

Year 8: The Industrial Revolution

Term	Definition
1. The Industrial Revolution	This is a period of time, in British History, where most people moved from the countryside into the towns. It is generally accepted to have taken place between 1750 and 1900.
2. The Flying Shuttle	Invented by John Kay of Bury the flying shuttle meant that more cotton could be spun as a broadloom allowed one person to do the work of two spinners.
3. The Spinning Jenny	Invented by James Hargreaves of Blackburn this invention allowed people to spin cotton from their homes. It produced eight times more cotton than a spinning wheel.
4. The Water Frame	Invented by Richard Arkwright of Preston this invention helped to make a tough and strong yarn. This machine was operated by water or steam and had to be used in a factory.
5. The Spinning Mule	Invented by J Samuel Crompton of Bolton this invention allowed people to spin 48 spindles at once. This vastly reduced the number of people needed to spin cotton.
6. The Power Loom	Invented by Edmund Cartwright of Leicestershire this invention allowed people to spin cotton much faster. Although it wasn't initially successful it eventually led to numerous people losing their jobs.
7. Working conditions	In the Industrial age people were treated badly and working conditions were awful, particularly for the poor. This meant that their work could be dirty or dangerous.
8. Living conditions	In the Industrial age people moved to the cities which were often cramped and overcrowded. As a result, people lived in damp houses which would often result in illnesses.
9. Transport	Between 1750 and 1900 more goods were being moved than ever before. As a result, turnpike roads, canals and railways were all developed to allow people to move around the country quickly.
10. Railway	In 1829 the first railway was opened between Darlington and Stockton. This was followed in 1830 with the Manchester-Liverpool railway. Many people were scared of the speed of the new railways.