

The Industrial Revolution, which took place between 1750 - 1900, was a period of great change in Britain. There were huge technological advances, which had an impact on every aspect of life. These technological advances were happening while the British Empire was growing.

Key Words/ people	Industrial Revolution- Causes	Key elements of the Industrial Revolution
<p>Revolution- a dramatic and significant change which can be cultural, political, and social.</p> <p>Steam engine- Key invention of the industrial age that used steam power.</p> <p>Urban- something related to towns and cities.</p> <p>Revolt- An uprising against a ruling class or government.</p> <p>Political- Something relating to politics or government.</p> <p>Economic- Something relating to trade, industry, and money.</p>	<p>Raw Materials- Britain was rich in coal and the British Empire provided many raw materials for the manufacture of goods like cotton cloth and pottery.</p> <p>Trade- Britain could make lots of money trading with other nations, especially in their empire.</p> <p>Inventions- new technology and inventions like the steam engine enabled British factories to produce more goods more quickly.</p> <p>Population Growth- the population increased dramatically, more people meant more demand for goods, so businesses needed to expand and work faster.</p>	<p>Textiles- James Hargreaves' Spinning Jenny (1764) and later Richard Arkwright's Water Frame (1769) and Samuel Crompton's Mule (1779) were spinning machines. Edmund Cartwright's Power Loom (1785) was a weaving machine.</p> <p>Iron and steel- Abraham Darby smelted iron using <i>coke</i> (1709), Henry Cort's puddling process made wrought iron (1784), and Henry Bessemer's Bessemer converter (1856) and the Gilchrist-Thomas process (1879) made steel.</p> <p>Coal- Better coal mining techniques allowed deeper mines eg 'roof and pillar' working to support the roof, upcast and downcast shafts to provide ventilation, and the Davy Lamp (1815) to help prevent gas explosions. Production of coal increased 20-fold in the century 1815–1914.</p> <p>Steam power- In around 1712 Thomas Newcomen built the first commercially successful steam engine to pump water out of mines. James Watt made steam engines much more efficient in the 1760s and 1770s giving huge savings on fuel. His other improvements meant steam engines could replace water and horse power in a wide variety of industries.</p>
Key Events		
<p>1750- Generally seen as the start of the Industrial age. Britain's population was 7 million.</p> <p>1765- James Watt improved early steam engines to make them efficient enough to run trains and factories, replacing water and horse power.</p> <p>1760s-70s- New inventions made spinning cloth more efficient leading to a boom in the cotton industry in Manchester and Bolton.</p> <p>1784- Wrought Iron was invented, a stronger material which could be used to make hard wearing machines.</p> <p>1811- Luddites rebel against new machines, especially on farms where many farm labourers have lost their jobs.</p> <p>1819- the Peterloo Massacre happens in Manchester.</p> <p>1824- The first trade unions are legalised in Britain, these are to protect the rights of workers.</p> <p>1837- Queen Victoria became queen; 80% of the population were still rural farmers.</p> <p>1838-48- the Chartist uprisings occur</p> <p>1848-9- Britain is struck by an horrific Cholera epidemic; the government are forced to start dealing with poor urban public health.</p> <p>1876- The telephone is invented and telegraph technology starts to connect the world in ways never seen before.</p> <p>1879-82- Electrical power and light is invented and introduced to the world.</p> <p>1901- The British population is 35 million, most people live and work in urban areas, the minimum working age is raised to 12.</p>		
Peterloo	Chartists	Other revolutions
<p>In 1800 only the wealthy could vote in elections whilst the boundaries between counties and boroughs hadn't changed in centuries taking no account of the shifts in population.</p> <p>Protestors gathered in Manchester to listen to Henry Hunt talk about new political ideas. However, the mayor panicked and thought a revolution was starting. He ordered the military to arrest Henry Hunt, resulting in the Peterloo Massacre.</p>	<p>People who wanted reform became known as Chartists as they signed a charter or petition asking for democratic reforms. 3 million people signed. However the petition was ignored when it was presented to Parliament.</p> <p>The Chartists tried to change society through direct action such as welfare schemes or armed riots. However they were effectively suppressed by the police.</p> <p>Political change did begin with the 1832 Great Reform Act, but it wasn't until 1918 that all men over 21 got the right to vote and 1928 for women to get the vote on equal terms to men.</p>	<p>The French Revolution began in 1789 as a popular movement to reform the 'absolute' rule of the monarch, Louis XVI. However, by 1793 France was in the grip of the 'Terror', and in 1804 France returned to a dictatorship under Napoleon Bonaparte. When the king tried to stop the people organising new government, the members took the 'Tennis Court Oath' on 20 June 1789. They declared themselves to be the 'National Assembly' and promised to keep meeting until the government was reformed and a new constitution was drawn up. The National Assembly adopted the Rights of Man, which states that: "Men are born free and remain free and equal in rights". They also abolished feudal rules and set up a parliament, called the 'the Convention' similar to Britain's.</p> <p>The Russian Revolution took place in 1917, during the final phase of World War I. It removed Russia from the war and brought about the transformation of the Russian Empire into the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR), replacing Russia's traditional monarchy with the world's first Communist state. The revolution happened in stages through two separate coups, one in February and one in October. The new government, led by Vladimir Lenin, would solidify its power only after three years of civil war, which ended in 1920</p>