



How does this unit link to prior learning?

KS3 History: Development of skills employed in Yr7 (source analysis skills) and also development of chronological understanding of history

What will you be learning about?

During this half term we will be learning about Britain in the Industrial era. We will study the impact the Industrial Revolution had on Britain in terms of work, education, childhood and we will also consider some of the key inventions of the period and the impact these had on life and society. Finally, we will consider jobs outside of the factories and determine which were the worst jobs of this time in history.

Key Focus

The key skill focusses for this unit will be answering **source analysis** questions. During this unit we will learn about the development of factories and child labour and following on from this we will revisit a skill from Year 7 - how to apply analyse sources for usefulness. Later in the unit we will then complete our first cumulative assessment—here you will be assessed on a range of topics from those we have studied so far in Year 8, but also in Year7.

We will develop our learning by studying the following each week:

1. What was the industrial revolution?	RAG	9. Improvements to Towns and cities.	RAG
2. How did Inventions change people’s lives?		10. Improvements to surgery	
3. How did life change for the worse for the working classes?		11. Improvements to Hospitals and nursing	
4. Factory conditions		12. Crime and punishment	
5. Factory Act – did factories improve?		13. Prison reform	
6. Interim		14. Jack the Ripper	
7. Education and Schools			
8. Living conditions			

How will this unit help you in the future?

KS3: Later in Yr8 and again in Yr9 you will revisit the skill focus and work on developing your source analysis skills. This will also lead directly into HT3 and HT4 units in Yr8

KS4: Medicine through time and Weimar/Nazi Germany papers—both feature source analysis questions; Medicine through time—context of Britain in the industrial period will help with understanding of development of medical practices.

<p>What was the industrial revolution? Industrialisation – The development of technology and machinery that leads to more goods being produced. Urbanisation - Mass Movement from the countryside and huge growth in towns and cities</p>	<p>How were living conditions improved? Vaccination – an injection which provides immunity to a particular infectious disease. Miasma - the belief that bad air caused disease Germ Theory: Belief that germs caused disease. Public Health: measure to make sure the population is healthy. Act: A law passed by parliament.</p>
<p>Inventions Steam power – an engine run by burning coal Revolutionised – when something changes quickly.</p>	<p>Medicine and surgery Germ theory – the theory that Germs cause disease Antiseptics – something to prevent infections Anaesthetics – something to numb the pain or puts a patient to sleep</p>
<p>Factory conditions Reform – positive changes to laws Regulation – rules put in place, usually to keep people safe</p>	<p>Hospitals and nursing Sanitation – cleanliness Care and treatment – how the sick and injured are looked after</p>
<p>Education Poverty – people living very poorly, usually in poor housing, with little money and food. Corporal Punishment – physical punishment, such as caning. Ragged Schools: charitable schools that provided free education to poor children.</p>	<p>Punishments Transportation – when criminals were shipped to Australia in the 18th and 19th centuries Jury – a group of people who decide if someone is guilty or not Executions – when someone is put to death for being guilty of a crime</p>
<p>Living conditions Sanitation – keeping things clean Cholera – a deadly, waterborne disease Unhygienic - dirty</p>	<p>Prisons Inhumane – when people aren't being treated as humans Humanist – placing importance on humans rather than religion, meaning humans are looked after more</p>
	<p>EQ: Why did Jack the Ripper get away with murder? Serial killer – someone who has murdered many people the same way Forensic science – applying science to criminal cases Homelessness – when someone struggles to find a home Alcoholism – someone who is addicted to alcohol</p>