

# A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION

The **Industrial Revolution** was the transition to new manufacturing processes. Here's a brief history of the industrial revolution.

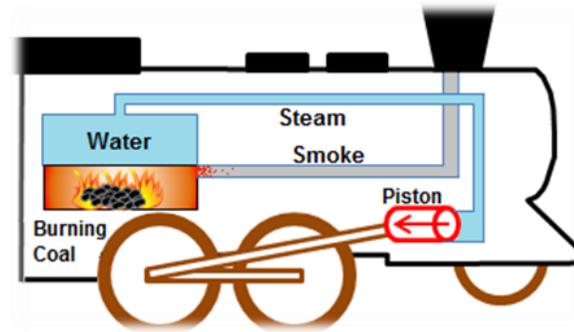
- **1712**  
Thomas Newcomen invents the first practical **Steam Engine**
- **1769**  
James Watt patents his improved **Steam Engine**
- **1785**  
Emdund Cartwright invents the **Power Loom**
- **1793**  
Eli Whitney invents the **Cotton Gin**
- **1801**  
Richard Trevithick invents the steam-powered **Locomotive**
- **1837**  
John Deere invents the **Steel Plow**
- **1844**  
Samuel Morse invents the **Telegraph**
- **1846**  
Elias Howe invents the **Sewing Machine**
- **1876**  
Alexander Graham Bell patents the **Telephone**
- **1879**  
Thomas Edison perfects the **Incandescent Light Bulb**
- **1903**  
Wilbur and Orville Wright make the first manned flight in an **Airplane**
- **1908**  
Ford begins production of the **Model T Automobile**

# Discover Knowledge Organiser – YEAR 5

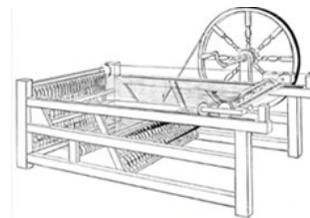
## Derbyshire leads the way through the Industrial Revolution



- The Industrial Revolution was a huge change in Britain between 1750 and 1900 where the country built factories and machines. This caused a huge migration into towns and cities.
- In 1801, about 9 million people lived in Britain. By 1901, 41 million people did!
- Many laws were brought into support workers rights.
- In 1833, children under 9 were banned from working in mills. Children between 13 and 18 could “only” work 69 hours per week!



In 1825, the very first passenger train railway opened allowing people to travel farther than before.

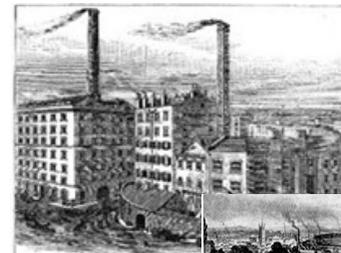


The Spinning Jenny was a new invention. It was used in textile mills to produce yarn more quickly.



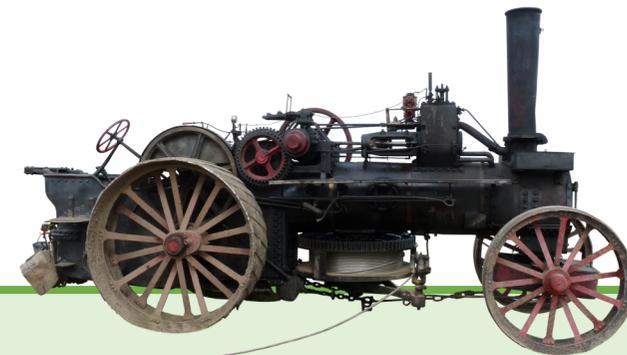
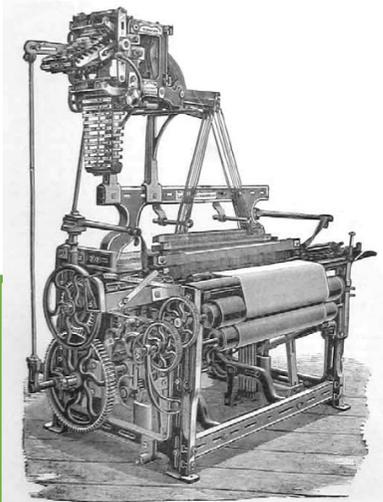
Cromford Mills is the home of Sir Richard Arkwright's first mill complex, birth-place of the modern factory system.

The increase in the numbers of steam engines meant that more coal needed to be mined. Black smoke from factory chimneys polluted the towns and cities.



Jedediah Strutt's hosiery business and early silk mill were in Derby, and Jedediah was the leading partner in the development of Cromford Mill.





## Crucial Connections

BBC Bitesize, The Industrial Revolution: <https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zm7qtfr>

Facts about the Industrial Revolution: [https://kids.kiddle.co/Industrial\\_Revolution](https://kids.kiddle.co/Industrial_Revolution)

Industrial Revolution background info: [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Xh\\_Lk7kDrUI](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Xh_Lk7kDrUI)

## Key Vocabulary

<b>Agriculture</b>	The science or practice of farming.	<b>Mill</b>	A building equipped with machinery for grinding grain into flour.
<b>Entrepreneur</b>	A person who sets up a business or businesses	<b>Modernisation</b>	The process of adapting something to modern needs or habits.
<b>Industrial</b>	A sector that produces goods or related services within an economy.	<b>Profit</b>	A financial gain, especially the difference between the amount earned and the amount spent in buying,
<b>Labour</b>	Work, especially physical work.	<b>Resources</b>	A source or supply from which a benefit is produced and that has some utility.
<b>Locomotive</b>	A powered railway vehicle used for pulling trains.	<b>Revolution</b>	A revolution is a big and relatively sudden change in political power.
<b>Manufacture</b>	Make (something) on a large scale using machinery.	<b>Suffragette</b>	An activist women's organisations in the early 20th century
<b>Mass Production</b>	Things made in large quantities.	<b>Union</b>	The action of joining together or the fact of being joined together, especially in a political context.
<b>Merchant</b>	A person or company involved in whole-sale trade	<b>Workhouse</b>	A total institution where those unable to support themselves were offered accommodation and employment.