



Year 3: Industrial Revolution – How did new technology change Britain?

Subject Specific Vocabulary		Working as a Historian	Sticky Knowledge
industry	Companies producing things for sale (goods), usually in a factory	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Use timelines to develop an understanding of where the Industrial Revolution fits in British history <input type="checkbox"/> Use a variety of sources of evidence including objects, pictures and the internet) to find out about lives of people and how they changed during the Industrial Revolution <input type="checkbox"/> Compare life in Victorian times with our life today <input type="checkbox"/> Identify and understand reasons for changes during the revolution and how they affected everyday life <input type="checkbox"/> Ask a variety of questions about the Industrial Revolution and life in Victorian Britain <input type="checkbox"/> Suggest positives and negatives about the Industrial Revolution, giving evidence to support opinions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> The Industrial Revolution was a time in British history where the country changed hugely from a mostly rural society to an industrial one. This meant that many British people moved from living in small towns and villages to living in bigger towns or cities.
revolution	A huge and important change in the way people/countries do things.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> The invention of new technology and machines meant that farmers could produce more food and faster.
rural	Life in the countryside – agriculture and farming.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Factories began to be built in cities to produce goods at a far faster rate than before. People moved from the countryside to the cities to work in them.
population	The number of people living in a place.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Between 1750 and 1900, the population of Britain grew by four times, from 10 million people to 40 million people.
transport	How people or goods are moved from one place to another.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> With growth in farming and industry, things needed to be moved around the country in large amounts. More roads and canals were built to help this. The invention of the steam train meant this could be done faster and many railways were laid across the country. This meant people could travel further too.
steam engine	A machine that uses steam to produce power.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> More people moving to cities and towns meant they became very crowded. Poorer people would live very close together in unhygienic and cramped houses where diseases spread easily through dirty water and germs.
mechanisation	Changing from doing things by hand to using a machine.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Many children were put to work in the factories as they were cheap to employ.
living conditions	What life is like for people where they live and work.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Working conditions in the factories were dangerous and hard. Workers had low wages but worked very long hours. There was little safety equipment to protect them from the dangerous machinery and there were strict punishments for not working well.
poverty	Being extremely poor, having little money to live on.		
Victorian era	The period of time between 1837 to 1901 when Queen Victoria reigned over Britain. Major changes happened in Britain due to exciting discoveries and inventions.		