

Urbanisation

Urbanisation was the change in society from the majority living and working off the land/ countryside to a society where most lived in urban towns and cities.

It led to changes in the landscape as small villages rapidly grew into towns from 1750-1800 and then into the modern cities by 1850. Towns and cities across the North West like Manchester & Macclesfield grew in this way.



The Machines that built the Industrial Revolution (Cotton textile looms)

Cotton was the product that built the profits of the Industrial Revolution in Britain. Grown in the Americas using ENSLAVED people, the raw cotton was shipped to Britain and turned into the textiles wanted by the British and the Rest of the World. From the early Spinning Wheel, Britain would create water powered and then steam powered machines / looms that produced textiles faster and cheaper. The Spinning Mule was followed by the POWER LOOM.

The INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION (1750 - 1900)

This was the time when Britain changed from the old Medieval ways of small towns, peasant farming, and superstition into a more Modern scientific, industrial society with large cities.



Keywords:

URBANISATION
INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION
BIG STINK; CHOLERA
POWER LOOM
COTTONOPOLIS

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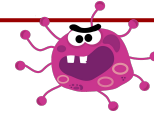
ENGINEER
THEORY OF EVOLUTION
NATURAL SELECTION
SOCIAL REFORM
SUFFRAGE

The Condition of Towns & Cities

The huge rise in urbanisation and population led to mass overcrowding. The population increased x4 from 9 million to nearly over 36 million from 1750-1901.

People lived cramped into the red brick terraced houses of the Industrial period. Often 4 families per house with one shared toilet & water pump per street.

The overcrowding led to human waste issues and contaminated water supplies led to CHOLERA epidemics across the 19th century. Each epidemic killed 40-50,000 at a time. Cities like London were so awful, they were nicknamed the "Big Stink". The Government finally acted in 1875 creating the Public Health Act which forced the building of new sewers and water supplies.



Manchester: Cottonopolis

Manchester became one of the centres of World Trade in the 19th century. Its factories accounted for 50% of Britain's trade abroad and 80% of all its cotton goods. Manchester was one of the richest cities in the World at this time.

Isambard Kingdom Brunel: Genius Engineer

Railway engineer, Tunnel creator, Bridge builder, Ship designer. Brunel left behind a legacy of design that is still seen and used today; Thames Tunnel; Clifton Suspension Bridge. Built 1st iron ships with modern propellor systems (SS. Great Britain).

Millicent Fawcett, Emmeline Pankhurst: Freedom Fighters

Millicent Fawcett led the NUWSS, who campaigned for women to have the vote in a law-abiding manner. They were known as the 'Suffragists'.

Emmeline Pankhurst and her 'Suffragettes' (WSPU) also wanted women to vote but were willing to use controversial and even violent methods to achieve their goals. Both made significant contributions.

Charles Dickens: Great Expectations

One of the most prolific and popular English authors in history. His 15 novels and hundreds of short stories have been made into over 400 films and tv adaptations. His works were also designed to change society, to pressure governments into new laws to protect the poorest in society; like Oliver Twist & Hard Times. His work influenced the Liberal party and their future reforms of the Welfare State.

Charles Darwin: Evolution Expert

"On the Origins of Species" was published in 1859. The Theory of Evolution and Natural Selection within the development of life would change our view of the world and biological sciences forever.

GREAT BRITONS

The 19th Century saw huge changes across the worlds of industry, society and science. Behind those changes were also some of the Greatest Britons in history.

Elizabeth Fry: Social Reformer

A social campaigner of relentless energy, she single handedly reformed the conditions of prisons, improved women's workhouses, sheltered the homeless in London and helped abolish international slavery.