Reading Text for Monday 18th - Friday 22nd January

The Industrial Revolution

The Industrial Revolution brought the United Kingdom into an era of technology and productivity. It created wealth for many but social problems and poverty for others.

Context

The 1800s was a time of 'Industrial Revolution'.

The main changes were:

- -by 1914, England had become a great trading nation with a worldwide empire, which covered a fifth of the globe
- -a 260 per cent growth in population
- -a change from agriculture to industry
- -a move from domestic industry to factory work
- -a move from water and wind power to steam engines
- -a revolution in transport and communications, from canals and pack horses, to railways and the telegraph
- -The growth of towns:
- In 1750, only about 15 per cent of the population lived in towns. By 1900 it was 85 per cent. This meant that there were far more people around to work in new industries but also caused problems because many more people needed foods and homes. This meant that poverty was increasing.
- By 1900, London had 4.5 million inhabitants. The biggest other towns were Glasgow with 760,000 inhabitants and Liverpool with 685,000. Manchester and Birmingham had more than half a million people each. Much of the population had moved from the South-East to the industrialised coalfield areas in the North and the Midlands.

Monday 18th January Questions:

When was the Industrial Revolution?

It was an era of ----- and -----

Find and copy one word that means the same as 'farming'.

Find a synonym for 'urban'.

What population changes were there between 1750 and 1900?

Tuesday 19th January Questions:

Find these quotes in the text.

- 1. 'a change from agriculture to industry'
- 2. 'a revolution in transport and communications'

What do these phrases mean?

Wednesday 20th January Questions:

What does the word 'inhabitants' mean? (vocabulary)

I know this is an example of a non-fiction text because		
(explain)		

The Industrial Revolution

The Industrial Revolution brought the United Kingdom into an era of technology and productivity. It created wealth for many but social problems and poverty for others.

Context

By 1900 London had a population of 760 000.

TRUE / FALSE

Most people got more wealthy during the Industrial Revolution.

FACT/ OPINION

The 1800s was a time of 'Industrial Revolution'.

The main changes were:

-by 1914, England had become a great trading nation with a worldwide empire, which covered a fifth of

the globe

-a 260 per cent growth in population-a change from agriculture to industry

-a move from domestic industry to factory work

-a move from water and wind power to steam engines

-a revolution in transport and communications, from canals and pack horses, to railways and the telegraph

-The growth of towns:

In 1750, only about 15 per cent of the population lived in towns. By 1900 it was 85 per cent. This meant that there were far more people around to work in new industries but also caused problems because many more people needed foods and homes. This meant that poverty was increasing.

By 1900, London had 4.5 million inhabitants. The higgest other towns were Glasgow with 760,000.

By 1900, London had 4.5 million inhabitants. The biggest other towns were Glasgow with 760,000 inhabitants and Liverpool with 685,000. Manchester and Birmingham had more than half a million people each. Much of the population had moved from the South-East to the industrialised coalfield

areas in the North and the Midlands.

Find and copy a group of words that have the same meaning as urban areas increasing.

(vocabulary)

How did where most people live change in the Industrial Revolution? (support your answer with evidence from the text) (inference)

Thursday 21st January Questions:

	The Industrial Revolution	Which could mean.
One thing I notice is	The Industrial Revolution brought the United Kingdom into an era of technology and productivity. It created wealth for many but social problems and poverty for others.	
	Context	
	The 1800s was a time of 'Industrial Revolution'.	
	The main changes were:	
	-by 1914, England had become a great trading nation with a worldwide empire, which covered a fifth of $\bar{\ }$ the globe	
	-a 260 per cent growth in population	
	-a change from agriculture to industry	
	-a move from domestic industry to factory work	
	<u>-a</u> move from water and wind power to steam engines	
	-a revolution in transport and communications, from canals and pack horses, to railways and the telegraph	
	-The growth of towns:	
	In 1750, only about 15 per cent of the population lived in towns. By 1900 it was 85 per cent. This meant	
	that there were far more people around to work in new industries but also caused problems because —	
	many more people needed foods and homes. This meant that poverty was increasing.	
	By 1900, London had 4.5 million inhabitants. The biggest other towns were Glasgow with 760,000	
	inhabitants and Liverpool with 685,000. Manchester and Birmingham had more than half a million	
	people each. Much of the population had moved from the South-East to the industrialised coalfield	
	areas in the North and the Midlands.	

Friday 22nd January Questions:

• Find Skey points in the text that help you understand what it is about.

• Find key words (vocabulary) that help you understand what it is about.

• Find big idea from the text. How is the writer trying to make the reader feel?