

## Home learning activities

**Years 7, 8 & 9**

Subject
History
Year Group
8
Unit of work / Knowledge organiser
Unit 3: How vile were the Victorians?
Activities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Students read through Section 1: Context and Section 2: In depth description of the period.</li> <li>Students copy, copy check Section 3: Key people</li> <li>Students create a timeline using the information on Section 4: Key dates</li> <li>Students copy out Section 5: Key words. For each word students to draw a symbol to help them remember the meaning.</li> <li>Students to answer all questions in Section 6: Questions.</li> </ul>
Where do you complete the work?
Study books.
What to do if you finish the work? (Extension activity)
<p>Students to choose one invention of the Industrial Era.</p> <p>Research the invention and create a poster/presentation on what it was and why it was important.</p> <p>Possible ideas: Telegram, lightbulb, photograph, steam engine, Germ theory</p>
These websites might help:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>BBC Bitesize: History</li> </ul>

**Yr 8 Unit 3- How vile were the Victorians?****Prior Learning you need to understand this unit**

1. Medieval Life

**Context-Section 1**

- A) During the Medieval Era and the Renaissance England underwent vast amounts of change. Religious turmoil was constant with Protestant and Catholic ideals fighting to take precedence. Change in the government in the form of the English Civil War, and then the Restoration brought about new challenges for England as well.
- B) Between 1750-1900 England would experience even more dramatic change, in fact the change that occurred during the Industrial Revolution would be the most change England had ever experienced in such a brief time.
- C) The period ended with the death of Queen Victoria and the start of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

**Unit Objectives**

1. To be able to describe the causes of the Industrial Revolution
2. To be able to explain the importance of new inventions.
3. To be able to use sources and interpretations to discuss a key event.

**In depth description of the period-Section 2**

- A) Between 1750-1900, the population of Britain grew so fast that one historian called it 'an explosion of people'. There were about 7 million people living in Britain in 1750, with another 3 million in Ireland. By 1900, Britain's population was nearly 40 million! The population had more than quadrupled.
- B) In 1750 8 out of 10 people lived in rural areas. Life was very tough in these places and people tried to scrape together enough food by growing crops and keeping animals to survive. A bad harvest meant starvation for the whole family-unless you could afford to buy food from the local market.
- C) The Industrial revolution was the nickname for the period between 1750-1900. It was a time of discovery and invention. Scientists realised that coal could produce energy, it became known as 'black gold'. This discovery helped lead to other discoveries such as new uses for Iron, and the invention of the railway and train! England became a country of mining and factories. People began to move from rural areas to urban areas, and less people farmed to sustain a living, but instead worked in factories.
- D) For some the Industrial Revolution was a positive change, but for the majority it was not. Those who worked in factories and mines had to work long hours for meagre pay. Many of the jobs were dangerous and a worker risked an accident which could kill or maim them, leaving their families unsupported. Illness was also very common, and if a worker took time off they would not be able to feed their families and may lose their job. Many people in England lived in poverty during the Industrial Revolution
- E) Perhaps the most famous Queen in English History, Queen Victoria, took the throne in 1837 and ruled until her death in 1901. It is during her reign that England was able to use her industrial might to conquer a huge empire and become the most powerful country on the globe.
- F) However problems at home were never far away, poverty stricken areas like the East end of London saw huge problems with crime and prostitution. Alcohol and drugs were cheap and an escape from reality. In this area, the serial killer Jack the Ripper emerged from the smog and murdered 5 prostitutes in a few month during the autumn on 1889. He was never caught.

**Key People-Section 3**

**Edward Jenner-** Invented the 1<sup>st</sup> vaccination.

**Queen Victoria –** Queen of England from 1837-1901. The second longest serving monarch in England

**Sir Robert Peel** - Home secretary who invented the 'peeler's (the first professional police force in 1866.

**Jack the Ripper** – a mysterious serial killer who murdered 5 prostitutes in 1889.

**Key Dates-Section 4**

**1733-** The Flying Shuttle was invented.

**1764-** The Spinning Jenny was invented.

**From 1800-** Cotton began to replace wool as Britain's most popular cloth.

**1837 –** Queen Victoria becomes Queen

**By 1830-** 4000 miles of Canal had been built across England.

**After 1870-** Schools improved literacy.

**By 1900-** Britain's population was 40 million.

**1901 –** Victoria dies.

### **Key Words-Section 5**

You will be expected to know what each of these are and have found the definitions for each.

**Industrial Revolution-** A complete change in the way things were made. A time when factories replaced farming as the main form of business in Britain. Sometimes used to describe the changes in population, transport, and so on in the period between 1750-1900.

**Industry-** The work and methods involved in making things in factories.

**Immigration-** Coming to a foreign country to settle there.

**Vaccination-** The process of giving someone a vaccine (substance made from the germs that cause disease) usually by injection, which protects them against the disease by making them immune to it.

**Midwife-** A trained nurse who helps women at the birth of a baby.

**Rural-** Relating to the countryside.

**Urban-** Relating to cities.

**Locomotive-** An engine used to pull trucks or passenger carriages along a track.

**Flying shuttle-** An invention in the cloth industry, this machine sped up weaving.

**Weaving-** To make cloth.

**Spinning Jenny-** An invention in the cloth industry, this machine made the production of thread quicker by spinning more threads at the same time.

**Canal-** A long, narrow, manmade channel of water.

**Aqueduct-** A bridge that carries a canal over an obstacle such as a river.

**Arthritis-** Painful swelling of the joints and muscles.

**Bearer-** A mining job; children who carried coal sacks around the pit.

**Black gold-** The name given to coal.

**Black lung-** A miner illness that resulted in coughing fits and shortness of breath.

**Clothier-** A person who buys and sells wool/cloth.

**Destitute-** Poverty-stricken; having nothing.

**Domestic System-** Where people worked in their homes or small workshops.

**Factory system-** The system where people worked in factories to produce goods in large numbers.

**Iron ore-** Dug from the ground raw material used to make iron.

**Manufacture-** Make goods in a factory.

### **Practice Questions- Section 6**

1. Which of the following areas of life saw more change during the Industrial Revolution?
  - *Living Standards*
  - *Working Standards*
2. Describe 2 ways in which the Domestic System worked.
3. Describe 2 ways in which the Factory System worked.
4. Explain the difference between these two systems.
5. Which of the following was more important for the development of transportation?
  - *Canal Building*
  - *Locomotive/Railway*



Queen Victoria



A typical Industrial revolution city