1. How did Manchester and Rochdale change during the Industrial Revolution?

2. Why was Jack the Ripper never caught?

3. How have people from Rochdale and Greater Manchester fought for their rights?

4. How did WW1 impact the lives of people on the Home and Western Fronts?
Task 1 – Key words: give a definition of each of these key terms from the Industrial Revolution

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key words</th>
<th>Definitions</th>
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<tr>
<td>Industry</td>
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<td>Rural</td>
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<td>Population</td>
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<td>Urban</td>
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<td>Agriculture</td>
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<td>Cottonopolis</td>
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<td>Workhouses</td>
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<td>Industrial Revolution</td>
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<td>Economy</td>
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<td>Sanitation</td>
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<td>Pre-Industrial Revolution</td>
<td>Industrial Revolution</td>
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<td>Before the IR Britain’s population as about 9 million people with 2/10 people living in towns. Only one town had a total population of over 100,000. Farming employed more than half of Britain’s workforce, with the wool industry employing the second most. The majority of industry is done within the worker’s home. Coal and iron production totals 2.5 million tons and 24,000 per year respectively. Large machines are powered by either water or humans/animals (horse or oxen). Transport was highly restricted as there were no railways, water (river and sea) was used for large goods but passengers would either walk or travel by wagon on uneven, dangerous roads.</td>
<td>During the Industrial Revolution Britain’s population increased to around 40 million with 8/10 living in towns. The number of towns with a population over 100,000 was now 33. Britain’s economy changed dramatically with now only 10% of Britain’s workforce now working in agriculture. Iron, steel, coal and textiles were now the largest industries in the country. Factories had been introduced to replace the domestic system, allowing production of coal and iron to increase to 225 million and 8.96 million tons per year respectively.</td>
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Task 2 – Overview: Use the information from the previous slide to make notes on the four categories below.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Towns</th>
<th>Industry</th>
<th>Power</th>
<th>Transport</th>
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Task 3 – Overview: Use the information from the previous slide to make notes on the four categories below

Examine sources A and B. Answer the questions below:

1. What is **different** in the two sources? (What has changed?)

2. What is the **same or similar** in each source? (What has not changed?)

3. How do the changes **affect** the workers?
Invention number 1- The Flying Shuttle

My name is John Kay and I am from Bury. In 1733 I invented the Flying Shuttle because for centuries handloom weaving was carried out by the shuttle with the yarn being passed slowly and awkwardly from one hand to the other.

My invention attaches the shuttle to a cord which automatically moves it across the loom. A weaver using my invention could produce much wider cloth at faster speeds than before. However, it still needs a skilled person to operate the machine.

Invention number 2- The Spinning Jenny

My name is James Hargreaves and I am from Blackburn. In 1764 I invented the Spinning Jenny.

My invention means that up to eight threads could be spun at once and will speed up the process of spinning. However, one problem with my invention is the thread can be weak. One advantage of my invention is that the machine can be easily operated and could be controlled by an unskilled man or even children.

Invention number 3- The Power Loom

In 1785 I Edmund Cartwright invented the Power Loom. I incorporated steam power as the source to power my new machine. Using a steam engine design, which had been invented in 1782.

The Power Loom needs enough space for the steam engine to power it and will need to be placed in big factories. This machine is that good it will no doubt lead to the building of more textile factories. I also think it will increase the production and quality of textiles.

Task 4 – Inventions: Which of the three inventions do you think had the biggest impact on the IR? Explain why in the box below.
Task 5 – Manchester Bee: Read the information below and look at source C to answer the questions below.

Industrial Manchester:

• Manchester began to change after 1761 when cheap coal was brought to the city through the Bridgewater Canal.
• Richard Arkwright opened the first cotton mill in the city and powered it using the steam pump developed by James Watt.
• Manchester became the biggest market place for cotton products in the world and was known as "Cottonopolis" with key places such as Quarry Bank Cotton Mill revolutionising the cloth spinning and weaving process.
• Many outsiders took a bleak view of industrial Manchester, but it is important to note that many working-class inhabitants viewed their city in a far more positive light. In a large town it was possible to attend a night school or to worship at whatever church one chose. It was possible to join a union, or even a political society, and start to shape the society in which one lived.
• Manchester may have been dirty, noisy and over-crowded, but for many workers the combination of relatively good wages and a lively cultural scene provided ample compensation for these drawbacks.

1. What does the bee symbolise?

2. In what ways were the workers of Manchester “worker bees”?

3. Where can you see the bee symbol in Manchester?

4. What are the features of Manchester's Industrial heritage?

Source C – Images of the Manchester worker bee and the city council’s coat of arms.
Task 6 – Transport: Read the information bubbles on the developments on transport during the IR. Summarise the information into the inner circle, then explain the impact in the out sections.

**Roads: The Turnpike Trust**
- Roads before the Industrial Revolution were not really suitable for transporting fragile goods – Industrialists needed flat and hard roads to enable larger wagons to be able to make use of them safely.
- Turnpike trusts were local companies that were set up to maintain and improve road conditions. These trusts were needed because the government did not pay for roads at the time.
- Turnpike trusts had to raise a lot of money to make improvements to the roads so they created toll roads where the user had to pay a fee (a toll) to use that particular road.
- Not everybody was pleased with turnpike Trusts however. Lots of people were very angry that they had to pay money to use roads that had previously been free!
- In some places there were violent protests about the roads and toll houses and toll gates were the target of angry mobs.
- As the industrial Revolution continued and other forms of transport, such as the Canal and the Railway systems evolved, the need for Turnpike Trusts was reduced.
- Eventually the government and local authorities took responsibility for making roads.

