

## Knowledge Map: The Industrial Revolution

<b>Summary:</b>	Emma Griffin, a Historian, describes a period known as The Industrial Revolution as “Liberty’s Dawn.” She claims that life for many working people got better during a period of intense industrialisation and urbanisation. We will explore how Britain changed in the period 1750 to 1900, examining the impacts on the lives of workers.
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### Key details

	<b>1750-1900</b>	The Industrial Revolution occurs
	<b>1745-1901</b>	The population grows from 7 million to 40 million
	<b>1750-1900</b>	Urbanisation means 90% of people live in cities by 1900, compared to just 10% in 1750.

### Key terms

<b>Industrial</b>	Heavy industry such as factories
<b>Revolution</b>	The overthrow of an old system by a new one
<b>Agriculture</b>	Farming
<b>Urbanisation</b>	The movement of people from countryside areas to cities
<b>Steam Engine</b>	Something that uses hot steam to power a machine
<b>Pauperism</b>	Being in extreme poverty
<b>Liberty’s Dawn</b>	A phrase used by historian Emma Griffin to describe the positive changes brought about by The Industrial Revolution
<b>Back to back housing</b>	Houses built that back on to other houses, often with minimal light, ventilation and space
<b>Mills</b>	Factories, powered by steam, often used to create textiles
<b>Piercers</b>	Children who stood at spinning machines to repair breaks, who often experienced injuries and beatings
<b>Scavengers</b>	Children who crawled beneath machines in factories to clear dirt, dust and anything else that would stop the machines running well
<b>Memoir</b>	Someone's diary
<b>Textiles</b>	Work relating to cloth/clothes