

Autumn 1; Why did the Industrial Revolution turn London into an 'abys' for the poorest people?

Timeline			25	Charles Dickens	One of the great Victorian novelists. His stories were often a comment on society at the time e.g. <i>Oliver Twist</i> was about cruel treatment in the workhouse.
1	1775	Abraham Darby III built the first bridge made of iron	26	Charles Booth	A researcher and social reformer; Wrote <i>Life and Labour of the People in London</i> which contained the colour coded map of poverty. Invented the poverty line.
2	1837	Queen Victoria crowned	27	Jack London	A social reformer who wrote <i>The People of the Abyss</i>
3	1839	Charles Dickens published <i>Oliver Twist</i>	28	Dr John Snow	Discovered that the Broad Street Pump in Soho had been contaminated with sewage and this had caused an outbreak of cholera.
4	1849	15,000 people die of cholera in south London	Key Concepts		
5	1851	Year of the Great Exhibition and for the first time more people live in towns than in the countryside	29	Industrial Revolution	This was a time when manufacturing of all kinds moved out of people's homes and into new steam powered factories. New machines replaced the work of many people. This led to changes in population, transport, towns and cities, medicine, science and technology. Also later led to changes in laws and changes in society.
6	1858	The 'Great Stink'	30	Deserving poor	Those who deserved help because Victorians believed their poverty was not their fault. For example children, the elderly, the sick, and the disabled.
7	1889	Charles Booth created his colour coded map of poverty	31	Undeserving poor	People who did not deserve help because Victorians believed their poverty was their fault. Victorians believed that if you were a healthy adult the only reasons for poverty was laziness or that poor people spent their money unwisely on beer and gambling.
Key Words			32	Victorian	Belonging to, made in, or living in the time when Queen Victoria was queen of Great Britain (1837–1901). Victorian beliefs are ones considered to be typical of the time when Queen Victoria was queen, such as a belief in strict moral and religious rules and in the importance of family life.
8	abys	1. A very deep hole 2. A very bad situation that will not improve	33	British Empire	Counties invaded and ruled by Britain. The countries were exploited for Britain's economic benefit
9	Blast furnace	Where iron ore is heated up so that the metal runs out of the rock as a liquid. The liquid metal is cooled into solid iron bars	34	Economic factors	Changes caused by jobs and money e.g. low pay and dangerous jobs
10	Poverty line	The minimum amount a family of four needed to live on. Anyone living below the poverty line was considered to be poor. Charles Booth found that 30% of London's population lived in poverty	35	Political factors	Changes caused by laws and leaders e.g. lack of laws protecting people
11	Phossy jaw	white phosphorus used to make the matches caused necrosis of the jaw. Meaning that the bone cells would die and rot away	36	New technology	Changes caused by new inventions e.g. machines and factories
12	slum	a very poor and crowded area, especially of a city	37	Movement of people	Migration e.g. e.g. from rural areas to urban areas
13	Sanitation	systems for taking dirty water and sewerage away from buildings in order to protect people's health:	38	Increased population	More people living in certain areas
14	Cholera	a serious infection of the stomach caused by drinking infected water or eating infected food, causing diarrhoea, vomiting, and often death	39	Attitudes of society	People's opinions e.g. how the rich thought the poor should be treated
15	Aldgate Pump	Water supply that was contaminated with liquid human remains from an overcrowded burial ground.	40	Social reformer	A person who tries to improve the quality of life for specific groups in society e.g. the poor
16	Lodging house	Known as a 'doss house'. For 4d a night you could rent a bed in a room with 80-100 people. For 2d a night a seat on a bench held in place by a rope.	Key Questions		
17	Vermin	Small animals and insects that can be harmful and are difficult to control when they appear in large numbers e.g. rats and lice	41	How did jobs turn London into an abyss for the poorest?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Jobs were hard and horrible: Match girls suffered from 'phossy jaw', tanners worked in horrible smelly conditions, toshers sieved through sewerage for valuables. Jobs were low paid and casual: Booth found that 30% of workers lived in poverty because of low pay. Dockers and builders were not regularly employed.
18	workhouse	a building where very poor people in Britain used to work in exchange for food and shelter.	42	How did accommodation turn London into an abyss for the poorest?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Overcrowding: in slum housing often a family lived in only one room. Pauper burial grounds were full to bursting and contaminated the water Unsanitary: slum housing had running water or sewerage system. Sewerage contaminated the water supply causing deadly diseases such as cholera Cruel: the poorest and most desperate slept in vermin infested doss houses or went to the workhouse.
19	Gin lane	A picture by William Hogarth showing the damaging affects of alcohol on society, especially the poor	43	How did eating, drinking and entertainment turn London into an abyss for the poorest people?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Eating: the poorest had to eat food from street sellers and bought food as they needed it e.g. 5 'pinches' of tea a day. Drinking: Drinking alcohol was common amongst the poorest which led to violence, disease, unemployment, poverty and death Entertainment: blood sports were cruel and nasty, the theatre put on violent plays and often people got drunk and fought in the crowd
20	Blood sports	any sport that involves animals being killed or hurt to make the people watching or taking part feel excitement e.g. rat baiting			
21	Penny gaffs	Cheap theatre in a pub with violent plays			
22	The Great Exhibition	International exhibition of culture art and inventions			
Key People					
23	Abraham Darby III	Discovered how to make iron stronger and harder			
24	Queen Victoria	Queen of England from 1837-1901			

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14	Cholera		39	Attitudes of society	
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