

Knowledge Organiser for the Industrial Revolution and Shropshire 1750 - 1924

Overview

This unit is designed to teach you the critical importance of the Industrial Revolution to local, national and world history. You will also learn about the importance of Shropshire, its people and its history, to the country and the world.

Key figures



Key questions

- How was the British economy affected by changes in farming?
- Why did the first industrial revolution happen in Coalbrookdale and Britain and how important was it?
- Why did so many people move to towns between 1750 and 1900?
- What were the problems with living in a Victorian town and working in Shropshire during the Industrial Revolution?
- Why did the Industrial Revolution lead to key developments in medicine?
- What is important about Shropshire's history?
- Who are some of Shropshire's most famous people and how important are they?
- Why is William Brookes significant in History?

Timeline

- 1709** – Darby smelts iron with coke
- 1750** – Rough start of Industrial Revolution
- 1773** – Enclosure Act
- 1809** – Birth of Charles Darwin and William Penny Brookes
- 1828** – Roland Hill Becomes Commander-in-Chief of British Armed Forces
- 1842** – Mines Act
- 1844** – Railway Act
- 1848** – Public Health Act
- 1850** – Wenlock Olympian Class established
- 1875** – Webb swims Channel
- 1895** – PE on school curriculum and William Brookes dies
- 1896** – first Modern Olympics
- 1924** – League of Nations adopt Eglantyne Jebb's Declaration of the Rights of a child

Key words

- Vagabonds** – homeless criminals who steal and move from place to place
- Enclosure** - fencing off public land
- Industrial Revolution** – the movement from agriculture to manufacturing, rural to urban
- Raw materials** – materials used in manufacturing and industry
- Factories** – where goods are manufactured
- Back to back housing (Tenements)** – very cheap, poorly kept housing for very poor
- Cholera / Smallpox**- two diseases that played havoc in 18th and 19th centuries
- Inoculation, Vaccination** – using small dose of a disease to prevent outbreak
- The Great Stink** – in 1858 parts of London were evacuated due to the smell of sewage
- Operating theatre** – where medical operations take place
- Commemorate; Olympics** – remember people or events like the Olympics- an event for elite sports people in the world
- Coke** – low sulphur coal
- Bloomeries** – type of furnace used to smelt iron
- Black Lung** – ailment people get from mining and getting coal in lungs
- Census** – a report of how many people live / work in an area
- Skyscrapers** – very tall buildings with mostly steel frames
- Locomotive** – a rail transport vehicle that powers a train
- Significant** – the word we use to describe very important people or events in history
- Turnpike** – toll road from the 18th century

