

## (1) How did the Industrial Revolution change Britain?

### In 1750;

- 11 million people in Britain
- 20% of the population lived in towns
- Many goods were made by hand



### In 1900;

- 38 million people in Britain
- 75% of the population lived in towns
- Most goods were made by machines



Industrial	The practice of turning raw materials into manufactured goods on a large scale.
Revolution	A significant change in society.

## (2) How did Agricultural revolution change Britain?

- **Strip Farming:** An open field system where people had strips of land, made up of fertile, poor and fallow land. This was how peasants farmed in the 1500s.
- **Enclosure:** In the 1700s landowners began to enclose land to farm, this would make them more profit.
- In **1700 Jethro Tull** invented his seed drill, this meant that seeds could now be planted in land by machine rather than by hand.



Agriculture	The practice of farming, including the growing of crops and the rearing of animals to provide food, wool, and other products.
Jethro Tull	Introduced his seed drill in 1700.

## (3) How did inventions help growth?

### The Water Frame;

- Invented in **1771** by **Richard Arkwright** . This was a machine that could produce a lot of cloth. It used water to power the machine, which is why many factories were built near rivers.

### The Spinning Jenny;

- Invented in **1770** by James Hargreaves. The Spinning Jenny allowed more wool to be spun, instead of 1 thread of wool it could spin 8.
- By **1778**, it is estimated that there was over **20,000** Spinning Jenny's in Britain.



Did you know you can see these machines at the Science and Industry museum in Manchester?

## (4) How dangerous were working conditions?

- Workers faced poor working conditions including cramped work areas, injury from machinery, toxic fumes and long working hours.
- To make more money, factory and mine owners spent very little on health and safety measures.
- It was normal for children as young as 5 to be working in mines or factories because they were cheap to employ.
- Common jobs were weavers and cart pushers. (Someone who moved carts of coal through mine tunnels.)



## (5) Why was Halifax such an important part of the Industrial Revolution?

Halifax was a town that saw success and growth during the industrial revolution.

The Piece Hall was built in **1779** as a trading place for cloth. Cloth sold here would come from all around the local area.

- Dean Clough wove carpets.
- Manningham Mills in Bradford made silk and velvet.



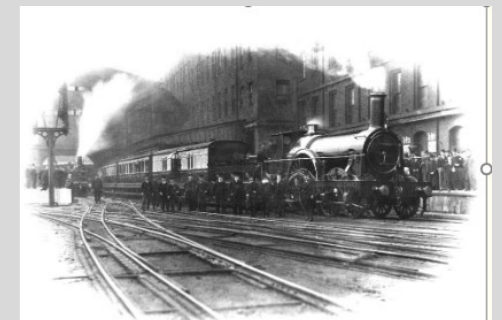
As machinery was introduced into the factories, clothiers could not keep up the low prices that factory owners could sell for.

The Piece Hall began to be used for trade in other things, such as fruit and vegetables.

## (6) How did transport change?

Like other industry, transportation changed significantly during this period. Roads improved and both canals and railways were built.

- In **1825 George Stephenson** had built the first public steam railway in the world.
- By **1850, 3000 miles** of railway line had been laid down throughout the country.
- Ordinary people benefitted as they could now travel the country much quicker and holidays out of the city were a possibility.
- Canals were built to allow businesses an easier way to transport large amounts of goods. Canals provided an easier journey for fragile goods which meant that more could be sold.



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