

Knowledge Organiser – 4 - What caused the huge changes in industrial Britain? 1700-1900

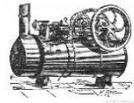
1750
The Industrial
Revolution begins

1760s
The first
canals are
built

1800s
First railways
are built



1842 Edwin
Chadwick's
report



1760s
James Watt develops
the steam engine

1785
The power
loom is created

1832
Poor Law
government act

1849 John Snow's
*On the Mode of
Communication of
Cholera*

Key developments

1	Industrial change	The industrial revolution was a period of time when new inventions and machinery were created bringing about fast change to industry.
2	Landscape	During the industrial revolution, the landscape changed greatly. Green spaces decreased as towns and cities grew in size. Because of the growing population, new houses were built, alongside new factories to provide jobs. The landscape became dominated by factory smoke, new canals, new methods of transport such as railways
3	Population	In 1750, only about 15% of the population lived in towns. By 1900 it was 85%. This meant that there were far more people to work in new industries but also caused problems because many more people needed foods and homes. This meant that poverty was increasing and created issues with public health .
4	Transport	In 1750, it would have taken two weeks to travel to London by coach and horses . The first canals opened in the 18 th century and by 1900 they were spread across the country. It was easier and quicker to transport goods using the canals.
5	Inventions	During this time, lots of new inventions changed peoples' lives, allowing them to work quicker and produce more goods. For example, James Watt developed and improved the steam engine and the power loom all made industry more effective.
6	Economy	Before 1750, many relied on the agriculture (farming). Some people worked ran cottage industries putting their skills to good use. By 1900, there were not as many farmers as people started to work in factories.
7	Individuals	John Snow , published his ideas in an essay called <i>On the Mode of Communication of Cholera</i> in 1849. He tested his ideas when there was an outbreak of cholera in Soho, London. He carefully mapped where the cholera cases were on a map, and shut down

		the pump. Edwin Chadwick was employed by the government to write a report into the conditions that poor people in London lived in. He published his report in 1842 and made some suggestions for how conditions could be improved. Octavia Hill did charity work around London, she bought some houses and managed them for the poor tenants who lived there. She campaigned for better conditions for her whole life.
8	Government	The government had an attitude that reflected a laissez faire approach. In 1832, the Poor Law stated that if people needed help because they were poor, they went to the workhouse. Hours were long and conditions were unpleasant.



Children operating a power loom in a factory.



Key terms

9	economy	The system of wealth and resources in society, e.g. money, jobs, land ownership.
10	cottage industry	When people have small businesses in their homes,
11	coach and horses	Before trains and cars were invented, people travelled in a vehicle pulled by horses.
12	public health	To with the health and wellbeing of the general public.
13	canal	Like a man-made river: a channel of water that can be used to transport things from one place to another.
14	power loom	This machine was invented by Edmund Cartwright and helped create fabric faster, weaving cotton together.
16	Laissez-faire	To let something happen without taking action.

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