

Week 1 : Key Vocabulary	Week 2: Key Vocabulary	Week 3:Key People
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Industrial: Turning raw materials into manufactured goods on a large scale. For example, turning cotton into cloth.</li> <li>Agriculture: The practice of farming, including growing crops and rearing animals.</li> <li>Revolution: A massive change.</li> <li>Cottage Industry: A business that is done in people's homes.</li> <li>Factory System: The creation of goods on a large scale using machines in factories.</li> <li>Slums: Houses that were built in rows, back t back, to save space and money. This led to overcrowding. Families would live in one room.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Power loom: This was a machine that sped up the production of cloth through weaving fabrics together.</li> <li>Cholera: An infectious disease which is transferred through infected water.</li> <li>Sewers: An underground channel for dirty water and human waste.</li> <li>Suffrage: the vote.</li> <li>Suffragettes: a group who fought for women's right to vote in the 20th century.</li> <li>Domestic service: a job for young women working in the houses of upper class families as a</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Richard Arkwright. Arkwright was an inventor and business man who introduced the factor system to Britain.</li> <li>He set up houses for his workers close to the factories to increase production.</li> <li>Millicent Fawcett: Fawcett led the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies (known as the Suffragists).</li> <li>Fawcett was often criticised for not working quick enough.</li> <li>Emmeline Pankhurst: Pankhurst founded the Women's Social and Political Union, which helped to achieve suffrage for women (known as the Suffragettes).</li> <li>Pankhurst's daughters were also Suffragettes.</li> </ul>
Week 4: The Industrial Revolution 1	Week 5: The Industrial Revolution 2	Week 6 : The Suffrage Movement
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It was from 1750 to 1850.</li> <li>The population of Britain exploded.</li> <li>In 1801 the population was 8 million and in 1901 it was 38 million.</li> <li>The population began to move from the countryside to towns and cities.</li> <li>The population of Bradford rose from 13,000 in 1801 to 280,000 in 1901.</li> <li>In 1785, Richard Arkwright introduced the power loom.</li> <li>Inventions like the power loom sped up production</li> <li>This led to the rise of the factory system.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As the population rose, more people moved to towns and cities to find work.</li> <li>Cities became over crowded and many people lived in slums.</li> <li>The rise of factories in all major cities meant thick smoke blocked the sun.</li> <li>Houses had no running water or toilets. The people had to share a water pump and a street toilet.</li> <li>Some families used a bucket to get rid of waste and threw this into the river, which they used to wash clothes.</li> <li>Overcrowding led to diseases spreading easily.</li> <li>The average age of death was 19</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Women did not have equality at the start of the Industrial Revolution.</li> <li>They were seen to be the property of their fathers or husbands</li> <li>There were two groups that fought for the rights of women.</li> <li>The Suffragists and the Suffragettes.</li> <li>The Suffragists were part of the National Union of Women's Suffrage.</li> <li>They did not use violence and relied on influencing Members of Parliament.</li> <li>The Suffragettes were part of the Women's Social and Political Union.</li> <li>They believed that women had waited long enough for the vote and wanted to speed things up. They were not afraid to use violence.</li> </ul>