

## Year 8 Unit 2 Overview-The Industrial Revolution

**Completion date:** W/C 29<sup>th</sup> Oct – W/C 17<sup>th</sup> Dec

**Target grade for tests:**



**You will learn about:** What the Industrial Revolution was and how it affected towns, working life, medicine and politics.

**You will develop the skills of:** Extended writing

<p><b>Lesson Overview</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. How did Britain change between 1750 and 1900? Overview</li> <li>2. The Agricultural Revolution</li> <li>3. Cornish Mining</li> <li>4. Industrial housing</li> <li>5. Medicine and public health</li> <li>6. Surgery</li> <li>7. Living Conditions in towns.</li> <li>8. Revision lesson</li> <li>9. End of unit test</li> <li>10. Politics.</li> <li>11. Reflect and Review</li> </ol> <p>Throughout this unit of work you will complete a homework booklet based around other aspects of the Industrial Revolution such as crime and punishment.</p>	<p><b>Key Words</b></p> <p><b>Anaesthetic</b> - knocks you out - feel no pain.  <b>Antiseptic</b> - kills germs.  <b>Arsenic</b> – A poisonous white powder which is the by-product of tin mining.  <b>Epidemic</b> – where a disease spreads very quickly and affects a large number of people.  <b>Factories</b> - a building where goods are manufactured or assembled by machine.  <b>Public health</b> - Health provided by the government e.g. clean water.  <b>Industrial Revolution</b> - the major changes that happened in the late 18th and early 19th centuries when new machinery, and new ways of manufacturing products were developed.  <b>Industrialisation</b> – to bring industry into an area such as factories and businesses.  <b>Life expectancy</b> - the average number of years that a person can expect to live.  <b>Migration</b> - to move from one region into another. E.g. from the countryside to the town.  <b>Population</b> - the number of people who live in a place.  <b>Revolution</b> – a sudden, extreme, or complete change in the way people live, work, etc.  <b>Slums</b> – Overcrowded and filthy houses lived in by very poor people.  <b>Urbanisation</b> - the process by which towns and cities are formed and become larger as more and more people begin living and working in central areas.  <b>Vaccine</b> - an injection that prevents disease.</p>
<p><b>Suggested reading or support available</b></p> <p>My Story: ‘Factory Girl’ by Pamela Oldfield,          My Story: ‘Mill Girl’ by Sue Reid,          My Story: ‘The Sweep’s Boy’ by Jim Eldridge.          Usborne History of Britain ‘The Victorians’.          ‘Midnight is a Place’ by Joan Aikin.</p>	<p><b>Cross curricular</b></p> <p><b>SMSC:</b> appreciate the role of Britain's parliamentary system, investigate moral and ethical issues relating to child labour and the differences between rich and poor.</p> <p><b>Literacy:</b>          PEEL paragraphs, research skills, min mapping.</p> <p><b>Numeracy:</b>          Chronology, life expectancy, translate statistical data about the industrial revolution into literary form.</p>