

KEMNAL KEYS – Y8 HT1: ‘THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION’

1	The Agricultural Revolution	Which word is used to describe farming, including growing crops and rearing animals?	Agriculture		
2		Which word is used to describe a sudden and complete change?	Revolution		
3		What happened to Britain’s population from 1740 onwards?	It began to rise quickly		
4		What was the most common form of employment in Britain in 1750?	Farming		
5		What technique did farmers begin to use to raise larger livestock?	Selective breeding		
6		How did landowners prevent poorer peasants from farming on their land?	Enclosure		
7		What new technique did farmers use to produce more crops?	Crop rotation		
8		What energy source did inventors harness to design new farm machines?	Steam		
9		What did some of those who lost their jobs as a result of the new farm machines do?	Took part in the Swing Riots		
10		What did many farm workers do when they were replaced by machines?	Moved to cities		
11	Canals, Coal and Cotton	What is the word for the economic activity of turning raw materials into finished items?	Industry		
12		Before the Industrial Revolution, how were most goods moved around Britain?	By sea or by river		
13		In the 1750s, what did engineers build to enable goods to travel more quickly?	Canals		
14		In the 1850s, what did engineers build to enable goods to travel quicker still?	Railways		
15		Before 1700, where was most spinning and weaving of cloth done?	At home		
16		What sorts of buildings were constructed to satisfy the rising demand for cloth?	Factories		
17		What product did all the new steam-powered machines require to function?	Coal		
18		Where was most of the cotton used to produce cloth imported from?	America		
19		What group of unemployed workers decided to destroy factory machinery?	The Luddites		
20	Children	Why were many young children employed in cloth mills and coal mines?	They were small and cheap		
21		How many hours a day were many young children expected to work for?	Twelve		
22		A place where adults and children could sleep and eat in return for work	Workhouse		
23		What problems were associated with workhouses?	Dirty and overcrowded		
24		A place for children without parents to live	Orphanage		
25		Which author wrote about the plight of children in his book ‘Oliver Twist’?	Charles Dickens		
26	Dirt & Disease	What is the name given to areas of the city with overcrowded housing?	Slums		
27		What proportion of children died before their fifth birthday?	More than half		
28		What name was given to people who sold medicines that often did not work?	Quack doctors		
29		What disease was spread through dirty drinking water?	Cholera		
30		Who discovered that cholera was spread through water?	John Snow		
31	Crime	What name was given to areas of cities where poor and criminal people lived?	Rookeries		
32		What name was given to the crime of homelessness?	Vagrancy		
33		Which crime flourished in large crowds?	Pickpocketing		
34		Which new organisation was created in 1829?	The Metropolitan Police		
35		Which politician was responsible for founding the Metropolitan Police?	Sir Robert Peel		
36	The Great Exhibition	Which British queen reigned from 1837 to 1901?	Queen Victoria		
37		What was the name of Victoria’s husband?	Prince Albert?		
38		What name was given to a new attraction which showed off Britain’s strength?	The Great Exhibition		
39		When was the Great Exhibition held?	1851		
40		How many items were shown in the Great Exhibition?	14,000		
1740	Britain’s population begins to rise steadily	1757	Britain’s first canal opens	1850s	Railways begin to replace canals as the fastest method of transporting goods
1750s	Farmers introduce enclosure, crop rotation, selective breeding and steam-powered machines	1829	The Metropolitan Police is created by Sir Robert Peel.	1853	John Snow discovers that the deadly disease cholera is spread through dirty drinking water