

Boardworks History KS3 1750-1900 is accompanied by the following reference sheet:

1750–1900 Timeline

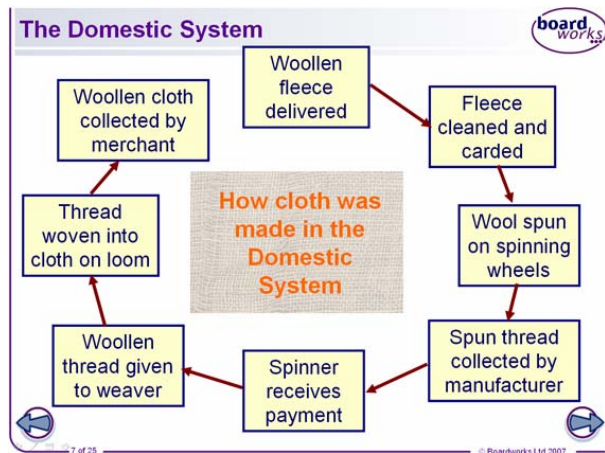
A printable timeline of the period, including all the important dates, which can be annotated by students.

1. Why was there an Industrial Revolution?

25 slides, 5 Flash activities

This presentation is designed to teach:

- What the Domestic System was like.
- What the Factory System was like.
- Why the system needed to change.
- About the new inventions that changed industry.
- How the growth of the British Empire helped industry.



2. How did Britain Change Between 1750 and 1900?

21 slides, 4 Flash activities, 1 worksheet

This presentation is designed to teach:

- What Britain was like in 1750.
- What Britain was like in 1750 compared to what it had become by 1900.
- How the social, political and economic organization of Britain changed between 1750 and 1900.

Politics in 1900

60% of men who are 21 or older can now vote. Parliament is no longer just filled with rich landowners, and it has passed health and education laws to improve the lives of poor people.

I am Queen Victoria. I have been on the throne for 63 years. Things have changed since George's day.

3. Factory Conditions

26 slides, 7 Flash activities, 3 worksheets

This presentation is designed to teach:

- How Britain changed from a cottage-industry nation to a factory-based nation.
- What life was like in the cottages.
- What life was like in the factories, especially for children.

Harsh treatment

When did you begin working in a factory?

When I was six years old.

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4. Living Conditions in Industrial Towns

19 slides, 2 Flash activities

This presentation is designed to teach:

- What life was like for workers in an industrial town.
- Whether anything was done to raise workers' standards of living.
- The effects of the Poor Law.
- What life was like in the workhouse.

Titus Salt

Houses in Saltaire. Each house had its own privy, running water and gas.

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5. Public Health

21 slides, 3 Flash activities, 2 worksheets

This presentation is designed to teach:

- The impact the Industrial Revolution had on housing standards.
- The effects of poor housing on public health.
- Which diseases people died of.
- The measures taken to improve public health.

Public health quiz

Author of an 1842 report on poor housing conditions.

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6. Who Revolutionized Industry?

15 slides, 2 Flash activities

This presentation is designed to teach:

- How the iron industry was revolutionized, and who was responsible.
- Why the steam engine made such a difference to British industry.

Abraham Darby II

Darby's son, **Abraham Darby II**, worked on improving the quality of the iron. He spent lots of money buying mines and building new **blast furnaces**.

Iron could now be mass produced and at a much lower cost. Demand rocketed and the new iron industry grew at an amazing rate.

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7. The Coal Industry

19 slides, 4 Flash activities

This presentation is designed to teach:

- Why coal was important.
- How the coal industry expanded.
- What life was like for the workers in the mines.

Legislation

In **1842**, the **Mines Act** made it illegal to employ women, and children under 10 in the pits.

However, it wasn't just the danger and the long hours that worried the Victorian public – it was the fact that the mines were so hot that not just the men, but also the women, worked stripped to the waist.

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8. The Transport Revolution


26 slides, 5 Flash activities, 2 worksheets

This presentation is designed to teach:

- Why the transport revolution was important.
- How the roads were improved.
- How the canal system developed.
- What part steam played in the transport revolution.

Effects of the railways

Was this a positive or a negative development?



Freight could be transported more quickly and cheaply than ever before.

next

-5 -4 -3 -2 -1 0 1 2 3 4 5

negative neutral positive

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9. Population

16 slides, 3 Flash activities

This presentation is designed to teach:

- How the population changed between 1750 and 1900.
- Whether the population grew in all parts of the country.
- What the effects of population change were on Britain.

Effects of population growth: farming

A larger population brought benefits to Britain.



To begin with, the need to feed more people caused the farming improvements of the **Agricultural Revolution** to continue and accelerate.

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10. The Agricultural Revolution

22 slides, 6 Flash activities, 1 worksheet

This presentation is designed to teach:

- What farming was like before the Agricultural Revolution.
- How the Agricultural Revolution changed farming in Britain.
- Whether everything really changed during the Agricultural Revolution.

The Agricultural Revolution

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clue pause skip

The redistribution of the land by acts of parliament.

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11. Popular Protest

22 slides, 3 Flash activities, 2 worksheets

This presentation is designed to teach:

- Why people wanted change.
- How people wanted to change politics.
- How people tried to bring about change.
- What the government's reaction was.
- Whether violence made a difference.

The Rebecca Riots

In Wales between 1839 and 1843 there were a series of rural riots organized by 'Rebecca' against **toll roads** (roads you have to pay to go on). Rebecca was probably a mythical character, but the riots were carried out in her name.

Those who rioted were known as **Rebecca's daughters** and were usually men who blacked their faces, dressed as women and went out at night to destroy toll gates.

Continual increases in toll **charges** were the final straw for poor farmers, who had to use the roads a lot.

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12. The Empire

25 slides, 4 Flash activities

This presentation is designed to teach:

- What the British Empire was.
- How Britain got an empire.
- How Britain benefited from having an empire.
- How native peoples fared in the empire.
- How the empire affected Britain.

What was the British Empire?

1715

By the early 18th century, Britain controlled lands in Canada, the east coast of America and central America, from which they could take furs, dried fish, tobacco, cotton and new foods, such as potatoes and fruits.

next

What does the map suggest about Britain's power in 1890?

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