



Using cotton picked by slaves kept the price low which made factory owners very rich.



In 1833, the Factory Act was passed which limited children's working hours and ensured they received two hours of education a day.

Britain abolished slavery in 1833; however, factories across Britain used cotton picked by slaves in the United States to keep their profits high.

The 1800s saw the largest social and demographic change in the history of Britain.



Year Six The Industrial Revolution and the Economy

In 1750, people depended on humans, animals and wind to make power. The fastest transport for people was horse and cart.

People began moving into cities such as Liverpool, Manchester, Leeds and Sheffield to work in factories.



Spring 1

Before the 1800s, 80% of British people lived in the country side.

Urbanisation



Manchester became known as "Cottonopolis" due to the 99 mills that stood there by 1830!



For the first time people who were not landowners were able to become wealthy



Factories, full of new inventions, helped to change the social structures of Britain. Coal and steam were now being used to power large machines.

1778 James Watts invented the first working steam engine that was used to power the machines in many factories and was then used in train travel.



"I sell here, Sir, what all the world desires to have. Power!" Matthew Boulton



The 1800s also saw George Stephenson invent the rocket and the rise of canals across the UK.

Glossary

Canal - an artificial waterway constructed for transportation

Factory - a building where goods are manufactured

Mining - the process of obtaining coal from a mine

Industrial - to do with turning raw materials into other goods in factories

Industry - a collection of companies all involved in the same type of production or business

Revolution - the change of a system

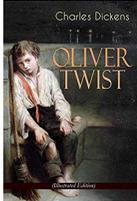
Slavery - being forced to work with no financial gain

Urbanisation - the process of making an area more urban

Workhouse - a place where the poor received lodging in return for labour



Life for the poor during the 19th century was incredibly hard and many children were forced to work long hours in dangerous factories.



Workhouses were places where poor people were imprisoned if they did not have a job.

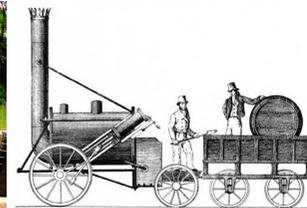
There were often huge explosion in mines which killed many men and boys.



By 1830, 30 million tonnes of coal had been extracted from mines all around the UK. Coal was a cheap and efficient form of power.



Mining was incredibly dangerous work! Miners crawled through deep tunnels with only oil lamps for light. Flammable gases were a constant fear so canaries were used to detect gas poisoning.



London to Birmingham used to take 24 hours by horse and carriage but using the train meant that it now took only 4!