



Knowledge Organiser: Why was Sheffield so important to the Industrial Revolution?

<p>Between 1750 and 1850, Britain changed dramatically from being an agricultural to an industrial country. Factories mass produced goods using steam-driven machines. This was the period when Sheffield industrialised and grew to become one of the largest cities in the UK but this came at a cost to health and the environment.</p>		Chronology: What happened on these dates in Sheffield?		Vocabulary: define these words	
		c1740	Benjamin Huntsman invented the crucible method of making steel, and by the end of the century Sheffield was supplying the world with engineering and tool steel.	Industrial Revolution	The period from 1750-1900 when Britain changed from an agrarian and handcraft economy to one dominated by industry and machine manufacturing.
Summarise your learning		1740s	Thomas Boulsover invented Old Sheffield Plate through the fusion of silver and copper. Fashionable tableware and ornaments were now produced for an expanding English middle class.	Urbanization	The increase in the proportion of people living in towns and cities.
Topic 1: What was the Industrial Revolution?	The Industrial Revolution was the rapid development of industry that occurred in Britain in the 18th and 19th centuries, brought about by the introduction of machinery. It was characterized by the use of steam power, the growth of factories, and the mass production of manufactured goods.	1819	Sheffield Canal opened. This allowed canal boats to transport greater quantities of steel to ports on the coast via the canal network.	Industrialisation	The process by which an economy is transformed from primarily agricultural to one based on the manufacturing of goods.
		1820	The first integrated steel and cutlery factory, Greaves' Sheaf Works in Effingham Street, was opened. This led to a revival in trade.	Coal Mining	The process of extracting coal from the ground.
Topic 2: Why was Sheffield and South Yorkshire important to the Industrial Revolution?	Sheffield and South Yorkshire were important to the Industrial Revolution as they provided many of the materials that made mass production and mechanisation possible including coal, iron and steel.			Grinder	A man who shaped metal on a grinding stone.
				1832	Sheffield Cholera outbreak led to the deaths of 402 people.
Topic 3: How hard was children's work?	Children were employed to work in cotton mills, factories and coal mines. Many were orphans or abandoned children and worked in poor conditions. Children were used to work because they were cheap labour, easy to control, and small and nimble to work in small spaces.	1856	Henry Bessemer's converter was invented which made steel. This allowed industry in Sheffield to boom and created lots of jobs.	Child Labour	The employment of children in an industry or business.
		Who were these people?			Apprentice
Topic 4: What made Sheffield stink?	Sheffield's successful steel industry led to rapid industrialisation and urbanisation as people moved to work in the factories. This led to overcrowding, back to back houses, poor sanitation and disease.			Cholera	An infectious and often fatal disease of the small intestine, causing severe vomiting and diarrhoea.
		Edwin Chadwick Wrote 'Report on the Sanitary conditions of the Labouring Population of Great Britain' in 1842 which persuaded the government to create the first Public Health Act.	John Snow Doctor who discovered that cholera was a water-borne disease in 1853. He used the method of mapping to look at where cholera sufferers were and located the source to a water pump on Broad Street.	Public Health	What the government does to protect the health of the public.
