

Year 8 History – Kerboodle Chapter 7 'The Industrial Revolution: from farming to factories'

Week Six tasks

This chapter in the Kerboodle book is all about the Industrial Revolution and how Britain changed at this time. I will be setting you pages to read and tasks to complete each week.

To begin with, you will need to log in to kerboodle (check the help sheet on the HMS website if you are unsure). Once you have logged in, you will need to click on KS3 History 4th Edition. You will then be able to see any assignments you have been given, and complete them by clicking on the 'assessment' tab. You will also be able to look at the student book by clicking on 'digital book'.

7 – Have you been learning? Complete the end of topic quiz – as an extension you could also complete the activities in the textbook.

7 Have you been learning?

Quick Knowledge Quiz

Choose the correct answer from the three options:

- What name describes the system where people worked in their homes or small workshops making goods, rather than in factories?
 - domestic system
 - home system
 - factory system
- Who opened their first factory in 1771 at Cradford in Derbyshire?
 - Josh Wedgwood
 - James Watt
 - Richard Arkwright
- Which famous society of scientists, inventors, astronomers and engineers met regularly to discuss interesting issues and new ideas?
 - Technology Society
 - Lunar Society
 - Industrial Society
- What name was given to an orphan who worked in a factory in return for food and a bed?
 - mill overlord
 - factory mule
 - prayer apprentice
- Published in 1833, what was the name of a report into factory working conditions?
 - Bentley Report
 - Sadler Report
 - Shaftesbury Report
- Which of the following definitions correctly describes a person who campaigns for change in order to improve something?
 - reformer
 - enforcer
 - refiner
- What was the surname of the famous family who greatly improved the iron-making process in the 1720s?
 - Sadler
 - Waldron
 - Darby
- Completed in 1825, what was the name of the first public transport system in the world to use steam locomotives?
 - Liverpool and Manchester Railway
 - London and Edinburgh Railway
 - Stockton and Darlington Railway
- Which mathematician and scientist is often credited as creating the world's first ever computer program?
 - Michael Faraday
 - Ada Lovelace
 - Samuel Kingdon Brunel
- James Watt and Matthew Boulton's world-renowned factory for making steam engines was located in which city?
 - London
 - Birmingham
 - Manchester


Have you been learning?

Literacy Focus

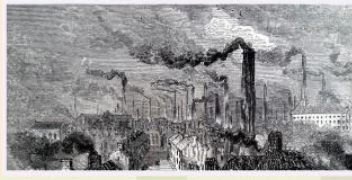
Writing about historical change

- Compare the two images below. Source A shows Manchester in 1740. Source B shows Manchester in around 1850.
 - Write down at least five adjectives that describe each source.
 - Make a list of reasons explaining which source shows the earlier Manchester and which shows the later Manchester. You can also use your answers in step a.
 - Write a paragraph to explain why Manchester changed so much.

▼ SOURCE A An engraving of Manchester from 1740.



▼ SOURCE B An engraving of Manchester from the nineteenth century.



11 – India: A British Empire Case Study. This is the topic we would usually study for you transition unit – there are not enough timetabled sessions left to do the whole chapter, however I have assigned all of it to you on kerboodle so you can do as much or as little as you are able.

Depth Study 11.1 The development of the British Empire

An empire is a collection of areas of land (or whole countries) that are ruled over by one leading or 'mother' country. The places controlled by the mother country are usually called colonies. More than 100 years ago, Britain ruled the largest empire the world had ever known. Britain ruled over 450 million people living in 56 colonies around the world. So why did Britain want such a large empire? And how did it get its empire?

▼ MAP A By 1900, Britain's empire contained a quarter of the world's population and covered a quarter of the Earth's total land area.



So why did Britain want an empire?

The four main reasons why Britain wanted an empire were:

- to get valuable raw materials and riches (such as diamonds, gold, spices, sugar and tea) that were found in other countries;
- so it could sell goods to the people in the colonies and make money;
- to become a more powerful country;
- because it thought it was the right thing to do.

