

# The Agrarian and Industrial Revolution

**Theme:** Everyday life

**Concept:** Change and Continuity

**Key question:** Did life get better or worse in the Industrial Revolution?

You will complete an assessment in Lesson 7 based on our key question.

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| <b>Enclosure:</b> enclosing land with a hedge or fence                     | <b>Agrarian [agricultural] Revolution:</b> changes in farming methods which made it possible to efficiently feed the growing population | <b>Industrial Revolution:</b> the process whereby people moved into towns and cities to work in factories and industry rather than as farmers in the countryside | <b>Domestic system-</b> producing goods within the home on a small scale | <b>Factory system-</b> producing goods on a large scale using machinery in a building known as a factory or mill | <b>Spinning Jenny-</b> machine to produce thread | <b>Flying Shuttle-</b> machine to weave cloth in the home     | <b>Spinning Frame-</b> large cloth weaving machine in a factory | <b>Reformers:</b> people who campaigned to improve conditions in factories                  | <b>Act:</b> a law passed by Parliament |
| <b>Trade Union:</b> an organisation that looks after the rights of workers | <b>Titus Salt:</b> mill owner who set up a model village for factory workers near Bradford  | <b>Canal:</b> man made waterway designed to carry industrial goods   | <b>Locomotive:</b> a steam engine that moved wheels on a track           | <b>Turnpike road:</b> a road where you paid a toll to use it. The money helped maintain the road                 | <b>Toll:</b> A fee paid to travel on a road      | <b>Coke:</b> Making iron from coal with the sulphur taken out | <b>Penny Farthing:</b> An early form of bicycle                 | <b>Culture:</b> aspects of society related to the arts e.g. art, music, literature, fashion |  |

Jethro Tull:  
invented seed drill 1701

Richard Arkwright:  
first factory in 1771

Titus Salt:  
created model village of Saltaire 1853

Samuel Lister:  
mill owner in Bradford built Lister's Mill 1871

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| <b>Lesson 1 - How did changes in farming lead to the Industrial Revolution?</b> | Changes in farming such as the invention of the seed drill and enclosure of land which lead to an Agrarian Revolution. |
| <b>Lesson 2 - How did a factory make a town?</b>                                | The birth of factories as places of work and how these lead to towns with shops, homes and amenities.                  |
| <b>Lesson 3 - How did conditions change in factories?</b>                       | How working conditions changed over time with the introduction of laws to make factories safer places.                 |
| <b>Lesson 4 - What was the Transport Revolution?</b>                            | The development of roads, canals and railways in the 19 <sup>th</sup> century  |
| <b>Lesson 5 - How did inventions change everyday life?</b>                      | Key inventions such as washing machines, tinned food and bicycles that transformed everyday life.                      |
| <b>Lesson 6 - Revision and knowledge test</b>                                   | Revision of all lesson content in preparation for assessment next lesson.  |