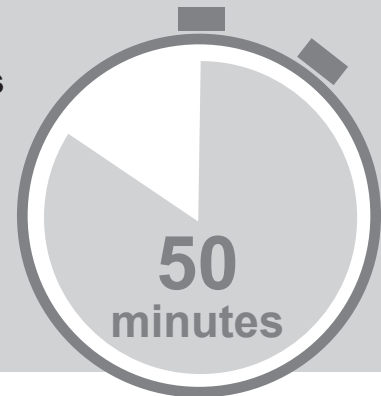




Modern History General course

The Industrial Revolution in Great Britain 1750–1890s

Externally set task 2017



Before starting this task **check** that you have:

- black or blue pen, 2B pencils
- sharpener
- eraser
- highlighters
- correction fluid/tape.



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Total time for the task: 50 minutes
Total marks: 26 marks
Weighting: 15% of the school mark

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Use the **three** sources provided to answer the questions that follow.

Source 1

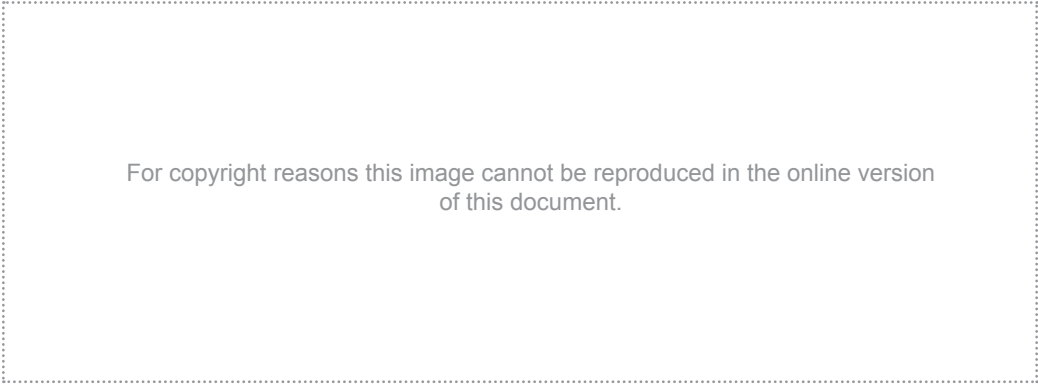
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Source 2

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See next page

Source 3



Question 1

(4 marks)

Describe the historical context of Source 1. You should consider the following where appropriate:

- relevant event/s
- significant person/people
- key idea/s in the source.

'Effects of a strike' is displaying a ~~rich~~ rich man and a poor man. In this source you can see that the rich man drinking the wine and wearing fancy clothes is not effected by the strike because he has the money to be able to still afford things. The working class man on the other hand is stressed and has nothing. His clothes are dirty and you can see he cant really afford to have time off work because he is already poor. Due to him not working it creates no income but because he is on a strike he is fighting for his and others rights to be earning a higher income.

Question 2

(4 marks)

Explain the message/s of Source 2. Provide evidence from the source in your response.

Source two is an extract explaining the changes
Great Britain went through during the 'Industrial
Revolution'. From the 18th century onwards, there
was a largely increased expansion of the copper,
iron and steel industry, which played a key part
in the Industrial revolution. New towns were
established in the countryside and more factories
and warehouses were built also. Due to so
much industrialisation, new inventions such as
the steam engine, steam locomotive and spinning
jenny were created which helped Great Britain
take charge and modernise the world.

Question 3

(4 marks)

Compare and contrast the message/s of Source 1 and Source 2. You should consider the points of:

- similarity
- difference.

Source 1 and 2 both detail how Great Britain became industrialised and what it took in the process of doing so.

Source 1 shows two men who are sitting down. One man who is holding the glass of wine and is dressed in nice clothing seems to be happy. The other is portrayed as a working class man who is poor and is living in a tight space. Both of these men are on strike and are fighting for better laws and working rights. Source 2 shows an event which helped get Britain to as it explains in the second paragraph in source 2.

Question 4

(4 marks)

Explain how useful Source 3 is as historical evidence. You should consider the:

- strengths of the source
- weaknesses of the source.

Source 3 is useful historical evidence because it displays how the Industrial revolution was during the 18th century. This painting helps display the perspective of the person who painted it and develops a clearer understanding for its viewers. In the painting you can see that the work miners done were extremely gruelling and almost back breaking work. This painting also displays the environmental ~~the~~ issues the industrial revolution had on the planet. For example, due to so much factories being built, air pollution would have been a great issue.

Question 5

(10 marks)

Discuss 'change' in the society that you have studied. In your response you must:

- identify **two** economic changes shown in the sources (2 marks)
- identify other major changes that occurred in the society (2 marks)
- explain the importance of the economic and other major changes, using evidence or examples to support your explanation. (6 marks)

During the Industrial Revolution there were many significant changes made to Great Britain. These included economic changes, other major changes such as growth in population and ~~the~~ living/working conditions.

Two economic changes which were displayed in ~~the~~ the sources include difference in working conditions and living conditions. These changes were major because as ~~the~~ industrialisation took place, population growth exceeded in large numbers, creating less work and more poverty.

Living conditions were extremely poor and unhygienic as more towns were built and large amounts of people were crammed into extremely small spaces. This created other significant events during the Industrial ~~the~~ revolution such as disease.

Cholera was Great Britain's most deadliest disease killing tens of thousands of people. This disease was spread due to the contamination of faeces and food.

Additional working space if required

Other major changes included the rights of working conditions. People ~~many~~ ^{were forced} ~~unwillingly~~ to work 12-16 hours a day ~~with~~ ^{with} very little break if lucky. This resulted in nearly everyone of the working class to go on strike in order to retrieve better working conditions.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- Source 1** Leech, J. (1852). Effects of a strike upon the capitalist and upon the working class man. *Punch*. Retrieved September, 2016, from <http://punch.photoshelter.com/gallery-image/Victorian-Era-Cartoons/G0000czGdMEOaVXY/I0000fa42WarrJ7Y>
- Source 2** Manolopoulou, A. (2008). *The Industrial Revolution and the changing face of Britain*. Retrieved September, 2016, from www.britishmuseum.org/research/publications/online_research_catalogues/paper_money/paper_money_of_england__wales/the_industrial_revolution.aspx
- Source 3** Childs, G. (1840). Dowlais (world's largest) ironworks, Merthyr Tydfil [Painting]. In B. Johnson. (2016). *Merthyr and the Welsh men of steel*. Retrieved September, 2016, from www.historic-uk.com/HistoryUK/HistoryofWales/Merthyr-the-Welsh-Men-of-Steel/