Overcrowding led to diseases spreading easily. For example, typhoid and cholera led to many deaths in cities. The average age of death in Leeds was 19. Nobody understood that germs caused disease. John Snow started to discover where Cholera came from in 1854 after he discovered an infected water pump in London. However, many people ignored his work as they did not believe him. 	
19th Century Government and Health	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 1848, the government passed the Public Health Act which aims to clean up towns and cities. Some towns improved, like Liverpool, but this was shut down in 1854. In 1875, the government passed the Public Health Act which ordered the creation of sewers across England and introduced laws to control the water supply. 	

Year 7 History - The Big Picture

Term 1: What is History?	Term 2: How did William conquer and control England?	Term 3: How important was the Church by 1557?	Term 4: The Golden Age of Queen Elizabeth I: myth or reality?	Term 5: Why were Kings back in fashion by 1660?	Term 6: How far did the Industrial Revolution change Britain?
<p>You will study:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key historical terminology such as chronology, inference and source. • The history of the local area. • Events in British history that took place before 1066. 	<p>You will study:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chronology and causes linked to battles of 1066. • Methods of control and the impact of the Monarch on the people of Britain. • British heritage sites such as Castles. 	<p>You will study:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Role of religion in shaping British history and people's lives. • The role of the monarch compared to the Church and challenges that have taken place. • The changing nature of the Church's role in society. 	<p>You will study:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significant changes to culture and society such as the theatre. • The difference between wealthy and poor in society. • The methods of control and challenges faced by a monarch. 	<p>You will study:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The relationships between the monarch and parliament. • The events of the English Civil War. • The process of restoration and the changing power of the monarch. 	<p>You will study:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The impact of agricultural and industrial changes. • The impact of the events on the government and on the health of the people of Britain.
<p>Links: The skills are important throughout!</p>	<p>Links: Units that consider the power of the monarch/political leader.</p>	<p>Links: Power, religion, and the role of the monarch in Britain.</p>	<p>Links: The role of the monarch in Britain and cultural changes.</p>	<p>Links: The role of the monarch in Britain and political changes.</p>	<p>Links: Social and cultural change and economic growth</p>



Political



Social



Economic



Local



International



Empire



Causation



Significance



C&C



Interpretation



Source