

Vocabulary

Industry	The Process of making products by using machines and factories.
Industrial Revolution	A time of great change in Britain between 1760-1900. Shift to mass-production of products.
Population	The number of people living in a particular place.
Economy	The system of how money is used and products distributed within a particular country.
Agriculture	Process of producing food by farming: growing crops and rearing animals.
Poverty	The lack of basic human needs such as clean water, food, healthcare, education and shelter.
Mass production	Process of making multiple products of the same standard quickly, e.g. textiles.
Era	Clear period of time on history.
Sanitation	Process of cleaning drinking water and getting rid of sewage (waste).
Child labour	Employment of children in a business or industry

Important People

Robert Peel	Created the first Metropolitan Police force in London in 1829, to try to reduce crimes including robbery and violence.
Dr. John Snow	Prove that cholera spread through contaminated water in 1854.
Queen Victoria	Queen of Great Britain from 1837 to 1901 and Empress of India from 1876 to 1901.

Legal Act

1829 Metropolitan Police Act	Robert Peel created the Metropolitan Police Service (the first police force) with headquarters in Scotland Yard, London.
1833 Factory Act (applied to large textile factories)	Banned children under 9 from working, 2 hours education a day for children under 11, lowered working hours.
1842 Mines Act	Banned boys under 10, women and girls from working in mines.
1844 Factory Act	3 hours education a day for children under 13, lowered working hours.
1850 The 10 Hour Act	Set working hours to 10,5 hours per day for all.
1857 Factory Act	Previous rules applied to all workshops with 50+ workers.

Inventions

The water frame 1767 Richard Arkwright	A machine powered by water to spin cotton into yarn quickly and easily. Could be used by unskilled workers. Allowed factories and mills to be built.
The spinning Jenny 1764 James Hargreaves	A machine which spins more than one ball of yarn at a time, making it easier and faster to make cloth. Allowed more workers to make cloth more cheaply and increased the amount of factories built.
The steam engine 1712 Thomas Newcomen	Replaced water and horse power in a wide range of industries, including trains, ships, factories.
The locomotive 1825 Stephenson	A new high-pressure steam engine which could be used to reliably move goods and passengers on the railway tracks.