

How much did Britain change during the Industrial revolution?

Britain 1750-1900



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Class:8G/Hi1



Britain 1750

In 1750 the percent of people that lived in the countryside was 80%, which compared to 20% in towns.

Most people were farmers that grew food for themselves and their family.

The population of Britain in 1800 was 11 million.

The average life expectancy was around age 40.



Britain 1850

Britain had a population of over 30 million people.

Now over 80% of the population now lived in overcrowded towns and cities.

Urbanisation was beginning. This means they had moved from the countryside to the cities and towns.

Urbanisation: They had left the countryside and headed to the cities for many reasons:

1. The population had expanded and therefore there was not enough food and work
2. Farmers started using machines, which made many workers redundant and unemployed. This created a large amount of poverty.
3. Towns and cities offered work in the factories that were appearing. These factories were unsafe, poorly paid and deadly.

The life expectancy was terrible in some areas. More specifically the average labourer in Liverpool would live to just 19, and in Manchester it was just 17.

The word industry means a developed form of manufacturing, business or trade.

The word revolution means a massive change in society or reversal of its conditions.

The term industrial revolution means a change in the organisation of work that transforms countries from a rural to urban way of life.

How much did Britain change during the Industrial revolution?

Britain 1750-1900

Area of change	Britain 1750	Britain 1900
Type of work available	Most people were farmers. Some people that were skilled were carpenters, butchers, blacksmiths and vicars.	Most people worked in factories. Lots of building went on, for example: railway lines, libraries, hotels and houses. There were lots of jobs extracting coal and metals from mines.
Buildings	They were simple, one floor, low rise and thatched roofs. 20-30 houses, a church, a mill to grind the floor, an inn and 1-2 farms.	Libraries, hotels and lots of houses.
Type of power	Simple power, sailors relied on the wind, farmer relied on animal or man power and mill owners relied on water power.	Steam power had been invented which meant trains and ships were efficient. Electricity was now beginning.
Transport	Horse and cart or just by foot	Transport was revolutionary, with railways becoming better and faster, trams, canals and bicycles had been invented.

The area that saw the biggest change was transport because there were many inventions, which made travelling capabilities much larger.

I would have preferred to live in 1750. This is because the death rate is much higher, so my family and I would live longer and a healthier life in the countryside.



What can we learn from Gustav Doré's painting about Industrial London in 1880s?

I can infer the living spaces are small and cramped.

The details in the source that tell me this are the buildings are very close together and small.