



Foxford Learning Plan

YEAR 8

Topic: Industrial Revolution

Spring 1

Key Vocabulary

Agriculture	Agriculture is another word for farming. It includes both growing and harvesting crops and raising animals, or livestock. Agriculture provides the food and many raw materials that humans need to survive.
Capitalism	In a capitalist country, citizens, not governments, own and run companies. These companies compete with other companies for business. They decide which goods and services to provide.
Domestic system	Where work was done at home using materials supplied by merchant employers. Workers would work from their own homes.
Factory	A place where products/goods that are wanted by a country are manufactured.
Industry	During the industrialisation of a country people leave farming work to take higher paid jobs in factories in towns. Industrialisation is part of a process where people adopt easier and cheaper ways to make things.
Manufacture	To make something in a factory out of raw materials such as cotton, wood or metal.
Mechanisation	The use of machines instead of work completed by hand.
Population	All the inhabitants (people) of a particular place. This could be the population of a town, a whole country or the planet
Revolution	A forcible overthrow of a government or social order, in favour of a new system.
Urbanisation	The process whereby cities grow and societies become more urban; the condition of being urbanised.
Working class	A group of people who earned little money, often being paid only for the hours or days that they work, and who usually do physical work.

Key Skills

Over the course of the topic, I will be able to: -

Know what a revolution is and the difference between change and continuity.

Know, understand and categorise the causes of the Industrial Revolution.

Compare interpretations of why the Industrial Revolution happened.

Evaluate the importance of children in Britain's Industrial Revolution .

Compare interpretations of child labour in Victorian England and judge why it was so difficult to change the law on child labour.



Industrial Revolution 1750-1900

I will understand

1. What the Industrial Revolution was.
2. How the Industrial Revolution changed Britain.
3. Why the Industrial Revolution happened.
4. The role of children in the Industrial Revolution and why they were needed.
5. Why it was difficult to abolish child labour in the 19th Century.