What do I need to know?
- How did life change between 1750 and 1900?
- What was the domestic and factory system?
- What new inventions were there and how did they change the textile industry?
- What was it like to work in a factory in the 19th century?

How did life change between 1750 and 1900?

What was life like in the 1750s?
- **11 Million** people in Britain.
- **Farming was the most common job**, even people with other jobs still farmed their food.
- **The only way to travel is by foot , horse or boat.** The journey from Edinburgh to London would take 12 days.
- At this time there were lots of **killer diseases, such as smallpox.** Operations were painful because patients were awake when they were done.
- **No one knew dirt made them ill.** Many women died during childbirth, and many children died before their first birthday.

What was life like in the 1900s?
- **40 million** people in Britain.
- Many **people worked in factories** which relied on steam power.
- At this time there were **railways all over Britian.** It took 9 hours to get from London to Edinburgh on the train.
- **Doctors learnt about the causes of infection** and used anaesthetics to put people to sleep during operations.
- People found out about germs and what made them ill. **Water was piped into town; waste was piped away.** Streets were cleaned up.

What new inventions were there?

- **Flying shuttle** - Invented by John Kay, in Burnley, Lancashire, in 1733. Allows for **quicker weaving** and **wider cloth.** This meant **fewer weavers** were needed. It could be hand powered and used at home.
- **Spinning jenny -** Made by James Hargreaves, in Blackburn, Lancashire, in 1767. Allowed spinners to **weave 8 threads at once**, it made **fine but weak thread.** It allowed people to spin at home.
- **Water frame -** Made by Richard Arkwright, in Preston, Lancashire, in 1796. This was powered by a water wheel so could not be used at home. **Created strong thick yarn.** 1 factory **produced 60 times more yarn** than a family at home.
- **Spinning mule -** Made by Samuel Compton, in Bolton, Lancashire, in 1779. **Created a finer and stronger thread** than what the hand spinners could make. It did not require a worker to power it.
- **Power loom - Made by Edmund Cartwright in Leicestershire, in 1785.** The Power Loom meant that **weavers could keep up with the spinners**. Due of its size, it had to be used in factories, meaning **thousands of handloom weavers lost their jobs.**

Key vocabulary

Domestic system	When cloth and clothing was produced in peoples' homes.
Factory system	When machines were invented, and the production moved into larger buildings-mills or factories.

What was it like to work in a factory in the 19th Century?

- **Long working hours** - **Normal shifts were usually 12-14 hours a day,** with extra time required during busy periods.
- **Low wages** - Typical wage for male workers was about 15 shillings (75p) a week, but **women and children were paid much less**, with women earning seven shillings (35p) and children three shillings (15p).
- **Cruel discipline** - There was **frequent strapping** (hitting with a leather strap), **hanging iron weights** around children's necks, hanging them from the roof in baskets and **nailing children's ears to the table.**
- **Fierce systems of fines** - These were imposed for **talking or whistling or having a little dirt on a machine.**
- **Accidents** - Forcing children to crawl into dangerous, unguarded machinery led to many accidents. Up to 4**0 per cent of accident cases at Manchester Infirmary in 1833 were factory accidents.**

What do I need to know?
- Why were towns and cities so filthy?
- How important was John Snow's discovery about the cause of cholera?
- How important was Florence Nightingale's work for improvements in hospital care?
- Who had the biggest impact on improving public health?

Why were towns so filthy?

Back-to-back housing - Landlords and builders took advantage of the **lack of building regulations**. They packed as many houses as they could onto small plots of land. Some better-off working-class people rented 'through' houses, which had their own outside spaces. **Many people lived in shared accommodation with 8/9 people per room.**

Waste - T here would be privies connected to cesspits (big underground pools of waste) and sewers which whole streets shared. **The sewer systems would be old and would leak into the water supply making people ill.**

Food - It was difficult to get fresh fruit and vegetables and diets usually consisted of **bread and potatoes**. There was **little food regulation** therefore sellers added things to products to make them go further, such as adding chalk to milk. This caused malnutrition and illness.

Water - All water was unsafe throughout the 19th century. This was because **the water companies took water from the rivers, which were contaminated by human waste and pollution** from industry. Even rainwater might be unsafe as it had fallen through the smoke from factories.

Key vocabulary

Disease	An illness or sickness that affects a person.
Public health	The health of the population as a whole.
Epidemic	An outbreak of disease that affects people of the same area.
Hygine	Conditions or practices used to maintain health and prevent disease.

John Snow and Cholera

Who is he? John Snow was a prominent **19th-century Doctor** and considered one of the founding figures in researching epidemics. His work during the cholera outbreak in London in 1854 **changed our understanding of disease transmission** and had a lasting impact on public health.

Why is he important? Cholera Investigation (1854): John Snow gained recognition for his investigation during the Broad Street cholera outbreak in London. He created a **map of the affected area**, in Soho, London, marking the locations of cholera cases. This **helped him identify a contaminated public water pump** on Broad Street as the likely source of the outbreak.

Did he have a big impact?

Florence Nightingale and hospital improvements

Who is she? Florence Nightingale, born in 1820, is celebrated as the **founder of modern nursing** and a pioneer in healthcare reform. Her dedication to patient care, innovative statistical methods, and advocacy for sanitation **transformed nursing practices** and significantly impacted public health.

Why is she important? She gained prominence during the Crimean War, where she and a team of nurses cared for wounded soldiers. Her emphasis on hygiene, cleanliness, and proper nutrition reduced the death rate among soldiers. She then established the first nursing school at St Thomas' Hospital in London in 1860. She wrote about nursing education and standards, making nursing a respected and skilled profession.

Did she have a big impact?

What do I need to know?
- Why was working in a coal mine do dangerous?
- What happened at the Pretoria Pit in 1910?

Key vocabulary	

What do I need to know?
- Why was there so much protest in England during the Industrial Revolution?
- Why did the Luddites destroy machines?
- Who was to blame for the Peterloo

Key vocabulary	