

Knowledge organiser

Vocabulary	
Agricultural	Related to farming: growing crops or raising animals
British Empire	Group of countries that was taken over and ruled by Britain
Colonies	Countries or areas that are ruled and occupied by another country
Era	Period of time in history
Industrial Revolution	Time of great change in Britain between 1760 and 1900, during which mass production began
Industry	Process of making products in factories using machines
Mass production	Process of making multiple products of the same standard
Poverty	State of being poor; often involves a lack of basics such as clean water, food or healthcare
Sanitation	Supply of clean water and removal of waste

Important people	
Robert Peel	Created the Metropolitan Police Force in London in 1829, to try to reduce crime
Dr John Snow	Proved in 1854 that cholera spreads through contaminated water
Queen Victoria	Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland 1837–1901

Legal acts	
1829: Metropolitan Police Act	Created the Metropolitan Police (the first police force) with headquarters in Scotland Yard, London
1832: Great Reform Act	Removed rotten boroughs; allowed new cities such as Birmingham to elect MPs; allowed men to vote if they owned land or paid a minimum of £10 a year in rent

Parliamentary laws	
1833: Factory Act (applied to big textile factories)	Banned children under 9 from working; ensured two hours of education a day for children under 11; reduced working hours
1842: Mines Act	Banned boys under 10, all women and all girls from working in mines
1844: Factory Act	Ensured three hours of education a day for children under 13; reduced working hours
1850: Ten Hour Act	Set maximum working hours for all to ten hours per day
1867: Factory Act	Applied previous rules to all workshops with over 50 workers

Inventions	
1712: Steam engine	A machine that replaced water and horse power in transport and industry
1764: Spinning jenny	A machine that spun many cotton threads at a time, allowed workers to make cloth more quickly and cheaply, and led to an increase in the number of cotton mills
1767: Water frame	A water-powered machine that spun cotton into thread more quickly and easily, could be used by unskilled workers, and allowed more mills to be built
1775: Spinning mule	A spinning machine that combined elements of the spinning jenny and the water frame for spinning
1780s: Carding machine	A machine that untangled and brushed wool to prepare it for spinning into thread
1825: Locomotive	A high-pressure steam engine for moving goods and passengers on railway tracks
1830: Self-acting spinning mule	An automated version of the spinning mule