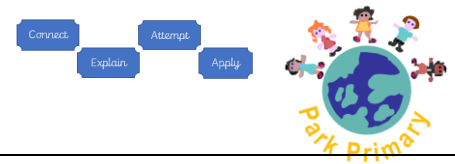# Industrial Age

Key questions:
1) When was Britain's Industrial Age? By what other name was it known?
2) How did the Industrial Revolution change the way Britons lived and interacted with each other?
3) What were some of the most important inventions and how did they transform industry?
4) Do children go to school or work?
5) How did Doncaster contribute to Britain's economic expansion?
6) How did advances in industry change the way goods and people were transported?

revolution	A dramatic change in the established order.
industry	The making of goods to sell.
canal	A manmade waterway used to transfer goods.
invention	To create something that did not previously exist.
mining	The process of extracting useful materials from the earth.
trade	Exchanging goods to address the needs of the trader.
spinning jenny	A machine used for spinning wool or cotton – invented by James Hargreaves.
child labour	Using children in jobs that are dangerous and underpaid, and which they were too young or underqualified for.
non-renewable energy	Energy source that is finite e.g. coal, oil, gas

The Industrial Age began in the 1760's and continued into the 1800's – it refers to a time when Britain evolved from a farming-based country into an industrial powerhouse.

Doncaster had 18 coal mining pits; the closest one to Wheatley was Markham Main in Armthorpe. The first one to open was Denaby Main in 1856.
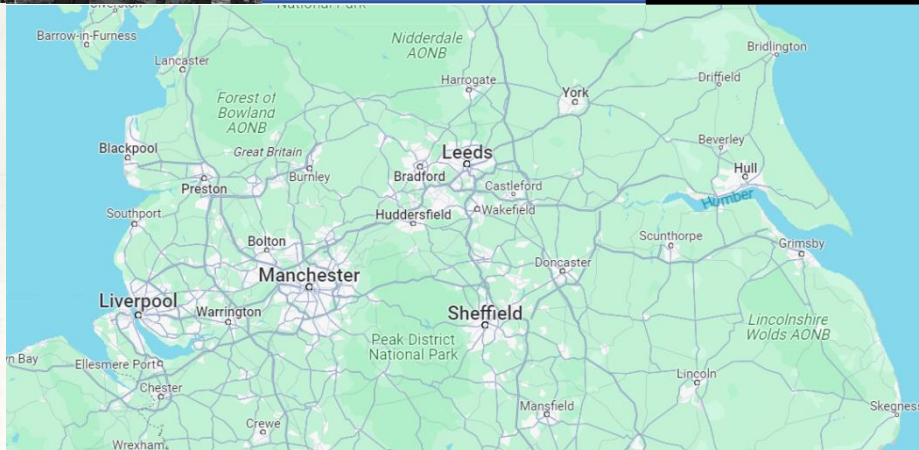
Table I Population of some cities in England in the Industrial Revolution

Cities	1801	1841
Manchester	35,000	353,000
Leeds	53,000	153,000
Birmingham	23,000	183,000
Sheffield	46,000	111,000

Source: Korn (1953, p. 67)

Dr. Barnardo

Together we R.O.A.A.R.R!