**Canals: Using waterways**
- Canals are manmade waterways. They were built during the Industrial Revolution to allow factory owners to move large quantities of goods to and from their factories.
- A canal has many advantages over using roads.
  - Firstly a boat is not going to have a bumpy journey so fragile goods are much less likely to smash on route.
  - Secondly a canal barge is much larger than a wagon and so it can be used to carry much more.
  - The third advantage of canals is, once they are built, they are very cheap to use. There’s also less breakage so the factory has more goods to sell.
- Industrialists soon realised that Canals were a very good idea and put a lot of money into building them. By the end of ‘canal mania’ it was just about possible to use inland waterways to get goods from most cities to any of the major seaport.
- Barges were powered initially by horses. A tow path can be found on one side of all canals. This was for the horses which dragged the barges up and down the canals.
- In tunnels however there was no tow path so the horse would be walked over to the other side. To get through a tunnel the crew would have to lay on top of the barge and use their feet of the side of the tunnel to ‘walk’ the barge through the tunnel.
- Canal building stopped with the invention and development of the steam engine. Most of the canals of the industrial age can still be used today.

**Railways**
- Railways developed quickly as steam could be used to power motors and machines and replaced horses and manpower.
- This first ‘train’ was very slow and initially scared a lot of people but soon the early railway lines between Liverpool and Manchester, Stockton and Darlington were accepted and people began to realise that Rail had a lot to offer industry and society in general.
- The railways spread across the country at an amazing rate as companies were established to build and run the new lines.
- The impact of the railways was great. Goods could be transported faster and in larger quantities than before, reducing costs and creating bigger markets.
- Ordinary people benefited too. They could now get around the country much quicker and for the first time they could go for holidays out of the city.
- Communications in improved as well. Newspapers could now be sent to towns across the country, the postage system became much quicker and movement of workers became easier. Railways caused the rapid development of towns.
Task 7 – Examine sources D and E. What can you learn about the living and working conditions during the IR from them? Create a detailed mind-map below

Source D: A typical street in an Industrial city
Source E: A picture of working children from a novel published in 1840 called Life and Adventures of Michael Armstrong: The Factory Boy by Frances Trollope. She had visited mills in Bradford and Manchester so that she could make her story accurate.
Task 8 – Read sources 1, 2 and 3. Identify their content (information) and provenance (nature – type, origin – author and date, purpose – why).

1. **In 1833, Leonard Horner was appointed by the government to enquire into the employment of children in factories. Here he describes what happened to a girl in a textile factory.**

   She was caught by her apron, which wrapped around the shaft. She was whirled around and repeatedly forced between the shaft and the engine. Her right leg was found some distance away.

2. **From The Philosophy of Manufactures, written by Andrew Ure, a scientist, in 1835.**

   I have visited many factories, entering the spinning rooms unexpectedly and at different times of the day, and I never saw a single instance of corporal punishment being inflicted on a child. They seemed always to be cheerful and alert, taking pleasure in the work they were doing.

3. **Part of what Patience Kershaw (aged 17) told the commissioners.**

   I push tubs of coal. I push them for a mile or more underground and back. They weigh three hundredweight (153 kg) and I push 11 a day. The coal diggers that I work for beat me with their hands if I am not quick enough. I am the only girl in the pit. There are about 20 boys and 15 men. All the men are naked. I would rather work in the mill than in the coal pit.
Multiple Choice Questions

1. Why was the bee a symbol of Manchester?
   a. It represented the hard working attitude of the people
   b. The map of Manchester resembled a bee hive
   c. All of the people of Manchester were followers and did as they were told

2. Why did Manchester become an important Industrial city?
   a. The textile industry
   b. The agricultural industry
   c. The cotton industry

3. During the Industrial Revolution many people moved to where?
   a. Towns
   b. Cities
   c. The countryside

4. Why did factory workers get paid such little wages?
   a. They didn’t need much to live on
   b. The factory owners wanted to keep costs down
   c. There was not a lot of money in the North of England

5. Which of the following is the best description of the Industrial Revolution?
   a. The age of transformation
   b. The age of discovery and exploration
   c. The age of prosperity

6. What was the nickname for Manchester during the Industrial Revolution?
   a. The workshop of the world
   b. Cottonopolis
   c. Workhouse of the North

7. Why did Rochdale grow during the Industrial Revolution?
   a. The ‘worker bee’ mind of the workers
   b. The Steam engine powered the cotton factories
   c. The textile industry was transformed due to mass production

8. Who was James Hargreaves?
   a. An industrialist who built many factories
   b. The first computer programmer
   c. He invented the spinning jenny

9. Why was transport so important during the Industrial revolution?
   a. People wanted to move to the cities and needed help to move belongings
   b. Goods made in factories could be sold all over the country and beyond
   c. It ensured that men such as Isambard Kingdom Brunel could become famous and powerful

10. Which statement best describes the Industrial revolution?
    a. A time of great change in Britain
    b. The time period when Manchester became more important
    c. The time when most of the world’s important inventions were discovered

Mark out of 10: