

Timeline

1700	Jethro Tull introduces his seed drill.
1771	Richard Arkwright begins his first factory at Cromford.
1785	Edward Cartwright introduces the power loom.
1833	The government passes the Factory Act.
1848	The government introduces the first Public Health Act.
1854	John Snow discovers cholera is transferred by water.
1875	The government introduces the second Public Health Act.
1901	The population of England is 38 million.

Key people

Richard Arkwright	Arkwright was an inventor and businessman who introduced the factory system into Britain. At his mill in Cromford, he introduced the water frame to spin cotton faster. He set up houses for his workers close to the factories to increase production.
John Snow	Snow was a doctor who investigated how cholera spread. After an outbreak in London in 1854, Snow examined deaths in Soho and found that those who died from cholera had drunk from a local pump. He concluded that cholera was transmitted through infected water.
Joseph Bazalgette	Bazalgette was the father of the sewer system in London. The government gave him £3 million after the Thames had started to stink in 1858. As a result, cholera never returned to London.

Key terms

Industrial	The practice of turning raw materials into manufactured goods on a large scale. For example, turning cotton into cloth.
Agriculture	The practice of farming, including the growing of crops and the rearing of animals to provide food, wool, and other products.
Revolution	A massive change. Also, may be used to describe a change of government, by force.
Enclosure	An area surrounded by a barrier. In the 16th century, the British government began to place walls around land and gave control to one person.
Factory system	The creation of goods on a large scale using machines in factories, introduced in Britain in the late 18th century.
Slums	Houses that were built in rows, back to back, to save space and money. This led to overcrowding. Often families would have one room between five people.
Seed drill	This was a machine that allowed farmers to plant several rows at a time.
Power loom	This was a machine that sped up the production of cloth through weaving fabrics together.
Cholera	An infectious disease which is transferred through infected water. This caused severe vomiting and diarrhoea.
Sewers	An underground channel for dirty water and sewage. In the 19th century, this water and sewage would go to the sea.

Key topics

<p>The Agricultural Revolution: 1750 to 1830</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Enclosure movement began. Jethro Tull introduced the seed drill. New foods were introduced. 'Turnip' Townshend brought the turnip to Britain which was effective in killing weeds, became a key item of food and provided food for cows. Robert Bakewell used selective breeding to develop the New Leicester sheep.

Key topics

<p>The Industrial Revolution: 1750 to 1850</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The population of Britain exploded. In 1801 the population was 8 million and in 1901 it was 38 million. The population began to move from the countryside to towns and cities; the population of Bradford rose from 13,000 in 1801 to 280,000 in 1901. Inventions like the power loom and the steam engine sped up production. These led to the rise of the factory system.
<p>Conditions in Industrial Towns</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> As population rose massively, more people moved to towns and cities to find work. Cities became overcrowded and many people lived in slums. The rise of factories in all major cities meant thick smoke blocked the sun. Houses had no running water or toilets. The people had to share a water pump and a street toilet. Some families used a bucket to get rid of waste and threw this into the river, which they used to wash clothes.
<p>Industrial Revolution and Disease</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Overcrowding led to diseases spreading easily. For example, typhoid and cholera led to many deaths in cities. The average age of death in Leeds was 19. Nobody understood that germs caused disease. John Snow started to discover where Cholera came from in 1854 after he discovered an infected water pump in London. However, many people ignored his work as they did not believe him.
<p>19th Century Government and Health</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 1848, the government passed the Public Health Act which aims to clean up towns and cities. Some towns improved, like Liverpool, but this was shut down in 1854. In 1875, the government passed the Public Health Act which ordered the creation of sewers across England and introduced laws to control the water supply.