

# History Year 8 Autumn Term 2 'Knowledge Organiser': Enlightenment and Industrialisation – What is all the fuss?



## Summary:

There was a great deal of change during the period 1700 to 1900. The process started with the Enlightenment at the end of the 1600s when people were able to question and science became more respected. Industrialisation meant goods were being produced in factories instead of at home. As a result, people were moving from the countryside to the towns leading to overcrowding and public health problems. The period also saw new inventions and the expansion of the British Empire which increased the demand for goods.

## Key people.

Galileo	Built a telescope and proved the earth moved around the sun.
William Harvey	Found out that the heart is a pump, pumping the blood around the body in one direction.
Robert Hooke	Made a powerful microscope and saw plants were made up of tiny parts he called cells. Inspired other scientists.
Isaac Newton	Discovered the force that keeps the earth going around the sun, which he called gravity. One of the most influential scientists.
Edwin Chadwick	He wrote reports about living conditions and was responsible for Government action on public health.
Louis Pasteur	Scientist who identified that germs were in the air, the Germ Theory in 1861. This led to new developments in medicine.
Edward Jenner	Responsible for the first vaccine in 1796 which was to prevent smallpox, a major killer of the period.

## Timeline:

1660	Royal Society recognised with the King's seal of approval
1760	Start of the Industrial revolution in the textile industry.
1796	Edward Jenner's vaccination against smallpox.
1801	Population is about 9 million.
1825	First passenger railway opens.
1833	Children 13 to 18 not allowed to work more than 69 hours a week. Children under 9 not allowed to work in textile factories.
1848	Cholera outbreak
1859	Construction of the Royal Albert Bridge is completed.
1865	Antiseptic surgery introduced with Lister
1875	Law banned boys climbing up chimneys to clean them
1901	Population of Britain about 41 million

## Key Words.

Agriculture	The process of producing food, farming. It is the growing of crops (arable) and rearing animals (pastoral).
Canals	Man-made waterways across the country. Allowed goods to be transported to markets and factories easily and cheaply.
Cholera	A disease that causes diarrhoea and was spread by faeces in the street and water.
Empire	A group of countries ruled over by one single state.
Industry	The process of making goods using machines in factories.
Hygiene	Refers to health and cleanliness.
Mass Production	The production of many products such as textiles. It became possible with the introduction of factories.
Population	The whole number of people living in a country.
Poverty	The lack of basic human needs, such as clean water, food, health care and housing. Many people lived in poverty in the Industrial Revolution because of low wages.
Sanitation	System that is set up to dispose of human waste and separates sewers and drinking water. Sanitation was poor or non-existent during the industrial Revolution.
Textiles	Cloth made by weaving or knitting. This industry began at home (part of the early cottage industry) and then moved to factories.
Vaccination	A substance that is injected into a person or animal to protect them against a disease. The first vaccine was Smallpox in 1796 by Jenner.

## Key terms

Economy	How money is made and used within a particular country. A country's economy is based on how many goods and services are produced and how much money is spent.
Enlightenment	An intellectual movement of the late 17 <sup>th</sup> and 18 <sup>th</sup> century that focused on logical reason and science instead of superstition.
Industrial Revolution	Period of huge change in Britain between 1750 – 1900 in which the country changed from living and working mainly on the land to being in cities working in factories.
Public Health	Government action focused on the health of the public. During the Industrial Revolution Public Health Acts were passed to improve working conditions and hygiene.

**Concept: Change and Continuity**