

Y9 INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION TEST

Section 1

Say whether the following statements are for 1750 or 1900:

1. The population was 6 million.
2. Most people lived in towns.
3. Many babies dies before their first birthdays.
4. The most important industry was farming.
5. The roads were muddy and full of holes.
6. Germs were discovered.
7. Railways covered the whole country.
8. Only rich men could vote.
9. The journey from London to Edinburgh took 10 hours. 9

Section 2

Answer these questions:

1. Name two important individuals from the Industrial Revolution 2
2. Who was most important and why? 3
3. Name two Industrial Revolution inventions. 2
4. Why did the Davy lamp help canaries? 3
5. Why did the British population grow? 3
6. What were the negatives results of urbanisation? 2
7. What were turnpike roads? 2
8. List the advantages of the canals. 2
9. Who invented the Rocket? 1
10. Why was the railway important to the Industrial Revolution? 3
11. What was enclosure? 2
12. Explain two other changes in agriculture. 4
13. Draw the trade triangle. 6
14. Name a nineteenth century disease. 1
15. What jobs did children do in the nineteenth century? 2
16. How did people in the nineteenth century see the role of women? 3

Section 3

Answer the following questions by using the sources:

A. "The whole school assembles in the morning in the central hall, the children marching ... After saluting the headmasters and the teachers a hymn is sung, some simple prayers are said, and then the children go to their classrooms for half an hour's Religious Education based on selected parts of the Bible. Curriculum: Reading, writing and arithmetic, with drawing for boys and needlework for girls. Optional subjects: geography, elementary science, history and in the case of girls, domestic economy."

1. How do the children start their day at school (own words)? 2
2. What is "arithmetic"? 1
3. How are boys and girls treated differently? 2
4. Why are girls and boys treated differently? 2

B. "Much evil no doubt is caused by the flowing of the town sewage into the river, and the deposit of night soil upon its banks. Yet the former must happen as long as the sewers end at their present outfalls."

5. What does this writer (Source B) blame for poor public health? 2
6. Why were there no proper sewage works? 2

C. "The place was full of women, young all of them, some large with child and obliged to stand 12 hours each day. Their hours are from 5 in the morning to 7 in the evening, 2 hours of that being for rest. The heat was excessive, the stink pestiferous (overpowering). The young women were all pale, thin, all with bare feet."

7. What does "large with child" mean (Source C)? 1
8. How long did the women work for each day? 1
9. Why did the women have bare feet? 2

Section 4

1. What does reliable mean? 1
2. What does biased mean? 1

1. Samuel Coulson describes to Parliament how he once found his eldest daughter.

“I saw her shoulders and asked her what the matter was. She said. “The overlooker has strapped me, but do not complain for we will be sacked.” The overlooker had strapped her because she hadn’t done as she was told immediately. Her back was beat nearly to a jelly and you could see the marks even a fortnight later.”

3. What does the writer of Source 1 tell us about? (own words) 2
4. What would we need to know before we could judge if this source was reliable? 2
5. Do you think this source is reliable? (explain your answer) 3

2. Andrew Ure was a doctor and a supporter of the new industries.

“I have visited many factories during a period of several months and I never saw a single beating of a child, nor indeed did I see children unhappy. They seemed to be cheerful and alert, taking pleasure in the gentle use of their muscles. The work of these lively elves seemed to me to be like sport. They showed no signs of being exhausted.”

6. What does the author of Source 2 say (own words)? 3
7. What might make you think this author is reliable? 2
8. What do we know about him that suggests he may be unreliable (explain your answer carefully)? 3

Section 5

1. For each of the following examples of sources, give each one a reason why it might be useful, and a reason why it might not.
 - a) Diary
 - b) Painting
 - c) Photograph
 - d) A Speech
 - e) Novel
 - f) Spoken word

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Out of 100