



Year 6: Talking 'bout a Revolution



1 Terms	Definitions
Rural area	The countryside - few houses, mainly fields or woods.
Urbanisation	When population in cities and towns grows as people leave rural areas for urban areas.
Industry	Industry is the work and processes involved in collecting raw materials, and making them into products in factories.
Agriculture	Agriculture is another word for farming. It includes both growing and harvesting crops and raising animals or livestock.
Progress	Moving forward or developing in industry/technology/inventions.
Migration	When people move from one place and go to another.
Child labour	When children are forced to work (during this period in factories).

5. Industrial Revolution (The period from about 1760 to 1840. A time where goods were made in factories rather than by hand.)

Transport

- In the early 1800s, people travelled by foot, horse or cart. Roads were dirt tracks and people didn't travel far.
- In 1825, the infrastructure in the UK was developing – railways, canals, steam ships were built.
- In 1837, the steam engine was invented.
- By the 1900s, there were 100,000 steam engines across the UK.

Living Conditions

- There was a housing shortage, because lots of people moved to cities.
- Back to back houses were built quickly by factory owners but they were small and overcrowded with no running water.
- People would share a toilet and water pump with 100 other households.
- The water was not clean, so disease spread quickly.



Work

- In early 1800s, 80% of people lived in the countryside and mostly worked as farmers.
- End of 1800s, people had moved to cities to work in factories.
- New machines were more efficient but working conditions were very dangerous.
- Population** in cities was **dense** (people lived together closely).



What do Historians say about the Industrial Revolution?

Using evidence, historians argue about whether the impact of the Industrial Revolution were all positive. Historian Arnold Toynbee called it “*disastrous and terrible*” while Professor Emma Griffin says it was a great time for opportunity *in her book Liberty's Dawn*.

2 Tolkien

- Tolkien was born in South Africa, but moved to Birmingham between the ages of 4 and 8 (1896 – 1900).
- Sarehole Mill and Moseley Bog inspired Tolkien when he wrote *The Hobbit* and *The Lord of the Rings*.



St John's C of E Primary School

Moseley Bog and Sarehole Mill are south of the school.



3. Changes to Birmingham over time (urbanisation)



Trends in population movement show us how a place changes when people move.

Map of Birmingham in the 1700s

- Smaller area
- Only a few roads/ dirt tracks
- Houses shown on the map
- Surrounded by fields
- More of a rural area

Map of Birmingham in 2022

- Much larger area
- B roads, A roads and motorways
- Too many houses to be shown on the map
- Houses built on fields
- Urban area

4. Identity

- Benjamin Zephaniah is a poet, who was born in Birmingham.
- He writes about how his identity is shaped by the diversity of the city.
- Immigrant: a person who comes to live permanently in a foreign country.
- Refugee**: a person who is forced to leave their country because of war, natural disasters or persecution.

