

KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER: BOOK 3, UNIT 4+5, INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION AND THE AGE OF REFORM

1-10	Urbanisation	What term describes the growth of urban areas, often caused by inward rural migration?	Urbanisation		
		When did the British census reveal over half of the population lived in urban areas?	1851		
		What cheap terraced houses with no back yards were built to house industrial workers?	Back-to-backs		
		What did whole streets in the poorer parts of industrial cities usually have to share?	A water pump and a toilet		
		What happened in London's long summer of 1858, causing Parliament to be suspended?	Great Stink		
		What term describes government leaving society to function with little intervention?	Laissez faire		
		Who wrote <i>The Sanitary Conditions of the Labouring Population</i> in 1842?	Edwin Chadwick		
		What did he discover was the life expectancy in Manchester, compared to rural Rutland?	17 compared to 38		
		In what year did Parliament pass the Public Health Act?	1875		
		What did this Act force town councils to establish?	Sewers, drainage and clean water supply		
11-20	Factory life	In what sense way did factory work tend to be different to rural work?	More specialised and repetitive		
		How long were the days often worked by labourers in Britain's early factories?	12-14 hours		
		How were employees who broke factory rules often punished?	Docked pay		
		What age, on average, were children sent to work in industrial areas during the early 19th century?	Eight and a half		
		What two jobs did children often carry out in cotton mills?	Scavenger and piecer		
		What was often the consequence of the strain of physical labour on child workers?	Lifelong deformities		
		How many children worked in Britain's coalmines by the early 1840s?	20,000		
		What job could cause Victorian child labourers to choke to death on soot?	Climbing boy		
		What name was given to textile wavers who attacked factories and destroyed machines?	Luddites		
		In what year did their first attack on Nottingham stocking frames take place?	1811		
21-30	Social reform	Which Tory aristocrat became a champion for factory reform during the 1830s?	Lord Ashley (7 th Earl of Shaftesbury)		
		The 1833 Factory Act set what age as the minimum for factory employment?	9 years old		
		What did employers have to provide for child labourers under the age of 13?	Two hours a day of schooling		
		In 1842, women, girls, and boys under the age of 10 were banned from working where?	Coalmines		
		What is an association of workers formed to pursue collective interests called?	Union		
		Which six Dorset farm labourers were transported to Australia in 1834?	Tolpuddle Martyrs		
		What was their supposed crime?	Swearing an oath to join a Friendly Society		
		What local payment was given to the poor and unemployed since the Tudor period?	Parish relief		
		What Victorian institutions were built to provide for the poor and unemployed?	Workhouses		
		According to the 1846 scandal, how did inmates at the Andover workhouse keep fed?	Sucking the rotting marrow from bones		
31-40	Electoral reform	What proportion of the British population had the right to vote before the Great Reform Act?	2.5%		
		Electoral boroughs where just one family or landowner elected the MP were called what?	Rotten borough		
		Name four large industrial cities that did not have an MP before the Great Reform Act?	Birmingham, Manchester, Sheffield and Leeds		
		What term is given to elections in which votes are not cast in public?	Secret ballot		
		What infamous event took place in Manchester in 1819?	Peterloo Massacre		
		In what year was the Great Reform Act passed?	1832		
		What was the voting qualification in Britain following the Great Reform Act?	Men living in a property worth over £10		
		What working class movement for equal political rights began in 1838?	Chartism		
		Name three of their six demands?	universal male suffrage, equal electoral districts, removal of property qualifications for MPs, payment of MPs, secret ballot, annual elections		
		Which British Prime Minister extended the vote to all male homeowners in Britain?	William Gladstone		
41-50	Law and order	Who became Britain's first and only Prime Minister to be assassinated in 1812?	Spencer Percival		
		What city slums made up of dark, narrow alleyways did criminals often inhabit?	Rookeries		
		What organisation was created in 1829 to combat crime in London?	Metropolitan Police		
		Which Tory Home Secretary created this organisation?	Robert Peel		
		Where in Whitehall were the headquarters of this organisation located?	Scotland Yard		
		What happened to crime rates during the second half of the 19th century?	They began to fall		
		Which Quaker philanthropist began a campaign to reform Britain's prisons in 1813?	Elizabeth Fry		
		This philanthropist's campaign was inspired by a visit to which prison?	Newgate		
		Name two measures introduced by the 1823 Jails Act?	inspections, from doctor visits, schools for prison children, payment for jailers		
		What crimes are 'Jack the Ripper' thought to have committed in 1888?	Murder of five prostitutes		
1811	First Luddite attacks take place in Nottingham	1833	Parliament passes the Factory Act	1842	Chadwick publishes <i>The Sanitary Conditions...</i>
1819	Peterloo Massacre takes place in Manchester	1834	Parliament passes the Poor Law Amendment Act	1842	Parliament passes the Mines Act
1829	Parliament passes the Metropolitan Police Act	1834	Tolpuddle Martyrs are transported to Australia	1875	Parliament passes the Public Health Act
1832	Parliament passes the Great Reform Act	1838	The 'People's Charter' is published	1884	Parliament passes Gladstone's Third Reform Act