

Key Words	Definitions
Capitalist	Someone who invests capital (money) into a business, with the hope of making a profit.
Textiles	Materials made of natural or synthetic fibres. During the Industrial Revolution, 'textiles' usually referred to woven or knitted cloth.
Malnourishment	Not getting the right amount of nutrients a person needs to be healthy.
Urban	Things relating to a city or a town.
Cobbler	A person who makes and/or mends shoes.
Tailor	A person who makes, alters and/or repairs clothes.
Social Sphere	The areas in society in which a certain group traditionally belong.
Stereotype	A view of a group of people, that emphasises a particular characteristic and applies it to all members of that group.
Working conditions	The environment in which someone is working.
Poverty	Being extremely poor, to the point you cannot afford basics like food, shelter or clothing.
Employment	Another word for paid work / a job.
Leisure	Time when you are not working or otherwise busy. Your free time.

Who benefitted most from the Industrial Revolution?

Dates	Key events
1773	Richard Arkwright invented the water frame, to mechanise the making of textile.
1785	James Watt has invented a new type of steam engine, which replaced the water frame as the main power source in factories
1800	Henry Cort invented the puddling process, making it possible for coal to be used as the primary fuel in industry.
1888	The Matchstick Strike

Key individuals	Why are they important?
Queen Victoria	Queen of England from 1837 – 1901. Although the Industrial Revolution began before she took to the throne, it is strongly associated with her as lots of developments occurred during her reign.
Isambard Kingdom Brunel	A pioneering industrialist. He build the Great Western Railway, the first purpose built cross-Atlantic steam ship, amongst other things.