

Year 8 Autumn Term Britain 1750-1900

Lesson Content

Introduction + Why did
Agriculture need to change?

How did farming change?

Did everyone like the changes
on the farms?

The Domestic System

Life in the factories

How bad was life in the
factories?

How do businesses grow?

Who made businesses grow?

Why did coal mining grow?

How dangerous was coal
mining?

Changes in transport – Roads

Changes in transport - Canals

Changes in transport - Railways

Changes in transport -
Impact of the Railways

Key dates

c1701	Jethro Tull invents the seed drill
1759	Josiah Wedgewood starts his business
1771	Arkwright opens Cromford Mill
1761	Bridgewater Canal completed
1776	James Watt's first steam engine
1804	First steam locomotive made
1821	First Turnpike Act
1825	First railway line opens (Stockton to Darlington)
1829	Locomotive called The Rocket wins the Rainhill Trials
1830	Liverpool and Manchester line opens, first scheduled passenger line in the world
1837	Euston railway station opens in London
1880	Standard time adopted across UK

Key people

Jethro Tull	English agricultural pioneer from Berkshire who helped bring about the British Agricultural Revolution. He perfected a horse-drawn seed drill in 1700 that economically sowed the seeds in neat rows, and he later developed a horse-drawn hoe.
Robert Bakewell	British agriculturalist, now recognized as one of the most important figures in the British Agricultural Revolution. In addition to work in agronomy, Bakewell is particularly notable as the first to implement systematic selective breeding of livestock.
Thomas Coke	known as Coke of Norfolk or Coke of Holkham, was a British politician and agricultural pioneer
Richard Arkwright	English inventor and a leading entrepreneur during the early Industrial Revolution. ... Arkwright's achievement was to combine power, machinery, semi-skilled labour and the new raw material of cotton to create mass-produced yarn.
Josiah Wedgewood	English potter and entrepreneur. ... He developed improved pottery bodies by a long process of systematic experimentation, and was the leader in the industrialisation of the manufacture of European pottery (the Chinese having achieved this long before).
Matthew Boulton	English manufacturer and business partner of Scottish engineer James Watt. ... He then successfully lobbied Parliament to extend Watt's patent for an additional 17 years, enabling the firm to market Watt's steam engine.
James Watt	British engineer and inventor who patented a much improved version of the steam engine (1769) and devised the unit of horsepower. The watt unit of power is named for him.
James Brindley	English engineer. He was born in Tunstead, Derbyshire, and lived much of his life in Leek, Staffordshire, becoming one of the most notable engineers of the 18th century.
Thomas Telford	Scottish civil engineer, architect and stonemason, and road, bridge and canal builder.
James McAdam	Scottish inventor of the macadam road surface, now known as Tarmac
George Stephenson	British civil engineer and mechanical engineer. ... George also built the first public inter-city railway line in the world to use locomotives, the Liverpool and Manchester Railway, which opened in 1830.

Key words - Glossary

agriculture	the science or practice of farming, including cultivation of the soil for the growing of crops and the rearing of animals to provide food, wool, and other products	exploitation	the action or fact of treating someone unfairly in order to benefit from their work.
revolution	As a historical process, " revolution " refers to a movement, often violent, to overthrow an old regime and effect. complete change in the fundamental institutions of society	mineshaft	a deep narrow vertical hole, or sometimes a horizontal tunnel, that gives access to a mine.
mechanisation	the introduction of machines or automatic devices into a process, activity, or place	methane	a colourless, odourless flammable gas which is the main constituent of natural gas.
domestic	relating to the running of a home or to family relations.	navvie	a labourer employed in the excavation and construction of a road, canal, or railway.
factory	a building or group of buildings where goods are manufactured or assembled chiefly by machines	turnpike	a toll gate.
manufacturing	the making of articles on a large scale using machinery; industrial production.	aqueduct	an artificial channel for conveying water, typically in the form of a bridge across a valley or other gap.
entrepreneur	a person who sets up a business or businesses, taking on financial risks in the hope of profit	locomotive	a powered railway vehicle used for pulling trains.
profit	a financial gain, especially the difference between the amount earned and the amount spent in buying, operating, or producing something.	viaduct	a long bridge-like structure, typically a series of arches, carrying a road or railway across a valley or other low ground.

Key resources:
www.tecchistoryks3.blogspot.com

Key Assessment:
50 minute assessment based on skills from Paper 1+3 GCSE History
Questions 1-4or5