



Spring Learning Journey – Year 8 – Industrial Revolution *Ad Astra*

How does this unit link to prior learning?

KS3 History: Development of skills employed in Yr7 (source analysis skills) and also development of chronological understanding of history

What will you be learning about?

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During this half term we will be learning about Britain in the Industrial era. We will study the impact the Industrial Revolution had on Britain in terms of work, education, childhood and we will also consider some of the key inventions of the period and the impact these had on life and society. Finally, we will consider jobs outside of the factories and determine which were the worst jobs of this time in history

We will develop our learning each week by focusing on:

1. What was the industrial revolution?	RAG	7. Improvements to Towns and cities.	RAG
2. How did Inventions change people's lives?		8. Improvements to surgery	
3. Factory conditions		9. Improvements to Hospitals and nursing	
4. Factory Act – did factories improve?		10. Crime and punishment	
5. Education and Schools		11. Prison reform	
6. Living conditions		12. Jack the Ripper	

Key vocabulary

Industrialisation	Working Conditions	Child labour	Sanitisation
Urbanisation	Reform	Literacy	Classism

How will this help you in the future?

KS3: Later in Yr8 and again in Yr9 you will revisit the skill focus and work on developing your source analysis skills. This will also lead directly into HT3 and HT4 units in Yr8

KS4: Medicine through time and Weimar/Nazi Germany papers—both feature source analysis questions; Medicine through time—context of Britain in the industrial period will help with understanding of development of medical practices.



Glossary

Industrialisation – The development of technology and machinery that leads to more goods being produced.

Urbanisation - Mass Movement from the countryside and huge growth in towns and cities

Steam power – an engine run by burning coal

Revolutionised – when something changes quickly.

Reform – positive changes to laws

Regulation – rules put in place, usually to keep people safe

Poverty – people living very poorly, usually in poor housing, with little money and food.

Corporal Punishment – physical punishment, such as caning.

Ragged Schools: charitable schools that provided free education to poor children.

Sanitation – keeping things clean

Cholera – a deadly, waterborne disease

Unhygienic – dirty

Vaccination – an injection which provides immunity to a particular infectious disease.

Miasma - the belief that bad air caused disease

Germ Theory: Belief that germs caused disease.

Public Health: measure to make sure the population is healthy.

Act: A law passed by parliament.

Germ theory – the theory that Germs cause disease

Antiseptics – something to prevent infections

Anaesthetics – something to numb the pain or puts a patient to sleep

Sanitation – cleanliness

Care and treatment – how the sick and injured are looked after

Transportation – when criminals were shipped to Australia in the 18th and 19th centuries

Jury – a group of people who decide if someone is guilty or not

Executions – when someone is put to death for being guilty of a crime

Inhumane – when people aren't being treated as humans

Humanist – placing importance on humans rather than religion, meaning humans are looked after more

Serial killer – someone who has murdered many people the same way

Forensic science – applying science to criminal cases

Homelessness – when someone struggles to find a home

Alcoholism – someone who is addicted to alcohol