











Year 4 5 6 Knowledge Organiser History – The Industrial Revolution |

Vocabulary			The Legal Acts		
1	industry 	The process of making products by using machines and factories.	1	1829 Metropolitan Police Act	Robert Peel created the Metropolitan Police Service (the first police force) with headquarters in Scotland Yard, London.
2	Industrial revolution 	A time of great change in Britain between 1760-1900. Shifting to mass production of products.	2	1833 Factory Act (applied to large textile factories)	Banned children under 9 from working, 2 hours education a day for children under 11, lowered working hours.
3	population 	The number of people living in a particular place.	3	1842 Mines Act	Banned boys under 10, women and girls from working in mines.
4	economy 	The system of how money is used, and products distributed within a particular country.	4	1844 Factory Act	3 hours education a day for children under 13, lowered working hours.
5	agriculture 	Process of producing food by farming: growing crops and rearing animals.	5	1850 The 10 Hour Act	Set working hours to 10,5 hours per day for all.
6	poverty 	The lack of basic human needs such as clean water, food, healthcare, education and shelter.	6	1857 Factory Act	Previous rules applied to all workshops with 50+ workers.
7	mass production 	Process of making multiple products of the same standard quickly, e.g. textiles.	Key Inventions		
8	era 	A time frame in history.	The steam engine 1712 Thomas Newcomen		Replaced water- and horse-power in a wide range of industries, including trains, ships, factories.
9	sanitation 	Process of cleaning drinking water and getting rid of sewage (waste).	The spinning Jenny 1764 James Hargreaves		A machine which spins more than one ball of yarn at a time, making it easier and faster to make cloth. Allowed more workers to make cloth more cheaply and increased the number of factories built.
10	child labour 	Employment of children in a business or industry.	The water frame 1767 Richard Arkwright		A machine powered by water to spin cotton into yarn quickly and easily. Could be used by unskilled workers. Allowed factories and mills to be built.
			The locomotive 1825 Stephenson		A new high-pressure steam engine which could be used to reliably move goods and passengers on the railway tracks.