

Transport and Communication changes in Industrial Britain

Lesson sequence

Learning focus: To understand the main factors in the creation of Industrial Britain

Learning focus: To distinguish between social and economic impacts of the railways on Britain

Learning focus: To understand the events that led to how we use air travel today.

Learning focus: To compare prominent figures in the history of communication.

Learning focus: To learn about the impact the industrial revolution had on different socio-economic groups.

Learning focus: To learn about the changes the Industrial Revolution caused in Harrow.

Historians believe there are around six factors that caused the Industrial Revolution. These six factors were population, empire, agriculture, factories, power and transport. Each of these factors were connected and contributed to the development and improvement of Britain during the time that is described as the Industrial Revolution.



Sticky learning

New History Knowledge

To know the different ways that transport developed for different purposes

To know that the discovery of electricity led to a series of advancements in communication technology e.g. telegraph, telephone, television, mobile phones, computers and the internet

To know the impact has been different for socio-economic groups.

Know the nature of the class system and what Victorian society was like.

Know how the population grew massively through this period and the impact this had.

Know how living conditions changed during this period.

Know how housing changed as people moved to cities

Know how people's lives and health were affected.

Know what factory conditions were like in this period and how they changed

Know what laws were passed in this period to improve working conditions

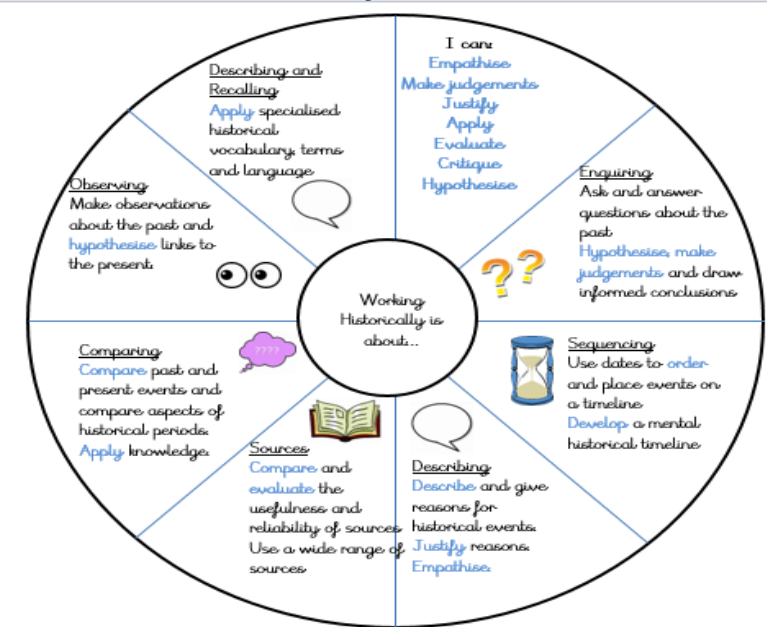
Know how Harrow became more populated due to the growth of the railways (building and expansion of the Metropolitan Railway) in the early Victorian times.

Know that Isabella Beeton who lived in Pinner, was one of the first female commuters who travelled to London for work.

Know what political changes were introduced in this period and know some of the positive and negative elements of these.

Know how all the changes throughout the industrial revolution have benefitted and had an impact on Britain today.

History skills



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Between 1750 and 1900, the **population** of Britain grew by four times, from 10 million people to 40 million people.



With growth in agriculture and industry, canals, roads and railways were created or improved to **transport** large amounts of goods around Britain.



Agriculture became more efficient in order to feed the growing population using advances such as improved crop rotation, selective breeding of animals and new machinery.



The first factories were powered by water and used wooden machines. New types of **power** such as coal and steam would lead to bigger, more efficient factories. Coal was mined in large amounts and used to create wrought iron that could make large, complex machines.



Factories began to be built in cities to produce goods at a far faster rate than before. A factory could produce huge amounts textiles quickly; useful for clothing the increasing population and as trade goods.



The **British Empire** expanded from a few colonies in 1750 to cover a fifth of the world's land by 1900. Colonies in places such as India, Australia, Canada and South Africa gave British factories access to important raw materials such as cotton, silk, fur and tea.

Areas of Progress from 1750-1900



Agriculture

New tools, fertilizers and harvesting techniques were introduced, resulting in increased productivity and agricultural prosperity.



Industry

Factories sprung up all over the country creating more efficient ways to produce goods such as wool, cotton and coal. The increase in factories brought thousands of new jobs.



Transport

Thomas Telford built roads and canals in the 1700s and George Stephenson and Isambard Kingdom Brunel oversaw the 'Railway Mania' of the 1800s. There had previously been no very fast way of transporting goods and people around the country.



Technology

There were also many scientific discoveries and technological inventions that changed society and industry. Changes to sanitation and medical treatment such as the work of John Snow and Edward Jenner improved people's quality of life.

Vocabulary

agriculture	the practice of farming including development of soil, growing of crops and looking after animals
colonies	a country or area under the full or partial political control of another country. People from the country in control also settle there
industrial	a built up area of factories and industry
revolution	a process of change
rural	an area of the countryside
merchants	a person or company involved in general trade, especially one dealing with foreign countries or supplying goods to a particular trade
manufacturing	the making of items on a large scale using machinery
plantation	an area on which crops such as coffee, sugar, and tobacco are grown
smelting	the removal of metal from its ore by a process involving heating and melting
steam power	power that is used to power an engine by the force of steam

Significant People and Places



Richard Arkwright

Richard Arkwright opened the first cotton spinning mill using his invention of the water frame. Although mill owners may not have had direct links with the slave trade, they will have indirectly gained from their exploitation in pricing and transportation of cotton.



James Watt

James Watt improved the steam engines. They would power new mills and transport. Despite his great engineering ability, we now know that Watt's early career included the trafficking of enslaved Africans.



Humphry Davy

Humphry Davy created a safety lamp to keep coal miners safe from explosions caused by gas in the mines.



James Brindley

James Brindley was one of the early canal engineers who worked on some of the first canals. He played an essential role in shaping the way canals were built during the Industrial Revolution.

3000 BCE

2000 BCE

1000 BCE

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1000 CE

2000 CE

Stone Age to Iron Age
Ancient Egypt

Roman Britain

Vikings and Anglo Saxons

Victorians