▼ INTERPRETATION B From a History textbook by Ben Stimpson (2000):

'The colonies had to purchase all their manufactured goods from Britain. This gave Britain a guaranteed market for its manufacturers.'

So how did Britain get its empire?

War

If Britain won a war against another country, it could often take over any land the other country owned around the world. For example, when Britain won the Seven Years War (1756–1763) against France, land previously conquered by France in America and India became part of the British Empire. British victories in war were also how Canada and islands in the West Indies such as Tobago and St Lucia became part of the empire too.

Discovery

Occasionally, explorers would find land and just claim it for Britain. That happened in 1770 when Captain James Cook sailed to Australia. To strengthen his claim that the land belonged to Britain, British settlers who went there built colonies. The people who already lived there (the indigenous peoples) were ignored and Australia became part of the British Empire.

Settlers

Sometimes British people would go to another part of the world and start to live there. They might be looking for new business opportunities or a chance to own land, or be running away from the government they disliked in their home country as a result of their religion. This is how large parts of the Americas came to become part of the British Empire in the 1600s and 1700s.

Trade

When British companies went to trade in some places, they slowly took over large areas. The British government sometimes sent soldiers to support the companies by keeping order, guarding trading settlements and controlling the local people. This happened in India and parts of Africa for many years from the 1600s.

Fact

In the 1880s, so many European countries competed to grab as much of the African continent as they could that it became known as the 'Scramble for Africa'.

Objectives

- Define the words 'empire' and 'colony'.
- Explain how and why Britain gained an empire.

▼ INTERPRETATION C Adapted from a section titled 'Attitudes of Empire' in a BBC revision webpage about 'The British Empire through Time' (last updated 2019):

'Many British people at the time thought that they were doing the right thing by taking the British government and Christianity to the rest of the world. The British generally felt that the way they lived their lives was the right way. They believed that colonising various countries was a means of helping others to become like Britain and therefore improve.'

▼ INTERPRETATION D From the historian Paul Turner in *The Changing Face of Britain and the Empire* (2009):

'Many goods were of interest to the Europeans, most specifically silk, cotton, dyestuffs, salt, pepper (to preserve meat), coffee, sugar, mechanisation, other spices and tea. India, the Europeans believed, would be easy to exploit.'

▼ INTERPRETATION E Written by historian John Chubb in *Britain, Expansion, Trade and Industry* (1962):

'The British government and the army and navy to take over land to prevent countries like France and Germany getting it first. This happened in Africa and New Zealand. Some places, like Gibraltar, were taken as naval bases.'

A long process?

As you can see, Britain got its empire in different ways. Sometimes it took over areas quickly, but often things took a lot longer. For example, the British first went to India to trade in the early 1600s, but it took until the mid-1800s before India officially became part of the British Empire during Queen Victoria's reign.

Meanwhile...

Another great empire was at its most powerful during the time when the British Empire was just beginning to grow. The Ottoman Empire ruled over much of south-east Europe, parts of Central Europe, parts of Eastern Europe, North Africa and the Middle East. It reached its peak during the reign of Suleiman the Magnificent, who ruled from 1520 to 1566.

Later on...

In China, British merchants traded Chinese tea, silk and porcelain for goods such as wool and opium (a drug). Before long, many people there became addicted to opium, so the Chinese tried to stop sales of the drug. In 1839, the Chinese seized over 20,000 chests of opium from British traders, which started the first of two Opium Wars.

Over to You

- Test your understanding by explaining the following: empire, mother country, colony.
- Look at Map A. Describe the British Empire in 1900. Think about the number, size and location of the colonies.
- Study Interpretations B to E.
 - Can you match each one with the four reasons why Britain wanted an empire (see page 202)?
 - In your own words, explain why Britain wanted an empire. You must use a quotation from each of Interpretations B, C, D and E in your answer.

Knowledge and Understanding

- Describe two methods used by the British to gain an empire.